

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Twelfth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 29, 2012/Agrahayana 8, 1934  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

11.00½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

### OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

#### Notices of Motion under Rule 184

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received 30 notices of Motion under Rule 184 on the subject of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail trade.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have admitted the Motion and will allow discussion on the subject. The date and time of the discussion will be decided.

Now onwards, I hope, that the House will run smoothly. Now, the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I wholeheartedly welcome the decision taken by in accordance with the sentiments of the House and I am greatly thankful to you. I assure you that the House will run smoothly.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I also thank you. ...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you for this decision. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us run the House now.

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour

Q.No. 81, Shri Sanjay Dina Patil—Not present.

Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji

[English]

#### Action Taken on Expert Committee Reports

+  
\*81. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sam Pitroda Committee and Dr. Anil Kakodkar Committee on Modernisation and safety of Railways have submitted their reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the main recommendations contained in those reports and the action taken by the Railways thereon;

(c) whether the Railways propose to appoint a Tariff Regulatory Authority to determine rail fares as per the recommendations contained in the reports mentioned above; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which such a Regulatory Authority will help the Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Madam. The Expert Group for Modernisation of Indian Railways under the chairmanship of Sam Pitroda and the High level Safety Review Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar, have submitted their Reports to the Ministry of Railways.

(b) to (d) The recommendations of the Expert Group for Modernisation of Indian Railways include those pertaining to modernisation of tracks and bridges, signalling systems, rolling stock, stations and terminals, PPP(Public Private Partnership) initiatives, utilisation of land and airspace, construction of Dedicated Freight Corridors, High-speed Passenger Corridors, expeditious implementation of 'priority' projects, harnessing Information & Communication Technology, indigenous development and safety. It has recommended mobilisation of resources for the aforesaid purposes along with Human Resource Development to increase specialisation and some organisational changes including setting up of Railways Tariff Regulatory Authority.

The Safety Review Committee has made recommendations including General Safety Matters, Organizational structure, Empowerment at Working Level, Safety related works and issues, Manpower Planning issues, Shortage of Critical Safety Spares, External Interferences—Encroachment and Sabotage, Signalling, Telecommunication and Train Protection, Rolling Stock, Track, Bridges, Level Crossings, Human Resource Development with emphasis on Education and Training, Training Institutes on Indian Railways and Research Eco-System on Indian Railways and Safety Architectures over Indian Railways.

Both sets of recommendations including that for setting up of a Rail Tariff Regulatory Authority, are presently under examination in the Ministry of Railways.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Thank you, Madam. The Kakodkar Committee has brought in fresh perspectives in a number of areas concerning the Railway safety, but there is a real danger that the Report will meet the fate of many other Committees and Reports concerning the Railway, particularly, because of the huge scale of the proposed investments within a short time span.

Madam, I would like to know about the fate of the Kakodkar Committee Report, which requires around Rs. 1 lakh crore. How will the Government mobilize such a huge amount in a short span of time?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I am grateful to the hon. Member for expressing concern on a very important issue.

The Kakodkar Committee Report gave as many as 106 recommendations, and all very pertinent ones relating to the important aspect of safety. As the hon. Member has said, it entails an expenditure of about Rs. 20,000 crore a year. This is quite an amount, but there are also certain suggestions made. Presently, we are in the process of going into each recommendation, which has been made and what would be the expenditure that it would entail.

Madam, I would not like to share the concern of the hon. Member that it would meet the same fate as the other Committees have met. May be, we are in the process of evolution. The various Committees, which have been formed from time to time, may have also led to this. We move forward, and over the years, irrespective of whether a Report was formally accepted or not, the Railways have been in a continuous process of taking more and more steps towards safety and we have achieved results. Further, we do hope that various sources from which this expenditure is to be met, whether it is the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS); the PPP model; on external market borrowings, etc., it will be a mix of various sources. But I do admit that Rs. 20,000 crore a year is quite an uphill task to manage. Nevertheless, we shall continue to endeavour to do our best.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Madam, despite a decline in the number of train accidents in the past few years, safety on the Railways was a matter of serious concern. Inadequate performance of the Railways was largely due to poor infrastructure and resources, and lack of empowerment at the functional level. Nearly, 30 per cent of the derailments are caused by defective tracks, and the supply chain of safety items is far below the satisfactory levels in most of the zones.

Madam, I would like to know this from the hon. Railway Minister. What steps are being taken by the Union Government to improve the performance of the Railways; to provide quality infrastructure; and to

empower the functional level so that safe and secure journey can be provided to the passengers?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, renewal of the tracks and the review of the entire infrastructure is a continuing process. It includes renewal of tracks and rolling stock and that is being done on a continuous basis.

In regard to accidents, as the hon'ble Member said and himself acknowledged there there has been a decline in the accidents. I would like to allay the fear of the hon. Member and assure that over the years, better quality material has been used. More sturdy rails are there. There was a time when we used to have only short rails which could not carry that much weight. Axle load has been increased; over the years and it has now been taken to 22.9 tonne. We are aspiring to increase the axle load further to 25 tonne. For that we obviously require sturdier rolling stock, and for that mater the entire core assets.

Again, I can assure the House, Madam, that we are aware of the imperative of modernization also. Modernization would also help in undertaking various safety measures, including the ones which the hon. Member has referred to.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjay Dina Patil, I had called your name earlier, but you were not there. Please be careful in future. I am allowing you as a very special case.

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Madam, I am sorry, but I thank you for this opportunity.

Madam, I would like to ask the Minister as to the extent of funds required to implement the suggestions made by the two Committees, that is, the Sam Pitroda Committee and the Anil Kakodkar Committee.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I think this question would entail a long answer. If you want, I can give the salient features of the recommendations in the two cases.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not give a long answer.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: One was the Expert Group led by Mr. Sam Pitroda. It had given as many as,

perhaps, 113 recommendations. There were 15 focus areas; under five heads they had taken up. A plethora of recommendations have been made.

The other is the High-Level Committee on Safety. That was headed by Mr. Kakodkar. As I mentioned earlier, they have given recommendations on safety measures. Dr. Pitroda's Group had given the timelines and has also frozen the expenditure on each head. That comes to a staggering figure of Rs. 5,60,000 crore, a large part of which is to be spent over a period of five years. Along with that, the in-house assessment made for the Planning Commission means an additional expenditure of about Rs. 4,43,000 crore. So, the total comes to a staggering figure of more than Rs. 8,00,000 crore, for the 1st five years alone.

The other one, as I mentioned earlier, on safety entails an expenditure of about Rs. 1,00,000 crore over a period of five years.

There is a very detailed list. I would only very briefly just refer to as to what are the points which have been covered thereunder. Those relate to the bridges, tracks, vacancies, signalling, rolling stock, stations, PPP model, land, dedicated freight corridor, high speed corridors, review of projects, application of ICT, indigenization/development of the stock, safety measures, funding, human resources and finally the organization. These are the main subjects on which there is an emphasis by the Pitroda Group on Modernization.

On the other, Madam, there are recommendations on safety, which also have the financial implications which I have mentioned earlier.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, the Hon'ble Minister has made a mention of construction of dedicated freight corridor. The said corridor would pass through Rajasthan. I don't know whether you are aware or not, the pace of work on it is very slow because of constraints of funds. The Ministry is supposed to monitor the progress of work, but Ministry is unable to monitor it, nor it is able to carry out the desired review of pace of work. Madam, I want to ask the hon'ble Minister, since it is an important project, would the Government be able to complete its construction on scheduled time?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, first I invite the hon'ble Member to come to me...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will you offer tea also? If so, I would definitely come.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Come there, then I would be able to tell about monitoring as he has said that we are unable to monitor the ongoing work. This is a very ambitious project, we will certainly want. We have completed substantial work. The work of land acquisition, which is a stupendous and complicated task is over 76 per cent. Problem come in acquisition. So far as funds are concerned, it involves huge cost. Some portion is being constructed under PPP mode. World Bank is also funding this project and we are signing on agreement with Zaica also. Eastern and Western, both corridors will entail an expenditure of approximately Rs. 95000 crore. In view of its importance, its first part is being taken upon urgent basis. When it is completed, goods trains will have an exclusive corridor to move, with high speed. It will facilitate movement of more trains, carriage of more goods. Apart from it, passenger traffic lines will get relief, they will be free from burden. We will be able to run more tains. I want to assure you that no negligence is taking place. We are very serious about it. It is an ambitious project of the Government. Prime Minister Saheb is specially monitoring it. Kindly see move it from your mind that monitoring is not being done. Our efforts would be to complete it expeditiously because work has started on both the stretches funded by the World Bank and Zaica. We are contemplating fast completion of work on it, including PPP parts.

SHRI SAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for having given me a chance to ask a question.

I was listening to the reply of the hon'ble Minister. There are a number of projects in the country whose foundation stone has been laid and these projects have been pending for the last 30-40 years. No work has started on such projects. One project in Itawah in Mainpuri, in the Constituency of our leader Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, whose foundation stone was laid by our former Prime Minister as well as the hon'ble President is lying pending. No work has been started on

it so far. This way a number of projects are pending. I want to ask about such pending projects.

Secondly, a very large Mahakumbh Mela is going to be held in Allahabad, where crores of devotees are expected to gather for holy dip. But no arrangement has been made at Allahabad junction and all other stations for such a large rush.

MADAM SPEAKER; It is a State subject.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: No arrangement has been made there for such a large gathering. I want the hon'ble Minister to give a reply in this regard and also make arrangements.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, projects are announced on the basis of demands received from hon'ble Members from time to time. If we take all the projects, announced so far, their total expenditure comes to about Rs. 4 lakh crore. It is a fact, it is difficult to complete these projects even in next 50 years in view of the availability of funds at present.

I hope you would take it seriously and I would want to ask certain things. And we would find out solution to it. Next time, when this issue comes up, I would explain to you as to what we are able to do in this regard. With your cooperation, we would take up work of prioritized projects.

*[English]*

We have been spreading our resources very thinly across the board and across the large number of projects.

*[Translation]*

And now we have to see which projects we can take up with available funds. At present, I do not have the details of projects you've inquired about, I will supply you the details later on. But I am seriously taking the things. We will prepare a priority list of projects which are urgent and we will decide as to which projects we can take up with available resources. No project will be scrapped, abandoned. But we will have to prepare a priority list, so that we can taken up these projects seriously. And I will need your cooperation in this regard.

His second question is very important. But before I say something, I need appreciation for officers and staff of Railways from you as the occasion of Chhat Pooja, where there was great rush at Delhi Railway Station, they managed nicely. Required number of trains were run.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Please tell, would you come to Allahabad?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I will come to Allahabad and we would discuss it there. My endeavour would be to ensure that the pilgrims do not face any difficulty..

*[English]*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I thank you for allowing me a supplementary question. I am also thankful to the hon. Minister for admitting in the House that there has been a decline in railway accident in the past years when Ms. Mamata Banerjee, Shri Dinesh Trivedi or Shri Mukul Roy had been the Railway Ministers. It also shows that railway safety is not related to passenger fare hike. In fact, there has been no railway passenger hike during the last three years when Members from our Party were the Railway Ministers and in spite of that, the safety record of railway has become better. Of course, the main problem remains about the manning of unmanned railway crossings. But, here, unfortunately, the Expert Group for Modernization of Indian Railways speaks about mobilization of resources. I want an assurance from the hon. Railway Minister that there will be no passenger fare hike especially in the second class. While he tries for safety and in the name of reforms, railway fares should not be hiked causing problem for the common man as this has happened in the last few years.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I compliment the hon. Member for applauding himself. Railway projects have a long gestation period and the returns are slow. I would certainly like to place on record the good work done by all my predecessors in the past. I would try to pick up the best from what I get the best from anywhere. I think, if I stand up after a few months to say that there have been no accidents in this period, I would certainly not claim any credit for that. That may

have been because of the work done in the past. Similarly, any work done any time actually follows up from the work done before that. As I said earlier, in reply to earlier supplementary, it is a continuing process where the Railways take up the work relating to safety measures. Because of the paucity of time, I am not detailing what steps have been taken in the past and what we do intend to take and how we are proceeding further.

The second part is indeed a political question raised by him which I would like to answer at an appropriate time. All that I would like to say is that I would expect the House to be realistic. If we want to move forward; if we want the Railways to serve the country as it was mandated to; if we want the Railways to contribute, as we say, about 1.5 to two percentage points to the GDP growth of the country and be a veritable engine of growth; I think I have to come up sometime and, Madam, then I would solicit the support of the House at an appropriate time.

*[Translation]*

#### **Thermal Power Plants**

+  
\*82. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Power Generating companies/entities propose to set up mega thermal power plants in the country including in the tribal and backward regions of Maharashtra;

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

(c) the number of medium and large thermal power plants set up during the last three years and the current year along with their power generation capacity, plant and State-wise;

(d) whether some thermal power plants have been set up with foreign collaboration in the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, plant and State-wise?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The list of proposed power projects of Central Power Generating companies under construction and where inputs have been tied up is at Annex-I, which includes two Thermal Power Plants at Mauda, District Nagpur and ast Solapur, District Solapur in Maharashtra.

(c) 151 nos. of thermal generating units totaling 48940.2 MW were commissioned during the last three years and the current year up to 21.11.2012. State-wise details of these projects are at Annex-II.

(d) No Madam, no thermal power plants of central power generating companies as mentioned in Annex-II have been set up with foreign collaboration, Ministry does not maintain the data of private company's foreign collaboration

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

**Annexure I**

*Part-A: Details of Mega Thermal Power Projects proposed to be set up (under Construction) by Central Power Generating Companies*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>State: Assam</b>				
1.	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-1	250
			U-2	250
			U-3	250
<b>State: Bihar</b>				
2.	Barh STPP-I	NTPC	U-1	660
			U-2	660
			U-3	660
3.	Barh STPP-II	NTPC	U-4	660
			U-5	660
4.	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-1	250
			U-2	250
			U-3	250
			U-4	250
<b>State: Jharkhand</b>				
5.	Koderma TPP	DVC	U-2	500
<b>State: Karnataka</b>				
6.	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	NTPC	U-1	800
			U-2	800
			U-3	800

1	2	3	4	5
<b>State: Maharashtra</b>				
7.	Mouda STPP	NTPC	U-2	500
8.	Mouda STPP-II	NTPC	U-3	660
			U-4	660
9.	Solapur STPP	NTPC	U-1	660
			U-2	660
<b>State: Madhya Pradesh</b>				
10.	Vindhyachal TPP-IV	NTPC	U-12	500
11.	Vindhyachal TPP-V	NTPC	U-13	500
<b>State: Tamilnadu</b>				
12.	Tuticorin JV	NLC & TNEB	U-1	500
			U-2	500
13.	Vallur TPP-I JV	NTECL	U-2	500
14.	Vallur TPP-II JV	NTECL	U-3	500
<b>State: Uttar Pradesh</b>				
15.	Rihand TPP-III	NTPC	U-6	500
16.	Meja STPP	NTPC	U-1	660
			U-2	660
<b>State: West Bengal</b>				
17.	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	U-1	600
			U-2	600
Sub-Total (Part-A):				17110

*Part-B: List of New Mega Thermal Power Projects proposed to be set up by Central Power Generating Companies in the country, where inputs tied-up (construction yet to start)*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Implementing Agency	Capacity MW	Total capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>State: Bihar</b>				
1.	Nabinagar TPP	JV of NTPC & BSEB	3×660	1980
<b>State: Chhattisgarh</b>				
2.	Lara STPP-I	NTPC	2×800	1600

1	2	3	4	5
<b>State: Uttar Pradesh</b>				
3.	Tanda-II	NTPC	2x660	1320
<b>State: West Bengal</b>				
4.	Raghunathpur TPS (Ph-II)	DVC	2x660	1320
Sub-Total (Part-B)				6220
Total				23330

**Annexure II***Thermal Units Commissioned during the last 3 years and in the current year*

STATE	Sl. No	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Actual Commissioning Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>YEAR 2009-10</b>						
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>						
Bihar	1	Kahalgaon St.2, Ph-2	NTPC	U-7	500	31.07.09
Chhattisgarh	2	Bhilai TPP Expn.	NSPCL	U-2	250	12.07.09
Jharkhand	3	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	DVC	U-7	250	04.11.09
	4			U-8	250	31.03.10
UP	5	NCP Project St-II	NTPC	U-5	490	29.01.10
<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>1740</b>	
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	6	Vijayawada TPP-IV	APGENCO	U-1	500	08.10.09
Gujarat	7	Kutch Lignite TPS Extn.	GSECL	U-4	75	01.10.09
	8	Utran CCPP Extn.		GT	240	08.08.09
	9			ST	134	10.10.09
Haryana	10	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	HPGCL	U-1	600	31.03.10
Maharashtra	11	New Parli TPP	MSPGCL	U-2	25	10.02.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	12	Paras TPS Expn.		U-2	250	27.03.10
Rajasthan	13	Chhabra TPS	RRVUNL	U-1	250	30.10.09
	14	Giral Lignite-II		U-2	125	06.11.09
	15	Kota TPP		U-7	195	31.08.09
	16	Suratgarh TPP		U-6	250	29.08.09
West Bengal	17	Bakershwar TPS	WBPDC	U-5	210	07.06.09
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3079</b>	
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	18	Gautami CCPP	Gautami Power Ltd.	GT-1	145	03.05.09
	19			GT-2	145	03.05.09
	20			ST	174	03.05.09
	21	Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema GP Ltd.	GT-1	140	01.05.09
	22			GT-2	140	01.05.09
	23	LancoKondapalliPh-II (GT)	LancoKondapalli	GT	233	05.12.09
Chhattisgarh	24	LancoAmarkantak TPS Ph-I, U-1	LancoAmarkantak Power P Ltd.	U-1	300	04.06.09
	25	LancoAmarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-2	LancoAmarkantak Power P Ltd.	U-2	300	26.03.10
Gujarat	26	Mundra TPP Ph-1	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	330	04.08.09
	27			U-2	330	17.03.10
	28	Sugen CCPP (Akhakhol)	Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	Blk-II	382.5	07.05.09
	29			Blk.III	382.5	08.06.09
Karnataka	30	Toranagallu TPP	JSW Energy (Vijayanagar) Ltd.	U-1	300	27.04.09
	31			U-2	300	24.08.09
Rajasthan	32	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-1	135	16.10.09
	33	Rosa TPP Ph-1	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd. Reliance Energy	U-1	300	10.02.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	34	Budge-Budge-III	CESC	U-3	250	29.09.09
			<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>4287</b>	
			<b>Total (2009-10)</b>		<b>9106</b>	
<b>YEAR 2010-11</b>						
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	35	Simhadri STPP Extn.	NTPC	U-3	500	31.03.11
Chhattisgarh	36	Korba STPP	NTPC	U-7	500	26.12.10
Haryana	37	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-1	500	31.10.10
Rajasthan	38	Barsingsar Lignite	NLC	U-1	125	28.06.10
	39			U-2	125	25.01.11
UP	40	NCP Project St-II	NTPC	U-6	490	30.07.10
West Bengal	41	Farakka STPS-III	NTPC	U-6	500	23.03.11
	42	Mejia TPS Extn.	DVC	U-1	500	30.09.10
	43		DVC	U-2	500	26.03.11
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3740</b>	
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	44	Kakatiya TPP	APGENCO	U-1	500	27.05.10
	45	Rayalseema TPP St-III		U-5	210	31.12.10
Delhi	46	Pragati CCGT-II	PPCL	GT-1	250	24.10.10
	47			GT-2	250	16.02.11
Gujarat	48	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	GIPCL	U-3	125	12.04.10
	49			U-4	125	23.04.10
Haryana	50	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	HPGCL	U-2	600	01.10.10
Karnataka	51	Raichur	KPCL	U-8	250	26.06.10
Rajasthan	52	Chhabra TPS	RRVUNL	U-2	250	04.05.10
Tripura	53	Baramura GT EXtn.	TSECL	U-5	21	03.08.10
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>2581</b>	
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	54	Konaseema CAPP	Konaseema Gas Power Ltd.	ST	165	30.06.10
	55	LancoKondapalli Ph-II	Lanco Kondapalli	ST	133	19.07.10
Delhi	56	Rithala CAPP	NDPL	GT-1	35.75	09.12.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	57			GT-2	35.75	04.10.10
Gujarat	58	Mundra TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-3	330	02.08.10
	59			U-4	330	20.12.10
	60	Mundra TPP Ph-II		U-1	660	26.12.10
Karnataka	61	Udupi TPP	UPCL	U-1	600	23.07.10
Maharashtra	62	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	U-1	300	24.08.10
	63			U-2	300	09.12.10
	64	WardhaWarora TPP	WPCL	U-1	135	05.06.10
	65			U-2	135	10.10.10
	66			U-3	135	13.01.11
Orissa	67	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-1	600	14.10.10
	68			U-2	600	29.12.10
Rajasthan	69	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-2	135	08.07.10
UP	70	Rosa TPP Ph-1	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd. Reliance Energy	U-2	300	28.06.10
			<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>4929.5</b>	
			<b>Total (2010-11)</b>		<b>11250</b>	
<b>YEAR 2011-12</b>						
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	71	Simhadri STPP Extn.	NTPC	U-4	500	30.03.12
Chhattisgarh	72	Sipat-I	NTPC	U-1	660	28.06.11
	73		NTPC	U-2	660	24.12.11
Haryana	74	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-2	500	05.11.11
Jharkhand	75	Kodarma TPP	DVC	U-1	500	20.07.11
Tamil Nadu	76	Neyveli TPS PH-1	NLC	U-1	250	04.01.12
	77	Vallur TPP PH-1	NTECL	U-1	500	28.03.12
West Bengal	78	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	U-1	500	29.07.11
	79			U-2	500	23.03.12
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>4570</b>	
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	80	Kothagudem TPP-VI	APGENCO	U-1	500	26.06.11
Assam	81	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	APGCL	ST	37.2	24.12.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	82	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	ST-1	250	29.02.12
Gujarat	83	Hazira CCPP Extn.	GSECL	GT+ST	351	18.02.12
Karnataka	84	Bellary TPP St-II	KPCL	U-2	500	23.03.12
Maharashtra	85	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	U-4	500	07.03.12
	86			U-5	500	30.03.12
	87	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.		U-5	500	05.08.11
UP	88	Harduaganj Ext.	UPRVUNL	U-8	250	27.09.11
West Bengal	89	Santalidih TPP Extn. Ph-II	WBPDCL	U-6	250	29.06.11
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3638.2</b>	

**YEAR 2011-12**

**PRIVATE SECTOR**

Andhra Pradesh	90	Simhapuri Energy P. Ltd. Ph-I	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	U-1	150	24.03.12
Chhattisgarh	91	Kasaipalli TPP	ACB India Ltd.	U-1	135	13.12.11
	92	Katghora TPP	Vandana Energy & Steel	U-1	35	14.02.12
	93	SV Power TPP	SV Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	63	07.12.11
Delhi	94	Rithala CCPP	NDPL	ST	36.5	04.09.11
Gujarat	95	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	20.07.11
	96	Mundra TPP Ph-III		U-1	660	07.11.11
	97			U-2	660	03.03.12
	98			U-3	660	09.03.12
	99	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-1	800	25.02.12
	100	Salaya TPP	Essar Power Gujarat Ltd.	U-1	600	22.02.12
Haryana	101	Jajjar TPP (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	CLP Power India Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	660	12.01.12
Jharkhand	102	Maithon RB TPP	DVC	U-1	525	30.06.11
	103			U-2	525	23.03.12
Karnataka	104	Udupi TPP	UPCL	U-2	600	17.04.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	105	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	U-3	300	06.05.11
	106			U-4	300	08.10.11
	107	Mihan TPS	Abhijeet MADC Nagpur Energy P. Ltd.	U-1	61.5	09.12.12
	108			U-2	61.5	09.02.12
	109			U-3	61.5	09.02.12
	110			U-4	61.5	09.02.12
	111	WardhaWarora TPP	WPCL	U-4	135	30.04.11
Orissa	112	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-3	600	16.08.11
Rajasthan	113	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-3	135	02.11.11
	114			U-4	135	23.11.11
UP	115	Anpara-C	LancoAnpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	600	15.11.11
	116			U-2	600	12.11.11
	117	Barkhera TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	45	06.11.11
	118			U-2	45	28.01.12
	119	Khambarkhera TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	45	17.10.11
	120			U-2	45	28.11.11
	121	Kundarki TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	45	10.01.12
	122			U-2	45	29.02.12
	123	Maqsoodpur TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	45	03.11.11
	124			U-2	45	21.01.12
	125	Rosa TPP Ph-II	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-3	300	27.12.11
	126			U-4	300	28.03.12
	127	Utrala TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	45	21.02.12



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	128			U-2	45	19.03.12
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>10870.5</b>	
			<b>Total (2011-12)</b>		<b>19078</b>	
<b>YEAR 2012-13 (AS ON 21.11.2012)</b>						
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>						
Chhattisgarh	129	Sipat-I	NTPC	U-3	660	02.06.12
Haryana	130	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-3	500	07.11.12
Maharashtra	131	Mouda TPP	NTPC	U-1	500	19.04.12
Madhya Pradesh	132	Vindhyachal TPP-IV	NTPC	U-11	500	14.06.12
UP	133	Rihand TPP-III	NTPC	U-5	500	25.05.12
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>2660</b>	
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>						
Delhi	134	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	GT-3	250	27.06.12
Tamil Nadu	135	Mettur TPP Ext.	TNEB	U-1	600	11.10.12
UP	136	Harduaganj Ext.	UPRVUNL	U-9	250	25.05.12
	137	Parichha Extn.		U-5	250	25.05.12
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1350</b>	
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	138	Simhapur Energy Pvt. Ltd. Ph-I	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	U-2	150	02.07.12
	139	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	150	09.09.12
Chhattisgarh	140	Kasaipalli TPP	ACB India Ltd.	U-2	135	21.06.12
Gujarat	141	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-2	800	25.07.12
	142			U-3	800	16.10.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	143	Salaya TPP	Essar Power Gujarat Ltd.	U-2	600	13.06.12
Haryana	144	Jajjar TPP (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	CLP Power India Pvt. Ltd.	U-2	660	11.04.12
Jharkhand	145	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	270	19.11.12
Maharashtra	146	Butibori TPP Ph-II	Vidarbha Industries Power	U-1	300	17.08.12
	147	GEPL TPP	GEPL	U-1	60	09.08.12
	148			U-2	60	28.04.12
	149	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	11.09.12
MP	150	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd.	U-1	250	11.08.12
Orissa	151	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-4	600	26.04.12
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>5495</b>	
			<b>Total (2012-13)</b>		<b>9505</b>	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>48940.2</b>	

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Madam Speaker, the backward areas particularly tribal dominated areas are being affected adversely in the matter of other development including agriculture due to erratic power supply to these areas. It has been the Government Policy to fast track the developments of the backward and tribal dominated areas in particular. Therefore, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister, through you, whether Government propose to take any concrete and positive steps to ensure uninterrupted power supply at fair price to Garhchiroli, the Naxal affected area of Maharashtra State, if so, the time by which it is to be done.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Member has raised a very important issue. It is a national issue relating to power shortage which relates to Maharashtra and the backward areas also ...*(Interruptions)*. I will reply to that. As far as the question of power shortage at national level is concerned, in

order to meet this shortage, we propose to increase power generation by about 90 thousand megawatt in the electricity sector during the 12th Five Year Plan. As regards Maharashtra, Maharashtra is producing about 28 thousand megawatt. At present, Maharashtra is facing peak power deficit of about 4 per cent while the deficit it is facing in the matter of energy comes to around 3 per cent on an average for the whole year. The Central Government supplies about five and a half thousand megawatt power to Maharashtra by way of central allocation.

Hon'ble Member has raised as very important issue about the Ministry of Energy's intention (proposal) to launch certain schemes in Maharashtra tribal dominated and backward areas. I would like to assure on my part that the new approach which was developed by the UPA Government is about Ultra Mega Power Projects and UMPP which envisage installation of 4 thousand

megawatt capacity projects. Of the seven projects, six projects, whether it is Sasan project or Mundra's Krishnapattam, Tillaiya and Chhattisgarh and Odisha are being set up in tribal dominated and backward areas only. Beside this, the Government is somewhat soft about Maharashtra as my predecessor Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde had been Chief Minister of Maharashtra. A 1200 megawatt project is being setup in the backward area in Ratnagiri. Three projects which are under construction in Maharashtra at present are Chandarpura, Amravati and Nasik. Thus a total of seven and a half thousand megawatt projects are being set up in backward and tribal dominated areas.

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: My second supplementary relates to the number of medium and major thermal power plants set up in tribal dominated areas among such plants which were set up during the past three years and whether the number of employees and officers posted in these power plants is in accordance with the reservation norms prescribed in respect of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Whether Government have chalked out any programme to fill up the posts in all the thermal power plants according to reservation norms or propose to chalk out such a programme? If so by when?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam Speaker, I have informed the Hon'ble Member the schemes which have already been implemented in Maharashtra and the schemes which are under implementation. If any other information is sought by Hon'ble Member I will definitely oblige.

As far as these thermal plants (centers) are concerned, you must be aware that men to megawatt ratio is limited in the power setor because they are not employment generators, they are industrial generators to meet the energy needs of the country on a wide scale. However, if you have suggestion in this regard you please send them to me.

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Madam Speaker, the most pasrt of energy generated by the electricity companies being established in the country is distributed to other areas while the area where they have been set up face power cuts. I would like to know the steps being contemplated by the Government in this regard.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam Speaker, there are so many ground behind setting up of a Thermal Power Plant or Power Station in any State. If that is based on coal then it should be near coal block, rail head and that the land required for the plant should be available. If it is a Hydro project, then it should be based on hydrological study and geological study and should be on the basis of run off water. So the power projets in our country whether they are hydro based or coal based are specifically location based. They are set up at locations where land and other equipments are available. For setting up thermal power plants this is required.

As regards the question raised by Hon'ble Member about distribution of power among the different States, it is a very important question. A PPA is always signed when any thermal station is set up in any State. The PPA is signed on the basis of the existing thermal plants competitive bidding. The PPA is not signed with one State rather it is signed among many States independently. Secondly, a certain proportion in that thermal power plant that constitute unallocated power, remains with the Centre. The most onerous role in respect of that unallocated power goes first to that State in which that thermal plant is set up. Other States may get something near to that proportion. However, it is true that major share of power goes to that State in which the plant is located.

*[English]*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Under the federal set up, the Centre has an obligation to meet the needs of the States, especially the States which are facing acute power shortage. That is why, the Central Pool is created. The Central Pool is now having sufficient power. The State of Tamil Nadu is badly in need of power. Our Leader, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has repeatedly urged the Centre to provide additional power from the Central Pool. Recently the Delhi Government has surrendered 1721 MW of electricity to the Central Pool.

My specific question to the hon. Minister is this. Will the Central Government come forward to release the required power to bridge the gap between the demand and supply in Tamil Nadu, heeding to the request of the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam Speaker, I would like to place on record of the House—and also for the information of the hon. Members here—that the primary responsibility of generating, transmitting and distributing power in any particular State which is the requirement of that particular State, is that of the State Government. We are supplemental in our efforts in terms of being able to generate, transmit and distribute that extra power from our CGSs, Central Generating Stations, be it NTPC or NHPC on the hydro side to all other States in as uniform a manner as possible..

As far as the specific issue with regard to Tamil Nadu is concerned, yes there is a tremendous amount of shortage in Tamil Nadu and Andhra but the primary responsibility of this lies with the State Government. We can only supplement to the extent that we can. That request certainly has come. As you are also well aware, the Southern Grid has to be enmeshed with all the other remaining grids so that power can also be transmitted. We are in dialogue with the Tamil Nadu Government and we will try and do whatever we can on a best efforts basis.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Madam Speaker, the construction work of the companies which are given the contract for work in tribal areas under Rajeev Gandhi Electrification Scheme is of very poor quality. We raised this matter in vigilance committee also, but no action was taken. Wherever the work is completed, the interested parties are denied connection, while they start charging from them for the power ...*(Interruptions)*. This is particularly being done rampantly in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to say, through you, that there should be a monitoring committee ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Next question...

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam Speaker, I would request you because the next question also is on the same subject that is Rajeev Gandhi Electrification Scheme that relates to thermal power stations.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Speaker, first of all I wish to congratulate the young Minister that he has been entrusted with the most difficult department by the Prime Minister. Before him the Leader of the House used to be the Minister of this Ministry. The State given

in reply to this question which mentions all those thermal power projects which are under construction or proposed to be set up. Shinde ji, you kindly sit down for you know about this matter...*(Interruptions)*.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): I don't have that department

*[English]*

You yourself have appreciated that he is a very capable Minister. He is a well studied person. He will reply to your query.

*[Translation]*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: North Karnapura in district Chatra of Jharkhand is the area which is gravely affected by left wing extremism. There has to be setup which is pending for years. It has somehow passed through the complicated processes of Government of India and has reached a certain destination. I exerted as much pressure in this regard as I could.

According to my information, this project has been cleared by the empowered group headed by the former Finance Minister. But just because of the intransigence of the Ministry of Coal, it had been put on hold since last so many years. They say that at the proposed site of this plant, there are coal deposits at the depth of 300 to 500 meters, therefore, it should not be set up at that location. After a lot of difficulties and covering all the stages of Planning Commission etc. the proposal had come to the empowered group and it had been approved by them after several months. I would like to submit very emphatically that the acquisition of land and arrangement at the site had been done several years back. So everything is ready there. Even the equipment to be imported from Russia, had been received and it was lying there in a packed condition.

*[English]*

This is one project which can take off without any further delay. Therefore, I am absolutely baffled,

*[Translation]*

In spite of that, the Government of India is not clearing it. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister who had put in all his might to push it during the tenure of the - then Minister of Power to a proper point of culmination ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Now he himself has come forward.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Now he is the Leader of the House. But ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know from the young, dynamic and capable Minister ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, I used the word young for him. So I would like to know from him as to what is the status of this project. When it would be cleared and when it would be started in the backward State of Jharkhand?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam Speaker, Shri Yashwant Sinha has raised a very important issue. In the field of power, any scheme takes several years to reach the stage of implementation and as he has said if any such scheme has reached the stage of clearance, then it should be implemented at the earliest. The foundation stone for the Super Thermal Power of 1980 MW at North Karanpura of Jharkhand had been laid by the former Prime Minister in 1999 after a lot of efforts by Shri Yashwant Sinha himself and I have no hesitation to make a mention of it. NTPC has also been given 1500 acre of land along with the source of water for it. But the point of that there are several anomalies while we have shortage of coal on this country. In view of the present technology they say that excavation of coal can be done upto a level of 300 meter but the coal is there at the level of 500 meter and we require a technology suitable for it. So the life of this plant may be fixed at 35 years till the 500 meter's technology arrives and we require it. After the period of 35 years, the land and plant will be returned by the NTPC to the CIL. A lot of discussion has taken place on this point. Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure had formed a GOM and in the 6th and 7th meeting of Group of Ministers a decision had been taken that sanction should be given at least for a period of 35 years and it should be started at the earliest. But in spite of the GOMs Seventh Meeting on 30th May, 2012, we are still waiting for a clearance from the Ministry of Coal though the Power Secretary has written a letter to that effect to the Ministry of Coal on 3rd September and we are trying that a cabinet note is moved in the next meeting of the cabinet to get the work started after taking a decision in this regard at the earliest.

[English]

#### Access to Electricity

\*83. + SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide round the clock and affordable access to electricity to all households and villages/hamlets in the country during the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action plan formulated by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the distribution transformers installed under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) reportedly get burnt frequently;

(d) if so, the details thereof, the reasons therefor, and the time by which such burnt transformers are likely to be replaced, State-wise; and

(e) the remedial steps taken or are being taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) The Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), a flagship scheme, with an objective to provide access to electricity to rural households by creating rural electricity infrastructure and also to provide free electricity single point connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. Under the scheme, Government of India provides 90% of the project cost as capital subsidy for establishing Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) and Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) and provides free electricity single point connections to BPL households, in order to provide affordable access. The supply of electricity to consumers is the responsibility of Distribution Companies/Power Departments of State Governments.

Ministry of Power has proposed to continue Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in 12th Plan for providing access to electricity to remaining households and villages/hamlets irrespective of their population subject to availability of sufficient funds.

(c) to (e) The details of number of transformers provided under RGGVY and reported burnt is at Annex. Some of the reasons for burning of transformers are:

- (i) Overloading due to un-authorized connections/illegal hooking.
- (ii) Connected load being more than approved load in households given connections under the scheme.

- (iii) Distribution transformers have suitable protection system to avoid burning in case of overloading or fault. When such protections are bypassed, Distribution Transformers get burnt in case of overloading or fault.

Repair/replacement of burnt transformers is the responsibility of implementing agency before the infrastructure is handed over to the Discoms/Power Departments. After handover, the responsibility for the same shifts to the Discoms/Power Departments, who are expected to carry out the same as per their norms and procedures.

#### Annexure

State-wise details of transformers burnt under RGGVY as per the information made available by State Distribution Utilities to Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Transformers burnt
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1201
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77
3.	Bihar	6236
4.	Gujarat	7
5.	Haryana	390
6.	Himachal Pradesh	134
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	224
8.	Jharkhand	4392
9.	Karnataka	879
10.	Kerala	11
11.	Madhya Pradesh	678
12.	Manipur	20
13.	Meghalaya	124
14.	Orissa	1451
15.	Tamil Nadu	200

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam Speaker, I would seek your protection because I have asked specific questions but the hon. Minister has not replied to them. I would like to refer to parts 'd' and 'e' of the Question.

"(d) if so, the details thereof, the reasons therefor and the time by which such burnt transformers are likely to be replaced, State-wise; and

(e) the remedial steps taken or are being taken to address the issue?"

Madam, transformers installed under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, as has been stated by the hon. Minister himself, frequently get burnt. So, I have asked the hon. Minister as to how many transformers have been burnt in different States of the country and what are remedial measures they have taken so that these burnt transformers may get replaced immediately for the benefit of the BPL consumers. He has not mentioned anything about this point.

[Translation]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam Speaker, it is a very important issue because here the power generation is important and I think that the transmission and distribution of power is all the more important to ensure the reach of power to the last man of the line in this country. Arjun Sethi also has a question as to by what time the transformers that have been burnt, will be replaced. Madam, in this regard at first I would like to tell you that Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna is a very ambitious scheme of the UPA under which a target had been laid down by the Prime Minister in 2012 to take power to each of the household by 2017. Regarding the transmission and distribution of power also, I would like to say that no doubt, this is a Union Government Scheme and we contribute 90 per cent of the funds but in respect of the implementation of the scheme, the biggest responsibility is that of the State Government ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the Hon'ble Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister give his reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Please give me the chance to say something ...(Interruptions) Madam, this responsibility is important because, in the entire country, 648 schemes had been sanctioned and in respect of the 70-80 per cent of them, the State Electricity Boards and Discoms have assumed powers for the

implementation of the Schemes. I want to put the facts before you. When the contract is given by the SEB and Discom to the third party but at the time of implementation, the scheme is hand over to the SEB and Discom. Then the responsibility of replacement of the burnt transformer does not lie with the third party. But till the scheme is handed over, then certainly hundred per cent ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will it be changed by the public? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: I have myself faced it because in the year 2005-2006, I had taken this sheme to my parliamentary constituency ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: All these will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: I myself have faced your difficulties and critical situations. Therefore, I have written a humble letter to all of you, giving therein the information in respect of each and every scheme and the details of matrix of the ways as to how we can monitor this scheme.

As regards the transformers that have been burnt ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Kindly include the members of Parliament in this monitoring.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Yashwant Sinha ji, in that letter I ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Why the electricity is not being given there? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: The power is not available as the State Governments are not contributing power in the grid ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: As far the area of Arjun Charan Sethi ji is concerned, he must have received my letter...*(Interruptions)*. Please let me reply the question ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Minister, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: I am requesting you very politely that let me reply the question...*(Interruptions)* I will reply to your point too....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr. Minister, please speak looking to the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: The Central Government have sanctioned the scheme of 282 crores of rupees. Where the contracting agencies have not handed over the work, it is the responsibility of that contracting agency to replace the burnt transformers.

Madam, I have given State-wise information that how many transformers have burnt in which State and I would like to reply that also that particularly in Bihar and Jharkhand...*(Interruptions)* I have mentioned in the reply that how many transformers have burnt?...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Mr. Minister, this reply is confusing, you have given zero in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: We have given accordingly the information we received. As far as Bihar and Jharkhand are concerned, Discom has started the replacement work of burnt transformers and 2900 transformers out of 4392 burnt transformers have been replaced and rest will also be replaced soon.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Mr. Minister, there are no figures of Rajasthan.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: I am replying to his question, when your turn come, I will reply to your question ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you doing so? Please sit down. Mr. Minister is replying to his question. Sit down please.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: As I have said, it is the responsibility of State Government ...(*Interruptions*). If you like to listen, I will reply ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Madam, get it discussed separately ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. It will be discussed separately.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, there are some States in the country where distribution of electricity has been privatized including Odisha. When it has been privatized and it is in the hands of the private utilities, what are the instruments available at the State level so that they can be brought to book when there is any discrepancy in the installation and also replacement of transformers?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, we have a quality control mechanism which looks into the implementation of the scheme on a three-tier basis. The first tier is when the project implementation agency itself engages third parties to survey 50 per cent of the villages to see whether the work has actually been done or not.

The second tier is when the REC itself appoints quality monitors where ten per cent of the villages are surveyed and the third tier is when the Ministry of Power itself inspects one per cent of the villages. These surveys have been done from time to time. If required, I will give all the information with regard to the surveys to the hon. Member.

Also I have written a letter to all the hon. Members and I have tried to make an effort on my part because this scheme cannot see success or the light of the day unless we all work together. And for that, I would need your assistance as well because you are on the ground and you are able to see whether things are happening correctly or not. Therefore, I tried on my behalf to send you a monitoring matrix by which the progress can be assessed. I have also stated in that letter

[*Translation*]

That every Member of Parliament can review the implementation of this scheme on the basis of their own district Vigilance Evaluation Committee. I know for this purpose we have to take formal permission from the Ministry of Rural Development, but you can do such things informally. So far informal is concerned, I have discussed the matter with Shri Jairam Ramesh, the Minister of Rural Development and he had assured me that I will get formal letter from his Ministry by which this scheme will also be included in district Vigilance Evaluation Committee.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I congratulate the Minister on taking over the charge of new department that he may be the successful and renowned minister of that department and ask him his question that as he said that Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is your flagship programme and you want to provide electricity to each and every house of the country during the next five years. But do you know that many districts of India have yet not included in this scheme and my Parliamentary constituency district Raisen, to which you yourself also have attachment, was not out of this scheme. I requested very much to Shinde ji, written letter and I got the reply that he will include it in third phase. Just now you have told that implementation is done by the State Governments, Central Government provide funds only. But it is the Central Government who decides that which districts are to be included in this scheme and which schemes



will be sanctioned. The State Government have nothing to do in this regard. So, I want to ask that Raisen district, where a large number of tribes are inhabited, where people have not seen even the electric bulb, whenever I go there they say we do not want anything, but electrify our area. Whether you will include Raisen in this scheme and provide electricity to each and every house in that area? If so, by when? If you give me this assurance then I will be glad.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam Speaker, the issue which Smt. Sushma Swaraj ji has raised is related to her Parliamentary constituency, I want to thank her that she has blessed me. I will check the data, but according to the information available with me, all the districts of Madhya Pradesh are sanctioned under Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana and we have organised many programmes together in Raisen. When Shinde Saheb was the Minister, I have also written him about Raisen. I cannot tell you cent per cent, but I am sure 99 per cent and believe that Raisen is already sanctioned and that information I will send you after the sitting of the House.

Secondly, I would like to seek help from all the hon'ble Member. As Sushmaji said that this an ambitious scheme of Government of India to provide electricity to each and every house of the country. I got the information of Raisen. I was right that Raisen has already been sanctioned, implementing agency is State Electricity Board. We have sanctioned 648 schemes in the entire country, out of them 504 schemes are to be implemented by the agencies of State Governments. Only 144 schemes are the Central schemes. Our responsibility is to evaluate the DPR received from the State Government. We see whether that DPR is prepared on the basis of cost norms and sanction it. It is not our responsibility to select the scheme for particular district and we do not send our officers to prepare DPR. The DPR is sent to us by the State Government. For example, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar demanded funds, we provided 3200 thousand crore rupees to Uttar Pradesh for phase 2 of Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran and told UP Government that we will not be able to do for the village having population of hundred. U.P. Government said that we will do on the basis of population of 300 and so you will accord sanction for these 22 schemes. We have accorded

sanction to those 22 schemes. To say that Central Government decides is not fully correct. The State Government plays an important role. The funds are ours. As you talked about Raisen, we have taken 1380 partially electrified villages and 30 thousand BPL households. 65 crore rupees scheme has been sanctioned on 27th January, 2012. Madam Speaker, I would like to put one more issue in the House with your permission that we have to implement this scheme truly and to reach every household. We have to provide electricity to 5 lakh 74 thousand households, we need about 30 thousand crore rupees. About 2.70 lakh BPL households are to be provided electricity for which 8 thousand crore rupees are required. I would like to say to the Finance Minister to allocate 36 thousand crore rupees during the 12th Plan for Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we go to Q.No. 84—Shri Abdul Rahman.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN, Madam, I have given a very important question, let me ask this thing ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, next question has been taken up. I think that this is an important issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: The reply given is confusing. This is a wrong reply and misleading ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We want to discuss, Dara Singh ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do like this. Sit down please.

...*(Interruptions)*

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

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You also sit down. I am understanding, if you will give a notice, I will get it discussed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: You will get it discussed, but the entire reply is wrong. He is an energetic Minister and I and the entire country rely on him. But you have not drafted the reply, your officers has drafted and you have replied in the House, Uttar Pradesh is such a big State ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. We will get it discussed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We will get it discussed Dara Singh ji.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Give notice for that.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 84—Shri Abdul Rahman—not present.

Shri D.B. Chandre Gowda—not present.

Let the hon. Minister reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Members are not present. So, the Question has become the property of the House. I am requesting the hon. Minister to kindly answer.

### Employment in Lieu of Land Acquired

\*84. +  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the policy guidelines issued by the Railways in 2010 for providing employment to those whose land has been acquired for railway projects;

(b) the details of the progress made so far in the implementation of the said guidelines;

(c) the number of persons whose land has been acquired for railway projects since the issue of the said guidelines, State-wise;

(d) the number of eligible persons as per the criteria laid down under the said guidelines given employment so far, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to give employment to the eligible persons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) As per policy instructions issued *vide* Railway Board's letter dated 16.7.2010 and 13.8.2010, Railway may call and consider application for employment to Pay Band-1 of Rs. 5200-20200 with Grade Pay of Rs. 1800/- from land losers on account of acquisition of land for projects on the Railways (excluding those for Deposit work). The salient features are: (i) The applicant shall be a person (sole owner of land or son/daughter/ husband/wife of the sole owner) whose land or a portion thereof has been acquired for the project. In case, the land is owned by more than one person, the Competent Authority, as defined in the Railway (Amendment) Act, 2008/Land Acquisition Officer, will decide who shall be considered as applicant. Only one job shall be offered to an applicant from the land loser family; (ii) The

displaced person has not received any land from the State Government in lieu of his/her land acquired/being acquired for the project; (iii) The applicant should normally fulfil the eligibility and other conditions prescribed for the post against direct recruitment quota from open market. In exceptional circumstances, General Manager of the Railway can relax condition in respect of educational qualifications; and (iv) General Manager of the Railway in whose jurisdiction the land acquisition is to be undertaken, shall be responsible for ensuring a fair and transparent selection of candidates.

(b) to (e) All Zonal Railways and Production Units have been advised to implement the revised policy for the land acquired after issue of these instructions.

As regards number of persons whose land has been acquired, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Railways maintain data only zonal railway-wise/production unit-wise and not State-wise.

MADAM SPEAKER: Is there anyone to ask the supplementary?

All right.

We go to Q. No. 85—Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey is not present. Again, the hon. Minister has to reply.

#### **Rationalisation of Fare and Freight Structures**

\*85. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways keep in mind the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country while fixing fares;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have conducted any exercise to rationalise the fare and the freight structure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It is on account of socio-economic considerations that Railways fares are structured in different classes to serve different economic strata. In addition, number of concessions are being extended to more than 50 categories of rail travelers.

(c) and (d) The evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of the fare and freight structures is an ongoing process.

MADAM SPEAKER: Is there anybody to ask the supplementary?

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the Minister that how the railway fare are decided. The basic thing is whether socio-economic conditions are taken into consideration. AC first class coaches and sleeper coaches manufacturing cost and maintenance is more and the 2nd class general coaches, in which poor, weaker, labourer, dalits and backward classes people travels, costs loss. The manufacturing and maintenance cost of AC first class coaches costs more and few people travels in that class and it has four toilets. Whereas in general coaches, which are filled to over capacity, 150 people travels and have four toilets only. I mean to say whether these things are taken into consideration?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, we continuously try to increase the number of coaches and I would like to tell the Hon'ble Members that the fare were decided years back according to the relativity of all thing separately. There is less fare for ordinary classes at some places and more for other classes. The damages cost less in higher classes than lower. But the Government take the decision with due care. Taking into consideration the socio-economic conditions of the lower strata of the society who cannot travel by paying more and do not have means and resources, the fares are kept lower.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

### National Arrear Grid

\*86. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Arrears Grid has been established under e-courts project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the grid is likely to be established including the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the manner in which the aforesaid Grid would monitor arrears and judicial data?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SH. ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The National Arrears Grid which is rechristened as National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), is targeted to be established by December, 2013. The essential pre-requisites before the NJDG is made functional, are computerization of 14,249 district/subordinate courts approved under the e-Courts Project, completion of backlog data entry, establishment of connectivity through Wide Area Network (WAN), development of Functional Requirement Specifications (FRS) and Business Intelligence (BI) tools to decide the information which would be made available in the public domain. National Informatics Centre (NIC) as the implementing agency and the e-Committee of the Supreme Court are working on all these aspects. In fact, NIC has already installed 50 virtual machines at its National Data Centre for the NJDG.

(d) The NJDG will provide the Indian Judiciary a web portal with real time data of arrears in every court in the country, which will empower them to monitor/analyse the arrears; provide timely inputs for policy decisions to reduce delay and arrears in the justice delivery system; and facilitate better monitoring of court performance and better resource management.

[*English*]

### Production of Fertilizers

\*87. SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the quantum of production of fertilizers including urea in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(b) whether the production of fertilizers is less than its demand in the country;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to meet the demand of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The quantum of production of fertilizers including urea in the country during last three years and current year, company-wise is attached as Statement.

(b) and (c) The total demand and production of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complexes is given in the table below:

(In Lakh Metric Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Product	Year								
		2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Demand	Prod.	Gap	Demand	Prod.	Gap	Demand	Prod.	Gap
1.	Urea	282	211	71	291	219	72	304	220	84
2.	DAP	107	42	65	121	35	86	126	40	86
3.	MOP	44	-	44	48	-	48	48	-	48
4.	Complexes	88	80	8	92	87	5	107	78	29

As can be seen from the above table, the demand of various fertilizers far exceeds the domestic production. The major reason for the gap in production and demand primarily is the shortage of assured gas feedstock for production of urea and acute limitation of rock phosphate and potash in the country for manufacturing of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers.

(d) In order to encourage investments in the urea sector, Government is considering a New Investment Policy which is likely to add additional urea capacity of

7 to 8 million tonnes. In order to encourage indigenous production of P and K fertilizers, NBS policy has been implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2010 which has allowed the industry to grow in a liberalised policy regime and with the freedom to fix the MRPs of P and K fertilisers, competitively. The Government is also encouraging the private and public sector to explore the possibilities of joint ventures abroad for mining and production in the P and K sector. However, in the short term, the gap between the demand and indigenous production of all fertilizers will continue to be met through imports on regular basis.

### **Statement**

*Plant-wise production of Urea for the years 2009-10 to 2011-2012 and April to Oct. 2012*

(Figures in '000' MT)

Name of Plant	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April to Oct. 2012
1	2	3	4	5
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR:</b>				
NFL:Nangal-II	474.0	478.5	503.4	305.9
NFL:Bhatinda	514.7	553.0	482.9	258.1
NFL:Panipat	512.9	470.0	500.3	319.4
NFL:Vijaipur	878.5	916.6	902.1	528.8
NFL:Vijaipur Expn.	949.6	961.5	1011.7	459.0
Total(NFL):	3329.7	3379.6	3400.4	1871.2
BVFCL:Namrup-II	79.2	86.1	102.3	61.8
BVFCL:Namrup-III	230.4	198.9	176.5	157.8
Total(BVFCL):	309.6	285.0	278.8	219.6
RCF:Trombay-V	306.9	341.1	336.0	231.4
RCF:Thal	1782.2	1783.4	1772.5	1046.3
Total(RCF):	2089.1	2124.5	2108.5	1277.7
MFL: Chennai	435.9	477.9	486.7	259.0
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR:</b>	<b>6164.3</b>	<b>6267.0</b>	<b>6274.4</b>	<b>3627.5</b>
<b>COOP. SECTOR:</b>				
IFFCO:Kalol	601.2	600.1	600.0	346.0

1	2	3	4	5
IFFCO:Phulpur	722.6	745.1	701.3	411.7
IFFCO:Phulpur Expn.	1000.1	1026.2	1132.8	555.6
IFFCO:Aonla	1000.3	988.5	1065.9	615.6
IFFCO:Aonla Expn.	1000.3	1042.6	986.8	647.6
Total(IFFCO):	4324.5	4402.5	4486.8	2576.5
KRIBHCO:Hazira	1779.6	1840.3	1432.4	1239.7
TOTAL COOP. SECTOR:	6104.1	6242.8	5919.2	3816.2
Total (Pub.+Coop.)	12268.4	12509.8	12193.6	7443.7
PRIVATE SECTOR:				
GSFC:Vadodara	281.5	245.5	286.6	201.3
SFC:Kota	382.2	403.4	385.9	231.7
DIL:Kanpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZIL:Goa	387.5	396.8	365.4	220.1
SPIC:Tuticorin	0.0	300.9	621.7	263.9
MCF:Mangalore	379.5	379.4	379.4	227.6
GNFC:Bharuch	601.7	643.2	701.8	393.2
IGF:Jagdishpur	1096.1	1098.5	1162.2	607.0
NFCL:Kakinada-I	757.0	831.6	792.5	433.3
NFCL:Kakinada-II	723.1	824.0	769.1	475.6
CFCL:Gadepan-I	1019.6	1032.2	1106.5	564.9
CFCL:Gadepan-II	1011.2	1068.0	1039.5	598.3
TCL:Babrala	1231.7	1116.7	1164.6	611.8
KSFL:Shahjhanpur	972.8	1030.5	1015.6	561.4
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:	8843.9	9370.7	9790.8	5390.1
TOTAL(PUB.+COOP.+PVT.):	21112.3	21880.5	21984.4	12833.8

*Plant-wise production of DAP for the years 2009-10 to 2011-2012 and April to Oct. 2012*

(Figures in '000' MT)

Name of Plant	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April to Oct. 12
PUBLIC SECTOR:	-	-	-	-
COOP. SECTOR:				
IFFCO:Kandla	722.7	60.1	496.6	446.5
IFFCO:Paradeep	402.3	916.5	995.1	663.2
TOTAL CO-OP SECTOR:	1125.0	976.6	1491.7	1109.7
PRIVATE SECTOR:				
GSFC:Vadodara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZIL:Goa	351.8	151.6	180.2	56.3
SPIC:Tuticorin	0.0	30.4	180.5	104.2
MCF:Mangalore	198.1	177.8	128.2	81.8
TCL:Haldia	183.7	190.3	269.3	45.6
GSFC:Sikka-I & II	921.8	706.1	534.0	262.2
CIL:Kakinada	520.6	402.5	360.0	67.6
CIL: Vizag	0.0	31.8	6.6	0.0
Hindalco Indus:Dahej	181.8	214.2	209.8	105.8
PPL:Paradeep	763.7	655.6	602.3	163.2
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:	3121.5	2560.3	2470.9	886.7
TOTAL(CO-OP. +PVT.):	4246.5	3536.9	3962.6	1996.4

*Plant-wise production of Complex Fertilizer for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 and April to Oct. 2012*

(Figures in '000' MT)

Name of Company/Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April to Oct. 2012
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public Sector:</b>				
FACT:Ud/Cochin	758.1	643.8	616.4	339.6
RCF:Trombay	503.3	603.9	649.8	400.2
MFL:Chennai	0.0	0.0	35.9	64.3

1	2	3	4	5
Total Public Sector:	1261.4	1247.7	1302.1	804.1
<b>Cooperative Sector:</b>				
IFFCO	2749.4	3201.6	2457.6	820.7
<b>Private Sector:</b>				
GSFC:Vadodara	292.9	280.3	302.5	158.2
CIL:Vizag	1053.4	858.8	972.4	468.7
ZIL:Goa	366.2	509.5	370.6	159.4
SPIC:Tuticorin	174.4	175.4	209.5	122.3
MCF:Mangalore	84.1	45.7	44.0	21.4
CIL:Ennore	212.6	260.8	254.7	143.2
GNFC:Bharuch	166.5	166.2	196.3	108.7
TCL:Haldia	394.0	361.2	311.9	159.7
GSFC:Sikka-II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CIL:Kakinada	735.6	958.8	747.4	487.3
Hindalco Ind:Dahej	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DFPCL:Taloja	100.6	123.5	175.2	90.6
PPL:Paradeep*	447.2	537.5	426.0	398.0
Total Private Sector:	4027.5	4277.7	4010.5	2317.5
Total (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.):	8038.3	8727.0	7770.2	3942.3

### Exploitation of Canal Water

\*88. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States have permitted beverage companies to use water from canals which are primarily meant for drinking and irrigation purpose of the farmers and the people of the respective areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total quantity of water being used by these companies from those canals and the revenue earned by the respective State

Governments as a result thereof during the last two years and the current year, State and year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to protect the interests of the farmers and the people of the respective areas?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Allocation of water and levying of water charges are within the jurisdiction of State Governments. Hence, information has been sought from all the State Governments. After receipt of the information, it will be laid on the Table of the House.



**Cap on Maximum Prices of Essential Drugs**

\*89. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to put a cap on the maximum price at which the essential drugs can be sold in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the drug manufacturers have been consulted in this regard and if so, their response in this regard;

(d) whether the Government intends to boost the sale of generic drugs to control the price of essential drugs; and

(e) if so, the measures taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality as per the medicines as under National List of Essential Medicines-2011, as stipulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) was circulated among the concerned Ministries/Stakeholders. The draft Policy was also available for comments of any other interested person on the Department's website [www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in](http://www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in). The views/inputs received on the draft NPPP-2011 were examined and the matter was placed before the Group of Ministers (GoM). Based on the recommendations of the GoM, National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy-2012(NPPP-2012) was formulated and placed before the Cabinet. The Cabinet considered NPPP-2012 in its meeting held on 22.11.2012 and approved the same with certain modifications.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India, had launched "Jan Aushadhi Campaign" in November, 2008, under which Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores are being opened in the Government Hospitals to make available (unbranded) quality Generic medicines at much affordable prices to all by way of supply of medicines through Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings (CPPSUs). Under this campaign, at least one Jan Aushadhi Store in each district is intended to be opened, wherever the State Governments extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space in the Government Hospitals or at any other suitable locations and also identify the agencies amongst Hospitals/NGOs/Charitable/Cooperative/Government Bodies to manage such stores. The first Jan Aushadhi Store was opened under the Jan Aushadhi Campaign in the Civil Hospital, Amritsar in November, 2008 and till 31st October, 2012, 145 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened, spread over in twelve States, namely, Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, including UT of Chandigarh. 319 generic medicines, covering several therapeutic groups, are listed for sale through the Jan Aushadhi Stores. In terms of value, Rs. 9,02,74,091/- worth of medicines have been sold through these stores till October, 2012.

**Subsidy on Fertilizers**

\*90. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the farmers are getting the requisite benefit of subsidy on fertilizers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether some fertilizer companies resort to tactics of gold plating i.e. indicating lower production capacity and on the basis of percentage production obtain huge subsidy;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that the poor and marginal farmers get the maximum benefit of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Apart from Urea Government is providing subsidy on 21 grades of Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers as per the Statement. The details of subsidy paid during last five years are as under:

In crores

Period	Amount of subsidy disbursed on		
	P and K Fertilizers	Urea	All fertilizers
2007-08	16933.8	26385.36	43319.16
2008-09	65554.79	33939.92	99494.71
2009-10	39452.06	24580.23	64032.29
2010-11	41500	24336.68	65836.68
2011-12	36107.94	37683	73790.94
BE 2012-13	28576.12	37016.01	65592.13

Urea is provided to the farmers at MRP fixed by the Government. The difference between cost of delivered price of Urea and its MRP is paid by the Government as subsidy. In case of P and K fertilizers, the Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the policy, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis is provided to each grade of subsidized P and K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient content. Maximum Retail Prices (MRP) of P and K fertilizers is fixed by fertilizer companies.

(c) and (d) The production capacities of all the urea manufacturing units in the country had been reassessed by Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC), an attached office of Department of Fertilizers and the same were notified with effect from April, 2000. Subsidy is paid to the Urea Manufacturing units as per New Pricing Scheme (NPS-III) and New Investment Policy dated 4th September, 2008, which do not provide any scope/ incentive for gold plating.

(e) The subsidised fertilizer is made available to all farmers irrespective of their land holding

### **Statement**

#### *List of Subsidised Fertilizers*

Sl.No.	Fertilizer grades
1	2
1.	Urea
2.	DAP: 18-46-0-0
3.	MAP: 11-52-0-0
4.	TSP: 0-46-0-0
5.	MOP: 0-0-60-0
6.	16-20-0-13
7.	20-20-0-13
8.	10-26-26-0
9.	12-32-16
10.	14-28-14
11.	14-35-14
12.	15-15-15

1	2
13.	AS: 20.6-0-0-23
14.	20-20-0-0
15.	28-28-0-0
16.	17-17-17-0
17.	19-19-19
18.	SSP
19.	16-16-16-0
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)
21.	15-15-15-09
22.	24-24-0-0

#### **Assistance for Irrigation Projects**

\*91. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides assistance for irrigation projects in areas included under the Desert Development Programme (DDP) at par with the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and the Tribal Areas Development (TAD) areas for the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies is being implemented by Ministry of Water Resources since X Plan. During X and XI Plan, Water Bodies covered under Desert Development Programme (DDP) were not treated at par with Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Tribal areas. However, during XII Plan, it is proposed to treat DDP areas at par with DPAP areas and Tribal areas.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government of Rajasthan has submitted a proposal in July, 2012 for funding of 19 water bodies amounting to Rs. 34.53 crore under Desert Development Programme. The proposal was examined and additional information has been asked from the Government of Rajasthan.

#### **Setting up of Minority Commissions**

\*92. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States in the country including Jammu and Kashmir are yet to set up the Minority Commissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of such States and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken up the matter with the States concerned to set up such Minority Commissions; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto and the steps taken or are being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) The States which have not set up Minority Commissions till 15th October 2012 are Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Tripura and UTs of Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

(c) and (d) The State Minority Commissions are set up by the State Governments in the respective States under their own statutes. Since the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 did not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government has requested the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to consider extending the validity of this Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as well as for enactment of law for promulgation of a Jammu and Kashmir State Minorities Act.

### Corporate Governance

\*93. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently brought out a Legal Compliance Manual (LCM) to facilitate the companies to get acquainted with the laws and norms of corporate governance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Accounting Standards in the Companies Act;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has not brought out any Legal Compliance Manual. However, the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs, as part of its MOU with an agency had facilitated the release of a ready reckoner for acquainting stakeholders with various laws including Companies Act, 1956.

(c) to (e) Examination of various rules and Accounting Standards under the Companies Act, 1956 is an ongoing process. The Accounting Standards are amended from time to time keeping in view the requirements of the situation. No amendment to the Standards is currently being considered.

### Electoral Reforms

\*94. SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to carry out comprehensive electoral reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Core Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Solicitor General has submitted its recommendations to the Government on the basis of inputs received from different quarters;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the decisions taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the Government is likely to initiate electoral reforms process in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) With a view to carrying out comprehensive electoral reforms, a Core-Committee was constituted on 1st October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Shri Vivek K. Tankha, Additional Solicitor General. The talking points of the Committee included (i) De-criminalisation of Politics; (ii) Funding of Elections; (iii) Conduct and better Management of Elections; (iv) Regulation of Political Parties; (v) Audit and Finances of Political Parties; and (vi) Review of Anti-Defection Law. The Committee under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted seven regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Bengaluru and Guwahati, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted, who *inter-alia* included leaders and workers of the political parties, legislators, legal luminaries, representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and retired), students etc. and views have been gathered. The details of these consultations have been put on the website of the Ministry of Law and Justice *i.e.* [www.lawmin.nic.in](http://www.lawmin.nic.in). On the basis of the inputs received in these consultations, discussion with all political parties is contemplated. In view of the complexity of the subject, it is not possible to lay down any rigid time-frame in this regard.

### Upgradation of Rural Roads

\*95. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the proposals submitted by the various States in the country especially Gujarat for

construction/upgradation of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals approved, State-wise;

(c) whether some of the proposals submitted by the States especially Gujarat are pending for a long time;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government for the expeditious approval of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The list of proposals of various States for construction/upgradation of roads under PMGSY approved during the current financial year is enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal pending in respect of State of Gujarat at present. Government of Gujarat had submitted project proposals amounting to Rs. 345.38 crore for 409 road works, which were cleared by the Ministry on the recommendations of the Empowered Committee on 28th August, 2012. Clearance of proposals under PMGSY is an on-going process. Status of pending proposals from other States is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of proposals cleared under PMGSY during 2012-13*

Sl.No.	State	Value (in Rs. Crores)	No. of roads	No. of Bridges	Length in Km	Status	Date of Clearance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	398	266		802	Cleared	17-Sep-12
2.	Assam	310	172		426	Cleared	29-Jun-12
3.	Bihar	2,439	1,350	96	3,846	Cleared	8-Jun-12
4.	Chhattisgarh	221	217		579	Cleared	22-Aug-12
5.	Gujarat	345	409		775	Cleared	28-Aug-12
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,248	484	50	2,651	Cleared	20-July-12
7.	Jharkhand	404	291	10	1,109	Cleared	27-Apr-12
		187		56		Cleared	15-Oct-12
8.	Karnataka	60	41	0	155	Cleared	29-Jun-12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	634	426		1,722	Cleared	5-July-12
		1,239	811		3,154	Cleared	2-Nov-12
10.	Maharashtra	450	9	452	92	Cleared	14-Aug-12
		628	149	207	708	Cleared	23-Aug-12
11.	Manipur	254	46	44	425	Cleared	24-May-12
12.	Orissa	1,498	823		3,143	Cleared	21-Sep-12
13.	Punjab	339	61	0	717	Cleared	22-May-12
14.	Rajasthan	550	687		1,892	Cleared	19-Jun-12
15.	Uttar Pradesh	574	733		1,223	cleared	2-Nov-12

**Statement-II***State-wise details of status of pending proposals under PMGSY during 2012-13*

Sl.No.	State	Value in Crores	No. of roads	No. of Bridges	Length in Km	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1910.36	150	89	2059.45	Compliance to observations of Pre-Empowered Committee meeting held on 8.10.12 received and being scrutinized.
2.	Assam	421.46	-	289	-	Proposals under scrutiny at National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA).
3.	Chhattisgarh	740.75	518	-	1798.38	Compliance to the observations of scrutiny of sample DPRs is awaited from State.
4.	Himachal Pradesh	123.15	75	-	439.79	Compliance to Pre-ECM held on 6.9.12 has been received from State. ECM will be held after Model Code of Conduct is over in the State.
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	526.37	119	5	843.52	Compliance to observations of Empowered Committee held on 10.5.12 regarding crediting of maintenance fund is awaited from State.
6.	Meghalaya	47.13	16	-	54.57	Sample DPRs are being scrutinised by NRRDA.
7.	Mizoram	412.38	40	-	559.91	Compliance to the observations of scrutiny of sample DPRs is awaited from State.
8.	Punjab	670.51	146	-	1092.88	Proposals were placed before the EC held on 18.9.12.
9.	Rajasthan	515.76	571	-	1676.05	Full compliance to observations of Pre-ECM held on 18.10.12 is awaited from State.
10.	Tamil Nadu	1132.38	1343	45	3095.87	Proposals complied as per observations of Pre ECM held on 15.11.12 have been received and Proposals are being placed before the EC.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2574.01	1112	1	7007.15	Recommended by EC held on 16.11.12. Clearance is being issued by Ministry.
12.	Uttarakhand	477.69	118	8	1139.78	Proposals complied as per observations of Pre ECM held on 21.10.12 have been received and Proposals are being placed before the EC.
13.	West Bengal	3506.49	1425	-	6147.17	Recommended by EC held on 2.11.12. Compliance is awaited from the State.

EC: Empowered Committee.

[Translation]

#### Fast Track Courts

\*96. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) the present status of the Fast Track Courts in the country;

(b) the number of Fast Track Courts functioning in the country as on 31 December, 2011, State-wise;

(c) the total funds allocated for such Courts during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of the achievements made by these courts including the number of cases transferred and disposed of during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to set up evening courts in the country and if so, the details thereof including the time by which such courts are likely to be set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Central Government had provided financial assistance to the State Governments for Fast Track Courts from 2000-01 to 2010-11. The scheme has not been extended beyond 31.03.2011.

However, some of the State Governments have continued the Fast Track Courts beyond 31.03.2011 from their own funds.

In its judgement in Brij Mohan Lal vs. Union of India & Others on 19.04.2012, the Supreme Court has directed the States that they shall not take a decision to continue the Fast Track Courts scheme on an adhoc and temporary basis. They (States) will need to decide either to bring the Fast Track Courts scheme to an end or to continue the same as a permanent feature in the State.

(b) The number of Fast Track Courts functioning in the country as on 31 March, 2011 is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) Central funds for Fast Track Courts were released upto 31st March, 2011. State-wise details of central funds released for such Courts during the three years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) The State-wise number of cases transferred to Fast Track Courts, disposed of by these courts and pending in these courts is enclosed as Statement-III.

(e) An amount of Rs. 2500 crores has been allocated under Thirteenth Finance Commission award for increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts. Based on the information received from States, the Status of Physical and Financial Progress in respect of Morning/Evening/Shift Courts upto 31st October, 2012, is enclosed as Statement-IV.

**Statement I**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Fast Track Courts functioning as on 31.03.2011
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	20
4.	Bihar	179
5.	Chhattisgarh	25
6.	Goa	5
7.	Gujarat*	61
8.	Haryana**	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9
10.	Jharkhand	39
11.	Karnataka*	87
12.	Kerala	38
13.	Madhya Pradesh**	84

1	2	3
14.	Maharashtra*	51
15.	Manipur	2
16.	Meghalaya	3
17.	Mizoram	3
18.	Nagaland	2
19.	Odisha	35
20.	Punjab**	15
21.	Rajasthan	83
22.	Tamil Nadu <sup>§</sup>	49
23.	Tripura	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	153
25.	Uttarakhand	20
26.	West Bengal	109
Total		1192

\* As on February, 2011

\*\* As on December, 2010

\* As on August, 2010

§ As on December, 2008

**Statement II***Central Grants released to States for Fast Track Courts from 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	142.40	0	1096.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.40	14.40	14.40
3.	Assam	91.20	96.00	96.00
4.	Bihar	720.00	720.00	720.00



1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	148.80	148.80	129.60
6.	Goa	19.20	14.40	24.00
7.	Gujarat	580.80	0	777.60
8.	Haryana	38.40	76.80	67.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38.40	43.20	43.20
10.	Jharkhand	249.60	196.80	192.00
11.	Karnataka	182.40	446.40	441.60
12.	Kerala	148.80	148.80	148.80
13.	Madhya Pradesh	312.00	316.80	316.80
14.	Maharashtra	417.60	412.80	537.60
15.	Manipur	9.60	9.60	9.60
16.	Meghalaya	28.80	—	28.80
17.	Mizoram	14.40	14.40	14.40
18.	Nagaland	9.60	9.60	9.60
19.	Odisha	158.40	168.00	168.00
20.	Punjab	0	163.20	81.60
21.	Rajasthan	398.40	398.40	398.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	470.40	235.20
23.	Tripura	0	11.56	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1161.60	1161.60	1094.40
25.	Uttarakhand	0	-	99.62
26.	West Bengal	571.20	571.20	571.20
Total		5456.00	5613.16	7315.62

**Statement III**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Cases Transferred as on 31.03.2011	Total Cases Disposed as on 31.03.2011	No. of Cases Pending as on 31.03.2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	236928	199953	36975
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4162	1660	2502
3.	Assam	72191	55811	16380
4.	Bihar	239278	159105	80173
5.	Chhattisgarh	94670	76575	18095
6.	Gujarat*	537636	434296	103340
7.	Goa	5096	4017	1079
8.	Haryana**	38359	33590	4769
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40126	33427	6699
10.	Jharkhand	110027	87789	22238
11.	Karnataka#	218402	184067	34335
12.	Kerala	109160	95367	13793
13.	Madhya Pradesh*	360602	317363	43239
14.	Maharashtra*	423518	381619	41899
15.	Manipur	3059	2861	198
16.	Meghalaya	1031	843	188
17.	Mizoram	1868	1635	233
18.	Nagaland	845	716	129
19.	Odisha	66199	60441	5758
20.	Punjab**	58570	46347	12223
21.	Rajasthan	149447	123024	26423
22.	Tamil Nadu <sup>§</sup>	411957	371336	40621
23.	Tripura	5812	5591	221

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttarakhand	98797	89791	9006
25.	Uttar Pradesh	464775	411658	53117
26.	West Bengal	146083	113903	32180
Total		3898598	3292758	605813

\* As on February, 2011

\*\* As on December, 2010

# As on August, 2010

§ As on December, 2008

**Statement IV***Physical and Financial Progress of Morning/  
Evening/Shift Courts)*

(As on 31st October, 2012)

State	Financial Progress (₹ in Crores)	Physical Progress in Numbers
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	43.55	
Arunachal Pradesh	10.63	-
Assam	9.06	48
Bihar	64.30	38
Chhattisgarh	10.91	-
Goa	1.54	-
Gujarat	48.35	-
Haryana	18.48	55
Himachal Pradesh	7.90	-
Jammu and Kashmir	9.78	
Jharkhand	16.52	-
Karnataka	41.01	
Kerala	20.23	5
Madhya Pradesh	61.47	-

1	2	3
Maharashtra	89.27	399
Manipur	1.07	
Meghalaya	0.31	-
Mizoram	1.88	-
Nagaland	0.85	-
Odisha	24.98	198
Punjab	16.28	46
Rajasthan	38.80	-
Sikkim	0.41	
Tamil Nadu	24.71	3
Tripura	3.76	135
Uttar Pradesh	102.25	
Uttarakhand	12.84	5
West Bengal	32.83	-
Total	713.97	1139

*[English]***Child Witness Court Room**

\*97. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first child witness court room, has been opened recently in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its aims and objectives;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to assist the States to open such court rooms in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The first Child Witness Court Room in Delhi was inaugurated on 16th September, 2012 at Karkardooma Court Complex. It aims to ensure compliance with child friendly procedure for investigation, trial and examination as per directives in judicial pronouncements as well as with the recently enacted provisions of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

The Central Government has been extending financial assistance to States for augmenting their resources for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The design, level of facilities in court complexes including those for sensitive witnesses like children, women and handicapped persons are finalized by the State Governments in consultation with respective High Courts.

#### **Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses**

\*98. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increase in the cost of power generation due to loss/wastage of electricity during Transmission and Distribution (T and D);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the extent and percentage of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses of electricity in the country during the last three years and the current year, State, company and year-wise;

(c) the measures taken by the Government for encouraging research and development activities for electricity generation, transmission and distribution in the country during the aforesaid period;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study on loss/wastage of electricity during the T and D in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken for maintaining strict grid discipline and reducing AT and C losses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Transmission and Distribution (T and D) losses impact the cost of power for consumers and not as such cost of power generation. Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses which include transmission and distribution (T and D) losses, for the States and UTs, for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 as per the PFC's report are given in the enclosed Statement. Audited data for AT and C losses for the year 2011-12 and current year is not available.

(c) R and D policy of the Government is to promote R and D project that help the nation become self-reliant in technology. The R and D activities under Ministry of Power are undertaken by central public sector undertakings. The Government is funding National Perspective Plan for R and D in Indian power sector, Research Scheme on Power and several research projects of Central Power Research Institute. In the Thermal Generation sector work being done is in the areas of stabilization of super critical units of 660 MW capacity, efficiency improvement of thermal power plants, control instrumentation etc. In the area of hydro generation, NHPC and other Hydro utilities along with BHEL have contributed in improving turbine design. In the transmission field, 800 kV DC has been introduced. Introduction of 1200 kV level high voltage AC System has been developed indigenously by Powergrid under public private partnership. These technologies will increase the stability of the System, apart from improving generation and transmission efficiency.

(d) The Government through Power Finance Corporation, the nodal agency to operationalize the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), is carrying out the study on Component-wise AT and C Losses under the supervision of Forum of Regulators (FoR).

(e) To maintain strict grid discipline, Regional Load Dispatch Centres (RLDC) take action in accordance with Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) for supervision and control over Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS). Action is initiated by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under Sections 142 and 143 of the Electricity Act, 2003 against the States violating the Grid discipline.

To reduce the AT and C losses in the country and to improve the power distribution sector of State utilities, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT and C loss reduction in the project areas. Projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts in towns having population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category States) as per census 2001. Part-A of the scheme is for

establishing IT enabled system for energy accounting/auditing and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for big cities (population:4 lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350MU) whereas Part-B is for up-gradation, augmentation and strengthening of electrical infrastructure in project towns.

So far, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs.32323.70 crores (Part-A: Rs.6638.79 crores covering 1402 towns and 63 SCADA projects in 63 towns; Part-B: Rs.25684.91 crores in 1134 towns) have already been sanctioned.

### **Statement**

#### *AT and C losses(%) for utilities selling directly to the consumers*

Region	State	Utility	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	34.37	43.92	47.44	
	Bihar Total		34.37	43.92	47.44	
	Jharkhand	JSEB	54.16	10.21	46.79	
	Jharkhand Total		54.16	10.21	46.79	
	Orissa		CESCO	46.84	39.98	45.54
			NESCO	38.90	36.70	38.47
			SESCO	50.59	51.00	54.12
			WESCO	37.55	37.58	43.84
	Orissa Total		42.20	39.70	44.35	
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	46.81	55.36	51.96	
	Sikkim Total		46.81	55.36	51.96	
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	25.81	33.24	27.40	
West Bengal Total		25.81	33.24	27.40		
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	60.15	58.82	61.45	
	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	60.15	58.82	61.45	
	Assam		CAEDCL	39.36		
			LAEDCL	29.23		
			UAEDCL	31.42		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		APDCL		29.31	29.19
	Assam Total		32.68	29.31	29.19
	Manipur	Manipur PD	81.32	47.55	40.17
	Manipur Total		81.32	47.55	40.17
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	43.37	48.77	-
		MeECL			51.63
	Meghalaya Total		43.37	48.77	51.63
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	41.08	38.95	41.00
	Mizoram Total		41.08	38.95	41.00
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	44.12	46.16	50.07
	Nagaland Total		44.12	46.16	50.07
	Tripura	TSECL	31.91	29.16	34.48
	Tripura Total		31.91	29.16	34.48
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	20.59	19.83	15.80
		BSES Yamuna	13.73	28.63	18.13
		NDPL	17.64	15.68	13.75
	Delhi Total		17.92	20.78	15.76
	Haryana	DHBVNL	32.60	28.11	26.29
		UHBVNL	34.00	30.58	29.85
	Haryana Total		33.29	29.32	28.02
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	12.85	18.46	35.48
		HPSEB Ltd.			12.22
	Himachal Pradesh Total		12.85	18.46	15.72
	Jammu and Kashmir	J and K PDD	69.05	70.44	72.86
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		69.05	70.44	72.86
	Punjab	PSEB	18.51	17.73	
		PSPCL			17.47
	Punjab Total		18.51	17.73	17.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rajasthan	AWNL	31.28	33.04	26.80
		JDWNL	30.19	31.51	23.73
		JWNL	28.40	26.70	22.66
	Rajasthan Total		29.83	30.07	24.19
	Uttar Pradesh	DWN	28.25	49.62	55.39
		KESCO	53.44	51.66	44.11
		MWN	29.90	37.58	37.57
		Pash WN	29.38	27.68	31.61
		Poorv WN	49.75	27.86	40.43
	Uttar Pradesh Total		35.04	35.73	40.29
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	39.89	28.35	28.48
	Uttarakhand Total		39.89	28.35	28.48
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	14.24	17.93	20.56
		APEPDCU	10.26	9.69	14.51
		APNPDCL	14.37	18.52	16.07
		APSPDCL	11.36	16.63	14.20
	Andhra Pradesh Total		12.99	16.43	17.50
	Karnataka	BESCOM	19.17	21.10	22.75
		CHESCOM	25.33	28.21	28.73
		GESCOM	38.80	38.05	25.75
		HESCOM	33.90	28.51	26.22
		MESCOM	14.01	18.40	13.75
	Karnataka Total		24.94	25.34	23.71
	Kerala	KSEB	21.61	14.90	14.09
	Kerala Total		21.61	14.90	14.09
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.47	19.35	14.43
	Puducherry Total		18.47	19.35	14.43
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	14.39	18.87	19.90
	Tamil Nadu Total		14.39	18.87	19.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	30.46		
		CSPDCL	38.29	36.28	28.64
	Chhattisgarh Total		32.73	36.28	28.64
	Goa	Goa PD	21.69	6.12	14.08
	Goa Total		21.69	6.12	14.08
	Gujarat	DGVCL	16.11	15.23	13.08
		MGVCL	14.98	15.27	14.83
		PGVCL	31.78	32.35	26.75
		UGVCL	16.31	18.89	7.20
	Gujarat Total		22.04	22.81	16.89
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	50.24	42.26	43.95
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	36.38	36.16	31.12
		MP PurvKshetra VVCL	55.84	46.11	37.99
	Madhya Pradesh Total		46.61	41.03	37.28
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	31.19	25.02	23.30
	Maharashtra Total		31.19	25.02	23.30

**Note:** AT and C Losses for Sikkim PD (for 2008-09 to 2010-11), APSPDCL (for 2009-10 and 2010-11) and BSES Rajdhani (for 2010-11) include transmission losses since the figure for transmission losses is not available

Collection efficiency for J and K PDD for 2008-09 to 2010-11 has been calculated based on figures for revenue realised available in Resource Plan.

TANGEDCO operational w.e.f. 1st November, 2010. The complete information for calculation of AT and C losses is not available.

(Source: PFC's Report on Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2008-09 to 2010-11)

### Review of Old Projects

\*99. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to review all old projects particularly those which are more than 15-year old;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of

such projects pending for the last 15 years in the country, along with the reasons therefor, zone-wise;

(c) the steps being taken by the Railways in this regard; and

(d) whether the Railways have curtailed some powers of the Zonal Railways regarding sanctioning of various projects and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) All railway projects including



older than 15 years are reviewed periodically at various levels. Zone-wise number of new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects ongoing for more than 15 years is enclosed as Statement.

As on 01.04.2012, Railways have 347 ongoing projects under New Lines, Gauge Conversions and Doubling having a throwforward of about 1.47 Lakh Crore with limited availability of resources. As a result, projects have long gestation period. Apart from limited availability of resources, following factors also contribute to delay in execution of projects:

- (i) Delays in land acquisition and forestry clearances;
- (ii) Adverse law and order condition and other market forces;
- (iii) Failure of contracts.

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.

Efforts made by Railways have started giving results. On the request of railway, 10 State Governments have come forward for sharing cost of 4760 Km of projects. 5 projects have been taken up with participation of industry/stakeholders.

Besides, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances, etc. meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have been empowered with further delegation of powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management. Security, land acquisition and environment issues are also taken up with State Governments and Ministry of Environment and Forest for early approvals.

(d) No, Madam.

### **Statement**

*Zone-wise number of ongoing new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects ongoing for more than 15 years*

Sl.No.	Railway Zone	No. of ongoing projects
1.	Central	2
2.	East Coast	5
3.	East Central	4
4.	Eastern	3
5.	Northern	2
6.	North Central	2
7.	North Eastern	1
8.	Northeast Frontier	4
9.	North Western	1
10.	Southern	2
11.	South Central	2
12.	South Eastern	4
13.	South East Central	2
14.	South Western	3
15.	West Central	0
16.	Western	2

### **Over-Drawal of Power by States**

\*100. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the operating grid frequency at present along with the quantum of power drawn by various States over and above the quantity allotted to them during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) the penal provisions for power companies over-drawing power from the Northern Grid along with the total amount of penalty collected from the power companies for the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to legally empower agencies like the Regional Load Despatch Centres and the National Load Despatch Centres to take action against the States over-drawing power and to control overloading of power grids; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the amendments proposed to be undertaken by the Government in the Electricity Act, 2003 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The frequency level required to be maintained for drawing power/electricity from the grid is 49.7 to 50.2 Hz., as per Regulation 5.2(m) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010. The details of over-drawal/under-drawal by the States during the period April, 2012 to September, 2012 are enclosed as Statement.

(b) The panel provisions for over-drawing power from the grid are as per provisions of the IEGC and/or directions issued by RLDCs under Sections 29, 142 and 143 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

The details of penalties imposed by CERC during last 3 years and the current year and the penalty deposited by erring power companies of the Northern Region are as under:

State	Penalty imposed (Rs.Lakhs)	Penalty Deposited (Rs.Lakhs)
Uttar Pradesh	913.01	374.26
Rajasthan	10.00	10.00
Delhi	2.50	2.50
Punjab	14	14
Jammu and Kashmir	8	8
Uttarakhand	9	9
Haryana	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>964.51</b>	<b>425.76</b>

(c) and (d) Monitoring and regulation of drawal of power with reference to the schedule by different regions/States from the grid is done by the National Load Dispatch Centre (NLDC)/Regional Load Dispatch Centres (RLDCs) in accordance with the provisions laid down by the CERC in the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC). As per clause 2.3.1 (4) of the IEGC, RLDCs may give such directions and exercise such supervision and control as may be required for ensuring stability of grid operations and for achieving the maximum economy and efficiency in the operation of the power system in the region under its control.

The powers of Load Despatch Centres and Regulatory Commissions related to non-compliance of statutory/regulatory provisions including that for non-compliance of directions and non-payment of UI charges, will be reviewed. Appropriate amendments if any would be carried out in the Electricity Act, 2003 after such review.

### **Statement**

*Schedule and Drawal as per UI Account for the year 2012-13 (upto September, 2012)*

April to September, 2012  
(Figures in MU)

States	Schedule	Drawal	Over-drawal (+)/ Under-drawal (-)
1	2	3	4
Northern Region			[from 01.04.12 to 30.09.12]
Chandigarh	1004.310	963.050	-41.260
Delhi	12171.990	10920.290	-1251.700

1	2	3	4
Haryana	9656.410	10690.280	1033.870
Himachal Pradesh	1070.300	926.990	-143.310
Jammu and Kashmir	2811.510	2652.240	-159.270
Punjab	15434.130	16153.660	719.530
Rajasthan	7628.740	8713.150	1084.410
Uttar Pradesh	17519.880	20416.730	2896.850
Uttarakhand	2024.310	2393.970	369.660
Western Region			[from 01.04.12 to 30.09.12]
Chhattisgarh	2429.520	2432.090	2.570
Gujarat	7567.720	6420.280	-1147.440
Madhya Pradesh	8982.030	8298.820	-683.210
Maharashtra	20579.750	20653.590	73.840
DD	1043.950	1021.640	-22.310
DNH	2560.980	2455.530	-105.450
Goa	1557.990	1553.590	-4.400
Southern Region			[from 01.04.12 to 30.09.12]
Andhra Pradesh	10034.867	10249.211	214.344
Karnataka	5923.218	5864.748	-58.470
Kerala	5511.039	6098.010	586.971
Tamil Nadu	9564.041	9453.855	-110.186
Puducheny	1270.233	1130.553	-139.680
Eastern Region			[from 02.04.12 to 30.09.12]
Bihar	6931.906	6467.890	-464.016
DVC	-2902.204	-2787.975	114.229
Jharkhand	2023.326	1637.328	-385.998
Odisha	3671.620	3791.811	120.191
West Bengal	5629.293	5567.639	-61.654
Sikkim	188.462	182.176	-6.286

1	2	3	4
N.E.Region			[from 01.04.12 to 30.09.12]
Arunachal Pradesh	302.027	286.533	-15.494
Assam	2161.227	2194.113	32.886
Manipur	323.176	258.610	-64.566
Meghalaya	378.361	363.304	-15.057
Mizoram	183.779	163.250	-20.529
Nagaland	197.338	207.300	9.962
Tripura	180.352	146.310	-34.042

[*Translation*]

#### **Public Awareness Programme on Sanitation**

921. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panchayats have been entrusted with the responsibility to play an important role in public awareness on cleanliness and hygiene more particularly inculcating hygienic habits in children;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard in various States of the country including Maharashtra; and

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government to improve the community based Total Sanitation Programme and to cover a maximum number of Panchayats under it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, steps taken by the Government in this regard in all States/UTs of the country including Maharashtra are as under:

As per Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), Gram Panchayats have a pivotal role in the implementation of the program at all levels. Gram Panchayats will carry out the social mobilization for the construction of toilets and also maintain a clean environment by way of safe disposal of wastes. GPs will also play a

key role in inter-personal communication for hygiene education. Panchayats and implementing agencies have also been urged to ensure good co-ordination with Deptt. of Education and Health and other partners to provide a safe, healthy learning environment to all children in the schools by providing hygiene education to the children on all aspects of hygiene.

(c) Govt. of India started Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999 to promote personal hygiene, household toilets, garbage disposal and waste water disposal. Under this program financial incentives were provided to BPL households for construction and usage of Individual Household Latrines.

To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XII Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behaviour 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.

The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who are SC/ST, small and marginal farmer, landless labourer with homestead, physically challenged and women headed households along with all BPL

households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600 under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500 to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for construction of the toilet is permitted and a beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900, taking the total unit cost of toilet to Rs. 10000/-

The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been prioritized through focused funding.

The Government has taken sufficient technical and financial measures to cover maximum numbers of Panchayats with enhancement in funding for construction of Individual household latrine, school and anganwadi toilets, Solid and Liquid Waste Management. Government has increased the allocation under NBA from Rs. 1500 crore in the year 2011-12, the last year of the XI Five Year Plan to Rs. 3500 crore as Budget Estimate during the year 2012-13, the first year of the XII Five Year Plan.

Under NBA, assistance is also being provided for public awareness and for training to Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) and PRI members, block and district functionaries, grass root functionaries in trades such as masonry work, brick-making, toilet pan making and plumbing etc., required for creation of sanitation facilities.

#### **Production Cost Of Decontrolled Medicines**

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

(a) whether the production cost of the decontrolled medicines is manifold higher than the controlled medicines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) whether the Government has formulated any policy to reduce the prices of drugs of cancer, AIDS and other life saving drugs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Details of differential cost of production of the decontrolled drugs *vis-a-vis* controlled drugs are not being maintained centrally. Under the provisions of the Drugs (Price & Control) Order, 1995, (DPCO, 1995), prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one is authorised to sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA.

In respect of non-scheduled drugs, *i.e.* drugs not under price control, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. However, as a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in their prices. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

(d) and (e) The Drug Policy as amended from time to time also envisages making available quality medicines to the masses at a reasonable price.

#### **Funding for Power Projects in UP**

923. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding funding of power projects from World Bank's Clean Technology Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has informed that a reference was received from the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh regarding funding of State's power project through World Bank's Clean Technology Fund (CTF).

(c) The Department of Economic Affairs has informed that after examining the proposal the Government of Uttar Pradesh was informed that it may not be possible to fund the project from the CTF owing to a number of projects already in the pipeline.

[*English*]

#### **Sujlam Suflam Yojana**

924. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sujlam Suflam Scheme in Gujarat was cleared by Central Water Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the clearance from the partner States was taken by the Gujarat Government for this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) and (d) Such status for unapproved project is not maintained by Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India.

[*Translation*]

#### **Cartelization by Cement Companies**

925. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement companies of the country have allegedly increasing the prices of cement by resorting the cartelization;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such companies till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Competition Commission of India has found 11 cement companies and a Cement Manufacturers' Association to be in contravention of section 3(3)(a) and 3(3)(b) read with Section 3(1) of the Competition Act, 2002 pertaining to anti-competitive agreements and has imposed a penalty of Rs. 6714.83 crore on them.

#### **Quality of Drinking Water**

926. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any team of expert to evaluate the requirement and quality of drinking water in various States including Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient recommendations of the said team?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Central Teams comprising of technical experts from various related Ministries and of this Ministry were deputed during the last 2 years to study and report on drinking water quality issues in the following cases:

- (1) To visit saline tracts of Maharashtra State during 23-27 May 2011.
- (2) To visit arsenic affected Ballia district, Uttar Pradesh during 14-17 September 2011.
- (3) To visit fluoride and fluorosis affected Garwha district in Jharkhand during 25-28 September 2011.
- (4) To visit various water quality affected habitations in Jharkhand during 3-5 November 2011.
- (5) To visit fluoride and arsenic affected villages in Uttar Pradesh State during 16-19 April 2012.

Major recommendations of the above Central Teams are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Major recommendations of the Central Teams that have visited water quality affected habitations in various States of the Country*

**(1) Recommendations of the Central Team that visited saline tracts of Maharashtra State during 23-27 May 2011.**

- \* Provide Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants in heavy metal and salinity affected villages to supply 8 litres per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water by installing RO plants as short-term solution.
- \* Conduct 100% testing of all water quality affected habitations in the 3 salinity affected districts.
- \* Amravati district water quality testing laboratory may be upgraded as Regional Salinity Research Laboratory.
- \* Provide bulk water to 40 salinity affected villages in Buldhana district from the existing Shegaon urban water supply till a new water supply project is commissioned to provide safe water to these 40 salinity affected villages.

**(2) Recommendations of the Central Team that visited arsenic affected Ballia district, Uttar Pradesh State during 14-17 September 2011.**

- \* The State level Arsenic task force set up in Uttar Pradesh needs to be re-activated immediately.
- \* Adopt "river bank filtration" system to provide safe drinking water.
- \* Minimum capping of upper arsenic contaminated aquifer as recommended by CGWB has to be ensured to tap arsenic free water from deeper aquifers.
- \* Raise handpump platforms so as to avoid bacteriological contamination.
- \* A well-structured awareness campaign should be immediately organized to inform people to consume only safe water for drinking and cooking purposes.

- \* 100% testing of all drinking water sources should be conducted and all sources marked with red paint wherever contamination is found.
- \* Local people should be trained for testing quality of drinking water by using field test kits.
- \* Immediate upgradation of Ballia laboratory is recommended along with providing adequate trained manpower.
- \* Strengthening Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) is one of the key requirements for a sustainable water supply system.
- \* Proper capacity building of villagers in line with the successful work initiated by Water Aid should be replicated in all 310 arsenic-affected habitations in Ballia district.
- \* To commission block level activated alumina regeneration units.
- \* A proper communication strategy should be devised and implemented.
- \* All Govt. doctors and if possible, select private doctors shall be given extensive training in this regard.
- \* A strong monitoring mechanism involving Water and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO) at the State level should be set up and proper convergence with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) be put into place for water quality monitoring and disease surveillance.

**(3) Recommendations of the Central Team that visited fluoride and fluorosis affected Garwha district in Jharkhand State during 25-28 September 2011.**

- \* To develop infrastructure for a State of the art Water Quality Testing (WQT) Laboratory in the district.
- \* To develop infrastructure for a State of the art Fluorosis Diagnostic Laboratory in the District Hospital.
- \* Man-power to be recruited both for water supply and Health sectors.

- \* Engineers & Administrators to be up-dated on all aspects of WQT & Supply of Safe water to the Community in the shortest possible time frame.
  - \* Doctors & Hospital Administrators to be sensitized on all aspects of Fluorosis diagnosis & Diet Counseling and Prevention & Control of Fluorosis.
  - \* Newly recruited staff (Technicians & Microbiologist) to undergo training on Use of Ion Meter & other procedures for WQT in National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur.
  - \* Technicians & Research Officer to undergo training on Fluorosis Diagnostic procedure & Diet Counseling in New Delhi.
  - \* Grass-root level functionaries to be sensitized.
  - \* Training material to be provided to Engineers, Doctors & Field functionaries.
  - \* Water Quality Testing Laboratory infrastructure to be developed and testing of water samples to commence in Drinking Water testing laboratory at the earliest.
  - \* Fluorosis Diagnostic Testing Laboratory infrastructure to be developed and diagnostic service for patients to commence in District Hospital at the earliest.
  - \* 100% ground water sources to be tested Gram Panchayat (GP) wise in all Blocks in Garhwa.
  - \* Proper record of victims of Fluorosis, Diet Counseling & Monitoring to be maintained.
  - \* Replication of Model (Pilot) Project in 12 other endemic districts in Jharkhand (2013-2016; Medium Term Strategy)
  - \* Seeking External Aid & Technical Support for Project Implementation in districts endemic for Fluoride and Fluorosis: (Long Term Strategy).
  - \* Provision of treated water to the community in Garhwa through stainless steel tanker: An interim strategy.
- (4) Recommendations of the Central Team that visited various water quality affected habitations in Jharkhand State during 3-5 November 2011.**
- \* Revive all arsenic removal plants set up in Sahibganj district. Success story of the Women Self Help Groups (SHG) managed arsenic removal plant in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh State, facilitated by Water Aid may be emulated.
  - \* 100% source testing in Quality affected habitations along with Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates and depth of ground water may be immediately taken up, once each in pre-monsoon and post-monsoon seasons.
  - \* Piped water supply schemes with household tap connections may be provided in all water quality affected areas from safe sources.
  - \* Strengthen the existing State level laboratory and all district laboratories immediately and provide proper trained staff to conduct water quality testing of specific parameters.
  - \* The option of creating posts of chemists, microbiologists and hydro-geologists is strongly recommended.
  - \* Provide field test kits to GPs, wherever required. Also provide chemical refills and re-usable bacteriological vials to the GPs and refresher training to atleast 2-3 grass-root workers in each GP may be taken up immediately using 5% NRDWP-Support funds.
  - \* Dual pumps are amongst of the most suitable technologies to provide piped water connections in dispersed habitations and in rural schools in larger habitations.
  - \* The riser pipes in Handpumps which are found to be highly corroded and rusted may be replaced by Unplasticised Poly Vinyl Chloride (UPVC) riser pipes.
  - \* Strengthen VWSCs for undertaking Operation & Management of water treatment plants in arsenic and fluoride affected areas.



- \* Repair cracked hand pump platforms and provide proper drainage facility.

[English]

**(5) Recommendations of the Central Team that visited fluoride and arsenic affected villages in Uttar Pradesh State during 16-19 April 2012.**

- \* Establish reliability of water quality data in the State and then plan piped water supply schemes with household connections.
- \* To the extent possible move way from ground water based sources to surface water based sources.
- \* Wherever feasible, take up works relating to dilution of contaminants through artificial groundwater recharge.
- \* Identify oxbow lakes, paleo-channels, meanders, etc. wherein yield will be very high. These could be potential drinking water sources.
- \* In Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected districts, massive awareness drive along with replacement of public shallow hand pumps with India Mark-II hand pumps, proper sealing of hand pump platforms, proper soakage pit network may be taken up on top priority.
- \* Capping up of upper aquifers contaminated with arsenic should be done properly.
- \* Revive the usage of field test kits and provision of refills including vials. Retrain 2-3 people from each GP on use of Field Test Kits.
- \* River bed filtration technology along Ganges river could yield sustainable and safe water source.
- \* Upgradation of all labs is to be taken up under 3% NRDWP-Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance funds. Trained manpower should be deployed immediately in all labs.

**Reforms in Fertilizer Industry**

927. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer industry expects reforms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme and New Investment Policy 2012 are under consideration of Government of India to reform fertilizer industry. Already, the Department of Fertilizers has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy policy for P and K fertilizers w.e.f. 1st April 2010, wherein a fix subsidy per unit of each nutrient is decided annually and the MRP of fertilizer is decided by manufacturers/importers depending on market forces.

**Misappropriation of Funds under Sanitation Programme**

928. SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any report/complaint about the Maharashtra State regarding the misappropriation of funds under rural sanitation programme for BPL families;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a): A search was made in the records of the Ministry and no such complaint was found.

- (b) Does not arise.  
(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Per Capita Storage Capacity**

929. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water storage capacity in India is 225m<sup>3</sup> per person while in China, US and Brazil it is 2500m<sup>3</sup>, 6155m<sup>3</sup> and 2155m<sup>3</sup> per person respectively;

(b) if so, whether the Government is making efforts to increase the present storage capacity;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the schemes on which work is being done to increase the water storage capacity and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the work on these schemes is lagging far behind the target; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The per capita water storage capacity in India is about 209m<sup>3</sup>. As per Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) global information system on water and agricultural AQUASTAT, the per capita storage capacity of China, United States of America and Brazil are 416m<sup>3</sup>, 2192m<sup>3</sup> and 2632m<sup>3</sup> respectively.

(b) to (e) Several measures for increasing the storage capacity are taken up by the State Governments viz. construction of dams, check dams and farm ponds. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments for increasing storage capacity by rendering technical and financial assistance through programmes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. As a result of these efforts, the storage capacity in the country has increased from the live storage capacity available in the country at the time of

independence 15.6 Billion Cubic Meter to about 253.388 BCM. In addition, the live storage capacity of dams under construction and under consideration for construction by the respective State Governments are 50.959 BCM and 109.673 BCM respectively.

**Demand For Rajdhani Trains**

930. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI KADIR RANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce any express/mail service or Rajdhani Express on Bhubneshwar-Delhi route via Kendujhar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways also propose to introduce Rajdhani Express train between Delhi and Dehradun;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said demands are likely to be fulfilled?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**National Projects**

931. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established fast track schemes/National Projects to complete large irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the amount spent on such schemes as on date, State-wise;

(c) whether right bank canal of Bargi Dam in Madhya Pradesh will benefit crores of people;

(d) if so, the reasons for non-inclusion of above project in the national scheme so far;

(e) whether any time limit has been fixed for inclusion of above project in the national scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 7.2.2008 approved the scheme of National Projects with a view to expedite completion of identified National Projects and also approved 14 projects as National Projects. Recently, one more project namely Saryu Nahar Pariyojana of Uttar Pradesh has been included in the scheme of National Projects.

(b) Out of 15 identified National Projects, no expenditure has been incurred under the scheme of National Projects for 12 projects. The Central Assistance

(CA) released against the remaining three National Projects is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Right bank canal of Bargi Dam is to provide annual irrigation to 3.76 lakh ha in Jabalpur, Katni, Satna and Rewa districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) to (f) Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested to include Bargi Diversion Project of Madhya Pradesh in the scheme of National Projects. The proposal has been examined. A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance and availability of funds, clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Investment Board and on the recommendation thereupon of a high powered Steering Committee and thereafter obtaining the approval of Union cabinet.

#### Statement

Details of Central Assistance (CA) released under the scheme of National Projects

Sl.No	Name of the State	Name of the Project	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Punjab	Shahpur Kandi Project	26.036
2.	West Bengal	Teesta Barrage Project	178.20
3.	Maharashtra	Gosikhurd Project	2582.94

#### Employment in Drought Affected Areas

932. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint officers in the rural areas to promote employment schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of employment provided in drought affected areas under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State-wise;

(d) whether a decline in employment provided under the Scheme has been registered in the drought affected areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the State Government to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme. Permissible administrative expenditure limit has also been enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for the purposes of MGNREGA. To ensure adequate

man power and technical support to the district and sub-district levels for implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the Central Government has suggested that States can deploy core professional staff namely Panchayat Development Officer and Junior Engineer in Gram Panchayats of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts.

(c) to (e) As per the information received from the States, blocks/talukas of 24 districts in Maharashtra, 16 districts in Gujarat, 5 districts in Rajasthan, 28 districts in Karnataka and 24 districts in Jharkhand have been notified as drought affected by the respective State Governments. The details of employment provided in terms of persondays of employment generated in these

drought affected districts in the current year up to October, 2012 and during the previous year 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement. Being aware of the fact that rainfall has been lower than normal in some parts of the country and that this may lead to an increased demand for employment under MGNREGA, the Union Rural Development Ministry has taken a decision to provide for additional employment up to 50 days over and above 100 days per household in notified drought affected talukas/blocks in the financial year 2012-13. The State Governments have been advised to prepare supplementary shelf of projects to meet increased demand for work with emphasis on water and soil conservation works so as to mitigate the impact of deficient rainfall.

**Statement**

State	Sl.No.	Districts notified by State as drought affected	Persondays Generated (in Lakhs)		
			FY 2012-13 up to Oct, 12	FY 2011-12 up to Oct, 11	%age Increase/ Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	1	AHMEDABAD	267159	389708	-31.4
Gujarat	2	AMRELI	427256	146319	192.0
Gujarat	3	ANAND	168782	227261	-25.7
Gujarat	4	BANAS KANTHA	2183671	1821891	19.9
Gujarat	5	BHARUCH	211822	177319	19.5
Gujarat	6	BHAVNAGAR	164904	279786	-41.1
Gujarat	7	GANDHINAGAR	260443	207029	25.8
Gujarat	8	JAMNAGAR	435026	366300	18.8
Gujarat	9	JUNAGADH	1205151	1237651	-2.6
Gujarat	10	KACHCHH	154503	218111	-29.2
Gujarat	11	KHEDA	333414	330809	0.8
Gujarat	12	MAHESANA	213719	227811	-6.2
Gujarat	13	PATAN	810178	531919	52.3
Gujarat	14	RAJKOT	298195	676165	-55.9
Gujarat	15	SURENDRANAGAR	621992	1611535	-61.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	16	VADODARA	977336	937596	4.2
<b>Gujarat Drought Affected</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>8733551</b>	<b>9387210</b>	<b>-7.0</b>
Jharkhand	1	BOKARO	825049	993805	-17.0
Jharkhand	2	CHATRA	1184459	2311525	-48.8
Jharkhand	3	DEOGHAR	2277644	2138365	6.5
Jharkhand	4	DHANBAD	840311	1255262	-33.1
Jharkhand	5	DUMKA	1710129	1652897	3.5
Jharkhand	6	EAST SINGHBUM	1537338	911776	68.6
Jharkhand	7	GARHWA	1968252	2024905	-2.8
Jharkhand	8	GIRIDIH	2357056	3521582	-33.1
Jharkhand	9	GODDA	1331033	1819328	-26.8
Jharkhand	10	GUMLA	1083155	1790428	-39.5
Jharkhand	11	HAZARIBAGH	862387	1708045	-49.5
Jharkhand	12	JAMTARA	679035	957418	-29.1
Jharkhand	13	KHUNTI	879382	1115514	-21.2
Jharkhand	14	KODERMA	646661	657476	-1.6
Jharkhand	15	LATEHAR	2198230	2505039	-12.2
Jharkhand	16	LOHARDAGA	588507	1102638	-46.6
Jharkhand	17	PAKUR	1251800	1643241	-23.8
Jharkhand	18	PALAMU	862720	1398881	-38.3
Jharkhand	19	RAMGARH	571539	776792	-26.4
Jharkhand	20	RANCHI	1577784	1735117	-9.1
Jharkhand	21	SAHEBGANJ	1362607	1291530	5.5
Jharkhand	22	SARAIKELA KHARSAWAN	1086719	1213575	-10.5
Jharkhand	23	SIMDEGA	1063304	1411610	-24.7
Jharkhand	24	WEST SINGHBHUM	1926341	919628	109.5
<b>Jharkhand Drought Affected</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>30671442</b>	<b>36856377</b>	<b>-16.8</b>

State	Sl. No.	Districts notified as drought affected by State	Persondays Generated (in Lakhs)		
			FY 2012-13 up to Oct, 12	FY 2011-12 up to Oct, 11	%age Increase/Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	1	BAGALKOTE	851982	623964	36.5
Karnataka	2	BANGALORE	11528	17987	-35.9
Karnataka	3	BANGALORE RURAL	274708	286030	-4.0
Karnataka	4	BELGAUM	502004	2366223	-78.8
Karnataka	5	BELLARY	539954	285154	89.4
Karnataka	6	BIDAR	182644	303048	-39.7
Karnataka	7	BIJAPUR	554861	355734	56.0
Karnataka	8	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	190468	346703	-45.1
Karnataka	9	CHIKKABALLAPURA	180704	398323	-54.6
Karnataka	10	CHIKMAGALUR	332277	902455	-63.2
Karnataka	11	CHITRADURGA	77546	49979	55.2
Karnataka	12	DAVANAGERE	1616632	2299361	-29.7
Karnataka	13	DHARWAR	528549	575876	-8.2
Karnataka	14	GADAG	715643	296178	141.6
Karnataka	15	GULBARGA	541617	89517	505.0
Karnataka	16	HASSAN	129276	101902	26.9
Karnataka	17	HAVERI	300268	774038	-61.2
Karnataka	18	KODAGU	201035	389003	-48.3
Karnataka	19	KOLAR	49387	37004	33.5
Karnataka	20	KOPPAL	331378	1144760	-71.1
Karnataka	21	MANDYA	123032	346137	-64.5
Karnataka	22	MYSORE	225899	47149	379.1
Karnataka	23	RAICHUR	1220040	1021896	19.4
Karnataka	24	RAMANAGARA	218563	144306	51.5
Karnataka	25	SHIMOGA	873918	578871	51.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	26	TUMKUR	489376	131471	272.2
Karnataka	27	UTTARA KANNADA	317576	814538	-61.0
Karnataka	28	Yadgir	185876	485449	-61.7
Karnataka Drought Affected Total			11766741	15213056	-22.7
Maharashtra	1	AHMEDNAGAR	2822226	1461681	93.1
Maharashtra	2	AKOLA	586817	203394	188.5
Maharashtra	3	AMRAVATI	1665334	884172	88.3
Maharashtra	4	AURANGABAD	1484843	1430500	3.8
Maharashtra	5	BEED	1994513	1541150	29.4
Maharashtra	6	BULDHANA	596096	553717	7.7
Maharashtra	7	DHULE	1139462	837382	36.1
Maharashtra	8	GADCHIROLI	1306718	1381748	-5.4
Maharashtra	9	HINGOLI	1494397	254255	487.8
Maharashtra	10	JALGAON	898072	473253	89.8
Maharashtra	11	JALNA	2643866	564957	368.0
Maharashtra	12	KOLHAPUR	815358	491741	65.8
Maharashtra	13	LATUR	1801881	2115427	-14.8
Maharashtra	14	NANDED	5106529	2944840	73.4
Maharashtra	15	NANDURBAR	1308474	1879428	-30.4
Maharashtra	16	OSMANABAD	2740638	1213061	125.9
Maharashtra	17	PARBHANI	397660	302748	31.4
Maharashtra	18	PUNE	848359	190694	344.9
Maharashtra	19	SANGLI	1308770	1188011	10.2
Maharashtra	20	SATARA	1378073	199192	591.8
Maharashtra	21	SOLAPUR	1129570	2579403	-56.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	22	WARDHA	778193	249360	212.1
Maharashtra	23	WASHIM	697850	267881	160.5
Maharashtra	24	YAVATMAL	1605868	1194377	34.5
<b>Maharashtra Drought Affected Total</b>			<b>36549567</b>	<b>24402372</b>	<b>49.8</b>
Rajasthan	1	BARMER	11515590	9577273	20.2
Rajasthan	2	BIKANER	4228184	6115542	-30.9
Rajasthan	3	JAISALMER	2321316	2178469	6.6
Rajasthan	4	JODHPUR	7959027	9199360	-13.5
Rajasthan	5	NAGPUR	8406401	6336165	32.7
<b>Rajasthan Drought Affected Total</b>			<b>34430518</b>	<b>33406809</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Grand Total (Drought Affected Districts)</b>			<b>122151819</b>	<b>119265824</b>	<b>2.4</b>

[English]

#### National Reforms Council

933. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the composition of the National Reforms Council headed by Prime Minister;

(b) the number of times the Council met during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the recommendations of the said Council and action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) The composition of the National Council for Land Reforms under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister is as under:

Prime Minister	Chairman
<b>(A) Govt. of India Ministers</b>	
(i) Minister of Rural Development	Member
(ii) Minister of Agriculture	Member
(iii) Minister of Environment and Forests	Member
(iv) Minister of Panchayati Raj	Member
(v) Minister of Tribal Affairs	Member
(vi) Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
(vii) Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission	Member



**(B) Chief Minister of States**

(i)	Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh	Member
(ii)	Chief Minister, Bihar	Member
(iii)	Chief Minister, Karnataka	Member
(iv)	Chief Minister, Kerala	Member
(v)	Chief Minister, Maharashtra	Member
(vi)	Chief Minister, Orissa	Member
(vii)	Chief Minister, Rajasthan	Member
(viii)	Chief Minister, Tripura	Member
(ix)	Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh	Member
(x)	Chief Minister, West Bengal	Member

**(C) Other Members**

(i)	Dr. Bina Agarwal	Member
(ii)	Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao	Member
(iii)	Dr. O.K. Chadha	Member
(iv)	Shri P.V. Rajgopal	Member
(v)	Shri D. Bandhopadhyay*	Member
(vi)	Dr. S.S. Johal	Member
(vii)	Prof. V.S. Vyas	Member
(viii)	Shri Walter Fernades	Member

**Secretary, Department of Land Resources,  
Ministry of Rural Development**

**Member Secretary**

\*He has been included as member in place of Shri S.R. Sankaran who has passed away.

(b) and (c) The first meeting of the 'National Council for Land Reforms' is yet to be held. However, a preparatory meeting for the 'National Council for Land Reforms' has been held on 26th June, 2012 with the non-official members under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.

[Translation]

**Nirmal Gram Puraskar**

934. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana and the number of villages in the country conferred with this prize so far, State-wise;

(b) the details of amount provided by the Government of India to those Gram Panchayats which have received Nirmal Gram Puraskar, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any provision to review the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) whether there is any provision to curtail the prize money, if any Gram Panchayat is found not as per

the criteria of Nirmal Gram Puraskar and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive award scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been launched. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. The concept of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been acclaimed internationally as a unique tool of social engineering and community mobilization and has helped a difficult programme like rural sanitation to pick up. Each Gram Panchayat getting the NGP has a ripple effect in the surrounding villages. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has ignited the imagination of Panchayat leaders throughout the country and made them champions of sanitation. It has been the prime mover behind the amazing progress achieved in rural sanitation coverage since 2005.

Number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) awarded NGP so far, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The details of amount provided by the Government of India to those Gram Panchayats which have received Nirmal Gram Puraskar, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Yes Madam, there is provision of reviewing NGP Guideline every year. Comments of State Governments, UNICEF, WSP are being sought and suitably incorporated in the NGP Guidelines. As NGP is a central scheme, therefore no separate details are available.

(d) The Ministry has evolved a mechanism to ensure sustainability of NGP awarded GPs through revised Nirmal Gram Puraskar Guidelines. Guidelines include release of prize money in two equal installments. The first installment will be released immediately after GPs are selected for the award. For release of second installment, random checks will be carried out by the State after 6 months in all the awarded GPs, and the same will only be released on the sustainability of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and Nirmal Gram status attained by that GP.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise No. of Gram Panchayats awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar and amount provided*

Sl.No.	State Name	No. of GPs awarded NGP till date	Amount provided to these GPs (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1273	1996.15
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	31	16.70
3.	ASSAM	31	143.65
4.	BIHAR	217	1064.00
5.	CHHATTISGARH	817	1069.05
6.	GUJARAT	2281	2909.50
7.	HARYANA	1578	2077.50
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1011	1444.50
9.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	14	13.00
10.	JHARKHAND	225	804.50
11.	KARNATAKA	1069	3720.70
12.	KERALA	980	8599.40
13.	MADHYA PRADESH	2068	2892.52
14.	MAHARASHTRA	9523	13197.95
15.	MANIPUR	2	4.00
16.	MEGHALAYA	588	295.25
17.	MIZORAM	89	76.40
18.	NAGALAND	90	87.95
19.	ODISHA	284	983.95
20.	PUNJAB	166	143.50
21.	RAJASTHAN	321	936.45

1	2	3	4
22.	SIKKIM	164	452.00
23.	TAMIL NADU	2385	4930.98
24.	TRIPURA	113	296.50
25.	UTTAR PRADESH	1080	2796.50
26.	UTTARAKHAND	525	446.25
27.	WEST BENGAL	1077	6829.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>28002</b>	<b>58227.85</b>

[English]

#### **Delay in Fund Flow under PMGSY**

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

(a) whether as per the Impact Assessment Report of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the delay in release of money to the contractors by the Districts Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) hampers the timely construction;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken into account the recommendation of placing the funds for the construction directly with the works department; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to monitor quality in construction of rural roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) Rural Road is a State subject and the works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are executed through their executing Agencies *i.e.* State Rural Road Development Agencies (SRRDAs). The funds for the projects sanctioned under PMGSY are made available to the SRRDAs in the States based upon their demand, absorption capacity, works undertaken and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down in the Programme Guidelines for release of funds.

(d) As per the programme guidelines, ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. A Three Tier Quality Mechanism has been put in place for ensuring the quality of road works under the programme. First tier is in-house quality control and second tier is independent monitoring at State level. These two tiers are the responsibility of the State implementing Agency. The third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the central level. Under 3rd tier, independent National Quality Monitors are engaged for inspections of roads, selected on random basis. Detailed responsibilities for each tier of the quality mechanism are given in the Programme Guidelines.

#### **Sale of Vehicles**

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

(a) whether the sale of heavy vehicles, two wheelers and autos has been greatly affected in the last few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and losses incurred to the Government as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to boost the production and sales and improve the revenue through auto sales;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), there has been reduction in sales in case of Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicle segment only. In case of Three Wheelers and Two Wheelers segment, there is a marginal increase in sales. The segment-wise sales during the last few months is as under:

(in number)

Category	Domestic Sales		
	April-September		
Segment	2011-12	2012-13	% change
M and HCVs	160780	140700	(-) 12.49
Three Wheelers	149017	250497	0.59
Two Wheelers	8390808	8694152	3.62

So far as quantum of loss to the Government in this regard is concerned, the information is being collected.

(c) and (d) Various steps have been taken in pursuance of the Automotive Mission Plan (2006-16) and the new Foreign Trade Policy provides additional incentives which will expectedly boost the production, sales and revenue through auto sales.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Monitoring Results under MGNREGS**

937. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved desired results with regard to the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) through the independent monitoring, verification by the national level monitors and inspection tours of Central Employment Guarantee Council, State and district level vigilance committees along with the social audit undertaken;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the shortcoming/flaws found by the said agencies in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households, by providing on demand up to at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. As implementation of schemes formulated under Section 4 of MGNREG Act is the responsibility of the States/UTs, employment is required to be provided to the job seekers as per demand. The number of households provided employment, persondays generated and works completed in last two years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. Through review and monitoring of MGNREGA implementation by the independent monitoring, verification by the national level monitors, inspection tours of the members of Central Employment Guarantee Council, State and district level vigilance committees along with the social audit, a number of shortcomings or flaws have come to the notice of the Ministry. The shortcomings relate to 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. effecting the achievement of result as envisaged in the Act. The findings of such monitoring agencies are referred to State Governments for remedial action.

**Statement**

(In lakh)

Year	Number of Households provided employment	Persondays of employment Generated	Works Completed
2010-11	549.47	25715.24	25.90
2011-12 (provisional)	504.24	21634.43	18.56
2012-13 (till 2.11.2012)	378.33	11976.29	08.07

**Survey on Jaisalmer-Kandla Section**

938. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for laying of new railway line on Jaisalmer-Sechor-Kandla route has been completed;

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

(c) the further action taken thereon by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Surveys for Jaisalmer-Barmer (145 km) and Barmer-Bhabhar (194 km) new lines have been completed. There exists a railway line between Bhabhar-Kandla. As per the survey report, the cost of Jaisalmer-Barmer new line is ₹ 516.305 crore with a Rate of Return of (-) 7.74% and the cost of Barmer-Bhabhar new line is ₹785.66 crore with a Rate of Return of (-)7.38%.

The examination of the survey reports has been taken up.

[English]

**Drought Like Situation**

939. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where drought like situation has arisen leading to shortage of drinking water;

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to overcome the situation;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request for additional financial assistance from these States;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The names of the States where drought like situation has arisen leading to shortage of drinking water are Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab.

(b) The Ministry has written to all State Governments in June, 2012 informing them about the forecast by India Meteorological Department (IMD) and advising them to take steps for preparedness and response in order to tackle drought like situations in States and also to ensure preparedness for any drought like situation that may develop during South-West monsoon 2012. The States were requested to prepare a Contingency Plan for the same. As per Standard Operating Procedure, States have prepared Contingency Plans which include deepening of wells; rejuvenation, repair, replacement of pumping machinery including handpumps; augmentation of source; construction of new wells, re-boring of old tube wells, hydro-fracturing and water supply through tankers. The Ministry had also requested the States to send regular reports on the various activities taken up by them to mitigate drinking water problems. Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries and Minister of Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation along with a team of Central officials visited the affected States in August 2012, to assess the drought situation including scarcity of drinking water.

(c) and (d) The States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan had submitted requests for additional financial assistance for water supply for Rs. 397.98 crore, Rs. 206 crore, Rs. 478.63

crore, Rs. 26 crore, Rs. 43.24 crore and Rs. 819.11 crore respectively.

(e) The Ministry has, after obtaining approval from the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) on drought, released funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme NRDWP (calamity component) to the States

of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and preponed the release of the 2nd installment of NRDWP funds for 2012-13, to the States of Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra. The details of the funds released to the affected States under NRDWP for rural water supply in 2011-12, are as below:

(In Rs. Cr.)

State	NRDWP (Program) component Release	NRDWP (Calamity) component Release	Total release
Maharashtra	459.42	15.00	474.423
Gujarat	381.62	0.0	381.62
Karnataka	563.24	24.00	587.24
Rajasthan	650.41	11.00	661.41
Haryana	230.95	0.0	230.95
Punjab	90.33	0.0	90.33

#### **Appointment of Members of ST Community as Judges in Courts**

940. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) the sanctioned strength and actual strength of judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court, SC, ST, OBC and General, category-wise;

(b) whether the members of ST community have not been appointed as judges in the Supreme Court and High Court;

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

(d) the steps being/proposed to be taken to fill all the vacancies pertaining to ST category, expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) A Statement showing the sanctioned strength and actual strength of judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court as on 23.11.2012, is enclosed as Statement.

Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively, which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government has, however, requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts to send proposals for appointment of Judges from suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and from amongst women.

#### **Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of the Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy of Judges
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Supreme Court of India	31	25	6
B.	High Court			
1.	Allahabad	160	86	74

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	31	18
3.	Bombay	75	55	20
4.	Calcutta	58	41	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	12	06
6.	Delhi	48	35	13
7.	Gauhati	24	23	01
8.	Gujarat	42	31	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	11	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	07	07
11.	Jharkhand	20	11	09
12.	Karnataka	50	37	13
13.	Kerala	38	30	08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	32	11
15.	Madras	60	50	10
16.	Orissa	22	12	10
17.	Patna	43	36	07
18.	Punjab and Haryana	68	42	26
19.	Rajasthan	40	22	18
20.	Sikkim	03	02	01
21.	Uttarakhand	09	08	01
Total		895	614	281

[Translation]

**Irrigation Related Proposals from Bihar**

941. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation related proposals from Bihar are pending with the Union Government;

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

(c) whether the cost of irrigation projects is increasing due to the said delay; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of Bihar has submitted four numbers of Preliminary Project Reports (PPRs) for In-principal consent of Central Water Commission for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). Out of four proposals, two proposals viz. (i)

Dhanarjay Reservoir Scheme and Link to Phulwaria Reservoir Scheme and (ii) Bagmati Irrigation and Drainage Project (Phase-I) have been examined and observations sent to Government of Bihar for compliance. The remaining two proposals (i) Burhi Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga Link Project and (ii) Kosi-Mechi Intra State

Link Project received recently by Central Water Commission. The Status of Appraisal is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The cost of above projects is not firmed up so far and there is no delay as these projects are under examination at this stage.

### **Statement**

#### *Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of Projects Under Appraisal*

(As on 21.11.2012)

#### **BIHAR**

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	River/ Basin	Estt. Cost (Cr.)	Status
1.	Dhanarjay Reservoir Scheme and Link to Phulwaria Reservoir Scheme	Major	Kiul-Harohar	300.07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary Report received in Central Water Commission on 04.07.2012.</li> <li>• Observations on various aspects sent to Project Authorities during September, 2012 to October, 2012.</li> </ul>
2.	Bagmati Irrigation and Drainage Project (Phase-I)	Major	Bagmati	186.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary Report received in Central Water Commission on 17.07.2012.</li> <li>• Observations on various aspects sent to Project Authorities during September, 2012 to November, 2012.</li> </ul>
3.	Burhi Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga Link Project	Major	Burhi Gandak/Ganga	382.00 (PL 2008-09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary Project Report received on 11.10.2012.</li> <li>• International and Inter-State aspect have been cleared.</li> </ul>
4.	Kosi-Mechi Intra State Link Project	Major	Kosi/Ganga	4441.82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary Report received in Central Water Commission on 16.11.2012.</li> </ul>

[English]

#### **Power Reforms**

942. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make a law to hold State Power Distribution Companies accountable for implementing power reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Government of India has approved the scheme for Financial Restructuring of State owned Distribution Companies for financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by the Central Government.



The scheme is effective from the 5.10.2012 and would remain open upto 31st December, 2012, or as extended by the Government of India. One of the conditions of the schemes stipulates the preparation of draft model legislation on State Electricity Distribution etc. Responsibility Bill.

**Improvement in Condition of Backward  
Communities and Minorities**

943. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conditions of backward communities and minorities have improved as per the human development index prepared by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Community and caste-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) From the Human Development Report, 2011 prepared by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (an autonomous body of the Planning Commission) it appears that the condition of the backward communities and minorities has improved in general when compared with the condition in the past. Across religious group the incidence of poverty among Muslims in rural areas is actually less than the aggregate, while amongst Christians and Sikhs the same is considerably lower than the aggregate. The unemployment rate according to the Report among SC and ST workers has decreased in both rural and urban areas and for Muslim there is a similar pattern. The three groups (SCs/STs/Muslims) are converging towards the national average in terms of literacy rate.

(b) The details State/Community and caste-wise are available in the website <http://www.iamrindia.gov.in>

**Release of Fund to SC and Tribal Sub-plan**

944. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds earmarked, sanctioned and released under various schemes/programmes relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of utilisation of funds under the above schemes/programmes during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the physical targets set and achieved for the purpose during the period, State-wise;

(d) whether separate budget heads are in operation for SCSP and TSP in above financial years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Madam, the details of funds allocated and utilised under various schemes relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during the last three years and the current year, are given below. The funds are not allocated State-wise.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation		Utilization	
	SCSP	TSP	SCSP	TSP
2009-10	231.10	122.48	174.99	87.00
2010-11	298.10	156.74	255.94	135.68
2011-12	324.20	221.70	217.29*	119.00*
2012-13	340.20	232.55	130.66#	73.36#

\*Provisional.

#Upto 31.10.2012

(c) The funds are directed to the targeted beneficiaries under SCSP and TSP. However beneficiary-wise details under SCSP and TSP are not maintained.

(d) and (e) Budget heads are in operation separately for SCSP and TSP viz. 789 and 796 respectively.

#### **Intercity Train Service**

945. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received representation for introduction of Intercity train service between Guwahati and North Lakhimpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said service between Guwahati and North Lakhimpur will be become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Representations for introduction of trains are received at various levels of Railway administration, a complete compendium of which is not maintained. At present, there is no proposal for introduction of an Intercity train between Guwahati and North Lakhimpur as Rangiya-North Lakhimpur section is under gauge conversion.

*[Translation]*

#### **Misuse of EVMs**

946. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of misuse of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) brought to the notice of the Government during the period from March, 2012 to till date, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The EVMs are used by the Election Commission of India. The Commission has informed that no case of misuse of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) has been brought to their notice during the period from March, 2012 till date.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Pricing System of Essential Drugs**

947. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to change the present system of essential drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has issued an order directing the Government not to alter the present essential drugs pricing system;

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

(e) the response of the Government to such directions with suitable answers and to go ahead with changes as proposed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality as per the medicines as under National List of Essential Medicines-2011, as stipulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) was circulated among the concerned Ministries/Stakeholders. The draft Policy was also available for comments of any other interested person on the Department's website [www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in](http://www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in). The views/inputs received on the draft NPPP-2011 were examined and the matter was placed before the Group of Ministers (GoM). Based on the recommendations of the GoM, National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy-2012(NPPP-2012) was formulated and placed before the Cabinet. The Cabinet considered NPPP-2012 in its meeting held on 22.11.2012 and approved the same with certain modifications.

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

(d) and (e) in view of the reply (c) above, does not arise.

### **Allocation of Surplus Power**

948. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has come from State Government of Tamil Nadii to allocate the surplus power proposed to be surrendered by the Delhi Government to Tamil Nadu; and

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

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

(b) The matter is subjudice in Hon'ble Supreme Court.

### **Ban on Vendors on Trains**

949. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to ban vendors in trains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Railways have taken any step to protect the interests of vendors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam. There is no ban on authorized vendors in trains.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Proper identity cards with travelling authorities are issued to the authorized staff of catering/vending licensees to enable them to manage catering service effectively.

### **Measures to Deal with Exorbitant Cost of Litigation to Litigants in Supreme Court**

950. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that common man is unable to access the Supreme Court due to exorbitant costs of litigation including legal fees and other charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to modify the present system to reduce the financial burdens of litigants;

(d) whether the Government is considering to establish benches of Supreme Court in various regions in the country to reduce the cost of litigation to ordinary litigants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) As regards cost of litigation (including fees payable to counsel, expenditure incurred on journey from far flung area of the country to the Supreme Court and lodging and fooding charges etc.) is concerned, the successive Law Commissions *i.e.* 10th, 11th and 18th considered the above matters. The 11th Law Commission in its 125th Report entitled "The Supreme Court—A Fresh Look", (May 1988) while considering the question of splitting the Supreme Court into two, endorsed the view taken by the 10th Law Commission in its 95th Report entitled "Constitutional Division within the Supreme Court—A proposal for", and made the following observation:

"The Supreme Court sits at Delhi alone. Government of India, on couple of occasions, sought the opinion of the Supreme Court of India for setting up a Bench in the South. This proposal did not find favour with the Supreme Court. The result is that those coming from distant places like Tamil Nadu in the South, Gujarat in the West and Assam and other States in the East have to spend huge amount on travel to reach the Supreme Court. There is a practice of bringing one's own lawyer who has handled the matter in the High Court to the Supreme Court. That adds to the cost. And an adjournment becomes prohibitive. Adjournment is a recurrent phenomenon in the Court. Costs get multiplied. Now if the Supreme Court is split into Constitutional Court and Court of Appeal or a Federal Court of Appeal, no

serious exception could be taken to the Federal Court of Appeal sitting in Benches in places North, South, East, West and Central India. That would not only considerably reduce costs but also the litigant will have the advantage of his case being argued by the same advocate who has helped him in the High Court and who may not be required to travel to long distances. ...This cost benefit ratio is an additional but important reason for reiterating support to the recommendations made in that report."

Again, the 18th Law Commission in its 229th Report entitled "Need for division of the Supreme Court into a Constitutional Bench at Delhi and Cassation Benches in four regions at Delhi, Chennai/Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai" after taking into account the 95th and 125th Reports of the 10th and 11th Law Commissions and 2nd, 6th 15th, 20th, 26th and 28th Reports of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Law and Justice made the following recommendations:

"[1] A Constitution Bench be set up at Delhi to deal with constitutional and other allied issues as aforesaid.

[2] Four Cassation Benches be set up in the Northern region/zone at Delhi, the Southern region/zone at Chennai/Hyderabad, the Eastern region/zone at Kolkata and the Western region/zone at Mumbai to deal with all appellate work arising out of the orders/judgments of the High Courts of the particular region."

As regards parts (d) and (e) of the question is concerned, at present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. On receipt of 229th Report of the Law Commission, Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice forwarded the same to the Secretary, Department of Justice for decision of the Government on the implementation of the same. Department of Justice informed this Department that the recommendations contained in 229th Report of the Law Commission of India has been considered in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Attorney-General for India and it has been decided not to accept the same.

#### **Wages to Khadi Spinners**

951. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi spinners have been granted a hike in wages in the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any Committee/Commission has been set up to address the concerns of khadi spinners; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Madam, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has taken a number of steps to increase the earnings of khadi artisans who are employed by Khadi institutions.

State-level cost charts for making payments to artisans on piece-rate basis for the conversion of raw material into semi-finished/finished goods have been prescribed by KVIC, which are required to be adhered to by the Khadi institutions. The cost charts revised by KVIC with effect from 01.04.2012 provide 50% enhancement in spinning wages *i.e.* from Rs. 2 per hank to Rs.3 per hank.

Under the Market Development Assistance scheme, Khadi institutions are provided assistance @ 20% of value of production; of this, 25% is earmarked for artisans, which is in addition to their wages.

Khadi institutions registered with KVIC and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) are required to contribute 12% of wages of artisans to Artisans Welfare Funds.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory organisation that has been set up for the promotion and development of khadi and village industries. It *inter alia* also addresses the concerns of khadi spinners.

#### **e-Court**

952. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) the present status of the e-courts project in the country;

(b) the allocation in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of courts in the country that have been already computerised; and

(d) the time by which all the Courts in the country are likely to be computerised, State-wise and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The e-Courts Mission Mode Project envisages the computerization of 14,249 district and subordinate courts by 31st March, 2014; upgrading the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the State High Courts in the country. As on 31st October, 2012, 11,165 district and subordinate courts have been computerised. State-wise details of computerization are given in the enclosed Statement. The balance 3,084 district and subordinate courts would be computerized by 31 March, 2014.

Rs. 935 crores are allocated for the e-Courts project, of which year-wise expenditure is as under:

(In Rs. Crores)

Financial Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Oct., 2012)
Expenditure	65.00	120.00	90.00	28.98

Computerisation of 14,249 district/subordinate courts has been approved by the competent authority after taking into account the number of courts in the country as they existed on 20th July, 2010. Since then, a number of new courts have been added at the district/subordinate level in the country. The newly set up courts would be either computerised by the High Courts with funding support from the respective State Government or would be included in the next phase of the e-Courts project post 2014.

#### **Statement**

##### *Software Installation Status: 11,165 Courts*

Sl.No.	High Court	No. of Courts	
		No of Courts approved for computerisation	No of Courts Computerised**
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	2,053	1,918
2.	Andhra Pradesh	937	582
3.	Bombay	1,843	1,979
4.	Calcutta	759	770

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	313	182
6.	Delhi*	303	-
7.	Gauhati	378	318
8.	Gujarat	800	708
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	172	131
10.	Jharkhand	532	350
11.	Karnataka	773	568
12.	Kerala	402	252
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,018	780
14.	Madras	779	463
15.	Orissa	399	378
16.	Patna	1,060	156
17.	Punjab and Haryana	589	664
18.	Rajasthan	789	691
19.	Shimla	108	100
20.	Sikkim	10	8

1	2	3	4
21.	Uttarakhand	232	167
	Total	14,249	11,165

\*Courts computerised through other projects, not through e-Courts.

\*\*Hardware, LAN connectivity and application software is installed at these courts. There are some courts mainly under the jurisdiction of Bombay High Court where existing infrastructure is used as these courts were already computerized earlier.

#### Funds Released under MFMS

953. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System (MFMS) has been implemented for all the fertilizers in the country; and

(b) if so, the funds released for the scheme so far and the States in which it is currently being implemented especially Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Madam. The MFMS Phase-I has been implemented for all the fertilizers in the country with effect from 1st November, 2012.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2 Crores has so far been released to NIC for implementation of the Scheme across the country including Odisha. Further, funds will be released as per the requirement of NIC.

#### Power Generation

954. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generation in both the Hydel and Thermal sectors in the country by the end of the current Five Year Plan as against the installed capacity in this regard;

(b) the comparative ratio of power availability and its consumption in the industrial, agricultural and domestic sectors as against the demand thereof; and

(c) the comparative rise in the cost of power generation and the rise in the power tariffs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) report, the projected all-India peak demand and energy requirement at the end of 12th Plan (2016-17) is 199,540 MW and 1354.874 BU respectively at power station bus-bar. To meet this projected demand, capacity addition of 88,537 MW is required during 12th Five Year Plan from conventional sources including thermal and hydro. In addition, the installed capacity of grid-interactive renewable sources of power generation is expected to be about 54,000 MW at the end of 12th Plan period. This capacity is expected to be adequate to generate power to meet the stipulated energy requirement (net) at the end of the current Five Year Plan period.

(b) As per All India electricity statistics General Review ratio of All India electrical energy sales to ultimate consumers category-wise (utilities) for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given below:

Sl.No.	Category	Percentage of total electrical energy sold	
		2009-10	2010-11
1.	Domestic	24.90	25.17
2.	Agriculture	20.98	20.48
3.	Industrial Power	36.73	36.47
4.	Others*	17.39	17.88
	Total	100.00	100.00

\*Others include electric energy sales of categories like commercial, public lighting, railways, public water works and sewage, pumping and miscellaneous.

(c) As per the Planning Commission's Annual Report 2011-12 on the Working of State Power Utilities and Electricity Departments, the average tariff has increased in the past few years but the rise has not been

commensurate with the increase in the cost of power supply.

Average cost of power supply and average tariff realized from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is given in the table as under:

Description	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	(Paise/kWh)	
				2010-11 (Revised Estimate)	2011-12 (Projected)
Average Cost of Power Supply	404	462	478	484	487
Average Tariff	305	325	333	357	380

### **River Based Waterways**

955. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop river based waterways and corridors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project is proposed to be implemented under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the report of the National Transport Policy Committee (1980) there are about 14500 km of waterways which are navigable by country boats, out of which about 5685 km of waterways are navigable by mechanized vessels. Development and regulation of those waterways declared as National Waterways come under the purview of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). The responsibility of development of other waterways rests with the respective State Governments.

The following waterways have so far been declared as National Waterways (NWs):

(i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km) in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal as NW-1, declared in 1986.

(ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya-891 km) in the State of Assam as NW-2, declared in 1988.

(iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals (205 km) in the State of Kerala as NW-3, declared in 1993.

(iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry as NW-4, declared in 2008.

(v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km) in the States of West Bengal and Odisha as NW-5, declared in 2008.

IWAI is developing the first three National Waterways for shipping and navigation from Plan funds by providing a navigational channel with targeted depth and width for most part of the year, aids for day and night navigation, fixed/floating terminals at selected locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels and intermodal connectivity at a few selected locations

(c) and (d) Commercially viable stretches of NW-4 and 5 are proposed to be developed under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF). Subsequently, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) under their India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF) scheme and PPP Pilot Project initiative through Asian Development Bank (ADB) have appointed a transaction adviser (consultant) for reviewing the DPR (already prepared by IWAI) and formulating PPP projects including their bid processing till selection of the concessionaire.

**Sanitation in Rural Areas**

956. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is willing to improve the quality of personal hygiene, sanitation and solid as well as liquid waste management in rural areas through enhanced technical, financial support to all rural households;

(b) if so, the proposed enhancements in technical and financial measures;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the level of sanitation in the country is far below the international standards; and

(e) if so, the action plan formulated by the Government to raise the standard and to bring further awareness among the people with regard to sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, to accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XII Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behaviour 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.

The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who are SC/ST, small and marginal farmer, landless labourer with homestead, physically challenged and women headed households alongwith all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600 under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500 to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for construction of the

toilet is permitted and a beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900, taking the total unit cost of toilet to Rs. 10000.

The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been prioritized through focused funding.

The Government has taken sufficient technical and financial measures to improve the quality of rural sanitation with enhancement in funding for construction of Individual household latrine, school and anganwadi toilets, Solid and Liquid Waste Management as per funding pattern given in the enclosed Statement. Govt. has increased the allocation under NBA from Rs 1500 crore in the year 2011-12, the last year of the XI Five Year Plan to Rs.3500 crore as Budget Estimate during the year 2012-13, the first year of the XII Five Year Plan.

Under NBA, technical assistance is also being provided through training to Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) and PRI members, block and district functionaries, grass root functionaries in trades such as masonry work, brick-making, toilet pan making and plumbing etc. required for creation of sanitation facilities.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) Under NBA action plan, following actions have been formulated:

- Provision of incentives for Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) of both Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households within a Gram Panchayat (GP).
- Appropriate convergence with MGNREGS with unskilled man-days and skilled man-days for construction of Individual household latrine, school and anganwadi toilets, sanitary complexes and Solid and Liquid Waste Management to enhance the total financial assistance.
- Gram Panchayats where all habitations have access to water to be taken up. Priority may be given to Gram Panchayats having functional piped water supply.



- Provision of financial assistance for creation of sanitation facilities in Government Schools and Anganwadis in Government buildings within these GPs
- Provision of financial assistance for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) for proposed and existing Nirmal Grams.
- Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities for triggering the demand for construction and use of sanitary facilities in the rural areas.
- Extensive capacity building of the stakeholders like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and field functionaries for sustainable sanitation.
- Convergence with Indira Awas Yojna (IAY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

**Statement**

*Funding pattern of different components of projects under NBA*

Components	Total incentive/ financial assistance	Centre share	State share	Beneficiary/ Gram Panchayat share
1	2	3	4	5
Individual household latrine for BPLs and Identified APLs	Rs. 4600/-	58.18% Rs. 3200/- (Rs. 3700/-for Hilly and difficult areas)	25.45% Rs. 1400/-	16.36% Rs. 900/- (Beneficiary)
School toilet	Rs. 35000/- (Rs. Rs. 38500/-for Hilly and difficult areas)	70% Rs. 24500/- (Rs. 26950/-for Hilly and difficult areas)	30% Rs. 10500/- (11550/-for Hilly and difficult areas)	
Anganwadi toilet	Rs. 8000/- (Rs. 10000/-for Hilly and difficult areas)	70% Rs. 5600/- (Rs. 7000/-for Hilly and difficult areas)	70% Rs. 2400/- (Rs. 3000/-for Hilly and difficult areas)	
Sanitary Complexes	Rs. 2,00,000	60% Rs. 1,20,000/-	30% Rs. 60,000/-	10% Rs. 20,000 (Gram Panchayats)
Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh as per households in GPs	70%	30%	0
IEC, Startup Activities and Capacity Building	Upto 15% of Total Project Outlay	80%	20%	0

1	2	3	4	5
Rural Sanitary Mart(RSM)/Pro- duction Centre(PC)	Upto Rs. 35 lakh	80%	20%	0
Administrative Charge	Upto 4% of Project Outlay	80%	20%	0

[*Translation*]

### Frequency of Trains

957. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to increase the frequency of train No. 14317/14318 Indore-Dehradun Express running twice a week *via* Ujjain-Gwalior-Mathura-Nizamuddin-Merrut further by two days *via* Indore-Ujjain-Gwalior-Agra Cantt-Aligarh;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be materialised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Running of 14317/14318 Indore-Dehradun Express *via* Indore-Ujjain-Gwalior-Agra Cantt-Aligarh is not feasible at present due to operational/resource constraints including line capacity constraints on certain sections enroute.

[*English*]

### Defraying Legal Expenditure for Poor

958. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering defraying or subsidising legal expenses of poor and below poverty line people who have to approach the Supreme Court for cases involving of their fundamental rights;

(b) if so, the details of the funding and/or subsidy schemes being worked out thereon;

(c) whether any guidelines have been drawn up to help the poor people who have to litigate in Supreme Court for their rights; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Under Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, read with rule 7 of Supreme Court Legal Services Committee Rules, 2000, a person in receipt of annual income less than Rs. 1,25,000, if the case is before the Supreme Court of India, is entitled to free legal services.

(c) and (d) The Supreme Court Legal Services Committee Regulations, 1996, and the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations 2010, have been framed to help poor people who need free legal services in the Supreme Court of India.

[*Translation*]

### Irregularities under MGNREGS

959. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment has not been provided in some States including Maharashtra under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) after demand has been made by the job-seekers;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during each of the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. The complaints categorized for remedial action also relate to job card not issued and employment not provided. The

State-wise details of such cases as compiled as on 23.8.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all such complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation as per law. The State Government is required to submit an Action Taken Report (ATR) within the stipulated time period. Closure of such cases or otherwise is decided on satisfactory investigation of the complaints as may be revealed in the ATR submitted by the State Government.

**Statement**

Report as on 23.08.2012

Sl. No.	State	Job card not provided	Work not provided
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	7	3
4.	Bihar	9	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	2
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	1
8.	Haryana	4	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	1
12.	Karnataka	1	0
13.	Kerala	0	1
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4	16
16.	Maharashtra	3	1

1	2	3	4
17.	Manipur	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0
21.	Odisha	3	0
22.	Punjab	2	2
23.	Puducherry	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	10	6
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	2
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26	84
28.	Uttarakhand	1	7
29.	West Bengal	1	6
30.	Sikkim	0	0
Total		77	158

[English]

**Merger of Sick Fertilizer Units**

960. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge the sick fertilizer units with profit-earning units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time frame therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal to merge sick fertilizer units with profit earning units.

(b) Question does not arise.

### Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme

961. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for technology upgradation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of terms and conditions for getting assistance under the scheme; and

(d) the number of Micro, Small scale enterprises which are covered under the Scheme in the country including Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Under the Scheme, capital subsidy at

15% of value of plant and machinery is provided on loans upto Rs. 1 crore. The scheme is implemented through 11 Nodal Banks/agencies such as Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), State Bank of India, Andhra Bank, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank, Canara Bank, Bank of India, Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited and the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. Presently, 48 well established and improved technologies/sub-sectors have been approved under the scheme.

The beneficiaries eligible under the Scheme include sole Proprietorships, Partnerships, Co-operative societies, Private and Public Limited companies in the Micro and Small Enterprises sector; Industries graduating from small scale to medium scale on account of sanction of additional loan under CLCSS are also eligible for assistance. The units covered include existing and new units registered with the State Directorate of Industries, setting up or upgrading their facilities with technology listed under the Scheme guidelines.

(d) State-wise details of number of MSEs covered under the Scheme during last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement.

### Statement

*Statewise number of MSEs covered under CLCS Scheme during last three years and current year*

(Amt. Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Financial year/ State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
		No. of Units	No. of Units	No. of Units	(upto Sep., 12) No. of Units
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119	187	202	76
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunanachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	3	3	2	0
6.	Chandigarh	35	23	14	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	14	9	7	12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	5	2	3
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2	2	8
10.	Goa	5	7	4	3
11.	Gujarat	321	730	937	1416
12.	Haryana	66	160	190	153
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	3
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	17	27	7	11
16.	Karnataka	289	593	408	318
17.	Kerala	16	23	17	30
18.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	21	27	28	20
20.	Maharashtra	365	370	337	513
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0
25.	New Delhi	17	60	43	31
26.	Orissa	12	83	27	12
27.	Puducherry	0	1	6	4
28.	Punjab	235	448	305	348
29.	Rajasthan	92	175	221	161
30.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	862	934	418	485
32.	Tripura	4	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	34	84	51	51
34.	Uttarakhand	0	2	2	8
35.	West Bengal	20	29	17	17
Total		2553	3984	3248	3690

### Pilot Projects by PGCIL

962. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) has taken up pilot projects for improving the power supply situation in many parts of the country through information technology, namely smart grid projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the PGCIL is keen to undertake such projects in all the States; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has taken the initiative to implement several Smart Grid pilot Projects in the transmission sector. Towards this, a Pilot project in Northern Region (NR) involving Wide Area Measurement System (WAMS) using Phasor Measurement Units (PMUs) and associated hardware and software at control center has already been implemented. Similar pilot projects in the Northern Region (NR), Western Region (WR), Eastern Region (ER), Southern Region (SR) and North Eastern Region (NER) have been taken up. A similar project covering all States and the Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) network has been taken up for regulatory approval of CERC.

In distribution, POWERGRID has already taken up implementation of Smart Grid Pilot Project at Puducherry.

### Financial Loss to Fertilizer Units

963. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the fertilizer producing units are suffering from financial loss since long time due to existing Urea Pricing Policy, NPS-III;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of New Pricing Policy for urea sector;

(d) whether the Government intends to announce New Pricing Policy for four fertilizer producers of urea sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the new Urea Pricing Policy is likely to be announced by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (f) Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) is under consideration of the Government of India.

### Proposals by Karnataka

964. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes submitted by Karnataka Irrigation and Public Health Department to the Central Water Commission, the Flood Management Board and the Central Ground Water Board during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of schemes sanctioned and the number under consideration; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As informed by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), no proposal was received in CGWB for funding from the Irrigation and Public Health Department of Karnataka during last three years. The Status of flood management and irrigation schemes submitted by the Irrigation and Public Health Department, Karnataka to Central Water Commission (CWC) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. There is no Organization in the name of Flood Management Board in Government of India.

(b) and (c) In view of the processes of techno-economic appraisal and compliance to the related observations of appraisal agencies, investment clearance and sanction of competent authorities involved etc. it is not possible to indicate any specific time frame for sanction of such schemes.

**Statement****Status of Flood Management and Irrigation Scheme**

Year	Flood Management Schemes		Irrigation Schemes	
	Received in CWC	Status of Sanction/ Clearance/Appraisal	Received in CWC	Status of Sanction/ Clearance/Appraisal
2009-10	2	Nil	Nil	12 schemes (received earlier) cleared by Advisory Committee of MOWR
2010-11	5	2 cleared by Advisory Committee of MOWR	1	CWC has techno-economically appraised the 3 irrigation schemes indicated above and sent its observations to the State Government of Karnataka
2011-12	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 schemes cleared by Advisory Committee of MOWR</li> <li>• 3 schemes included under FMP</li> <li>• CWC has also appraised the remaining one scheme</li> </ul>	1	
2012-13	Nil	Nil	1	

**Enhancement of Rates under Pension Schemes**

965. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enhance the rates of various social security pension schemes like widow pension, old age pension etc. very soon from the existing ones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the various States have demanded such increase in pensions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Government has increased central assistance under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- per month, w.e.f. 01.10.2012. Further, the upper age limit for both these pension schemes have been revised to 79 years from the existing 59 years.

(c) to (e) West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have requested for increase in amount under various pension

schemes. Government increased the amount of central assistance in 2011-12 under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 for beneficiaries who are 80 years and above.

**Pricing and Regulation of Non-urea Fertilizers**

966. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government on the pricing and regulation on non-urea fertilizers;

(b) whether the Government has received any report on the amount of profit earned by non-urea fertilizer manufacturers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to regulate the pricing of non-urea fertilizers better?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy is being implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers, which are non-Urea fertilizers. Under the policy, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis is provided on each grade of subsidized P and K fertilizer,

depending upon its nutrient content. Maximum Retail Prices (MRP) of P and K fertilizers is fixed by the fertilizer companies.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) As per the NBS Policy, the fertilizer companies are allowed to fix MRP at reasonable rates. It is mandatory for the fertilizer companies to enter the MRP of fertilizers in the web enabled Fertilizer Monitoring System at the time of making dispatches. Accordingly, the MRPs fixed by the companies are available on real time basis. The Government keeps a watch on the prevailing prices and takes up the matter with the Industry for corrective action in suitable cases. However, there is at present no institutional mechanism to monitor the reasonableness of prices fixed by the companies.

*[Translation]*

#### **Diversion of Yamuna**

967. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that people face a lot of problems due to the overflow of water in Yamuna river during the rains;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any plan to divert this excess water to the Luni river in Ajmer, Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Overflowing of the river Yamuna during the rainy season causes problems to the people at locations where there is no embankment or where embankment is not high enough to prevent such overflow.

(b) As informed by National Water Development Agency, Government has not formulated any scheme to divert water of river Yamuna to the Luni river.

(c) and (d) Does not arise

*[English]*

#### **Industrial Parks**

968. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of setting up of Industrial Parks in the country, location-wise;

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

(c) the objectives of setting up of these parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) An industrial park at Jellingham is being set up. This park will be a cluster of diverse industrial units whose output will be consumed by the Railways. West Bengal Government has nominated West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation to co-ordinate with Railways for setting up this park. A unit to manufacture cast steel bogies and couplers through a joint venture between Burn Standard Company Limited and Steel Authority India Limited has already been initiated at this park.

West Bengal Government has been requested to invite other interested parties to set up diverse industrial units serving railway sector in this park. West Bengal Government has been requested to develop common facilities like power supply, jetty for water borne transport and serving roads etc.

(b) Funds to the tune of Rs. 10 Crores have been allocated for Joint Venture Unit between Burn Standard Company Limited and Steel Authority India Limited of this park.

(c) Objective is to initially manufacture high volume safety and vital components for consumption of Indian Railways. Industrial Park can become an alternative destination for investments from other sources.

#### **Training Programmes for Judiciary**

969. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted mediation training programmes and referral judges training programme in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether it is a fact that 3500 mediators have so far been trained and that many cases were referred to the mediation centres across the country and many cases were settled; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

### **Regularisation of Water Services**

970. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to regularise water services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Water Regulatory Commission has been constituted in various States of the country for regularisation of water services;

(d) if so, the details of the Water Regulatory Commissions set up by the State Governments;

(e) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines to the various States in respect of regularisation of water services; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The water services fall within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. However, the National Water Policy, 2002 stipulates recommendations for regularization of water services.

(c) and (d) As per available information, Andhra Pradesh has enacted Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Regulatory Commission Act, 2009 for regulation of water resources within the State of Andhra Pradesh. This is with a view to facilitating effective utilization of water resources within the State to ensure its sustainable and scientific water management for drinking, agriculture, industrial and other purposes and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(e) and (f) National Water Policy, 2002 stipulates policy recommendations for regularization of water services. The salient features of National Water Policy, 2002 are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### **SALIENT FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY, 2002**

The National Water Policy, 2002 was adopted by the National Water Resources Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India in its 5th meeting held on 1st April, 2002. The salient features of National Water Policy, 2002 are as follows:

- Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.
- A well developed information system for water related data at national/State level should be established with a network of data banks and data bases integrating and strengthening the existing central and State level agencies.
- Water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.
- Non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rainwater harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilizable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.
- Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit. Appropriate river basin organizations should be established for the planned development and management of the river basins.
- Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfer from one river basin to another, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.

- Planning of water resources development projects should, as far as possible, be for multi-purpose with an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach having regard to human and ecological aspects including those of disadvantaged sections of the society.
- In the allocation of water, first priority should be given for drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural industries, navigation and other uses, in that order.
- The exploitation of groundwater should be regulated with reference to recharge possibilities and consideration of social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented.
- Adequate emphasis needs to be given to the physical and financial sustainability of existing water resources facilities. There is need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed such as to cover at least the operation and maintenance charges initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently.
- Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach by involving users and other stakeholders alongwith various governmental agencies, in an effective and decisive manner.
- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible.
- Both surface water and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams. Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology.
- Efficiency of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation

consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.

- Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
- Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
- The water sharing/distribution amongst the States should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
- Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.

#### **Proposals From Chhattisgarh**

971. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for railway projects received by the Railways for the State of Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of action taken thereon by the Railways so far; and

(c) the time by which any decision on the pending proposals is likely to be taken by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Proposal for railway projects are received at all levels viz. Zones, Divisions, Stations from Civil Organisations, public groups and public representatives and details of each and every demand received is not centrally maintained. The details of various projects falling fully/partly in Chhattisgarh sanctioned during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12) are as mentioned below:

Sl.No.	Name of Project and length	Year of sanction	Expenses upto March, 2012 (in crore)	Outlay proposed in the budget for 2012-13 (in crore)	Present Status
1.	Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line (31 Kms) (Doubling)	2010-11	11.05	40	The detailed estimate of this project has been sanctioned and work taken up.
2.	Kirandul-Jagdapur (150 Km) (Doubling)	2011-12	1.00	-	Entire cost of project is being funded by M/S National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) as interest free advance to be adjusted as freight rebate on incremental traffic. Final Location survey is in progress.

#### Sales Centres of KVIC

972. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Khadi sales centres being run by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in the country including Rajasthan along with their locations, State-wise;

(b) the details of profits earned/losses incurred by these centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the production of Khadi, Cotton Khadi and Poly Clothes in the country including Rajasthan during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of funds provided to various Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) in the country including Rajasthan during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government and KVIC to promote Khadi sector in the country including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, Presently, 26 retail outlets

of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) are in operation. These include ten (10) Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) and sixteen (16) branches operated under these DSOs. State-wise number of DSOs and branches is given at Statement-I.

(b) Surplus generated/loss incurred by the DSOs (including branches) during the last three years is given at Statement-II.

(c) State-wise production of Cotton Khadi, Woolen Khadi, Silk Khadi and Polyvastra during the last three years is given at Statement-III.

(d) State-wise details of funds provided by KVIC to Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) during the last three years is given at Statement-IV.

(e) KVIC implements various schemes for the development and promotion of khadi and village industries in the country including Rajasthan. The schemes for khadi include: (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA), (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC), (iii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), (iv) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, (v) Product Development, Design Intervention & Packaging (PRODIP), (vi) Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure and (vii) Scheme for Enhancing Productivity & Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans.

**Statement I***State-wise number of retail outlets of KVIC*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of DSOs	No. of branches
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	2	8
2.	Rajasthan	1	-
3.	Bihar	1	-

1	2	3	4
4.	Tripura	1	-
5.	West Bengal	1	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
7.	Maharashtra	1	1
8.	Goa	1	1
9.	Kerala	1	2
Total		10	16

**Statement II***Surplus generated/loss incurred by the DSOs (including branches) of KVIC*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of DSOs (branches*)	Surplus (+)/Loss(-) (Rs. in lakh)		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Delhi	2(8)	(-)2.99	(-)55.42	(-)1.17
2.	Rajasthan	1	-	-	N.A.
3.	Bihar	1	(-)14.45	(-)3.05	(-)12.55
4.	Tripura	1	(-)3.71	(-)2.80	(-)4.48
5.	West Bengal	1(3)	(-)3.99	(-)108.92	(-)45.26
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1(1)	(-)7.85	(-)7.31	(-)5.25
7.	Maharashtra	1(1)	20.72	21.23	26.66
8.	Goa	1(1)	(-)3.48	(-)4.91	(-)3.08
9.	Kerala	1(2)	(-)26.36	(-)4.46	5.03
Total		10(16)	(-)42.11	(-)165.64	(-)40.10

\*shows number of branches operating under the DSOs

N.A.: Not Available [the unit has been established in July, 2011 and its accounts have not been audited so far]

**Statement III***State-wise production of Cotton Khadi, Woollen Khadi, Silk Khadi and Polyvastra*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		Cotton Khadi	Woollen Khadi	Silk Khadi	Poly-vastra	Cotton Khadi	Woollen Khadi	Silk Khadi	Poly-vastra	Cotton Khadi	Woollen Khadi	Silk Khadi	Poly-vastra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.17	11.30	0.08	0.00	0.17	11.30	0.12	0.00	0.25	12.60	0.17	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.15	3.65	0.00	0.16	1.15	3.66	0.00	1.16	1.12	3.54	0.00	0.16
3.	Punjab	8.65	2.38	0.00	0.01	8.65	3.31	0.00	0.00	8.75	3.35	0.00	0.00
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Uttarakhand	8.37	7.85	0.00	0.48	7.63	7.11	0.00	0.26	8.49	7.84	0.00	0.26
6.	Haryana	30.36	30.50	0.00	1.49	30.99	31.35	0.00	1.50	35.85	34.27	0.00	1.53
7.	Delhi	2.22	0.15	0.00	0.16	2.28	0.20	0.00	0.21	2.37	0.21	0.00	0.21
8.	Rajasthan	22.29	14.43	0.00	13.44	25.97	18.81	0.00	13.48	26.23	09.01	0.00	13.72
9.	Uttar Pradesh	144.59	18.26	3.23	13.22	147.06	19.85	3.37	13.43	150.90	21.96	4.16	14.68
10.	Bihar	7.80	1.93	2.30	0.63	8.18	1.94	2.41	0.66	8.59	2.03	2.77	0.67
11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00
14.	Manipur	0.26	0.00	0.41	0.01	0.27	0.00	0.45	0.01	0.27	0.00	0.46	0.01
15.	Mizoram	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
16.	Tripura	0.01	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03
18.	Assam	0.44	0.00	8.22	0.29	0.52	0.00	8.55	0.28	0.57	0.00	9.36	0.29
19.	West Bengal	13.72	0.00	56.09	0.37	16.86	0.00	61.83	0.37	18.21	0.00	71.04	0.37
20.	Jharkhand	0.46	0.14	3.96	0.32	0.83	0.25	4.10	0.33	1.66	0.50	6.22	0.33
21.	Odisha	1.11	0.00	3.10	0.81	1.42	0.00	3.90	0.98	1.71	0.00	4.67	0.99
22.	Chhattisgarh	1.29	0.24	15.75	2.29	1.27	0.24	13.00	2.95	1.46	0.28	14.54	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Madhya Pradesh	3.07	2.03	5.32	2.87	3.18	1.89	4.51	2.87	3.21	1.90	4.55	2.92
24.	Gujarat*	24.73	2.34	8.47	13.88	25.25	2.32	8.47	13.97	25.50	2.35	8.56	14.23
25.	Maharashtra**	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.29	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.34	4.95	0.00	0.00	0.35
26.	Andhra Pradesh	17.92	0.25	5.88	1.21	20.10	0.74	6.27	1.21	20.29	0.75	6.33	1.24
27.	Karnataka	20.92	9.50	11.81	3.35	21.22	9.96	11.70	3.37	21.43	10.05	11.81	3.43
28.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Kerala	21.29	0.00	0.49	1.86	26.37	0.00	1.16	1.95	26.66	0.00	1.17	1.99
31.	Tamil Nadu	28.95	0.00	34.11	13.69	34.58	0.00	40.49	13.75	37.72	0.00	43.34	14.00
32.	Puducherry	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		364.01	104.95	160.01	70.87	388.92	112.93	171.16	72.12	406.44	120.64	189.90	74.42

\*including Daman and Diu

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2012-12		
		PMEGP #	Other	Total	PMEGP #	Other	Total	PMEGP #	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1064.67	105.30	1169.67	1435.80	73.80	1509.60	1725.75	76.13	1801.88
2.	Himachal Pradesh	190.54	135.26	325.80	347.60	2.84	350.44	282.34	154.45	436.79
3.	Punjab	621.11	5.46	626.57	445.55	5.46	451.01	548.26	5.46	553.72
4.	UT Chandigarh®	13.60	0.00	13.60	47.99	0.00	47.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Uttarkhand	335.93	0.00	335.93	335.00	0.00	335.00	268.00	0.00	268.00
6.	Haryana	806.00	0.00	806.00	568.03	0.00	568.03	427.61	0.00	427.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Delhi	18.00	0.00	18.00	161.47	0.00	161.47	176.40	0.00	176.40
8.	Rajasthan	645.12	12.18	657.30	103.84	16.82	1054.66	1049.37	0.00	1049.37
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4554.09	0.00	4554.09	4310.67	2.50	4313.17	5117.47	0.00	5117.47
10.	Bihar	965.94	17.00	982.94	725.00	35.84	760.84	590.00	45.43	635.43
11.	Sikkim@	14.27	0.00	14.27	88.66	0.00	88.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.33	0.00	23.33	129.32	0.00	129.32	104.78	0.00	104.78
13.	Nagaland@	48.84	0.00	48.84	214.25	0.00	214.25	208.64	0.00	208.64
14.	Manipur@	53.37	0.00	53.37	181.37	0.00	181.37	189.12	0.00	189.12
15.	Mizoram@	27.02	0.00	27.02	135.46	0.00	135.46	152.40	0.00	152.40
16.	Tripura@	53.54	0.00	53.54	160.95	0.00	160.95	860.41	0.00	860.41
17.	Meghalaya@	54.88	0.00	57.88	257.08	0.00	257.08	250.03	0.00	250.03
18.	Assam	511.06	4.37	515.43	1329.57	7.30	1336.87	1439.61	12.41	1452.02
19.	West Bengal	4291.41	0.00	4291.41	2531.55	0.00	2531.55	1294.99	0.00	1294.99
20.	Jharkhand	114.01	8.01	122.02	317.13	35.61	352.74	398.04	36.23	434.27
21.	Odisha	1213.70	0.00	1213.70	1512.12	0.00	1512.12	1166.26	0.00	1166.26
22.	Chhattisgarh	1952.54	0.00	1952.54	2984.00	0.00	2984.00	3182.98	0.00	3182.98
23.	Madhya Pradesh	390.00	25.08	415.08	1557.02	80.60	1637.32	1551.92	75.25	1627.17
24.	Gujarat*	402.10	1376.42	1778.52	378.10	1910.51	2288.61	1857.88	1223.05	3080.93
25.	Maharashtra**	2143.26	0.00	2143.26	2309.60	0.00	2309.60	1433.25	0.00	1433.25
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4207.42	0.00	4207.42	3314.96	11.51	3326.47	1757.83	16.75	1774.58
27.	Karnataka	612.77	103.81	716.58	1036.86	64.25	1101.11	1165.73	51.78	1217.51
28.	Goa	85.25	3.43	88.68	256.14	4.41	260.55	171.64	5.05	176.69
29.	Lakshadweep@	2.52	0.00	2.52	93.23	0.00	93.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Kerala	813.94	228.69	1042.64	992.75	269.34	1262.09	889.54	334.84	1224.38
31.	Tamil Nadu	777.05	8.05	785.10	989.21	270.90	1260.11	842.73	127.80	970.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Puducherry	14.97	0.00	14.97	86.00	4.36	90.36	167.32	11.36	178.68
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59.79	0.00	59.75	64.03	0.00	64.03	171.75	0.00	171.75
Total		27082.04	2033.06	29118.07	30334.31	2796.05	33130.06	29442.05	2175.99	31618.04

\*including Daman and Diu

\*\*including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

\*PMEGP-Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

\*Allocation has been given for PMEGP (for other States, Release has been given)

### Violation by Pharmaceutical Companies

973. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases busted regarding violation of prices by drug regulator during the last three years and the current year and the action taken against the defaulting pharmaceutical companies; and

(b) the measures taken to ensure availability of life saving drugs in the country in proper quantity and reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Whenever any *prima-facie* overcharging case comes to the notice of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), NPPA initiates action by issuing Preliminary Notices to the Pharma companies seeking requisite information/details from them to examine the matter further and in confirmed cases of overcharging, demand notices are issued to the defaulting Pharma companies for depositing the overcharged amount with the Government.

During the last three financial years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13 (upto October, 2012) there were 189 cases where fresh demand has been raised by NPPA in confirmed cases of overcharging as per year-wise break up given below:

Sl.No.	Year	Number of cases where fresh Demand raised in confirmed cases of overcharging
1.	2009-10	80
2.	2010-11	44
3.	2011-12	26
4.	2012-13 (upto October, 2012)	39

(b) Life Saving Drugs are not defined in DPCO.1995. NPPA, as an ongoing & regular exercise monitors the availability (shortage) of drugs in the country through Drugs Control Administration of State Governments. Whenever shortage is reported by the State Drug Controllers or comes to its notice otherwise, NPPA takes remedial steps for ensuring availability of drugs by impressing upon manufacturers to rush the stocks to the places of shortage. The shortages reported are the brand specific and in most cases equivalent substitutes are available in the market.

Apart from purchase of samples by the officers of NPPA from different parts of the country, complaints by individuals/NGOs and report from the State Drug Controllers are utilized to ensure compliance of the prices fixed/notified by the NPPA/Government. Price list submitted by the companies in Form V are scrutinized for the purpose. In case a company is found selling any scheduled formulation at a price higher than notified/



approved by the NPPA/Government, action is taken against such company as per the provision of DPCO, 1995 for recovery of the overcharged amount.

The Drug Policy as amended from time to time also envisages making available quality medicines to the masses at a reasonable price.

Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has launched 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' with the objective of making available medicines at affordable prices for all. Under this campaign less priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi Stores. 145 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in different States/UTs in the country as on 31.10.2012.

#### **Closure of PSUs**

974. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the most of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) manufacturing Pharmaceuticals remain closed;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revive those units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Some of the PSUs manufacturing Pharmaceuticals, which were incurring continuous losses for the years have been declared sick and subsequently closed. A list of sick and closed Pharmaceutical Public Sector Undertakings is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Status
1.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pimpri, Pune	Sick under BIFR
2.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Kolkata	Sick under BIFR
3.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon	Sick under BIFR
4.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Limited (ODCL), Bhubaneshwar (Joint Sector PSU promoted by IDPL)	Sick
5.	Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL), Kolkata	Closed
6.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL), Kolkata	Closed
7.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (MAPL), Nagpur (Joint Sector PSU promoted by HAL)	Closed
8.	Manipur State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (MSDPL), Manipur (Joint Sector PSU promoted by HAL)	Closed

(c) Government approved the Rehabilitation Scheme of HAL on 9th March, 2006 which *inter alia* involves Cash Infusion of Rs. 137.59 crore and waiver of past loans and interests thereupon to the extent of Rs. 259.43 crore (as on 31.3.2005). Government has further initiated steps for Second Rehabilitation Scheme of HAL.

Similarly, Government of India also approved the Revival Scheme of BCPL on 21st December, 2006 which *inter alia* involves Cash Infusion of Rs. 207.19 crore and waiver of past loans and interests thereupon to the extent of Rs. 233.41 crore (as on 31.3.2005). Revival Scheme of IDPL is under active consideration of this Department.

### Grants To NIPER

975. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) receives grants from the Government;

(b) if so, the details of grants received during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the said amount has been fully utilised by the said Institute;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the purpose for which the said grants have been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

### Domestic Tariff in Lakshadweep

976. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hike domestic tariff in Lakshadweep by 33 per cent to almost 100 per cent for some units;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the proposed hike is likely to increase the financial burden on the islanders who have limited means to augment their incomes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other alternatives being considered by the Government to reduce revenue loss of the electricity department of Lakshadweep?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) As per information made available by Joint Electricity

Regulatory Commission (JERC) (for State of Goa and Union Territories), the Electricity Department, Union Territory of Lakshadweep had filed its Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition for Financial Year (FY)2012-13 on August 1, 2012 *vide* petition No. 85/2012 for about 40% hike in electricity tariff during FY 2012-13. Public comments were invited and public hearing was held by the Commission in Kavaratti, Lakshadweep on 15.10.2012. The Tariff Order has been issued by the Commission on 31.10.2012.

According to the Regulatory Commission there was no tariff increase since 2001. The Commission has approved only 14.53% annual increase w.e.f. 1.10.2012, as input prices like diesel cost, manpower cost have more than doubled. Domestic consumers are paying only 8.44% of the Average Cost of Supply (ACOS) which is Rs. 24.20/kWh for FY 2012-13 whereas remaining cost is being borne by the Government.

(e) Regarding the alternatives considered by the Government, the Commission has already directed the Electricity Department Lakshadweep to explore the alternative sources of cheaper electrical energy. Further, it has been informed by the Electricity Department of Union Territory of Lakshadweep that they are in the process of preparing road map for promoting Renewable source of Energy and the works for augmentation and renovation of existing solar power plants entrusted with M/s BHEL are in progress. Replacing the electro mechanical meters with electronic meters is also proposed to be carried out for energy auditing. Efforts are being made by the Department to bring down the Transmission and Distribution Loss.

### New Features in Suburban Trains

977. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are considering to add new features in suburban trains like advance audio-visual facilities, destination indicators, announcement about approaching stations, etc. as found in the Delhi Metro;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are also considering to introduce stainless steel coaches in suburban trains;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Railways are planning to introduce more ladies special trains in suburban routes as well; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Passenger Information System (PIS) has already been provided in newly manufactured AC/DC Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) stock for Mumbai area. The works for provision of PIS system in suburban trains have also been sanctioned for Eastern, Southern, South Eastern and Northern Railways.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) A developmental order for manufacturing of stainless steel Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) rakes has been placed on M/s Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore and one stainless steel EMU rake has already been inducted in service in Eastern Railway.

(e) At present, there is no such proposal. However, introduction of train service, including ladies special trains on sub-urban routes, is an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, competing demands etc.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Protection from Man-Made Disasters**

978. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has made certain recommendations to the Government to protect the common man from man-made disasters;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to raise minimum jail term for those found guilty of negligence which causes man-made disasters;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware that the victims of such disasters are not provided minimum relief;

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon in such disasters during each of the last three years;

(g) whether it is proposed to create special tribunals to deal with man-made disasters in all the districts in the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (h) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

#### **Self-Help Groups**

979. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going Rural Development programmes/schemes which have participation of Self-Help Groups;

(b) the details of works assigned to these Self-Help Groups;

(c) the total number of Women Self-Help Groups engaged in rural development activities in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to strengthen them by providing more financial incentives or loans; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken or likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), under

implementation since April, 1999, is designed as a self employment scheme aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets/economic activities so as to bring them out of the poverty line. It is a process oriented scheme involving processes like organization of the rural poor (BPL) into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through social mobilization, capacity building & training, provision of revolving fund, making available credit and subsidy, technology, infrastructure & marketing. Each process has a bearing on the successive process.

The SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), now renamed as 'Aajeevika' to implement it in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. NRLM places a very high emphasis on convergence with other programs of the Ministry of Rural Development and other Central Ministries and programmes of State Governments for developing synergies directly and through the institutions of the poor.

Accordingly, States are advised to promote convergence with other Rural Development programmes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) etc. by involving SHGs in programme implementation. However, Ministry

of Rural Development does not monitor details of such initiatives by SHGs.

(b) and (c) Under SGSY, self-help groups are assisted with the bank credit linked subsidy in order to take up economic activities for enhancing their incomes on sustainable basis. In addition, under NRLM, support is provided to SHGs to enable them to cope up with vulnerabilities, support existing livelihoods, help them to have self employment, and in acquiring skilled wage employment. The total number of Women Self-Help Groups engaged in rural development activities in the country, and credit and subsidy disbursed, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) NRLM would provide revolving fund and capital subsidy fund to the institutions of the poor. The effective use of these funds is expected to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record for leveraging mainstream bank finance.

With a view to provide access to credit at affordable rate of interest to the rural poor and make their investments more viable, NRLM has the provision for interest subsidy being the difference between the prime lending rate of the banks and 7% per annum, on all loans from main stream financial institutions to BPL SHGs, who are regular in loan repayment.

### Statement

#### State-wise Physical and Financial Progress Under the SGSY

(Rs. in Lacs)

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		No. of Women SHGs Assisted	Credit disbursed to Women Swarozgars	Subsidy disbursed to Women Swarozgars	No. of Women SHGs Assisted	Credit disbursed to Women Swarozgars	Subsidy disbursed to Women Swarozgars	No. of Women SHGs Assisted	Credit disbursed to Women Swarozgars	Subsidy disbursed to Women Swarozgars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90929	25243.49	8099.55	28635	30527.48	8917.24	11373	13603.98	4605.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	56.92	52.77	10	35.70	30.50	0	4.80	9.10
3.	Assam	13993	11501.46	6732.76	13784	12327.79	7386.51	15394	12318.00	7237.29
4.	Bihar	19810	10391.89	8024.72	21247	12640.08	9787.52	8278	9170.69	5946.37



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli									
32.	Lakshadweep	3	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	150	367.10	183.35	112	216.90	118.85	214	345.30	164.98
Total		292788	228853.24	103897.66	207280	271987.69	115690.83	153558	246253.56	97830.07

[English]

### Cases Affecting Personal Liberty

980. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the Courts in the country to decide expeditiously the cases affecting personal liberty of an individual; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status in this regard, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

### Wage Days under MGNREGS

981. SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons provided 100 days employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of job cards issued under the Scheme during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the details of the amount paid to the beneficiaries as wages in cash and through post offices/banks, separately during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the nature of complaints made by the job card holders under this scheme during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to redress these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is demand driven programme under which State Governments are obliged to provide up to at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household on demand. The details of households provided 100 days of employment during each of the last three years and the current year (till 2.11.2012) are given in Statement-I.

(b) The cumulative number of households issued job cards under MGNREGA since its inception and up to 02.11.2012 are given in Statement-II.

(c) The details of total expenditure on wages and amount of wages disbursed through Bank/ Post Office accounts during each of the last three years and the current year (till 26.11.2012) are given in Statement-III.

(d) and (e) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. As per Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme.

In such complaints and cases of mismanagement of funds etc. enquiries are conducted for fixing responsibility

for lapses, if any and action is taken against persons found responsible by the concerned State Governments.

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	State	Number of Households completed 100 days of Employment			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)	2012-13 reported till 02/11/2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1395537	964713	921135	358706
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	276	602	0	655
3.	ASSAM	130457	45490	15701	439
4.	BIHAR	282797	284063	162940	39371
5.	CHHATTISGARH	160851	184497	208146	30677
6.	GUJARAT	103752	67653	41759	17215
7.	HARYANA	8837	9077	13762	3555
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	48283	22052	46553	4493
9.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	21360	60224	34672	3715
10.	JHARKHAND	133296	131149	57974	11103
11.	KARNATAKA	445930	131575	45252	4277
12.	KERALA	43596	67970	124865	2548
13.	MADHYA PRADESH	678717	467119	280656	33429
14.	MAHARASHTRA	22630	28240	184323	95778
15.	MANIPUR	101	109339	112237	39
16.	MEGHALAYA	13453	19576	34838	3113
17.	MIZORAM	7059	131970	63500	0
18.	NAGALAND	103436	190261	59434	0
19.	ODISHA	82710	204229	47629	12074
20.	PUNJAB	7702	5243	3786	601
21.	RAJASTHAN	1514420	495830	335418	90702

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	SIKKIM	12633	25695	8746	734
23.	TAMIL NADU	760689	1102070	602703	212084
24.	TRIPURA	214218	81442	199503	3187
25.	UTTAR PRADESH	796929	600559	306398	8064
26.	UTTARAKHAND	20664	25412	22179	1147
27.	WEST BENGAL	72123	104967	117723	33201
28.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	657	174	2181	8
29.	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	24	0	NR	NR
30.	DAMAN AND DIU	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	GOA	121	413	143	0
32.	LAKSHADWEEP	20	71	134	11
33.	PUDUCHERRY	385	137	202	4
34.	CHANDIGARH	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total</b>		<b>7083663</b>	<b>5561812</b>	<b>4054492</b>	<b>970930</b>

NR= Not Reported

**Statement II**

			1	2	3
			(In Nos.)		
Sl.No.	State	Cumulative number of households issued job cards reported in MIS till 02/11/2012			
1	2	3			
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	12023707	6.	GUJARAT	3780600
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	111311	7.	HARYANA	702830
3.	ASSAM	3906811	8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1079360
4.	BIHAR	12539665	9.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	790371
5.	CHHATTISGARH	4324217	10.	JHARKHAND	4033410
			11.	KARNATAKA	5238029
			12.	KERALA	2307884
			13.	MADHYA PRADESH	12028586
			14.	MAHARASHTRA	6789556



1	2	3	1	2	3
15.	MANIPUR	453547	24.	TRIPURA	626696
16.	MEGHALAYA	456008	25.	UTTAR PRADESH	14657292
17.	MIZORAM	209434	26.	UTTARAKHAND	1029452
18.	NAGALAND	383959	27.	WEST BENGAL	11268539
19.	ODISHA	6197946	28.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	45548
20.	PUNJAB	883620	29.	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	1730
21.	RAJASTHAN	9924076	30.	GOA	29966
22.	SIKKIM	80453	31.	LAKSHADWEEP	8113
23.	TAMIL NADU	8678940	32.	PUDUCHERRY	67002
<b>Total</b>					<b>124658658</b>

**Statement III**

(Rs. In lakh)

No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (till 26/11/12)	
		Expenditure on Wages	Amount of Wages disbursed through Bank/post office Accounts	Expenditure on Wages	Amount of Wages disbursed through Bank/post office Accounts	Expenditure on Wages	Amount of Wages disbursed through Bank/post office Accounts	Expenditure on Wages	Amount of Wages disbursed through Bank/post office Accounts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	371511.00	362774.48	335056.21	325467.00	280771.35	139436.99	251634.09	109664.97
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1166.21	373.18	2957.61	527.81	57.29	56.92	777.71	776.92
3.	ASSAM	63735.83	48489.56	50385.21	46239.00	45974.17	41028.83	18646.46	17057.49
4.	BIHAR	110872.82	106104.26	162216.36	112375.58	87469.92	87478.05	71404.06	68019.88
5.	CHHATTISGARH	85669.64	83890.54	115934.25	111804.21	148029.94	125798.36	85415.00	77279.34
6.	GUJARAT	52249.34	52520.36	47886.09	51859.33	34918.96	32362.46	19945.22	19379.53
7.	HARYANA	8907.04	8715.88	14225.69	14292.09	19323.49	16973.24	12048.36	10523.51
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	31213.60	31961.66	27769.08	28509.56	32508.38	14207.83	17817.33	7094.86
9.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	12005.72	8382.55	23727.40	18513.42	24852.46	16720.68	10179.21	8102.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	JHARKHAND	82304.01	81802.07	85807.13	86058.07	73412.28	69618.37	37589.04	35627.95
11.	KARNATAKA	172303.67	146703.25	157562.89	78366.51	99117.15	120910.99	58188.07	53592.39
12.	KERALA	40954.19	34158.29	63676.86	29564.01	97206.86	85440.83	67812.63	60559.47
13.	MADHYA PRADESH	219623.79	223180.28	214931.94	213959.11	195209.72	98268.07	99976.68	45776.80
14.	MAHARASHTRA	25857.74	19202.03	26886.86	26944.09	109171.77	101573.57	98652.21	88555.55
15.	MANIPUR	23779.95	12935.16	27477.17	15445.69	28071.51	0.00	7830.11	0.00
16.	MEGHALAYA	11722.09	4243.94	19925.71	12335.47	19381.26	0.00	9031.03	0.00
17.	MIZORAM	17782.54	5586.91	19239.94	10726.86	16868.59	9770.64	11121.94	6895.84
18.	NAGALAND	29229.27	26389.95	34396.65	32213.14	32100.11	0.00	7716.79	0.00
19.	ODISHA	58671.56	56603.03	93293.06	83588.32	55928.30	52389.94	35891.60	34361.26
20.	PUNJAB	9529.75	9306.73	9765.25	9861.12	9123.74	7561.48	5811.55	4973.79
21.	RAJASTHAN	393048.44	357970.13	227202.50	203010.54	188841.14	191873.58	154685.11	147517.43
22.	SIKKIM	4129.40	3485.13	4812.99	4774.10	3766.99	3645.49	1420.84	1330.67
23.	TAMIL NADU	171082.27	243.17	221453.08	277.13	278638.59	0.00	256349.76	12255.96
24.	TRIPURA	46279.79	18706.76	38450.12	34031.40	57883.40	55964.79	30110.74	29228.80
25.	UTTAR PRADESH	354123.06	359550.21	351965.30	330824.72	321572.38	309937.31	99206.32	95888.25
26.	UTTARAKHAND	18046.03	18256.32	23467.84	23778.07	24872.35	14300.10	8183.90	6066.66
27.	WEST BENGAL	140192.98	132256.81	165658.07	122611.93	186586.24	159734.36	179304.90	127526.92
28.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	838.64	836.61	745.63	737.54	1457.31	264.30	296.46	33.95
29.	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	78.72	78.72	54.52	54.60	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	DAMAN AND DIU	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	GOA	175.16	161.40	512.46	512.45	490.40	468.68	72.97	66.22
32.	LAKSHADWEEP	158.23	0.00	185.09	0.00	238.77	187.27	55.61	51.88
33.	PUDUCHERRY	689.80	288.70	1023.97	3.00	1251.59	751.70	1142.41	1104.80
34.	CHANDIGARH	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total</b>		<b>2557932.28</b>	<b>2215158.07</b>	<b>2568652.93</b>	<b>2029265.87</b>	<b>2475096.41</b>	<b>1756724.82</b>	<b>1658318.14</b>	<b>1069313.50</b>

\*Information as reported by States/UTs

*[English]***Village Mini-Grids**

982. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether village mini-grids are important component of universal access to electricity in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the Government's plan to promote establishment of village mini-grids in various parts of the country and the number of village mini-grids established so far, State-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on establishment of village mini-grids and percentage of amount spent on Transmission and Distribution by the Union Government including public sector entities during the last three years and the current financial year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam. Village mini-grids are important component of

universal access to electricity in the country particularly for those villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective.

(b) Under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) a scheme launched by Government of India for providing access to electricity to all households, a provision of Rs 540 Crore has been earmarked as subsidy requirement for electrification of villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective by Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) during 11th Plan period. DDG may be from conventional or renewable sources such as Biomass, Biofuels, Biogas, Mini hydro, geo thermal, Solar etc. The funding is on the pattern of 90% subsidy from Government of India and 10% loan from Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) or from own funds of the state/loan from financial institutions. Implementing Agencies of the projects are either the State Renewable Energy Development Agencies (SREDAs)/Departments promoting renewable energy or State Utilities or the identified Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). REC is the Nodal Agency for DDG scheme. So far 276 projects have been sanctioned under DDG schemes as under:

Sl.No.	State	No. of DDG projects sanctioned	No. of Districts covered	No. of Villages/ Hamlets covered	Project cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1.	Uttarakhand	2*	2	10	4.84
2.	West Bengal	1**	1	04	5.95
3.	Chhattisgarh	19	2	50	10.53
4.	Andhra Pradesh	96	3	135	26.55
5.	Uttar Pradesh	62	5	103	64.10
6.	Madhya Pradesh	48	4	170	28.83
7.	Bihar	48	2	175	37.85
Total		276	19	647	178.65

\*1 project sanctioned in September, 2012.

\*\*Out of total 9 DDG projects sanctioned in West Bengal, sanction of 8 DDG projects was cancelled in November, 2012 on the request of Government of West Bengal.

Under DDG Scheme, works in 14 DDG projects have been completed in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), under the Off-Grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, is providing a subsidy of 30% of the project cost limited to Rs.150/-per

watt peak for establishment of mini/micro grid based standalone rural Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) power plants with battery storage and local distribution network. The Scheme is open to all the States and Union Territories. So far, 40 SPV power plants with micro/mini-grid systems aggregating to 826.58 kWp capacity have been installed in the following States:

Sl.No.	State	No. of villages	Total Capacity in kWp
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	454.16
2.	Jharkhand	12	180.18
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8	90.18
4.	Uttar Pradesh	6	102.06
Total		40	826.58

(c) So far, an amount of Rs. 4.98 crore has been disbursed to Andhra Pradesh under DDG scheme.

MNRE has released an amount of Rs. 16.74 crore for the establishment of micro/mini-grid based SPV power plant of 826.58 kWp capacity in 40 village in four States. In addition, during 2011-12, the MNRE released an amount of Rs.45 lakhs for establishment of standalone SPV micro-grid power plants of total capacity 533 kWp in the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Of this, UPNEDA has refunded an amount of Rs.15 lakhs for 25 kWp capacity standalone micro grid based SPV power plants in Uttar Pradesh.

#### **National Electric Mobility Plan**

983. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cash subsidies for electric vehicles will be renewed in the National Electric Mobility Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) There is no on-going scheme for cash subsidies for

electric vehicles. Evaluation of the earlier schemes is being done before any further action is proposed.

#### **Changes in Companies Act**

984. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Stock Exchange Board of India sought any changes in the Companies Act and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The suggestions made by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), through Ministry of Finance, during drafting of the Companies Bill, 2011, with regard to issues relating to regulatory harmony, were duly considered and incorporated therein. The Companies Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14/12/2011 and is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

#### **Losses due to Poor Management by PSUs**

985. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has observed poor management of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for the losses incurred by the said undertakings in its reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the PSUs identified by the Government on the aforesaid observation;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against such PSUs on the basis of the said reports; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) conducts the audit of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and significant audit findings are reported to the Parliament through the Audit Reports (Performance Audit Reports and Compliance Audit Reports) of the C&AG of India. While the Performance Audit Reports

contains observations based on the performance audit of selected areas of operations of the CPSUs selected for audit, Compliance Audit Reports contain observations on individual topics of interest noticed in the course of audit of the CPSUs. List of such reports laid in the Parliament since 2009-10 and onwards is given at Statement. These reports are also available on the website [www.saiindia.gov.in](http://www.saiindia.gov.in).

(c) and (d) Administrative Ministries are required to submit the follow up Action Taken Notes duly vetted by the C&AG in respect of all reports of the C&AG presented

to Parliament as well as to the Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) within six months from the date of presentation of the relevant audit reports. Some of the important paras/performance audit reports are also selected by COPU for examination every year. During examination of such paras, oral evidence from representatives of PSU Management/Ministry is also taken by the COPU. List of paras/reviews where Action Taken Notes have not been submitted by the Government is also included in the audit report every year.

### **Statement**

#### *List of Reports on CPSUs laid in the Parliament during the period 2009 to 2012*

Sl. No.	Title of the Report	No. of the Report	Date of laying in the Parliament.
1	2	3	4
1.	Financial Reporting by PSUs	CA 22 of 2009-10	09/07/2009
2.	Information Technology Applications in Central PSUs	CA 23 of 2009-10	09/07/2009
3.	Compliance Audit Observations (Other than Telecommunications sector PSUs)	CA 24 of 2009-10	09/07/2009
4.	Compliance Audit Observations (Telecommunications sector PSUs)	CA 25 of 2009-10	13/07/2009
5.	Performance Audit reviews on selected activities of PSUs	CA 27 of 2009-10	28/07/2009
6.	Performance Audit on Implementation of Phase I of Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited	PA 17 of 2008	16.07.2009 (Lok Sabha) 17.07.2009 (Rajya Sabha)
7.	Financial Reporting by PSUs (2008-09)	Report No. 2 of 2009-10	5 August, 2010
8.	Compliance Audit Observations	Report No. 9 of 2009-10	5 August, 2010
9.	Performance Audit reviews on selected activities of PSUs	Report No. 10 of 2010-11	5 August, 2010
10.	Financial Reporting by PSUs (2009-10)	Report No. 2 of 2010-11	10 December, 2010
11.	Performance Audit - Capacity Addition Programme Project Management in NTPC Limited	Report No. 22 of 2010-11	10 December, 2010
12.	Performance Audit Report on Corporate Social Responsibility of Steel Authority of India limited and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Report No. 27 of 2010-11	24.03.2011
13.	Performance Audit Report on Joint Venture Operations of ONGC Videsh Limited	Report No. 28 of 2010-11	24.03.2011
14.	Compliance Audit Observations	Report No. 3 of 2011-12	23/8/11(RS) & 25/8/11 (LS)
15.	Performance Audit of Procurement system in Bharat Electronics Limited	Report No. 4 of 2011-12	8/8/11

1	2	3	4
16.	Performance Audit on Management of Vessels by Shipping Corporation of India Limited	Report No. 5 of 2011-12	5/9/11
17.	Performance Audit Report on Corporate Social Responsibility of Coal India Limited	Report No. 9 of 2011-12	7/9/11
18.	General Purpose Financial Reports of CPSEs	Report No. 2 of 2011-12	10.05.2012
19.	Revival of Sick PSEs	Report No. 30 of 2011-12	10.05.2012
20.	Public Private Partnership in Indira Gandhi International Airport	Report No. 5 of 2012-13	17/8/12
21.	Ultra Mega Power Projects under Special Purpose Vehicles	Report No. 6 of 2012-13	17/8/12
22.	Allocation of Coal and Augmentation of Coal	Report No. 7 of 2012-13	17/8/12
23.	PA on Hydrocarbon Exploration Efforts of ONGC Limited	Report No. 11 of 2012-13	28/8/12
24.	PA on capacity expansion in Hydro Power Sector by CPSEs	Report No. 10 of 2012-13	31/08/12
25.	Compliance Audit Observations on CPSEs	Report No. 8 of 2012-13	4/09/2012

[English]

### Price of Imported Drugs

986. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign drug companies are free to fix the retail price of imported drugs;

(b) if so, whether such companies have declared very high cost to launch such drugs in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, company-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal to amend the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995 in order to fix maximum retail price of such drugs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995), the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/

formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. Under the provisions of DPCO, 1995, no person is authorized to sell any scheduled formulation (medicine) to a consumer at prices exceeding the price notified/ approved by the NPPA.

In respect of non-scheduled medicines the manufacturers are free to fix the prices by themselves without seeking approval of the, Government/NPPA. Under the present arrangements there is no control on the launch prices of non-scheduled drugs. However, NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations under price control. As a part of 'price-monitoring activity', NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

(d) to (f) Based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GOM), National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) was placed before the Cabinet. The Cabinet considered NPPP-2012 in its meeting held on 22.11.2012 and approved the same with certain modifications. Further, action to notify NPPP-2012 has been undertaken. After this, the new Drug Price Control Order shall be notified.

**Release of Funds for AIBP**

987. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has slowed down the release of budgeted funds for schemes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and other water resource projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the non-release of funds for these projects will result in further delay with costs escalating;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to release funds and prevent the escalation of costs?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) to (e) Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is provided to the States as per the eligibility on the submission of utilisation certificate by the State Governments. Any delay in submission of utilisation certificate will result in delay or non-release of funds, which may lead to escalation. The States are requested from time to time to submit the complete proposals in time. As per information given by the State Governments, the general reasons for delay in completion of projects inter-alia include Delay in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues, Contractual Litigation, Local disputes, Inter-departmental clearances *i.e.* Railways, roads, highways, and Power departments, etc.

**Safe Drinking Water in Tribal Areas**

988. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the details of schemes/programmes to provide safe drinking water to tribal areas;

(b) the details of success achieved under these schemes/programmes in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme/programme-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the aforesaid scheme/programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Government of India administers the centrally sponsored scheme, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), through which financial and technical assistance is provided to States, to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water through handpumps, piped water supply schemes etc. to the rural population, including in tribal areas.

Under the NRDWP, 10% of the annual budget allocation is earmarked for the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), for expenditure on rural water supply schemes covering Scheduled Tribe concentrated habitations. Further, in the criteria for allocation of funds to the States under NRDWP, 10% weightage is given to the rural Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC) population in the State.

(b) As reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 1.4.2012, out of the 16,66,075 rural habitations in the country, 3,56,949 are Scheduled Tribe concentrated habitations. Of these 2,44,831 (68.59%) habitations have been fully covered with adequate safe drinking water supply, 88,287 habitations (24.72%) partially covered, and 23,891 habitations (6.69%) have one or more drinking water sources with chemical contamination problems. The details of the targets and achievements of coverage of Scheduled Tribe concentrated habitations with drinking water supply, under the NRDWP in the last three years and the current year is as below:

(Number of Habitations Covered)

Target	2009-10		2010-11			2011-12			2012-13*		
	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%
28906	30597	105.86	31668	25219	79.64	35556	28009	78.77	36497	8834	24.20

\*As on 31.10.2012

(c) and (d) A review of the NRDWP was carried out in a Conference held on 25, 26 and 29 October 2012 with State Governments. The following observations/suggestions were made in the Conference:

- (i) States need to accelerate utilization of funds under NRDWP.
- (ii) Coverage of quality affected habitations and partially covered habitations needs to be prioritized.
- (iii) Target for coverage of SC, ST concentrated habitations should be achieved.
- (iv) Use of Support funds released under NRDWP to States has to be planned properly to improve the quality of the programme.
- (v) States need to concentrate on provision of piped water supply in rural areas.
- (vi) States need to plan for increasing service levels of drinking water supply in rural areas to 55 litres per capita per day.
- (vii) States need to plan for a conjoint approach for coverage of rural areas with water supply and sanitation.
- (viii) All audit requirements under NRDWP need to be complete.
- (ix) Data entry of the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry needs to be up to date.

[*Translation*]

#### **Khadi and Village Industries**

989. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new Khadi/Village Industries units for providing employment opportunities in rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of new units proposed to be opened, State-wise;

(c) whether the Khadi has been recognised/accepted as cultural heritage of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to rejuvenate and promote Khadi and Village Industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Madam, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 for generating self-employment through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs.25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector. State-wise number of units assisted under PMEGP during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Khadi, being associated with the Indian tradition, freedom struggle and father of the nation, is recognised as an integral part of the Indian cultural landscape

(e) KVIC is implementing a number of schemes for the development of khadi and village industries in the country, which include: (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA), (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC), (iii) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP), (iv) Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP), (v) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, (vi) Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure and (vii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI).

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise Number of Units Assisted under PMEGP*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1782	1920	1920
2.	Himachal Pradesh	485	961	809



1	2	3	4	5
3.	Punjab	986	823	899
4.	Chandigarh	36	30	38
5.	Uttarakhand	891	974	894
6.	Haryana	555	915	786
7.	Delhi	85	149	195
8.	Rajasthan	1438	2481	2075
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4161	4462	5569
10.	Bihar	884	1428	4887
11.	Sikkim	60	78	64
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	158	232	375
13.	Nagaland	17	242	556
14.	Manipur	211	204	564
15.	Mizoram	156	380	418
16.	Tripura	354	733	1812
17.	Meghalaya	399	305	712
18.	Assam	2430	4756	5280
19.	West Bengal	7197	5679	5806
20.	Jharkhand	353	1707	2372
21.	Odisha	1935	2581	2259
22.	Chhattishgarh	464	1576	1510
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1138	1180	1943
24.	Gujarat*	1331	1354	1863
25.	Maharashtra**	3296	4848	2705
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2995	2743	1672
27.	Karnataka	1509	1871	1852
28.	Goa	89	133	155
29.	Lakshadweep	14	32	12
30.	Kerala	2162	1641	1629
31.	Tamil Nadu	3142	2247	3228
32.	Puducherry	73	216	72
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	132	183	204
Total		40918	49064	55135

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

*[English]*

**Instructions to State Electricity Regulatory Commissions**

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

(a) whether his Ministry has instructed the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions that all consumers consuming 1 Megawatt or more be excluded from category of consumers who avail the tariffs set by the Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decision is likely to seriously impact textile units as they will be forced to source power through open access method;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry of Textiles has written to his Ministry for continuation of the liberal power purchase policy for the industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Power in consultation with M/o Law and Justice/Ld. Attorney General of India has issued a clarification *vide* letter dated 30.11.2011 that "*all 1 MW and above consumers are deemed to be open access consumers and that the regulator has no jurisdiction over fixing the energy charges for them*". All concerned including State Governments, have been requested to take necessary steps for implementing the provisions relating to open access in the Electricity Act, 2003 in light of the said opinion.

Further, Ministry of Power *vide* letter dated 23rd April, 2012 has again advised State Governments to consider giving directions to the State Electricity Regulatory Commission under section 108 of the Electricity Act, 2003 to frame appropriate Regulations in pursuance of the clarification of the provisions of the Electricity Act for smooth implementation of Open Access.

(c) The concept of open access in the electricity sector was introduced in the Electricity Act, 2003 with a view to promoting competition and providing the consumers, including Industries, a choice as an important reform measure.

(d) No reference has been received from the Ministry of Textiles for continuation of the liberal power purchase policy for the industry.

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

*[Translation]*

**Water Quality Assessment Authority**

991. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Water Quality Assessment Authority for ensuring the quality of water being used and to fix norms for safe drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any difference between the norms for bottled water and public drinking water;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the plan to bridge the difference between the norms for public drinking water and bottled water?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA) has been constituted under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 to bring uniformity in the water quality monitoring and to direct the concerned agencies for taking effective measures so as to mitigate the contamination of the surface and ground water. However, drinking water and fixation of its norms does not come under the purview of the Water Quality Assessment Authority.

(c) and (d) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has formulated following Indian Standards concerning Packaged Water:

- IS 14543:2004 Packaged drinking water (other than natural mineral water) (First Revision)
- IS 13428:2005 Packaged natural mineral water (Second Revision).

Further, Bureau of Indian Standards has formulated following Indian Standard concerning drinking water:

- IS 10500:2012 Drinking water-Specification (Second Revision).

A comparative table of the organoleptic, physical, chemical and microbiological requirements specified in the above Indian Standards is enclosed as Statement.

(e) The Bureau of Indian Standards has informed that, as on date there is no proposal within the concerned Technical Committee, *i.e.* Drinks and Drinking Water Sectional Committee, FAD 14 of BIS to align requirements specified in the Indian Standards on Packaged Drinking Water, Packaged Natural Mineral Water and Drinking Water.

**Statement**

*Comparative table of the Organoleptic, Physical, Chemical and Microbiological requirements specified in IS 10500 : 2012, IS 14543 : 2004 and IS 13428 : 2005*

Sl. No.	Characteristic	Requirement			
		IS 10500 : 2012		IS 14543 : 2004	IS 13428 : 2005
		Requirement (Acceptable Limit)	Permissible Limit in the Absence of Alternate Source		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>ORGANOLEPTIC AND PHYSICAL PARAMETERS</b>					
1.	Colour, Hazen units, <i>Max</i>	5	15	2 (true colour units, <i>Max</i> )	2 (true colour units, <i>Max</i> )
2.	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3.	pH value	6.5-8.5	No Relaxation	6.5 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5
4.	Taste	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
5.	Turbidity, NTU, <i>Max</i>	1	5	2	2
6.	Total dissolved solids, mg/l, <i>Max</i>	500	2000	500	150 to 700
<b>.GENERAL PARAMETERS CONCERNING SUBSTANCES UNDESIRABLE IN EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS</b>					
7.	Aluminium (as Al), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.03	0.2	0.03	NS#
8.	Ammonia (as total ammonia-N), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.5	No relaxation	NS#	NS#
9.	Anionic detergents (as MBAS), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.2	1.0	0.2	Not detectable
10.	Antimony (as Sb), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	NS#	NS#	0.005	0.005
11.	Barium (as Ba), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.7	No relaxation	1.0	1.0
12.	Boron (as B), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.5	1.0	5 [Borates (as B), mg/l, <i>Max</i> ]	5 [Borates (as B), mg/l, <i>Max</i> ]
13.	Calcium (as Ca), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	75	200	75	100
14.	Chloramines (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	4.0	No relaxation	NS#	NS#
15.	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	250	1000	200	200
16.	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.05	1.5	0.05	1.0
17.	Fluoride (as F), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0
18.	Free residual chlorine, mg/l, <i>Min</i>	0.2	1	0.2 ( <i>Max</i> )	NS#

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.3	No relaxation	0.1	NS#
20.	Magnesium (as Mg), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	30	100	30	50
21.	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.0
22.	Mineral oil, mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.5	No relaxation	Absent	Absent
23.	Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> ), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	45	No relaxation	45	50
24.	Nitrite (as NO <sub>2</sub> ), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	NS#	NS#	0.02	0.02
25.	Phenolic compounds (as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH) mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.001	0.002	Absent	NS#
26.	Selenium (as Se), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.01	No relaxation	0.01	0.05
27.	Silver (as Ag), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.1	No relaxation	0.01	0.01
28.	Sodium (as Na), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	NS#	NS#	200	150
29.	Sulphate (as SO <sub>4</sub> ), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	200	400	200	200
30.	Sulphide (as H <sub>2</sub> S), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.05	No relaxation	0.05	0.05
31.	Total alkalinity as calcium carbonate, mg/l, <i>Max</i>	200	600	200 [Alkalinity (as HCO <sub>3</sub> ), mg/l, <i>Max</i> ]	75-400 [Alkalinity as HCO <sub>3</sub> , mg/l, <i>Max</i> ]
32.	Total hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	200	600	NS#	NS#
33.	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	5	15	5	5
<b>PARAMETERS CONCERNING TOXIC SUBSTANCES</b>					
34.	Cadmium (as Cd), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.003	No relaxation	0.01	0.003
35.	Cyanide (as CN), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.05	No relaxation	Absent	Absent
36.	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.01	No relaxation	0.01	0.01
37.	Mercury (as Hg), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.001	No relaxation	0.001	0.001
38.	Molybdenum (as Mo), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.07	No relaxation	NS#	
39.	Nickel (as Ni), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.02	No relaxation	0.02	0.02
40.	Pesticides, µg/l, <i>Max</i>				
(a)	Alachlor	20 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(b)	Atrazine	2 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(c)	Aldrin/ Dieldrin	0.03 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits

1	2	3	4	5	6
(d)	Alpha HCH	0.01 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(e)	Beta HCH	0.04 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(f)	Butachlor	125 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(g)	Chlorpyrifos	30 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(h)	Delta HCH	0.04 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(i)	2,4- Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid	30 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(j)	DDT ( <i>o,p</i> and <i>p,p</i> – Isomers of DDT, DDE and DDD)	1 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(k)	Endosulfan (alpha, beta, and sulphate)	0.4 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(l)	Ethion	3 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(m)	Gamma – HCH (Lindane)	2 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(n)	Isoproturon	9 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(o)	Malathion	190 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(p)	Methyl parathion	0.3 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(q)	Monocrotophos	1 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(r)	Phorate	2 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.0001 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	below the detectable limits
(s)	Total pesticide residue	NS#	NS#	0.0005 mg/l, <i>Max</i>	NS#
41.	Polychlorinated biphenyls, mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.0005 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	Not detectable	Not detectable
42.	Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (as PAH), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.0001 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	Not detectable	Not detectable
43.	Total arsenic (as As), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.01 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.05	0.05	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.05 µg/l, <i>Max</i>	No relaxation	0.05	0.05
45.	Trihalomethanes:				
(a)	Bromoform, mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.1	No relaxation	NS#	NS#
(b)	Dibromochloromethane, mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.1	No relaxation	NS#	NS#
(c)	Bromodichloromethane, mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.06	No relaxation	NS#	NS#
(d)	Chloroform, mg/l, <i>Max</i>	0.2	No relaxation	NS#	NS#
<b>PARAMETERS CONCERNING RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES</b>					
46.	Alpha emitters Bq/l, <i>Max</i>	0.1	No relaxation	0.1	0.1
47.	Beta emitters Bq/l, <i>Max</i>	1.0	No relaxation	1	1
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS</b>					
48.	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (or thermotolerant bacteria)	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample.	No relaxation	absent in 250 ml sample	absent in 250 ml sample
49.	Coliform bacteria	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample	No relaxation	absent in 250 ml sample	absent in 250 ml sample
50.	Faecal streptococci and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>			absent in 250 ml sample	absent in 250 ml sample
51.	Sulphite reducing anaerobes			absent in 50 ml sample	absent in 50 ml sample
52.	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>			absent in 250 ml sample	absent in 250 ml sample
53.	Aerobic Microbial Count				NS#
	- at 20 to 22°C in 72 h			shall not exceed 100 per ml	
	- at 37°C in 24 h			shall not exceed 20 per ml	
54.	Yeast and Mould			absent in 250 ml sample	absent in 250 ml sample
55.	<i>Salmonella</i> and <i>Shigella</i>			absent in 250 ml sample	absent in 250 ml sample
56.	<i>Vibrio cholera</i> and <i>V.</i> <i>parahaemolyticus</i>			absent in 250 ml sample	absent in 250 ml sample

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Cryptosporidium	shall be absent in 10 litre of water	No relaxation	NS#	NS#
58.	Giardia	shall be absent in 10 litre of water	No relaxation	NS#	NS#
59.	MS2 phage	shall be absent in 1 litre of water	shall be absent in 1 litre of water	NS#	NS#

NS# - Not Specified

\* Based on the information received from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

[English]

#### **Status of NSAP**

992. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and the number of beneficiaries, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering coordinating NSAP with the National Skill Development Mission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) comprises of five schemes, namely, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna Scheme. The number of beneficiaries under schemes of NSAP reported by States during 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to coordinate NSAP with National Skill Development Mission.

#### **Statement**

*Number of beneficiaries reported by States under schemes of NSAP during 2012-13*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1587813	303945	64595	17607	93200
2.	Bihar	3786539	396780	22463	14752	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	635488	114653	32458	4573	19015
4.	Goa	2136	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	374196	2107	4017	1336	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Haryana	131326	31202	12202	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	94607	8981	394	648	2194
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	131194	4730	4048	5197	-
9.	Jharkhand	813395	130484	25000	20000	54539
10.	Karnataka	1239641	202186	56283	4592	-
11.	Kerala	256901	-	-	288	257189
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1468928	353685	143802	26464	0
13.	Maharashtra	1100000	34546	3767	4370	-
14.	Odisha	1777083	194379	110822		64800
15.	Punjab	169814	15279	3744	142	-
16.	Rajasthan	650329	100502	16718		105293
17.	Tamil Nadu	1272142	343537	38712	7004	65113
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3766717	-	-	33216	-
19.	Uttarakhand	245692	11991	2185	2208	0
20.	West Bengal	1883799	389432	36306	16277	65068
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	31209	-	-	-	-
22.	Assam	598965	-	-	-	-
23.	Manipur	72514	-	-	-	-
24.	Meghalaya	50695	7407	1445	913	-
25.	Mizoram	26359	891	544	614	2583
26.	Nagaland	47191	1961	1276	600	6727
27.	Sikkim	18707	586	646	8	-
28.	Tripura	152550	7432	2426	500	14552
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1011	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
33.	NCT Delhi	399087	66624	24585	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22786028</b>	<b>2723320</b>	<b>608438</b>	<b>161309</b>	<b>750273</b>



[Translation]

### **Closed down PSUs in Madhya Pradesh**

993. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Central Government in Madhya Pradesh has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons for their closure;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision to set up new industries in the State; and

(d) if so, the name of the agency through which these industries would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per Public Enterprises Surveys for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, that were laid in the Parliament during these years, no Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), having its registered office in Madhya Pradesh, has been closed down.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments (including the CPSEs under their control) take the initiative to set up new industries/CPSEs. Setting up of CPSEs in different regions and in different sectors is based on techno-economic considerations.

### **Railway Lines in Rajasthan**

994. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of representations received by the Railways for laying of new railway lines in the State of Rajasthan including Sanchore-Jalore section;

(b) the steps taken/being taken thereon by the Railways; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be disposed of by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Representations demanding new lines in Rajasthan are received and surveys for some of the demands are sanctioned. No details of such representations are

maintained. No survey for Sanchore-Jalore new line has been sanctioned. Decision is taken on completed surveys/proposals after completing the prescribed procedure. No time limit can be prescribed for disposal of such proposals.

[English]

### **Welfare of Minorities in Bihar**

995. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Bihar for sanctioning the programs to be run/being run for the welfare of the minorities in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals sanctioned by the Union Government out of the proposals received along with the number of pending proposals; and

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (d) All proposals received from the State Government of Bihar for sanction of funds under Scholarship Schemes and Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for the welfare of minorities in Bihar during the 11th Five Year Plan were examined and all eligible proposals were sanctioned. During this period, under MsDP, proposals amounting to Rs. 523.30 crore were sanctioned and Rs. 424.08 crore were released, while under the Scholarship Schemes Rs. 175.73 crore were released to the Government of Bihar.

During the year 2012-13, proposals for sanction of funds for scholarships and for Rs. 340.08 crore under MsDP are awaited from the Government of Bihar.

### **Task Force on MSMEs**

996. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development made in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector are in accordance with the target/goals set by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the implementation status of the accepted recommendations of the Task Force constituted for this purpose; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for the development of MSMEs sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Madam, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector has been growing steadily which is evident from latest data available for filing of Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (EMs) at All India Level during last three years, as given below:

Years	No. of EMs (Pt.II) filed	% Growth
2009-10	2,13,894	10.78
2010-11	2,37,263	10.93
2011-12	2,82,496	19.06

The targets, however, are not *fixed* as filing of EMs is optional for micro and small enterprises.

(c) Prime Minister's Task Force made 85 recommendations of which 77 were accepted and 8 were dropped/delinked by the Steering Group. Out of these 77 recommendations, action on 39 recommendations has been completed and action on 38 recommendation is in progress.

(d) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing various Schemes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the areas of credit, infrastructure, technology-upgradation, marketing, etc. The Ministry has also notified the Public Procurement Policy for MSMEs which will help to promote MSMEs by improving their market access.

#### **Repair, Renovation and Restoration Scheme**

997. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being adopted for selection of projects under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) Scheme;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from Kerala under RRR of water bodies;

(c) if so, the details and the action taken by the Union Government thereon, proposal-wise;

(d) whether a special emphasis will be given to the rejuvenation of water bodies in the endosulfan affected district of Kasaragod through a separate project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies for XII Plan is under consideration. It is proposed to cover public owned water bodies having CCA of 20 ha. to 2000 ha. The aim is to cover water bodies that are larger than those covered under the schemes such as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) but smaller than those created under major and medium irrigation project. It is proposed to include water bodies with water spread areas between 2.5 ha. to 10 ha. to avoid overlapping with other schemes.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Dose not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Dose not arise.

[English]

#### **Accessibility of Medicines**

998. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any study regarding the impact of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 on the accessibility of medicines in small towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure that all the medicines are available at an affordable price in all the cities and towns of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), as an ongoing and regular exercise, monitors the availability (shortage) of drugs in the country through Drugs Control Administration of State Governments.

Whenever shortage is reported by the State Drug Controllers or comes to its notice otherwise, NPPA takes remedial steps for ensuring availability of drugs by impressing upon manufacturers to rush the stocks to the places of shortage. The shortages reported are the brand specific and in most cases equivalent substitutes are available in the market.

NPPA ensures that drugs/medicines are available at all times to the consumers at affordable and reasonable prices by way of fixation and revision of prices of the scheduled drugs and the formulations containing any of the scheduled bulk drug, monitoring of prices of decontrolled drugs and enforcing the provisions of DPCO, 95.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. However, as a part of price-monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has launched 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' with the objective of making available medicines at affordable prices for all. Under this campaign less priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi Stores. 145 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in different States/UTs in the country as on 31.10.2012.

### **Construction of Toilets**

999. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) the targets fixed for construction of toilets including Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years and the details of success achieved during the above period, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the target of constructing one toilet in each of family in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has instructed the State Governments to achieve the target of constructing one toilet in each of family in the State in a stipulated timeframe;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the percentage of people in rural areas of the country who use toilets, including Chhattisgarh, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) is demand driven programme, hence no State-wise annual targets are fixed for construction of toilets. The State-wise achievements including Chhattisgarh in construction of individual household latrines during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) No Madam, as per NBA objectives there were 12,57,26,727 rural households without toilets of which, till date 89417419(71.12%) toilets have been reported to be constructed as reported by States on the Online Monitoring System maintained by the Ministry.

(c) Sanitation is a State subject. As per the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, Sanitation is included in the 11th Schedule. Accordingly, States and Gram Panchayats have a pivotal role in the implementation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). Reasons for relatively unsatisfactory performance of States lagging behind include:

- (i) Lack of priority for rural sanitation.
- (ii) Inadequate capacity building at grassroots.
- (iii) Lack of proper awareness generation.

(d) and (e) NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XII Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable

behaviour 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. The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who are SC/ST, small and marginal farmer, landless labourer with homestead, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600 under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500 to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for construction of the toilet is permitted and a beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900, taking the total unit cost of toilet to Rs. 10000/-. Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created. 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 and 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 and 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 developing a roster of options and focussed funding.

The Government has increased the allocation under NBA from Rs. 1500 crore in the year 2011-12, the last year of the XI Five Year Plan to Rs. 3500 crore as Budget Estimate during the year 2012-13, the first year of the XII Five Year Plan.

(f) The percentage of rural households using toilets in the country, including Chhattisgarh, State-wise is enclosed as Statement-II.

### **Statement I**

*State-wise no. of Individual household latrines constructed during last 3 years*

Sl.No.	State	Individual household Latrines		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	606277	1049704	654282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16682	19799	27781
3.	Assam	489334	498849	510243
4.	Bihar	640359	717792	839927
5.	Chhattisgarh	460320	236164	82496
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	800	0
8.	Gujarat	607078	515224	321357
9.	Haryana	191242	132137	103913
10.	Himachal Pradesh	239576	216571	30066
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	55390	125228	70626
12.	Jharkhand	335592	296678	53479

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka	1087674	810104	414782
14.	Kerala	68302	20241	2188
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1354632	1166016	900769
16.	Maharashtra	934879	562183	519563
17.	Manipur	15941	49576	55306
18.	Meghalaya	47256	65417	51550
19.	Mizoram	7639	1611	17237
20.	Nagaland	25993	18224	46318
21.	Orissa	539077	853303	359171
22.	Puducherry	208	77	0
23.	Punjab	158060	118415	32535
24.	Rajasthan	665660	750948	730385
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	533108	473647	410794
27.	Tripura	27346	30392	24761
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2669547	2915407	1613384
29.	Uttarakhand	115071	132913	125051
30.	West Bengal	515535	466311	800900
Total		12407778	12243731	8798864

**Statement II**

*State-wise percentage of rural households using toilets as per Census 2011*

1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh	94.31
7.	Chhattisgarh	14.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.28
9.	Daman and Diu	65.80
10.	Goa	72.60
11.	Gujarat	34.24
12.	Haryana	57.71
13.	Himachal Pradesh	67.45
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.71
15.	Jharkhand	8.33
16.	Karnataka	31.89

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	% Rural households using Toilets
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34.88
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.75
4.	Assam	61.54
5.	Bihar	18.61

1	2	3
17.	Kerala	94.41
18.	Lakshadweep	98.34
19.	Madhya Pradesh	13.58
20.	Maharashtra	44.20
21.	Manipur	87.73
22.	Meghalaya	56.94
23.	Mizoram	87.10
24.	Nagaland	77.69
25.	NCT of Delhi	86.50
26.	Odisha	15.32
27.	Puducherry	40.41
28.	Punjab	71.89
29.	Rajasthan	20.13
30.	Sikkim	85.14
31.	Tamil Nadu	26.73
32.	Tripura	84.59
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22.87
34.	Uttarakhand	54.96
35.	West Bengal	48.70
	INDIA	32.67

[*Translation*]**Railway Projects in Uttar Pradesh**

1000. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for railway projects lying pending with the Railway for the State of Uttar Pradesh (UP);

(b) the time by which these proposals are likely to be disposed of;

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

(d) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon so far; and

(e) the time by which these pending projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY):(a) and (b) Proposals for railway projects are received at all levels viz. Zones, Divisions, Stations from Civil Organizations, public groups and public representatives and details of each and every demand received is not centrally maintained. As per records available, no proposal for railway projects in Uttar Pradesh is pending with Railways.

(c) and (d) Details of ongoing/pending Railway projects falling partly/fully in the State of Uttar Pradesh are given hereunder:-

Project	Latest anticipated cost (Rs. in cr.)	Outlay 2012-13 (Rs. in cr.)	Expenditure upto Oct., 2012 (Rs. in cr.)	Physical Progress	Target date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>New Lines</b>					
Agra-Etawah (114 km)	432.72	37.00	344.89	85%	2012-13
Deoband-Roorkee (27 km)	336.91	30.00	137.83	20%	Not fixed
Etawah-Mainpuri (57.5 km)	245.39	26.00	203.55	80%	2013-14

1	2	3	4	5	6
Guna-Etawah (345 km)	580.83	26.50	542.44	80%	2012-13
Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road (62.50 km)	243.78	10.00	23.28	5%	Not fixed
Hathua-Bhatni (80 km)	230.03	10.00	146.00	28%	2012-13 (11km)
Rampur-Lalkuan-Kathgodam	3051	5.00	0.11	0%	Not fixed
Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli & Mahoba-Khajuraho (541 km)	1316.83	60.00	319.00	-	Not fixed
Unchahar-Amethi (66 km)	380.00	1.00	0.00	0%	Not fixed
<b>Doubling</b>					
Aunrihar-Manduadih (39 km)	155.09	50.00	2.95	0%	Not fixed
Bhimsen-Jhansi (206 km)	797.30	1.00	0.00	0%	Not fixed
Chhapra-Ballia (65 km)	295.00	0.50	0.00	0%	Not fixed
Palwal-Bhuteswar (81 km)	345.00	0.00	334.59	87%	2013-14
Utretia-Rai Bareli (66 km)	264.82	15.00	0.00	0%	Not fixed
Meerut-Muzaffar Nagar (55.47 km)	289.79	1.00	0.00	0%	Not fixed
Balance 148 km of Utretia-Zafraabad section	819.42	70.00	165.49	20%	Not fixed
Barabanki-Burhwal (29 km)	156.42	10.00	146.86	50%	2012-13 (9 km)
Ghaghara Ghat –Chowka Ghat (5.6 km)	136.12	10.00	130.20	60%	2012-13 (19 km)
Gorakhpur-Baitalpur (38 km)	183.82	5.00	159.87	55%	2012-13
Tundla-Yamuna Bridge (21 km)	88.81	4.00	68.00	Phase-I commiss- ioned Ph-II 70%	Not fixed
Lohta-Bhadoi (39 km)	139.02	20.00	15.88	38%	2012-13
Phaphamau-Allahabad (13 km)	93.75	23.00	8.83	5%	Not fixed
Bhadoi-Janghai (31 km)	132.96	20.00	12.20	20%	Not fixed
<b>Gauge Conversion</b>					
Kaptanganj-Thawe-Chhapra (233 km)	522.56	15.00	506.14	48%	2013-14

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gonda-Gorakhpur (260 km)	863.23	100.00	587.54	45%	2012-13 (41 km)
Gonda-Bahraich (60 km)	73.42	10.00	40.00	15%	Not fixed
Bhojipura-Tanakpur (102 km)	195.64	35.00	95.25	15%	Not fixed
Kanpur-Kasganj-Mathura (545 km)	1577.46	130.00	1389.00	80%	2012-13 (41 km)
Lucknow-Pilibhit (263 km)	715.75	1.00	0.02	0%	Not fixed

(e) Targets for completion of all these projects have not been fixed. Targets are fixed annually depending upon availability of resources and progress made on individual projects.

### Classification of Dams

1001. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being adopted for classification of reservoirs/dams in the country;

(b) the number of major reservoirs/dams in the country along with their storage capacity, State-wise;

(c) the quantity and the percentage of water of these reservoirs/dams used for irrigation purposes; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for better utilisation of the water stored in the above reservoirs/dams?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES ( SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per National Register of Large Dams (NRLD), a compilation of data regarding large dams in the country is as given below:-

1. A large dam (other than earthen dams) is classified as one with a maximum height of more than 15 metres from its deepest foundation to the crest.
2. A dam between 10 and 15 metres in height from its deepest foundation is also included in the classification of a large dam provided it complies with one of the following conditions:

- (i) length of crest of the dam is not less than 500 metres or
- (ii) capacity of the reservoir formed by the dam is not less than one million cubic metres or
- (iii) the maximum flood discharge dealt with by the dam is not less than 2000 cubic metres per second or
- (iv) the dam has specially difficult foundation problems, or
- (v) the dam is of unusual design.

3. For earthen dams following definition of large dams has been adopted from "IS 12169:1987—criteria for design of small embankment dams" for inclusion under NRLD.

- (i) **Large Dams:** A dam exceeding 15m in height above deepest river bed level and a dam between 10 and 15 m height provided volume of earthwork exceeds 0.75 million cubic meter and storage exceeds 1 million cubic meter or the maximum flood discharge exceeds 2000 cumecs

(b) Based on above criteria, as per NRLD, there are 4710 nos. completed **large** dams in the country. The State-wise storage capacity of aforesaid completed large dams is enclosed as Statement.



(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, the operation and regulation of water in dams/reservoirs is done by respective project authority/ State Government as per their requirement. However, the Government of India has taken up Command Area Development (CAD)

Programme for development of adequate delivery system of irrigation water up to farmers' field with an objective to enhance water use efficiency and production and productivity of crops per unit of land and water. The programme is in operation since 1974-75.

**Statement**

*State-wise distribution of Large Dams based on National Register of Large Dams*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Large Dams (Completed excluding (5))	Gross Storage Capacity (10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> )	Nos. of completed dams for which gross storage data not furnished by the States
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	20463.76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	272	32438856.00	20
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	21.28	0
4.	Assam	0	0.00	2
5.	Bihar	24	764184.00	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	241	7144565.29	2
7.	Goa	5	299711.00	0
8.	Gujarat	597	18547929.84	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	18712535.60	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	1075761.30	1
11.	Jharkhand	47	4808754.20	2
12.	Karnataka	235	30711603.55	0
13.	Kerala	58	13185077.20	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	885	20258291.15	14
15.	Maharashtra	1635	32511506.92	58
16.	Manipur	3	98570.00	0

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	4	199249.00	1
18.	Odisha	195	27196142.76	3
19.	Punjab	14	74054.00	0
20.	Rajasthan	201	10593135.40	0
21.	Sikkim	2	14391.00	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	113	6566389.05	3
23.	Tripura	1	235.70	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	113	16756187.00	1
25.	Uttarakhand	12	4584521.18	1
26.	West Bengal	28	1761919.00	0
Total		4710	248324055.18	111

#### Investment by Foreign Companies in SMEs

1002. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN  
SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote capital investment by foreign multinational companies in small and medium industries of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this will give rise to unhealthy competition between the units inviting foreign capital investment and those which are not financed by foreign investment; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a and b) Yes, Madam. To promote capital investment by foreign multinational companies in

small and medium enterprises the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in micro and small enterprises (MSEs) has been rased to 100 per cent from 24 per cent. However, FDI in MSMEs is subject to sectoral caps and other relevant sectoral regulations.

(c) Enhanced capital investment by foreign multinational companies will create an environment of healthy competition among MSMEs whether financed by foreign investment or otherwise, resulting in availability of better products for consumers.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Proposals from Bihar

1003. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for railway projects received by the Railways for the State of Bihar during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of action taken thereon by the Railways so far; and

(c) the details of financial contribution made by the Government of Bihar for various railway projects during the said period along with the utilisation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOUDHURY): (a) No proposal of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling has been received from Government of Bihar in last three years and the current year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No financial contribution has been made by State Government of Bihar for new line, doubling and gauge conversion projects.

### **Economic Slowdown**

1004. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether there has been a slowdown in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to minimise the impact of slowdown and to protect this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Madam, the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) data, as given in table below, indicates Industrial slowdown in recent years:

Year/ Month	% Growth Rate		
	2010	2011	2012
April	14.4	5.7	-1.8
May	8.9	6.3	2.6
June	7.9	11.1	-3.1
July	10.8	3.1	-0.4
August	4.7	3.9	2.4

Since MSMEs constitute part of Industrial Sector with representation in IIP, the slowdown in IIP also indicates slowdown in MSME sector.

The reasons for the slowdown can be mainly attributed to the demand contraction in Europe and United States which is adversely affecting exporting companies as well as those Indian MSMEs which are part of the Global supply chain.

(c) Government has taken several steps to minimise the impact of slowdown by facilitating marketing through market development assistance schemes, supporting adoption of state-of-the-art technology through Credit Link Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) schemes and Credit Support Schemes, etc.

### **BHEL Agreement**

1005. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) has reached any agreement with the Government of Uttar Pradesh in respect of construction of Anpara D thermal power project situated in Sonbhadra district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BHEL has also reached an agreement in respect of modernisation and extension of Obra thermal power station;

(d) if so, whether the work of construction and modernisation in respect of Anpara D thermal project as well as Obra thermal power station has been completed;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the same is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) is presently executing an order of Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (UPRVUNL) for 2x500 MW Unit # 6 and 7 of Anpara 'D' Thermal Power Station located in Sonbhadra district (Uttar Pradesh) valued at Rs. 3395 Crore with Zero date of 13-01-2008. The scope

of work for BHEL includes design, engineering, manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of Boiler Turbine Generator Package along with associated auxiliaries, some Balance of Plant and Civil Works, and excludes Switchyard, water system & Coal Handling Plant.

(c) Yes Madam, BHEL has also received the following orders of UPRVUNL for Renovation and

Modernisation (R&M) of Obra Thermal Power Station (TPS) for:

- (i) R and M and Uprating of 5x200 MW Unit # 9 to 13,
- (ii) R and M of 2x100 MW Unit # 7 & 8.
- (d) No Madam.
- (e) and (f) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Project	Status / Remarks
1	2	3
1.	2x500 MW-ANPARA D TPS Unit # 6 & 7  (Zero date: 13-01-2008)	<p>Engineering work could commence only in Dec.'08 (i.e after 11 months) after the receipt of feasibility report from UPRVUNL. Delay in approval of drawings and certain engineering factors took additional time. Subsequently, UPRVUNL completed the work of removal of transmission line/ towers etc. in Oct.'09 (after 22 months of the Zero date). The project site is a difficult and unsafe area as well as having law and order problem (troublemakers)/local issues. There were frequent strikes by local labourers and land losers. Due to the difficult conditions, work at site was repeatedly interrupted and could gain pace only from Nov'11. The law and order situation in the region/area continues to be precarious even today.</p> <p>At least four months have been lost in getting sufficient quantity of "aggregates" severely affecting the progress of civil works. If "aggregates" supply from is fully tied up by UPRVUNL by Nov.'2012, BHEL would be in a position to commission Unit#6 by Oct.'2013 and Unit#7 by Jan.'2014. Till date the problem of availability of "aggregates" stands unresolved.</p>
2.	Renovation & Modernisation (R&M) and Uprating of 5x200 MW Unit #9 to 13 of Obra TPS  (Zero date : 20-06-2006)	<p>Unit #9 shutdown was given by UPRVUNL i.e. the customer on 02-11-2008. There were initial delays of 13 months in shutdown of Unit#9 for R&amp;M, and in dismantling/ new foundation of Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) which is under Customer's scope. The scope of work at Obra R&amp;M was to uprate the machine from 200 MW to 216 MW. The contract stipulates supply of Turbine &amp; Auxiliaries from M/s Power Machines Russia who had the technology of uprating of machine to 216 MW. However "Power Machines" of Russia left during the course of work execution by terminating the contract unilaterally (in Aug.'2009) without providing complete materials and necessary technical documents etc. In spite of this setback, BHEL went ahead on its own by reverse engineering and associating Siemens, Germany and completed the R&amp;M work. The Unit#9 was Synchronized on 15-09-2010. The Unit is presently under operation and running since 26-06-2011 [at 180 to 190 MW].</p>

1	2	3
		Unit#10: shut down was given by customer only on 22-03-2012. Work is in progress. Unit# 11: shutdown given by customer only on 13-07-2011. Work is in progress. For Unit#10 & 11, synchronisation can be by Dec.'2014 subject to amendment in the Contract by Dec' 2012. Unit# 12 &13 shall be taken up progressively as and when the shutdown of these Units is provided by the customer.
3.	R&M of Obra 2x100 MW Unit #7 & 8 (Zero date: (04-12-2009)	Unit#7 remained under forced shutdown from 01-07-2010. BHEL could start work in March 2011. Work is in progress. The turbine-generator rolling can be achieved within 6 (six) months on receipt of requisite spares from the customer. Major reasons for delay include slow decision process of the customer, non supply of major spares by UPRVUNL and pending finalization of order of extra work by UPRVUNL.  Unit#8 is under shutdown and not handed over to BHEL by UPRVUNL.

*[English]***Targets Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan**

1006. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in view of increased allocations for the programme under the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed that there may arise an overlap of grants to beneficiaries selected for Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan along with Indira Awas Yojana;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the aforesaid programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) State-wise targets for the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) under the Twelfth Five Year Plan are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) As per Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) guidelines para 5.4.2, all houses constructed by the beneficiaries under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) shall invariably be provided toilet under Nirmal .Bharat Abhiyan(NBA). Joint letters have been written to States for convergence.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. The aforesaid programme has been reviewed with Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India and Joint letter No. J-11012/2/2006-RH dated 18-5-2011 has been issued regarding dovetailing of funds under NBA (TSC) with Indira Awas Yojna(IAY) for construction of toilets.

**Statement***Targets for 12th Five Year Plan under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)*

Sl.No.	State	IHHL*- BPLs	IHHL- APLs	School Toilet	Anganwadi Toilet	Community Complexes	SLWM**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1286537	1000738	5574	7573	0	10886

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46147	3210	56	88	201	890
3.	Assam	713918	750222	1083	5883	159	1992
4.	Bihar	3303820	4084691	28687	13598	1587	4262
5.	Chhattisgarh	500304	982960	1756	0	344	4889
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2443	0	0	0	11	6
7.	Goa	904	9866	285	489	150	94
8.	Gujarat	63585	889816	8667	5545	0	7219
9.	Haryana	24234	51699	23	228	64	3116
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3915	1866	562	1609
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	437475	608492	9139	841	158	2045
12.	Jharkhand	927008	1212356	4124	4667	976	2297
13.	Karnataka	892829	838599	0	0	460	2809
14.	Kerala	0	0	0	238	92	496
15.	Madhya Pradesh	435405	1440872	0	3661	600	11453
16.	Maharashtra	966256	1689800	0	1521	2186	14027
17.	Manipur	98220	34423	0	53	89	625
18.	Meghalaya	63641	19994	2351	241	127	2760
19.	Mizoram	14008	1093	2686	482	19	377
20.	Nagaland	75873	7518	815	317	62	551
21.	Orissa	1796176	1428533	1479	1183	707	3093
22.	Puducherry	15732	0	26	0	0	35
23.	Punjab	414098	0	0	0	345	6371
24.	Rajasthan	935780	1809744	19928	18472	1039	4583
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	83
26.	Tamil Nadu	505939	1292393	8099	2565	0	6259

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Tripura	9254	12161	660	0	0	527
28.	Uttar Pradesh	433915	3046743	26347	5785	0	26207
29.	Uttarakhand	102893	77009	1088	1270	378	3772
30.	West Bengal	1255229	2285082	31686	50248	130	1667
Total		15321623	23578014	158474	126814	10446	125000

\*Individual household latrine

\*\*Solid and Liquid Waste Management

### Gas-based Power Projects

1007. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gas-based power projects generating electricity less than their installed capacity, project and State-wise;

(b) whether a number of gas-based power projects have been delayed due to declining production of gas from D6 Block in the Krishna-Godavari basin;

(c) if so, the project-wise details thereof and the extent to which the cost of power generation from such plants is likely to be increased;

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

(e) whether various gas-based power project developers propose to relocate their plants to foreign countries; and

(f) 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) At present, around 85 MMSCMD (Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day) of gas is required at 90% PLF, against which 35 MMSCMD gas is being supplied to

the gas-based power stations in the country. Project-wise/State-wise details of generation for the month of September, 2012 and the installed capacity of the gas based Plants is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) A number of gas based power projects are at an advanced stage of construction and a few projects were expected to be commissioned during 11th Plan itself. However, these projects have been delayed due to declining production of KG D6 gas, as gas to these projects could not be allocated so far. The details of the commissioned/under advanced stage of construction projects awaiting gas supply for testing/commissioning/commercial operation are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In case of existing plants are operated now a reduced level of gas supply e.g., from 90% Plant Load Factor (PLF) requirement to 40% requirement, this would result in a likely increase in overall cost of electricity from gas base plants to the tune of around 30%.

(d) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to augment gas supplies and bridge the gap between supply and demand for the domestic market as under:

(i) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP and NG) is taking necessary steps to augment production of natural gas from the gas fields/wells.

(ii) MOP and NG is taking necessary steps to increase availability of gas from domestic

sources by awarding gas blocks for Exploration and Production (E and P) activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

- (iii) MOP and NG is encouraging Import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and

also making efforts for import of gas through International pipeline projects.

- (e) and (f) No specific proposal for relocation of any ongoing gas based power projects to foreign countries have been received by the Government.

**Statement I**

*Details of Generation vis-a-vis Installed Capacity for the Month of September, 2012 of Gas Based Power Stations*

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity@ (MW)	Gen (MU)	Gas* Requirement at 90% PLF (MMSCMD)	Gas Allotted (MMSCMD)	Gas Supplied/ Consumed* (MMSCMD)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>HARYANA</b>						
1.	FARIDABAD CCPP	431.59	194.25	2.07	1.64	1.38
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>						
2.	ANTA CCPP	419.33	168.2	2.01	1.51	1.3
3.	DHOLPUR CCPP	330	105.37	1.58	1.26	0.76
4.	RAMGARH CCPP	113.8	41.45	1.18	0.95	0.81
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>863.13</b>	<b>315.02</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>2.87</b>
<b>DELHI</b>						
5.	I.P. CCPP	270	75.88	1.3	1.38	0.65
6.	PRAGATI CCGT-III	1000	16.91	3.6	1.41	0.15
7.	PRAGATI CCPP	330.4	208.68	1.59	1.46	1.45
8.	RITHALA CCPP	108	12.77	0.52	0.4	0.13
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1708</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>2.38</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>						
9.	AURAIYA CCPP	663.36	206.32	3.18	1.83	1.59
10.	DADRI CCPP	829.78	309.06	3.98	2.48	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1493.14</b>	<b>877.83</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>4.27</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>						
11.	GANDHAR CCPP	657.39	193.89	3.16	3.23	1.38



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	KAWAS CCPP	656.2	220.71	3.15	1.54	1.54
13.	DHUVARAN CCPP	218.62	120.37	1.05	0.53	0.8
14.	HAZIRA CCPP	156.1	61.44	0.75	0.47	0.47
15.	HAZIRA CCPP EXT	351	0	1.68	0	0
16.	UTRAN CCPP	518	15.86	2.49	0.93	0.14
17.	VATWA CCPP	100	7.46	0.48	0.09	0.56
18.	BARODA CCPP	160	69.87	0.77	0.29	0.56
19.	ESSAR CCPP	515	23.37	2.47	0.73	0.73
20.	PEGUTHAN CCPP	655	116.25	3.14	1.3	0.91
21.	SUGEN CCPP	1147.5	413.33	5.51	4.65	2.63
	TOTAL	5134.81	1242.55	24.65	13.76	9.72
MAHARASHTRA						
22.	RATNAGIRI CCPP-I	740	0	3.55	0	0
23.	RATNAGIRI CCPP-II	740	216.92	3.55	4.07	1.39
24.	RATNAGIRI CCPP-III	740	221.83	3.56	4.23	1.42
25.	URAN CCPP	672	270.03	3.23	2.19	2.19
26.	TROMBAY CCPP	180	120.01	0.86	0.66	0.66
	TOTAL	3072	829	14.75	11.2	5.66
ANDHRA PRADESH						
27.	GAUTAMI CCPP	464	61.65	2.23	1.86	0.38
28.	GMR Energy Ltd. Kakinada	220	26.12	1.06	0.24	0.24
29.	GODAVARI CCPP	208	78.8	1	0.56	0.56
30.	JEGURUPADU CCPP	455.4	115.44	2.19	1.9	0.83
31.	KONASEEMA CCPP	445	72.38	2.14	1.78	0.52
32.	KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP	366	58.13	1.76	0.44	0.44
33.	KONDAPALLI CCPP	350	112	1.68	0.82	0.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	PEDDAPURAM CCPP	220	47.4	1.06	0.42	0.42
35.	VEMAGIRI CCPP	370	71.9	1.78	1.48	0.41
36.	VIJESWARAN CCPP	272	81.8	1.31	0.63	0.63
	TOTAL	3370	726	16.21	10.1	5.25
TAMIL NADU						
37.	KOVIKALPAL CCPP	107	62.27	0.51	0.4	0.4
38.	KUTTALAM CCPP	100	0	0	0	0
39.	VALUTHUR CCPP	186.2	41.39	0.89	0.32	0.31
40.	KARUPPUR CCPP	119.8	79.47	0.58	0.5	0.52
41.	P.NALLUR CCPP	330.5	99.19	1.59	0.21	0.21
42.	VALANTARVY CCPP	52.8	33.19	0.25	0.28	0.28
	TOTAL	896.3	315.51	3.82	1.71	1.72
PUDUCHERRY						
43.	KARAIKAL CCPP	32.5	22.64	0.16	0.19	0.19
ASSAM						
44.	KATHALGURI CCPP	291	132.31	1.4	1.4	1.29
45.	LAKWA GT	157.2	64.6	1.1	1.05	0.71
46.	NAMRUP CCPP	95	39.27	0.43	0.66	0.58
47.	NAMRUP ST	24	0.46	0.14	0	0
48.	DLF ASSAM GT	24.5	2.68	0.12	0.03	0.03
	TOTAL	591.7	239.32	3.19	3.14	2.61
TRIPURA						
49.	AGARTALA GT	84	44.19	0.58	0.6	0.6
50.	BARAMURA GT	58.5	29.67	0.41	0.49	0.4
51.	ROKHIA GT	90	33.41	0.63	0.58	0.53
	TOTAL	232.5	107.27	1.62	1.67	1.53
GRAND TOTAL		17826.47	5183.04	89.49	59.22	37.58

**Statement-II****Gas Based Projects Commissioned/Under Advanced Stage of Construction and awaiting Gas Supply for Testing/Commissioning**

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station/ Agency	Capacity (MW)	Located in States
State Sector (S.S.)			
1.	Hazira Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT)**	351	Gujarat
2.	Bawana CCGT*	750	Delhi
3.	Pipavav JV CCGT	702	Gujarat
	Sub-Total (S.S.)	1803	
Private Sector (\$)			
4.	Vemagiri exp by GREL	768	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Lanco Kondapalli Exp (St-III)	770	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Kashipur CCGT Sravanti Energy P Ltd. I and II	450	Uttarakhand
7.	Samalkot Expansion	2400	Andhra Pradesh
8.	CCGT by M/s PSPL (Pandu Ranga)-Ph-I	110	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Sugen Phase-1 Unit-4 M/s Torrent	382.5	Gujarat
10.	Dahej SEZ (Torrent) 3 Modules	1200	Gujarat
11.	CCGT by M/s Beta Infratech Private Ltd.	225	Uttarakhand
12.	CCGT by M/s Gama Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	225	Uttarakhand
13.	Gas Engine at Pashamylaram By Astha Power	35	Andhra Pradesh
	Sub-Total (Pvt. Sector)	6565.5	
	<b>TOTAL (SS+PS)</b>	<b>8368.5</b>	

\*Total capacity of Bawana is 1500 MW. Out of it, 750 MW has already been commissioned during 11th Plan. Gas has been allocated for this capacity. Subsequently one Unit of 250 MW commissioned during 12th Plan (2012-13), gas for this capacity is yet to be allocated.

\*\*Hazira CCGT (351 MW) in Gujarat commissioned in March, 2012 (11th Plan), gas for this project could not be allocated so far and presently lying idle.

§The actual work at sites for these projects are being delayed as bankers are not releasing/delaying in release of funds due to uncertainty for availability of gas to these power projects.

**Extension of Local Trains upto Pune**

1008. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken note of the long standing demand of the people of Kirkee, Dapoli, Pimpri, Chinchwad, Dehu Road who travel upto Lonawala by Pune-Lonawala local train to be extended upto Pune Station;

(b) if so, the reasons for not fulfilling this demand particularly in view of the fast growing Pune city and its satellite townships; and

(c) the time by which this demand is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Khadki, Dapodi, Pimpri, Chinchwad and Dehu Road are located on the Pune-Lonavala section. Earlier 42 EMU services were catering to the needs of the commuters of Pune-Lonavala section. In view of the growing demand, two additional services have been introduced on the sector *w.e.f.* 28/07/2012.

#### **Small Investors**

1009. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the cheating of small investors by the companies by allowing them with the promise of maximum profit for their investments in their schemes and disappearing overnight throughout the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which came to the notice of the Union Government during each of the last two years; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to protect the interests of small investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) This Ministry has received complaints against 3,65 and 19 companies during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 31-10-2012) respectively which are doing business of money circulation schemes with the promise of giving high returns. Raising of funds through the money circulation schemes is an offence under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. That Act is administered by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) through the State Governments. Recently, Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, have circulated Model Rules to be notified by the States.

These rules make it amply clear that such investment schemes are illegal under the above Act and organizers of such schemes need to be prosecuted. While coordinating action against such schemes lies with the States and the nodal Department is the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has ordered investigation into the affairs of 7 companies under section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 to be conducted by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) and scrutiny of balance sheets under section 234 and/or inspection of the Books of Accounts and other records of the remaining 80 companies under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 to ascertain, if the activities involve violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) Investors' awareness programmes are being conducted regularly by the Ministry in coordination with the trade and industry associations and professional institutes such as the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and the Institute of Cost Accountants of India under the aegis of the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

#### **Irregularities in Transportation of Iron Ore**

1010. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of irregularities in the transportation of Iron Ore meant for exports at the rate of domestic freight have come to the notice of the Railways as appeared in the media reports dated 27 September, 2012;

(b) if so, the facts of matter and the quantum of loss caused to the Railways as a result thereof;

(c) whether any formal enquiry/investigation has been ordered in this regard;

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

(e) the other steps being taken by the Railways to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam. Some cases of misleading declaration of iron ore have come to the notice of Ministry of Railways.

(b) to (d) The case has been handed over by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for further investigation. Two cases have been registered by CBI in the matter. The cases are under investigation by CBI.

(e) Existing provisions are considered adequate for dealing with cases of misleading declaration by delinquent firms. However, instructions are reiterated from time to time.

[Translation]

#### **Gauge Conversion Projects**

1011. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of gauge conversion projects on Balaghat- Jabalpur, Palakkad-Pollachi and Gonda-Bahraich routes;

(b) the details of reasons for inordinate delay in completion of these projects, project-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, project-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of these projects in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) Balaghat-Jabalpur: Balaghat-Jabalpur is part of Jabalpur-Gondia Gauge conversion project. On this project, Balaghat-Katangi(46.80 Km) and Gondia- Balaghat (42 Kms) have been completed. Further project is delayed due to non-availability of forestry clearance. Expenditure amounting to Rs. 598.86 crore has been incurred up to March, 2012 and an outlay of Rs. 30 crore has been provided during 2012-13.

Palakkad-Pollachi: Palakkad-Pollachi is part of Dindigul-Pollachi Gauge Conversion Project. On this project, Palakkad-Pollachi section is targeted for completion in 2012-13. Expenditure amounting to Rs. 502.08 crore has been incurred up to March, 2012 and an outlay of Rs. 70 crore has been provided during 2012-13.

Gonda-Bahraich: 15% of the work has been completed. Expenditure amounting to Rs. 35.06 crore has been incurred up to March, 2012 and an outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been provided during 2012-13.

Projects are progressing as per availability of resources. Steps have been taken up to generate funds through extra budgetary resources, such as participation from State Governments, beneficiary, industries, revival of Capital Fund and execution of bankable projects through RVNL.

#### **Irregularities in Road Construction under PMGSY**

1012. DR. MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of irregularities in the construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the monitoring mechanism in the construction of roads under PMGSY; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) Complaints are received concerning various facets including irregularities in the construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). During the period 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto October, 2012), 66 complaints were received. Out of which, 5 complaints were sent to the respective State Governments for enquiry and appropriate action. In the case of remaining 61 complaints, National Quality Monitors were deputed by National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) for enquiry, out of which irregularities were noticed in 26 cases and reports were sent to the States for rectification of defects and appropriate action. State-wise details for the years

2011-12 and 2012-13 is enclosed as Statements I and II respectively.

(d) and (e) As per the programme guidelines, ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. A three-tier Quality Control Mechanism has been put in place under PMGSY. First tier is in-house quality control and second tier is

independent monitoring at State level. These two tiers are the responsibility of the States implementing the programme. The third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at Central level. Under this tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspection of roads, selected at random of which inspection reports are sent to the State Government concerned for appropriate action.

**Statement I**

*Details of Complaints received in NRRDA during 2011-12*

Sl.No.	State	Complaints received	Sent to State for enquiry and actions	Cases enquired through Monitors			
				Deputed NQMs for enquiry	Cases under enquiry	Found Satisfactory	Found Unsatisfactory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1		1			1
3.	Assam	1		1			1
4.	Bihar (REO)	5		5		2	3
5.	Bihar (NEAs)	2		2			2
6.	Chhattisgarh	1		1		1	
7.	Gujarat						
8.	Haryana						
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1		1			1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir						
11.	Jharkhand	2		2			2
12.	Karnataka						
13.	Kerala						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1	4		2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	5		5		2	3
16.	Manipur						
17.	Meghalaya						
18.	Mizoram						
19.	Nagaland						
20.	Odisha	2	2				
21.	Punjab						
22.	Rajasthan	1		1		1	
23.	Sikkim						
24.	Tamil Nadu	1		1			1
25.	Tripura						
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	3		2	1
27.	Uttarakhand						
28.	West Bengal						
Total		31	4	27	0	10	17

**Statement II***Details of Complaints received in NRRDA during 2012-13 (upto Oct-12)*

Sl.No.	State	Complaints received	Sent to State for enquiry and actions	Cases enquired through Monitors			
				Deputed NQMs for enquiry	Cases under enquiry	Found Satisfactory	Found Unsatisfactory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1		1			1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						
3.	Assam	1		1			1
4.	Bihar (REO)	5		5	3	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bihar (NEAs)	4		4	1	1	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	1	2	1		1
7.	Gujarat						
8.	Haryana						
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1		1		1	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1		1		1	
11.	Jharkhand	3		3	3		
12.	Karnataka						
13.	Kerala						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3		3	1	1	1
15.	Maharashtra	3		3	1	1	1
16.	Manipur						
17.	Meghalaya						
18.	Mizoram						
19.	Nagaland						
20.	Odisha	1		1	1		
21.	Punjab	2		2	2		
22.	Rajasthan	1		1		1	
23.	Sikkim						
24.	Tamil Nadu						
25.	Tripura	1		1	1		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4		4	2	1	1
27.	Uttarakhand	1		1	1		
28.	West Bengal						
	Total	35	1	34	17	8	9



[English]

**New Schemes for Rural Areas**

1013. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:  
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any new schemes with specific objective for the welfare of rural areas in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether those schemes meant for rural prosperity implemented in the previous plan have not been able to achieve their objectives;

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

(d) whether the Government conducted/proposes to conduct any study regarding the impact of the rural schemes; and

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

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

(d) and (e) Ministry of Rural Development conducts impact studies from time to time to assess the effectiveness of schemes through reputed independent agencies. Reports of these studies forwarded to State Governments for remedial measures for the improvement in the implementation of the Schemes.

[Translation]

**Land Reforms Policy**

1014. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued advisories to States to focus on implementation of laws to protect land rights of dalits and tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to draft a national land reforms policy within six months;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has consulted States since land reforms is mostly their responsibility for setting up tribunals for speedy disposal of cases pending in revenue and judicial courts;

(f) if so, the response of the Union Government thereon; and

(g) the action taken by the Union Government on the suggestions made by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Most of the States have enacted laws to protect the rights of Scheduled Tribes (STs) on the land. Further, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has deterrent provisions to stop alienation and restore possession of land. Central assistance is provided to strengthen the enforcement machinery for implementation of this Act. Also a Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment reviews the implementations of this Act by States/UTs.

(c) to (g) This Department has constituted a Task Force on Land Reforms under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 22.10.2012. The term of reference of the Task Force *inter-alia* includes to prepare a draft "National Land Reform Policy" and suggest and recommend appropriate dialogue with States to establish Fast Track Tribunals/Courts for speedy disposal of cases pending in revenue & judicial courts. The Task Force has to submit its final report within six months from the date of its constitution. Further, action in the matter will be taken after submission of the Report by the Task Force.

**Cottage Industries**

1015. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
 SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether cottage industries of the villages are on the verge of closure due to liberalisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria of conducting census of cottage industries in rural areas;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide marketing facilities for cottage industries and to protect them from the effect of liberalisation;

(e) the achievements made by the Government so far by the measures adopted; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for the development of cottage industry especially on labour based technique in the country including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has not conducted any census per se of cottage industries in rural areas.

(d) to (f) Marketing of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) products including products of cottage industries is primarily undertaken through KVI sales outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and Khadi Institutions (KIs).

KVIC conducts District, State, Zonal as well as National Level exhibitions to showcase and promote KVI products including those of cottage industries. KVIC also participates along with KVI units in international

exhibitions to explore overseas markets and promote exports.

KVIC is implementing a number of schemes for the development of khadi and village industries in the country, which include: (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA), (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC), (iii) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP), (iv) Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP), (v) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans and (vi) Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure.

Further, KVIC is implementing a 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)' for developing clusters in KVI sector including cottage industries, *inter alia* through replacement of equipments, setting-up of common facilities centres, development of innovative products, marketing support, etc. Under SFURTI, so far 29 khadi clusters and 47 village industries (VI) clusters have been developed.

KVIC is also implementing a credit-linked subsidy scheme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 for generating self-employment through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs 10 lakh in the service sector. From its inception in 2008-09 till 31 October, 2012, 1,78,110 micro-enterprises, including those relating to cottage industries, have been provided margin money assistance of Rs. 3359 crore to create employment for an estimated 17.25 lakh persons in the country. Of these, 5501 micro-enterprises in Madhya Pradesh and 5410 micro-enterprises in Gujarat have been provided margin money assistance of Rs. 172.61 crore and Rs. 151.22 crore, respectively, to create employment for an estimated 0.57 lakh and 0.58 lakh persons respectively.

[English]

### Land under Irrigation

1016. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken by the Union Government to reduce the dependency on rains for irrigation while trying to interlink rivers and canals in the villages to supply water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding percentage of land under irrigation, State-wise;

(d) the measures being adopted to spread the message of preservation of water among farmers by way of rain water harvesting during the monsoons so as to assist them in terms of water supply in the remaining months; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Union Government to try and shift over to drip irrigation considering the issue of water shortage?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisages additional irrigation benefits of 25 million hectares from surface water, 10 million hectares increased use of ground water which will reduce the dependency on rains for irrigation including supply of water to villages.

(c) As per information available in the "State of Indian Agriculture 2011-12" report of Ministry of Agriculture, the Gross Irrigated area as a per cent of Gross Cropped Areas, State-wise in 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Central Ground Water Board has been conducting mass awareness programmes for promoting rain water harvesting, artificial recharge and water conservation in different parts of the country involving various stakeholders including farmers. So far 455 mass awareness campaigns have been organized by the Board. Awareness is also created through release of booklets, campaigns organized on Doordarshan, All India Radio and in print media on water conservation,

release of postage stamp on Water and *Meghdoot* post cards, participation in Festivals, Fairs, Melas, Expos, IITF and tableau during Republic Day Parade, Jalyatra/puppet show through NGOs/Gram Panchayats, display of hoardings on water conservation/rain water harvesting at prominent public places, transport vehicles etc.

Ministry of Water Resources has implemented Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP) throughout the country with the help of appropriate Agricultural Universities, ICAR Research Institutes, ICRISAT and WALMIs to demonstrate that it is now possible to increase yield and income per drop of water using various techniques including rainwater harvesting.

(e) Ministry of Agriculture has launch an scheme "National Mission on Micro Irrigation" during the XI Plan to improve methods of irrigation such as drip and sprinkler to save water, power and reduce water logging.

### Statement

#### *State-wise Irrigation Coverage 2008-09*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Gross Irrigated area as a percent of Gross Cropped area
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	98
2.	Haryana	85
3.	Uttar Pradesh	76
4.	Bihar	61
5.	Tamil Nadu	58
6.	West Bengal	56
7.	Andhra Pradesh	49
8.	Uttarakhand	48
9.	Gujarat	46
10.	All India	45
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	41
12.	Orissa	35

1	2	3
13.	Rajasthan	35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33
15.	Karnataka	32
16.	Chhattisgarh	27
17.	Himachal Pradesh	20
18.	Maharashtra	19
19.	Kerala	17
20.	Jharkhand	10
21.	Assam	4

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Rail Over Bridges (ROBs) and Rail Under Bridges (RUBs) under construction in various States till date, project-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals sent by various State Governments for the construction of ROBs/RUBs at level crossing, location-wise along with the action taken by the Railways on each such proposals;

(c) the amount of funds allocated and spent for the construction of such bridges during the last three years, project-wise along with the details of the projects being undertaken for the construction of ROBs/ RUBs;

(d) the status of each of these projects as on date along with the funds allocated and released for the purpose till date; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways to complete the above projects within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) The details of Road Over Bridges (ROBs), Road Under Bridges (RUBs)/Subways works under construction in various States as on date are as under:

Source: "State of Indian Agriculture 2011-12" report of Ministry of Agriculture.

[*Translation*]

#### Construction of ROB/RUB

1017. SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Sl.No.	State	Road Over Bridges (ROBs) & Road Under Bridges(RUBs)/ Subways under construction		
		ROB	RUB/Subways	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88	43	131
2.	Assam	3	45	48
3.	Bihar	55	3	58
4.	Chandigarh	0	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	11	23
6.	Delhi	3	9	12
7.	Goa	5	0	5

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	92	403	495
9.	Haryana	37	70	107
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1
12.	Jharkhand	13	2	15
13.	Karnataka	80	119	199
14.	Kerala	59	19	78
15.	Madhya Pradesh	57	261	318
16.	Maharashtra	43	149	192
17.	Odisha	18	17	35
18.	Puducherry	5	0	5
19.	Punjab	26	31	57
20.	Rajasthan	77	1279	1356
21.	Tamilnadu	158	65	223
22.	Uttar Pradesh	190	404	594
23.	Uttarakhand	10	1	11
24.	West Bengal	67	92	159
Total		1099	3024	4123

(b) Sanction of works for the construction of ROBs/RUBs in lieu of level crossings is a continuous process and are done as per need, inter-se priority of works and availability of funds. Proposals received from various State Governments are being scrutinized by the Railways on the above considerations and if found technically feasible, then the same are processed for sanction in

Railway Works Programme as per extant policy in-vogue.

(c) and (d) Railway is not maintaining State-wise data. However, the details of allocation of funds and expenditure thereon, Railway Zone-wise, for the last three and the current year i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 (upto October' 2012) for the construction of such bridges are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Railway	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Central	23.23	11.00	37.33	13.68	24.06	14.55	24.79	10.26
2	Eastern	61.88	9.51	65.08	26.17	65.54	8.84	47.86	8.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	East Central	71.11	37.50	72.82	24.99	90.00	27.37	48.47	13.10
4	East Coast	43.26	16.26	66.14	24.60	62.13	27.30	43.72	6.21
5	Northern	300.73	203.80	190.60	185.86	188.64	182.14	158.60	51.57
6	North Central	59.85	18.77	82.55	25.52	98.29	64.84	99.83	47.43
7	North Eastern	15.70	3.06	21.06	29.39	35.80	31.30	36.33	7.84
8	North East Frontier	12.16	5.89	13.92	14.69	38.70	39.78	25.97	1.30
9	North Western	44.50	27.10	65.71	46.85	70.30	60.92	306.62	35.13
10	Southern	128.59	72.38	87.55	97.22	108.53	116.94	185.52	56.90
11	South Central	61.25	71.26	99.44	109.94	195.08	111.81	140.94	36.01
12	South Eastern	33.98	4.72	28.71	7.61	32.13	13.30	27.16	7.46
13	South East Central	40.38	2.60	29.86	14.52	54.03	15.04	76.45	13.00
14	South Western	44.75	19.14	25.70	16.51	54.87	46.04	60.33	5.02
15	Western	35.50	18.78	42.37	22.25	43.76	12.55	46.98	8.31
16	West Central	23.12	19.71	71.16	27.41	37.92	37.40	70.45	17.78
<b>Total</b>		<b>999.99</b>	<b>541.48</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>687.21</b>	<b>1199.78</b>	<b>810.12</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>325.37</b>

(e) Railway has taken pro-active measures in close coordination with various stakeholders for expeditious construction of ROBs and RUBs as under:

- joint survey with all concerned including State Government to finalise the tentative GAD.
- circulation of check list and guidelines for preparation of GAD to State Government to avoid any back reference from Railway to State Government.
- standardization of drawings for various spans to avoid delay in designings.
- nomination of nodal officer for single window clearance of GAD from Railway side.
- use of pre-cast/pre-fabricated components of the bridge.

- engaging single agency for construction of Railway Bridge as well as the approaches.

#### **Transfer of Reserved Rail Tickets**

1018. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has recently taken a decision to allow a passenger to transfer his reservation to blood relatives like parents, siblings or offsprings or to his/her spouse on production of documentary proof at the counter 24 hours before the departure of the train in case the person is unable to travel;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether similar rule is applied to the tickets booked on Railway duty passes but with the exception of blood relation;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and whether the Railways have taken any special security measures to check misuse of this provision by the travel agents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No recent instructions have been issued by Railway Board on this account. However, a berth/seat reserved in the name of any person has to be used only by that person and is not transferable to any other person except under the conditions mentioned in Passengers (Change of Names) Rules, 1990 and subsequent amendments made in these Rules. These Rules are also applicable to the tickets booked on pass without any exception.

(c) and (d) With a view to streamlining the system and to prevent the misuse of the provision of change of name, detailed procedure has been issued which, *inter alia*, prescribes production of requisite proof, nomination of officers for granting such permission, keeping of records, etc.

[English]

**Prime Minister Employment  
Generation Programme**

1019. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI M. ANANDAN:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether a large number of applications from various States including Kerala are pending under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme;

(b) if so, the details along with the applications approved and pending for approval during each of the last three years and current year under the said Programme, State-wise;

(c) the budgetary allocations made for the Programme for the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise;

(d) the funds allocated/released to each State and utilised under the Programme during the said period indicating the reasons for under-utilisation thereof;

(e) whether any review of the Programme has been made;

(f) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the steps taken to popularise the Programme in order to generate employment in the country; and

(g) whether the recommendations of the concerned State Government before approving applications/sanctioning loans to beneficiaries under the Programme is mandatory and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of applications received for setting up of micro enterprises under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country including Kerala, applications forwarded to Banks, and applications sanctioned by Banks during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The State-wise targets under PMEGP are in the form of allocation of margin money subsidy. The state-wise release of margin money subsidy and its utilization during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statment-II and Statement-III.

(e) and (f) Review of the implementation of the programme is undertaken by the implementing agencies, viz. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs), on a continuous basis. *Inter alia*, awareness camps are organised by the implementing agencies to popularize the scheme.

(g) Applications are scrutinized and recommended to banks by District Level Task Force (DLTF) under the chairmanship of District Collector-cum-District Magistrate. Functionaries of the implementing agencies are also represented on the DLTF.

**Statement I**

*State-wise number of applications received, recommended by District Level Task Force (DLTF) as well as those sanctioned by Banks*

		2009-10		Number
Sl.No.	State/UT	Applications Received	Applications recommended by DLTF to Banks	Applications sanctioned by Banks (Includes applications pending for disbursal at the end of the previous year)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	13272	8254	2180
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2841	762	573
3.	Punjab	4424	3196	1356
4.	Chandigarh	175	123	57
5.	Uttarakhand	3526	2671	1488
6.	Haryana	4039	1977	1235
7.	Delhi	1326	707	198
8.	Rajasthan	10414	5035	2523
9.	Uttar Pradesh	39334	26087	10732
10.	Bihar	17634	10673	2449
11.	Sikkim	255	98	77
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	357	160	158
13.	Nagaland	3724	358	92
14.	Manipur	10128	259	211
15.	Mizoram	2723	876	182
16.	Tripura	1680	935	431
17.	Meghalaya	4698	561	429
18.	Assam	26251	3043	2430
19.	West Bengal	42036	24019	9806
20.	Jharkhand	4366	3510	1421
21.	Odisha	23471	4421	2724
22.	Chhattisgarh	5954	4100	1332



1	2	3	4	5
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5348	3448	1561
24.	Gujarat*	10853	6573	1419
25.	Maharashtra**	17289	16907	7442
26.	Andhra Pradesh	15078	8740	4608
27.	Karnataka	18124	7154	2339
28.	Goa	175	171	109
29.	Lakshadweep	74	54	21
30.	Kerala	5856	2782	2162
31.	Tamil Nadu	23335	14309	5543
32.	Puducherry	690	442	194
33.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	252	201	160
Total		298223	149751	67647

\*including Daman and Diu

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

*State-wise number of applications received, recommended by District Level Task Force (DLTF) as well those sanctioned by Banks*

**2010-11**

(Number)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Applications Received	Applications recommended by DLTF to Banks	Applications sanctioned by Banks (Includes applications pending for disbursement at the end of the previous year)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	5642	1989	2799
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3405	1458	984
3.	Punjab	3504	2084	1326
4.	Chandigarh	101	52	37
5.	Uttarakhand	2988	1753	1417
6.	Haryana	3570	2054	1535

1	2	3	4	5
7.	NCT of Delhi	2703	1242	190
8.	Rajasthan	13762	6194	3244
9.	Uttar Pradesh	26349	15981	6347
10.	Bihar	18161	12118	1983
11.	Sikkim	243	210	80
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1728	521	446
13.	Nagaland	9613	1047	470
14.	Manipur	1125	454	250
15.	Mizoram	1416	865	383
16.	Tripura	2751	1895	956
17.	Meghalaya	2440	979	467
18.	Assam	27307	6328	5105
19.	West Bengal	64342	27541	10309
20.	Jharkhand	4706	4600	2094
21.	Odisha	18044	6101	2635
22.	Chhattisgarh	7360	5722	2698
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7377	5348	2407
24.	Gujarat*	10537	7364	2159
25.	Maharashtra**	15813	13525	6199
26.	Andhra Pradesh	17904	9938	3567
27.	Karnataka	10840	5303	3772
28.	Goa	162	115	133
29.	Lakshadweep	75	69	32
30.	Kerala	5155	2276	1844
31.	Tamil Nadu	19812	9582	5343
32.	Puducherry	510	390	238
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	335	272	200
Total		309780	155370	71645

\*including Daman and Diu

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

*State-wise number of applications received, recommended by District Level Task Force (DLTF) as well as those sanctioned by Banks*

**2011-12**

(Number)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Applications Received	Applications recommended by DLTF to Banks	Applications sanctioned by Banks (Includes applications pending for disbursal at the end of the previous year)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	10544	1249	1920
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2793	1390	1084
3.	Punjab	253	0	915
4.	Chandigarh	81	57	38
5.	Uttarakhand	1226	399	949
6.	Haryana	685	88	1060
7.	NCT of Delhi	1619	950	195
8.	Rajasthan	9208	4733	2353
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2157	845	6275
10.	Bihar	12367	11577	4987
11.	Sikkim	134	92	67
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2305	596	451
13.	Nagaland	2037	497	730
14.	Manipur	14771	1203	721
15.	Mizoram	1096	417	558
16.	Tripura	4917	2970	1941
17.	Meghalaya	1954	711	962
18.	Assam	30959	8163	6152
19.	West Bengal	0	0	6007
20.	Jharkhand	7501	5389	2562
21.	Odisha	20526	7012	3303

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Chhattisgarh	7128	6013	3074
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5276	4684	2869
24.	Gujarat*	5193	4325	2632
25.	Maharashtra**	13795	9749	7325
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1849	13	2463
27.	Karnataka	110	0	2366
28.	Goa	199	172	169
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	2666	960	2465
31.	Tamil Nadu	852	0	4615
32.	Puducherry	134	125	195
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187	175	204
Total		164522	74554	71509

\*including Daman and Diu

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**Statement-II***State-wise release of margin money subsidy and its utilization*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Margin money subsidy (Rs. in lakh)		Margin money subsidy (Rs. in lakh)		Margin money subsidy (Rs. in lakh)	
		Release	Utilisation#	Release	Utilisation#	Release	Utilisation#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1820.00	1803.94	2544.81	2941.29	2780.57	2983.42
2.	Himachal Pradesh	567.79	615.2	1374.78	1339.72	1141.28	1152.51
3.	Punjab	1290.13	2106.77	1833.28	1755.06	1695.61	1756.94
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	40.63	63.98	28.96	0.00	39.98
5.	Uttarakhand	332.94	1105.37	1120.18	1190.26	1123.74	1059.62
6.	Haryana	1066.22	1347.41	1887.82	1886.64	1396.25	1353.79
7.	NCT of Delhi	-150.00@	60	173.83	109.72	213.02	189.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Rajasthan	1125.77	2936.23	4401.64	3904.93	3684.10	3518.29
9.	Uttar Pradesh	9739.75	13168.98	13848.08	13360.58	18851.45	18599.43
10.	Bihar	900.00	1123.50	3504.32	3207.20	7417.30	9873.73
11.	Sikkim	270.00	120.81	173.77	154.24	0.00	113.87
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	351.43	93.02	248.00	342.44	349.25	431.63
13.	Nagaland	350.00	33.96	466.00	546.35	695.46	1155.94
14.	Manipur	300.00	183.65	0.00	304.55	630.42	869.51
15.	Mizoram	327.40	256.11	306.00	546.51	508.00	723.57
16.	Tripura	350.00	459.02	811.25	1098.76	2868.06	2539.45
17.	Meghalaya	606.01	630.26	515.00	574.00	833.42	1228.13
18.	Assam	1635.00	1895.36	5538.00	4808.10	4035.14	5544.99
19.	West Bengal	7200.00	9055.84	6719.17	6719.06	5581.67	5581.67
20.	Jharkhand	300.00	779.36	1562.68	2429.68	3620.64	3486.33
21.	Odisha	3422.13	3881.22	4949.26	4983.97	4220.87	4194.51
22.	Chhattisgarh	1952.54	1582.05	2983.58	3643.65	3182.97	3306.12
23.	Madhya Pradesh	709.91	3295.87	5440.13	5196.18	5172.54	5419.41
24.	Gujarat*	234.52	2784.71	3042.54	3229.02	6101.97	6147.35
25.	Maharashtra**	3150.15	5624.96	4793.82	5244.46	4730.07	4548.95
26.	Andhra Pradesh	6159.93	8956.14	7443.94	7750.24	5568.30	5497.37
27.	Karnataka	1979.34	3000.87	3696.02	3681.27	3863.96	3872.13
28.	Goa	136.59	168.89	391.71	294.79	215.22	296.12
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	6.48	77.00	26.08	0.00	10.52
30.	Kerala	1245.20	3348.64	3164.19	3141.21	2910.66	2928.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	3930.61	5677.29	4389.80	4475.04	7383.44	7164.15
32.	Puduchery	6.57	28.33	85.64	103.24	164.32	79.22
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.76	72.88	171.83	101.06	83.22	116.47
Total		51343.69	76243.75	87722.05	89118.26	101022.92	105783.66

\*including unutilized balance funds of previous year.

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

@ Due to slow utilization, this amount was withdrawn from the unspent balance of 2008-09 and re-distributed to other States.

**Statement-III**

*State-wise allocation/release of margin money subsidy, its utilization, number of projects assisted and estimated number of employment created during 2012-13*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2012-13				
		Margin money subsidy (Rs. in lakh)			No. of projects assisted <sup>®</sup>	Estimated No. of employment created <sup>®</sup>
		Allocation	Released <sup>®</sup>	Utilised <sup>®</sup>		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1667.62	1057.00	1257.77	776	6210
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1449.79	1449.79	414.22	258	1234
3.	Punjab	1690.67	845.70	260.81	223	1045
4.	Chandigarh	270.76	0.00	0	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	1979.18	989.59	86.95	91	485
6.	Haryana	1898.54	949.02	377.68	243	1302
7.	NCT of Delhi	737.96	368.98	29.49	44	144
8.	Rajasthan	6737.25	3368.62	0	0	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14789.80	7394.75	5818.30	2223	22212
10.	Bihar	14468.88	7234.44	352.44	152	1497
11.	Sikkim	432.18	0.00	0	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	581.48	0.00	0	0	0
13.	Nagaland	1049.47	525.10	61.05	30	287
14.	Manipur	1057.31	528.66	440.21	300	1525
15.	Mizoram	724.52	362.26	0	0	0
16.	Tripura	726.11	362.62	33.50	25	164
17.	Meghalaya	1194.87	597.44	368.45	167	419
18.	Assam	6614.06	3307.01	515.11	496	2228
19.	West Bengal	7326.38	3663.22	755.93	919	7339
20.	Jharkhand	6792.73	3396.37	604.00	345	1625
21.	Odisha	7937.60	3968.80	1804.61	882	8820
22.	Chhattisgarh	4456.87	4456.87	1633.83	1006	6892
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9831.73	4915.87	2368.25	891	7455

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Gujarat*	3140.04	3140.04	2301.04	595	6937
25.	Maharashtra**	6875.53	6875.53	3315.69	1982	11882
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7189.88	3595.43	1000.28	252	3213
27.	Karnataka	3718.84	3718.84	1550.30	576	2855
28.	Goa	775.35	0.00	9.84	10	31
29.	Lakshadweep	267.20	0.00	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	3265.59	1632.70	565.30	169	1366
31.	Tamil Nadu	3584.58	3584.58	3165.90	1094	22097
32.	Puducherry	267.73	17.00	9.63	11	85
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299.50	0.00	30.77	67	155
Total		123800.00	72306.23	29131.35	13827	119504

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

@ upto 31.10.2012.

[Translation]

#### Use of MPLAD Fund

1020. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant permission to carryout works such as Hand Pumps in rural areas and to undertake grit wash plaster outside the accommodation in Government colonies out of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Installation of Hand Pumps in common/government land is permissible under the Member of Parliament Local

Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). Works pertaining to office and residential buildings belonging to Central and State Governments, their Departments, Government Agencies/ Organizations and Public Sector Undertakings are prohibited under the scheme. Moreover, all maintenance/ repair works are also prohibited under the MPLADS guidelines and therefore grit wash plaster in Government colonies is not permissible.

#### Amount Allocated for Power Sector

1021. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects functioning in the country along with their power generation capacity, Sector, Project and State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated to various States for the power sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether the amount allocated for the power sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan was reduced;

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

(e) whether various State Governments have utilized the amount allocated by the Union Government in increasing their power generation capacity; and

(f) if so, the State-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The

State-wise details of power projects functioning in the country along with their power generation capacity, sectorwise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (f) The outlay approved by the Planning Commission to the States/UTs under State Plan for power sector for the Eleventh Plan period and its utilization as furnished by the States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement-II. It is observed that the utilization during the Eleventh Plan period has been to the extent of 76.5% of the approved outlay. The shortfall in the utilization could be attributed to several factors *viz.* delay in land acquisition, environmental concerns and local issues etc.

**Statement I**

*List of Thermal Power Station as on 31.10.2012*

Region/State	Sector	Name of Project	Unit No	Total CapacityMW
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	State Sector	Rajghat TPS	1	67.5
Delhi	State Sector	Rajghat TPS	2	67.5
Delhi	State Sector	Indra Prasatha CCPP	1	30
Delhi	State Sector	Indra Prasatha CCPP	2	30
Delhi	State Sector	Indra Prasatha CCPP	3	30
Delhi	State Sector	Indra Prasatha CCPP	4	30
Delhi	State Sector	Indra Prasatha CCPP	5	30
Delhi	State Sector	Indra Prasatha CCPP	6	30
Delhi	State Sector	Indra Prasatha CCPP	7	30
Delhi	State Sector	Indra Prasatha CCPP	8	30
Delhi	State Sector	Indra Prasatha CCPP	9	30
Delhi	State Sector	Pragati CCPP	1	104.6
Delhi	State Sector	Pragati CCPP	2	104.6



1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	State Sector	Pragati CCPP	3	121.2
Delhi	State Sector	Pragati CCPP	1	250
Delhi	State Sector	Pragati CCPP	2	250
Delhi	State Sector	Pragati CCPP		250
Delhi	State Sector	Pragati CCPP	3	250
Delhi	Pvt.	Rithala CCPP	2	35.75
Delhi	Pvt.	Rithala CCPP	1	35.75
Delhi	Pvt.	Rithala CCPP	1	36.5
Haryana	State Sector	Ambala Power Project (Stage-I)		0.218
Haryana	State Sector	Ambala Power Project (Stage-II)		0.3
Haryana	State Sector	Ambala Power Project (Stage-III)		0.4
Haryana	State Sector	Ambala Power Project (Stage-IV)		1
Haryana	State Sector	Faridabad Diesel Power Project		1
Haryana	State Sector	Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Project	1	300
Haryana	State Sector	Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Project	2	300
Haryana	State Sector	Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Project	1	600
Haryana	State Sector	Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Project	2	600
Haryana	State Sector	Panipat Thermal Power Station-I	1	110
Haryana	State Sector	Panipat Thermal Power Station-I	2	110
Haryana	State Sector	Panipat Thermal Power Station-I	3	110
Haryana	State Sector	Panipat Thermal Power Station-I	4	110
Haryana	State Sector	Panipat Thermal Power Station-II	1	250
Haryana	State Sector	Panipat Thermal Power Station-II	2	250

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	State Sector	Panipat Thermal Power Station-II	3	210
Haryana	State Sector	Panipat Thermal Power Station-II	4	210
Haryana	Pvt.	Mahatma Gandhi T P P	1	660
Haryana	Pvt.	Mahatma Gandhi T P P	2	660
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Keylong Diesel Power Station		0.13
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Bemina Diesel Power Station		5
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Karnah Diesel Power Station		0.06
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Leh Diesel Power Station		2.18
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Pampore Gas Power Station	1	25
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Pampore Gas Power Station	2	25
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Pampore Gas Power Station	3	25
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Pampore Gas Power Station	4	25
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Pampore Gas Power Station	5	25
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Pampore Gas Power Station	6	25
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Pampore Gas Power Station	7	25
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Upper Sindh Diesel Power Station		1.7
Rajasthan	Central Sector	Anta CCPP	1	88.71
Rajasthan	Central Sector	Anta CCPP	2	88.71
Rajasthan	Central Sector	Anta CCPP	3	88.71
Rajasthan	Central Sector	Anta CCPP	4	153.2
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Auriaya CCPP	5	109.3
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Auriaya CCPP	6	109.3
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Auriaya CCPP	1	111.19
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Auriaya CCPP	2	111.19

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Auriaya CCPP	3	111.19
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Auriaya CCPP	4	111.19
Rajasthan	Central Sector	Barsingsar Thermal Power Station	1	125
Rajasthan	Central Sector	Barsingsar Thermal Power Station	2	125
Haryana	Central Sector	Indira Gandhi STPP	1	500
Haryana	Central Sector	Indira Gandhi STPP	2	500
Delhi	Central Sector	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	1	95
Delhi	Central Sector	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	2	95
Delhi	Central Sector	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	3	95
Delhi	Central Sector	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	4	210
Delhi	Central Sector	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	5	210
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Dadri CCPP	1	130.19
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Dadri CCPP	2	130.19
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Dadri CCPP	3	130.19
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Dadri CCPP	4	130.19
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Dadri CCPP	5	154.51
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Dadri CCPP	6	154.51
Haryana	Central Sector	Faridabad CCGT	1	137.76
Haryana	Central Sector	Faridabad CCGT	2	137.76
Haryana	Central Sector	Faridabad CCGT	3	156.07
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	National Capital Region Power Station	1	490
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	National Capital Region Power Station	2	490
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	National Capital Region Power Station	1	210

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	National Capital Region Power Station	2	210
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	National Capital Region Power Station	3	210
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	National Capital Region Power Station	4	210
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Rihand Thermal Power Station	1	500
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Rihand Thermal Power Station	2	500
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Rihand Thermal Power Station	3	500
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Rihand Thermal Power Station	4	500
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Rihand Thermal Power Station	5	500
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	1	200
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	2	200
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	3	200
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	4	200
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	5	200
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	6	500
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	7	500
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Tanda Thermal Power Station	1	110
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Tanda Thermal Power Station	2	110
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Tanda Thermal Power Station	3	110
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Tanda Thermal Power Station	4	110
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	1	210
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	2	210
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	3	210
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	4	210

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	5	210
Punjab	State Sector	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	1	110
Punjab	State Sector	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	2	110
Punjab	State Sector	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	3	110
Punjab	State Sector	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	4	110
Punjab	State Sector	Guru Hargobind (Lehran Mohabbat) Thermal Power Station	1	210
Punjab	State Sector	Guru Hargobind (Lehran Mohabbat) Thermal Power Station	2	210
Punjab	State Sector	Guru Hargobind (Lehran Mohabbat) Thermal Power Station	1	250
Punjab	State Sector	Guru Hargobind (Lehran Mohabbat) Thermal Power Station	2	250
Punjab	State Sector	Rice Straw(Jalkheri)		10
Punjab	State Sector	Ropar Thermal Power Station	1	210
Punjab	State Sector	Ropar Thermal Power Station	2	210
Punjab	State Sector	Ropar Thermal Power Station	3	210
Punjab	State Sector	Ropar Thermal Power Station	4	210
Punjab	State Sector	Ropar Thermal Power Station	5	210
Punjab	State Sector	Ropar Thermal Power Station	6	210
Rajasthan	State Sector	Kota Thermal Power Station	1	110
Rajasthan	State Sector	Kota Thermal Power Station	2	110
Rajasthan	State Sector	Kota Thermal Power Station	3	210
Rajasthan	State Sector	Kota Thermal Power Station	4	210
Rajasthan	State Sector	Kota Thermal Power Station	5	210
Rajasthan	State Sector	Kota Thermal Power Station Stage IV Unit VI	6	195
Rajasthan	State Sector	Kota Thermal Power Station Stage IV Unit VI	7	195
Rajasthan	State Sector	Giral T. Power Station ( Lignite )	1	125

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	State Sector	Giral T. Power Station (Lignite)	2	125
Rajasthan	Pvt.	Jalipa Kapurdi Lignite TPP	1	135
Rajasthan	Pvt.	Jalipa Kapurdi Lignite TPP	2	135
Rajasthan	Pvt.	Jalipa Kapurdi Lignite TPP	3	135
Rajasthan	Pvt.	Jalipa Kapurdi Lignite TPP	4	135
Rajasthan	State Sector	Chabra TPP	1	250
Rajasthan	State Sector	Chabra TPP	2	250
Rajasthan	State Sector	Dhaulpur CCGT	1	110
Rajasthan	State Sector	Dhaulpur CCGT	2	110
Rajasthan	State Sector	Dhaulpur CCGT	3	110
Rajasthan	State Sector	Ramgarh Gas Power Station	1	3
Rajasthan	State Sector	Ramgarh Gas Power Station	2	35.5
Rajasthan	State Sector	Ramgarh Gas Power Station Stage St-II	3	37.5
Rajasthan	State Sector	Ramgarh Gas Power Station Stage-II	4	37.8
Rajasthan	State Sector	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	1	250
Rajasthan	State Sector	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	2	250
Rajasthan	State Sector	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	3	250
Rajasthan	State Sector	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	4	250
Rajasthan	State Sector	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station Stage-3	5	250
Rajasthan	State Sector	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station Stage-4	6	250
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I	1	210
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I	2	210
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I	3	210

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-II	4	500
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-II	5	500
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	5	60
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	7	105
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	8	250
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	9	250
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Thermal Power Station	1	40
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Thermal Power Station	2	50
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Thermal Power Station	7	94
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Thermal Power Station	8	94
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Thermal Power Station	9	200
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Thermal Power Station	10	200
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Thermal Power Station	11	200
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Thermal Power Station	12	200
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Thermal Power Station	13	200
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Panki Thermal Power Station	3	105
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Panki Thermal Power Station	4	105
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Paricha Thermal Power Station	1	110
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Paricha Thermal Power Station	2	110
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Paricha Thermal Power Station	3	210
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Paricha Thermal Power Station	4	210
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Paricha Thermal Power Station	5	250
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Anpara 'C' Thermal Power Station	1	600

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Anpara 'C' Thermal Power Station	2	600
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Barkhera Thermal Power Station	1	45
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Barkhera Thermal Power Station	2	45
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Maqsoodpur Thermal Power Station	1	45
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Maqsoodpur Thermal Power Station	2	45
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Khamberkhera Thermal Power Station	1	45
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Khamberkhera Thermal Power Station	2	45
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Kundarki Thermal Power Station	1	45
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Kundarki Thermal Power Station	2	45
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Utraula Thermal Power Station	1	45
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Utraula Thermal Power Station	2	45
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Rosa Thermal Power Station	1	300
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Rosa Thermal Power Station	2	300
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Rosa Thermal Power Station	3	300
Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Rosa Thermal Power Station	4	300
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	D S P M TPS KORBA-II	1	50
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	D S P M TPS KORBA-II	2	50
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	D S P M TPS KORBA-II	3	50
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	D S P M TPS KORBA-II	4	50
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	D S P M TPS KORBA-III	1	120
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	D S P M TPS KORBA-III	2	120
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	D S P M TPS KORBA EAST V	1	250
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	D S P M TPS KORBA EAST V	2	250



1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	Hasdeo TPS KORBA WEST	1	210
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	Hasdeo TPS KORBA WEST	2	210
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	Hasdeo TPS KORBA WEST	3	210
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	Hasdeo TPS KORBA WEST	4	210
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Lanko Amarkantak TPS PATHAD1	1	300
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Lanko Amarkantak TPS PATHAD2	2	300
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Kasaipalli TPP	1	135
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Kasaipalli TPP	2	135
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	SVPL TPP	1	63
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Katghora TPP	1	35
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Raigarh Thermal Power Station No.1	1	250
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Raigarh Thermal Power Station No.3	2	250
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Raigarh Thermal Power Station No.2	3	250
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Raigarh Thermal Power Station No.4	4	250
Goa	Pvt.	Salgaocar Gas Power Station GOA (GT)		48
Gujarat	Pvt.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	15	30
Gujarat	Pvt.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	16	30
Gujarat	Pvt.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	1	120
Gujarat	Pvt.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	2	110
Gujarat	Pvt.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	3	110
Gujarat	Pvt.	Vatva Gas Power Station	1	33
Gujarat	Pvt.	Vatva Gas Power Station	2	33
Gujarat	Pvt.	Vatva Gas Power Station	3	34

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Pvt.	Sugen CCPP	1	382.5
Gujarat	Pvt.	Sugen CCPP	2	382.5
Gujarat	Pvt.	Sugen CCPP	3	382.5
Gujarat	Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	1	110
Gujarat	Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	2	110
Gujarat	Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	3	110
Gujarat	Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	4	185
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra TPS Ph-I	1	330
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra TPS Ph-I	2	330
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra TPS Ph-I	3	330
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra TPS Ph-I	4	330
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra TPS Ph-II	1	660
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra TPS Ph-II	2	660
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra TPS Ph-III	1	660
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra TPS Ph-III	2	660
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra TPS Ph-III	3	660
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra UMPP	1	800
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra UMPP	1	800
Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra UMPP	1	800
Gujarat	Pvt.	Salaya TPP	1	600
Gujarat	Pvt.	Salaya TPP	1	600
Gujarat	State Sector	Bhuj Diesel Power Station		0.07
Gujarat	State Sector	Bhuj Diesel Power Station		0.15
Gujarat	State Sector	Bhuj Diesel Power Station		0.3

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	State Sector	Bhuj Diesel Power Station		4.2
Gujarat	State Sector	Dhuvaran Diesel Power Station		0.6
Gujarat	State Sector	Dwarka Diesel Power Station		0.12
Gujarat	State Sector	Gandhi Nagar Diesel Power Station		0.4
Gujarat	State Sector	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	1	120
Gujarat	State Sector	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	2	120
Gujarat	State Sector	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	3	210
Gujarat	State Sector	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	4	210
Gujarat	State Sector	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station	1	70
Gujarat	State Sector	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station	2	70
Gujarat	State Sector	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station	3	75
Gujarat	State Sector	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station	4	75
Gujarat	State Sector	Mahuva Diesel Power Station		1.28
Gujarat	State Sector	Mandavi Diesel Power Station		0.15
Gujarat	State Sector	Mandavi Diesel Power Station		0.56
Gujarat	State Sector	Pandhana Diesel Power Station		1.02
Gujarat	State Sector	Sikka Thermal Power Station	1	120
Gujarat	State Sector	Sikka Thermal Power Station	2	120
Gujarat	State Sector	Ukai Thermal Power Station	1	120
Gujarat	State Sector	Ukai Thermal Power Station	2	120
Gujarat	State Sector	Ukai Thermal Power Station	3	200
Gujarat	State Sector	Ukai Thermal Power Station	4	200
Gujarat	State Sector	Ukai Thermal Power Station	5	210

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	State Sector	Uran Diesel Power Station		1.28
Gujarat	State Sector	Wanakbori Diesel Power Station		0.4
Gujarat	State Sector	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	1	210
Gujarat	State Sector	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	2	210
Gujarat	State Sector	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	3	210
Gujarat	State Sector	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	4	210
Gujarat	State Sector	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	5	210
Gujarat	State Sector	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	6	210
Gujarat	State Sector	Haziira Gas Power Station	1	52
Gujarat	State Sector	Haziira Gas Power Station	2	52
Gujarat	State Sector	Haziira Gas Power Station	3	52.1
Gujarat	State Sector	Haziira Gas Power Station	4	351
Gujarat	Pvt.	Baroda Gas Power Station	5	106
Gujarat	Pvt.	Baroda Gas Power Station	6	54
Gujarat	Pvt.	Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station	1	125
Gujarat	Pvt.	Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station	2	125
Gujarat	Pvt.	Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station	3	125
Gujarat	Pvt.	Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station	4	125
Gujarat	State Sector	Dhuvaran CCPP-I	1	67.85
Gujarat	State Sector	Dhuvaran CCPP-II	3	72
Gujarat	State Sector	Dhuvaran CCPP-I	2	38.77
Gujarat	State Sector	Dhuvaran CCPP-II	4	40
Gujarat	State Sector	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	5	210

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	State Sector	Utran Gas Power Station	1	33
Gujarat	State Sector	Utran Gas Power Station	2	33
Gujarat	State Sector	Utran Gas Power Station	3	33
Gujarat	State Sector	Utran Gas Power Station	4	45
Gujarat	State Sector	Utran CCGT	5	374
Gujarat	State Sector	Wanakobri Thermal Power Station	7	210
Gujarat	Pvt.	Peguthan Gas Power Station	1	135
Gujarat	Pvt.	Peguthan Gas Power Station	2	135
Gujarat	Pvt.	Peguthan Gas Power Station	3	135
Gujarat	Pvt.	Peguthan Gas Power Station	4	250
Gujarat	State Sector	Akrimota Thermal Power Station	1	125
Gujarat	State Sector	Akrimota Thermal Power Station	2	125
Gujarat	Pvt.	Surat DPS		0.1
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station	1	120
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station	2	120
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station	3	210
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Birsinghpur (Sanjay Gandhi) Thermal Power Station	1	210
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Birsinghpur (Sanjay Gandhi) Thermal Power Station	2	210
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Birsinghpur (Sanjay Gandhi) Thermal Power Station	3	210
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Birsinghpur (Sanjay Gandhi) Thermal Power Station	1	210
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Birsinghpur (Sanjay Gandhi) Thermal Power Station	2	500
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	6	200
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	7	210

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	8	210
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	9	210
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Satpura Thermal Power Station	1	62.5
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Satpura Thermal Power Station	2	62.5
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Satpura Thermal Power Station	3	62.5
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Satpura Thermal Power Station	4	62.5
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Satpura Thermal Power Station	5	62.5
Madhya Pradesh	Pvt.	Bina Thermal Power Station	1	250
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Dhanu Thermal Power Station	1	250
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Dhanu Thermal Power Station	2	250
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Wardha Warora TPP	1	135
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Wardha Warora TPP	2	135
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Wardha Warora TPP	2	135
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Wardha Warora TPP	2	135
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Tirora TPP	1	660
Maharashtra	State Sector	Bhusawal Thermal Power Station	2	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Bhusawal Thermal Power Station	3	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Bhusawal Thermal Power Station	4	500
Maharashtra	State Sector	Bhusawal Thermal Power Station	5	500
Maharashtra	State Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	1	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	2	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	3	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	4	210

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	State Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	5	500
Maharashtra	State Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	6	500
Maharashtra	State Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	7	500
Maharashtra	State Sector	Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	1	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	2	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	3	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	4	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	4	500
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koradi Thermal Power Station	1	105
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koradi Thermal Power Station	2	105
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koradi Thermal Power Station	3	105
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koradi Thermal Power Station	4	105
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koradi Thermal Power Station	5	200
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koradi Thermal Power Station	6	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koradi Thermal Power Station	7	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Nasik Thermal Power Station	3	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Nasik Thermal Power Station	4	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Nasik Thermal Power Station	5	210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Paras Thermal Power Station	1	250
Maharashtra	State Sector	Paras Thermal Power Station	2	250
Maharashtra	State Sector	Parli Thermal Power Station		210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Parli Thermal Power Station		210
Maharashtra	State Sector	Parli Thermal Power Station		210

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	State Sector	New Parli Thermal Power Station	1	250
Maharashtra	State Sector	New Parli Thermal Power Station	2	250
Maharashtra	State Sector	Uran Gas Power Station	5	108
Maharashtra	State Sector	Uran Gas Power Station	6	108
Maharashtra	State Sector	Uran Gas Power Station	7	108
Maharashtra	State Sector	Uran Gas Power Station	8	108
Maharashtra	State Sector	Uran Gas Power Station	9	120
Maharashtra	State Sector	Uran Gas Power Station	10	120
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Butibori TPP	1	300
Maharashtra	Pvt.	GEPL TPP	2	60
Maharashtra	Pvt.	GEPL TPP	1	60
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Mihan TPP	1	246
Maharashtra	Pvt.	JSW Energy TPP (Ratnagiri)	1	300
Maharashtra	Pvt.	JSW Energy TPP (Ratnagiri)	2	300
Maharashtra	Pvt.	JSW Energy TPP (Ratnagiri)	2	300
Maharashtra	Pvt.	JSW Energy TPP (Ratnagiri)	2	300
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Trombay Gas Power Station	2	60
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Trombay Gas Power Station	1	120
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Trombay Thermal Power Station	4	150
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Trombay Thermal Power Station	8	250
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Trombay Thermal Power Station	5	500
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Trombay Thermal Power Station	6	500
Gujarat	Central Sector	Gandhar CCPP	1	144.3



1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Central Sector	Gandhar CCPP	2	144.3
Gujarat	Central Sector	Gandhar CCPP	3	144.3
Gujarat	Central Sector	Gandhar CCPP	4	224.49
Gujarat	Central Sector	Kawas Gas Power Station	1	106
Gujarat	Central Sector	Kawas Gas Power Station	2	106
Gujarat	Central Sector	Kawas Gas Power Station	3	106
Gujarat	Central Sector	Kawas Gas Power Station	4	106
Gujarat	Central Sector	Kawas Gas Power Station	5	116.1
Gujarat	Central Sector	Kawas Gas Power Station	6	116.1
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Korba Thermal Power Station	1	200
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Korba Thermal Power Station	2	200
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Korba Thermal Power Station	3	200
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Korba Thermal Power Station	4	500
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Korba Thermal Power Station	5	500
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Korba Thermal Power Station	6	500
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Korba Thermal Power Station	7	500
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Bhilai Thermal Power Station	1	250
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Bhilai Thermal Power Station	2	250
Maharashtra	Central Sector	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station		240
Maharashtra	Central Sector	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station		240
Maharashtra	Central Sector	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station		260
Maharashtra	Central Sector	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station		240
Maharashtra	Central Sector	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station		240

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	Central Sector	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station		260
Maharashtra	Central Sector	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station		240
Maharashtra	Central Sector	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station		240
Maharashtra	Central Sector	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station		260
Maharashtra	Central Sector	Mauda Thermal Power Station	1	500
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Sipat Super Thermal Power Station	1	500
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Sipat Super Thermal Power Station	2	500
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Sipat Super Thermal Power Station	1	660
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Sipat Super Thermal Power Station	2	660
Chhattisgarh	Central Sector	Sipat Super Thermal Power Station	3	660
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	1	210
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	2	210
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	3	210
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	4	210
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	5	210
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	6	210
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	7	500
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	8	500
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	9	500
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	10	500
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	11	500
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station	9	250
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station	10	250

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	1	60
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	2	60
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	3	60
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	4	60
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station B	5	120
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station B	6	120
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station C	7	120
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station C	8	120
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station C	11	500
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Kaktiya Thermal Power Station	8	500
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Ramagudam Thermal Power Station B		62.5
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Rayal Seema Thermal Power Station	1	210
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Rayal Seema Thermal Power Station	2	210
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Rayal Seema Thermal Power Station	3	210
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Rayal Seema Thermal Power Station	4	210
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Rayal Seema Thermal Power Station	5	210
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Dr.N Tata Rao TPS	1	210
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Dr.N Tata Rao TPS	2	210
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Dr.N Tata Rao TPS	3	210
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Dr.N Tata Rao TPS	4	210
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Dr.N Tata Rao TPS	5	210
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Dr.N Tata Rao TPS	6	210
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Dr.N Tata Rao TPS	7	500

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Thampipatnam TPP	1	150
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Simhapuri TPP	1	150
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Simhapuri TPP	2	150
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Lanko Kondapalli Gas Power Station	1	233
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Lanko Kondapalli Gas Power Station	1	133
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Gautami CCPP		145
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Gautami CCPP		145
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Gautami CCPP		174
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Konaseema CCPP	1	140
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Konaseema CCPP	2	140
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Konaseema CCPP	2	165
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Peddapuram Gas Power Station	1	142
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Peddapuram Gas Power Station	2	78
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Vijeshwaram Gas Power Station	1	272
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	1	52.8
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	2	52.8
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	3	52.8
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	4	77
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	5	140
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	6	80
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	1	112
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	2	112
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	3	126

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	L.V.S. Diesel Power Station	1	18.4
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	L.V.S. Diesel Power Station	2	18.4
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Vemagiri, CCPP	1	233
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Vemagiri, CCPP	2	137
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Godavari Gas Power Station	1	47
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Godavari Gas Power Station	2	47
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Godavari Gas Power Station	3	47
Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Godavari Gas Power Station	4	67
Karnataka	Pvt.	Torangallu Thermal Power Station	1	130
Karnataka	Pvt.	Torangallu Thermal Power Station	2	130
Karnataka	Pvt.	Torangallu Thermal Power Station	1	300
Karnataka	Pvt.	Torangallu Thermal Power Station	2	300
Karnataka	State Sector	Raichur Thermal Power Station	1	210
Karnataka	State Sector	Raichur Thermal Power Station	2	210
Karnataka	State Sector	Raichur Thermal Power Station	3	210
Karnataka	State Sector	Raichur Thermal Power Station	4	210
Karnataka	State Sector	Raichur Thermal Power Station	5	210
Karnataka	State Sector	Raichur Thermal Power Station	6	210
Karnataka	State Sector	Raichur Thermal Power Station	7	210
Karnataka	State Sector	Raichur Thermal Power Station	8	250
Karnataka	Pvt.	Udipi Thermal Power Station	1	600
Karnataka	Pvt.	Udipi Thermal Power Station	2	600
Karnataka	Pvt.	Bellary Diesel Power Station		12.6
Karnataka	State Sector	Bellary Thermal Power Station	1	500
Karnataka	State Sector	Bellary Thermal Power Station	2	500

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	Pvt.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	1	42.5
Karnataka	Pvt.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	2	42.5
Karnataka	Pvt.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	3	42.5
Karnataka	Pvt.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	4	42.5
Karnataka	Pvt.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	5	50
Karnataka	Pvt.	Belguam Diesel Power Station (Tata)	1	27.1
Karnataka	Pvt.	Belguam Diesel Power Station (Tata)	2	27.1
Karnataka	Pvt.	Belguam Diesel Power Station (Tata)	3	27.1
Karnataka	State Sector	Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	1	21.32
Karnataka	State Sector	Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	2	21.32
Karnataka	State Sector	Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	3	21.32
Karnataka	State Sector	Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	4	21.32
Karnataka	State Sector	Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	5	21.32
Karnataka	State Sector	Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	6	21.32
Kerala	Pvt.	Cochin Gas Power Station	3	39
Kerala	Pvt.	Cochin Gas Power Station	1	45
Kerala	Pvt.	Cochin Gas Power Station	2	45
Kerala	Pvt.	Cochin Gas Power Station	4	45
Kerala	Pvt.	Kasargode Diesel Power Station		3.12
Kerala	State Sector	Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station	1	21.32
Kerala	State Sector	Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station	2	21.32
Kerala	State Sector	Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station	3	21.32
Kerala	State Sector	Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station	4	21.32
Kerala	State Sector	Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station	5	21.32

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	State Sector	Kozhikode Diesel Power Station	1	16
Kerala	State Sector	Kozhikode Diesel Power Station	2	16
Kerala	State Sector	Kozhikode Diesel Power Station	3	16
Kerala	State Sector	Kozhikode Diesel Power Station	4	16
Kerala	State Sector	Kozhikode Diesel Power Station	5	16
Kerala	State Sector	Kozhikode Diesel Power Station	6	16
Kerala	State Sector	Kozhikode Diesel Power Station	7	16
Kerala	State Sector	Kozhikode Diesel Power Station	8	16
Lakshadweep	State Sector	Agatti Diesel Power Station		1.14
Lakshadweep	State Sector	Amini Diesel Power Station		1.03
Lakshadweep	State Sector	Andrott Diesel Power Station		1.25
Lakshadweep	State Sector	Bangaram Diesel Power Station		0.09
Lakshadweep	State Sector	Bitra Diesel Power Station		0.058
Lakshadweep	State Sector	Chetlat Diesel Power Station		0.43
Lakshadweep	State Sector	Kadamat Diesel Power Station		0.8
Lakshadweep	State Sector	Kalpeni Diesel Power Station		1.06
Lakshadweep	State Sector	Kavaratti Diesel Power Station		1.8
Lakshadweep	State Sector	Kiltan Diesel Power Station		0.51
Lakshadweep	State Sector	Minicoy Diesel Power Station		1.8
Puducherry	State Sector	Karaikal Gas Power Station	1	22.9
Puducherry	State Sector	Karaikal Gas Power Station	2	9.6
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station(Ext)	1	210
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station(Fst)	2	210
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	1	50

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	2	50
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	3	50
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	4	50
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	5	50
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	6	50
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	7	100
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	8	100
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	9	100
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	10	210
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	11	210
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	12	210
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	13	210
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	14	210
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	15	210
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	16	210
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Power Station Stage-II	17	250
Kerala	Central Sector	Rajiv Gandhi CCPP	1	115.2
Kerala	Central Sector	Rajiv Gandhi CCPP	2	115.2
Kerala	Central Sector	Rajiv Gandhi CCPP	3	129.18
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	1	200
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	2	200
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	3	200
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	4	500



1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	5	500
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	6	500
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	7	500
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Vallur Thermal Power Station	1	500
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Simadri Thermal Power Station	1	500
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Simadri Thermal Power Station	2	500
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Simadri Thermal Power Station	3	500
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	Simadri Thermal Power Station	4	500
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Samayanallur Diesel Power Station		15.143
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station		50
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station		50
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station		50
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station		50
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kuttalam Gas Power Station Unit 1	1	63
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kuttalam Gas Power Station	2	37
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Pillaiperumalanallur Gas Power Station	1	225
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Pillaiperumalanallur Gas Power Station	2	105.5
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Samalpatti Gas Power Station		15.094
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Neyvelil Thermal Power Station		250
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Karuppur CCGT	1	70
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Karuppur CCGT( Waste Heat Steam)	2	49.8
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Valentharvy GPS	1	38
Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Valentharvy GPS	2	14.8

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	1	30
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	2	30
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	3	30
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	4	30
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Ennore Thermal Power Station	1	60
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Ennore Thermal Power Station	2	60
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Ennore Thermal Power Station	3	110
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Ennore Thermal Power Station	4	110
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Ennore Thermal Power Station	5	110
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kovikalappal Gas Power Station	2	38
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kovikalappal Gas Power Station	1	69
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Thermal Power Station	1	210
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Thermal Power Station	2	210
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Thermal Power Station	3	210
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Thermal Power Station	4	210
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Thermal Power Station	1	600
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Narimanam Gas Power Station	1	5
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Narimanam Gas Power Station	2	5
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	North Chennai Thermal Power Station	1	210
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	North Chennai Thermal Power Station	2	210
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	North Chennai Thermal Power Station	3	210
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	1	210
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	2	210

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	3	210
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	4	210
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	5	210
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Valuuthur Gas Power Station	3	34
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Valuuthur Gas Power Station	4	32.4
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Valuuthur Gas Power Station	1	60
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Valuuthur Gas Power Station	2	59.8
A & N Islands	State Sector	Campbell Bay Diesel Power Station		2.77
A & N Islands	State Sector	Car Nicobar Diesel Power Station		2.55
A & N Islands	State Sector	Champion Diesel Power Station		0.12
A & N Islands	State Sector	Chatham Diesel Power Station		12.5
A & N Islands	State Sector	Chowra Diesel Power Station		0.15
A & N Islands	State Sector	Dugong Creek Diesel Power Station		0.04
A & N Islands	State Sector	Hanspuri Diesel Power Station		0.027
A & N Islands	State Sector	Havelock Diesel Power Station		0.52
A & N Islands	State Sector	Jagannath Dera Diesel Power Station		0.012
A & N Islands	State Sector	Kakana Diesel Power Station		0.015
A & N Islands	State Sector	Kamorta Island Diesel Power Station		0.71
A & N Islands	State Sector	Katchal Diesel Power Station		0.58
A & N Islands	State Sector	Kondul Diesel Power Station		0.03
A & N Islands	State Sector	Little Andaman Diesel Power Station		1.28
A & N Islands	State Sector	Long Island Diesel Power Station		0.175
A & N Islands	State Sector	Mohanpur Diesel Power Station		0.015

1	2	3	4	5
A & N Islands	State Sector	Neil Island Diesel Power Station		0.4
A & N Islands	State Sector	Paschim Sagar Diesel Power Station		0.039
A & N Islands	State Sector	Pheonixbay Diesel Power Station		5.71
A & N Islands	State Sector	Pilobhabi Diesel Power Station		0.04
A & N Islands	State Sector	Pilomillow Diesel Power Station		0.03
A & N Islands	State Sector	Pilopanja Diesel Power Station		0.03
A & N Islands	State Sector	Pilpillow Diesel Power Station		0.065
A & N Islands	State Sector	Raj Niwas Diesel Power Station		0.26
A & N Islands	State Sector	Rangat Bay Diesel Power Station		4.14
A & N Islands	State Sector	Rangat Bay Diesel Power Station		1.2
A & N Islands	State Sector	Secretariat Diesel Power Station		0.13
A & N Islands	State Sector	Shompen Complex Diesel Power Station		0.02
A & N Islands	State Sector	Sita Nagar Diesel Power Station		1.45
A & N Islands	State Sector	Smith Island Diesel Power Station		0.03
A & N Islands	State Sector	South Bay Diesel Power Station		0.01
A & N Islands	State Sector	Strait Islands Diesel Power Station		0.02
A & N Islands	State Sector	Tapong Diesel Power Station		0.04
A & N Islands	State Sector	Teressa Diesel Power Station		0.14
A & N Islands	Pvt.	Bambo Flat Diesel Power Station		5
A & N Islands	Pvt.	Bambo Flat Diesel Power Station		5
Bihar	State Sector	Barauni Thermal Power Station	6	105
Bihar	State Sector	Barauni Thermal Power Station	7	105
Bihar	State Sector	Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station	1	110
Bihar	State Sector	Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station	2	110

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	Central Sector	Bokaro Thermal Power Station B		210
Jharkhand	Central Sector	Bokaro Thermal Power Station B		210
Jharkhand	Central Sector	Bokaro Thermal Power Station B		210
Jharkhand	Central Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	1	130
Jharkhand	Central Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	2	130
Jharkhand	Central Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	3	130
Jharkhand	Central Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	7	250
Jharkhand	Central Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	8	250
West Bengal	Central Sector	Durgapur Thermal Power Station	3	130
West Bengal	Central Sector	Durgapur Thermal Power Station	4	210
West Bengal	Central Sector	Durgapur Steel Thermal Power Station	1	500
West Bengal	Central Sector	Durgapur Steel Thermal Power Station	2	500
Jharkhand	Central Sector	Maithon Gas Power Station	1	30
Jharkhand	Central Sector	Maithon Gas Power Station	2	30
Jharkhand	Central Sector	Maithon Gas Power Station	3	30
West Bengal	Central Sector	Koderma Thermal Power Station	1	500
West Bengal	Central Sector	Mejia Thermal Power Station	1	210
West Bengal	Central Sector	Mejia Thermal Power Station	2	210
West Bengal	Central Sector	Mejia Thermal Power Station	3	210
West Bengal	Central Sector	Mejia Thermal Power Station	4	210
West Bengal	Central Sector	Mejia Thermal Power Station	5	250
West Bengal	Central Sector	Mejia Thermal Power Station	6	250
West Bengal	Central Sector	Mejia Thermal Power Station		500
West Bengal	Central Sector	Mejia Thermal Power Station	8	500

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	Central Sector	Farakka Thermal Power Station	1	200
West Bengal	Central Sector	Farakka Thermal Power Station	2	200
West Bengal	Central Sector	Farakka Thermal Power Station	3	200
West Bengal	Central Sector	Farakka Thermal Power Station	4	500
West Bengal	Central Sector	Farakka Thermal Power Station	5	500
West Bengal	Central Sector	Farakka Thermal Power Station	6	500
Bihar	Central Sector	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	1	210
Bihar	Central Sector	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	2	210
Bihar	Central Sector	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	3	210
Bihar	Central Sector	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	4	210
Bihar	Central Sector	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	5	500
Bihar	Central Sector	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	6	500
Bihar	Central Sector	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	7	500
Odisha	Central Sector	Talchar Thermal Power Station(STPS)	3	500
Odisha	Central Sector	Talchar Thermal Power Station(STPS)	1	500
Odisha	Central Sector	Talchar Thermal Power Station(STPS)	2	500
Odisha	Central Sector	Talchar Thermal Power Station(STPS)	4	500
Odisha	Central Sector	Talchar Thermal Power Station(STPS)	5	500
Odisha	Central Sector	Talchar Thermal Power Station-II, Unit-3	6	500
Odisha	Central Sector	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	1	62.5
Odisha	Central Sector	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	2	62.5
Odisha	Central Sector	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	3	62.5
Odisha	Central Sector	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	4	62.5

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	Central Sector	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	5	110
Odisha	Central Sector	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	6	110
Jharkhand	Pvt.	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	1	120
Jharkhand	Pvt.	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	2	120
Jharkhand	Pvt.	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	3	120
Jharkhand	Pvt.	Maithon RBTPP	1	525
Jharkhand	Pvt.	Maithon RBTPP	2	525
Jharkhand	State Sector	Patratu Thermal Power Station	1	40
Jharkhand	State Sector	Patratu Thermal Power Station	2	40
Jharkhand	State Sector	Patratu Thermal Power Station	3	40
Jharkhand	State Sector	Patratu Thermal Power Station	4	40
Jharkhand	State Sector	Patratu Thermal Power Station	5	90
Jharkhand	State Sector	Patratu Thermal Power Station	6	90
Jharkhand	State Sector	Patratu Thermal Power Station	7	105
Jharkhand	State Sector	Patratu Thermal Power Station	8	105
Jharkhand	State Sector	Patratu Thermal Power Station	9	110
Jharkhand	State Sector	Patratu Thermal Power Station	10	110
Jharkhand	State Sector	Tenughat Thermal Power Station	1	210
Jharkhand	State Sector	Tenughat Thermal Power Station	2	210
Odisha	Pvt.	Sterlite (Jharsuguda) TPP	1	600
Odisha	Pvt.	Sterlite (Jharsuguda) TPP	2	600
Odisha	Pvt.	Sterlite (Jharsuguda) TPP	3	600
Odisha	Pvt.	Sterlite (Jharsuguda) TPP	4	600

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	State Sector	I.B.Valley Thermal Power Station	1	210
Odisha	State Sector	I.B.Valley Thermal Power Station	2	210
Sikkim	State Sector	Gangtok		4
Sikkim	State Sector	Ranipool		1
West Bengal	Pvt.	Budge-Budge Thermal Power Station	1	250
West Bengal	Pvt.	Budge-Budge Thermal Power Station	2	250
West Bengal	Pvt.	Budge-Budge Thermal Power Station	1	250
West Bengal	Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	2	30
West Bengal	Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	3	30
West Bengal	Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	4	50
West Bengal	Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	1	50
West Bengal	Pvt.	Southern Replacement TPS	2	67.5
West Bengal	Pvt.	Southern Replacement TPS	1	67.5
West Bengal	Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	2	60
West Bengal	Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	3	60
West Bengal	Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	4	60
West Bengal	Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	1	60
West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	4	70
West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	5	75
West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	6	75
West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	7	110
West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	1	300
West Bengal	Pvt.	Chinakuri Thermal Power Station	2	10



1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	Pvt.	Chinakuri Thermal Power Station	3	10
West Bengal	Pvt.	Chinakuri Thermal Power Station	2	10
West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	3	3
West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	4	5
West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	5	5
West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	1	5
West Bengal	Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	2	1.5
West Bengal	Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	3	1.875
West Bengal	Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	4	2
West Bengal	Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station		3
West Bengal	Pvt.	Sunderban Diesel Power Station	1	0.14
West Bengal	State Sector	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	2	210
West Bengal	State Sector	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	3	210
West Bengal	State Sector	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	4	210
West Bengal	State Sector	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	5	210
West Bengal	State Sector	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	1	210
West Bengal	State Sector	Bandel Thermal Power Station	2	60
West Bengal	State Sector	Bandel Thermal Power Station	3	60
West Bengal	State Sector	Bandel Thermal Power Station	4	60
West Bengal	State Sector	Bandel Thermal Power Station	5	60
West Bengal	State Sector	Bandel Thermal Power Station	1	210
West Bengal	State Sector	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	2	210
West Bengal	State Sector	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	3	210

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	State Sector	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	4	210
West Bengal	State Sector	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	5	210
West Bengal	State Sector	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	6	210
West Bengal	State Sector	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	1	210
West Bengal	State Sector	Santaldih Thermal Power Station	2	120
West Bengal	State Sector	Santaldih Thermal Power Station	3	120
West Bengal	State Sector	Santaldih Thermal Power Station	4	120
West Bengal	State Sector	Santaldih Thermal Power Station	5	120
West Bengal	State Sector	Santaldih Thermal Power Station	1	250
West Bengal	State Sector	Santaldih Thermal Power Station	6	250
West Bengal	State Sector	Sagardigi Thermal Power Station	2	300
West Bengal	State Sector	Sagardigi Thermal Power Station		300
West Bengal	State Sector	Balarghat Diesel Power Station		0.84
West Bengal	State Sector	Coach Bihar Diesel Power Station		1.97
West Bengal	State Sector	Digha Diesel Power Station	1	0.13
West Bengal	State Sector	Haldia Gas Power Station	2	20
West Bengal	State Sector	Haldia Gas Power Station		20
West Bengal	State Sector	Jaidlank Diesel Power Station		0.4
West Bengal	State Sector	Jalpaiguri Diesel Power Station		1.378
West Bengal	State Sector	Kalimpong Diesel Power Station		0.57
West Bengal	State Sector	Kalindu Diesel Power Station	1	3.07
West Bengal	State Sector	Kasba Gas Power Station	2	20
West Bengal	State Sector	Kasba Gas Power Station		20

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	State Sector	Lelong Diesel Power Station		0.9
West Bengal	State Sector	Pattar Pratima Diesel Power Station		0.29
West Bengal	State Sector	Ramyong Diesel Power Station		1.88
West Bengal	State Sector	Rudranagar Diesel Power Station		0.05
West Bengal	State Sector	Rudranagar Diesel Power Station		0.58
West Bengal	State Sector	Siliguri Gas Power Station	1	20
Arunachal Pradesh	State Sector	TOTAL DIESEL		15.88
Assam	State Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	1	30
Assam	State Sector	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	2	30
Assam	State Sector	Lakwa Gas Power Station	1	15
Assam	State Sector	Lakwa Gas Power Station	2	15
Assam	State Sector	Lakwa Gas Power Station	3	15
Assam	State Sector	Lakwa Gas Power Station	4	15
Assam	State Sector	Lakwa Gas Power Station	5	20
Assam	State Sector	Lakwa Gas Power Station	6	20
Assam	State Sector	Lakwa Gas Power Station	7	20
Assam	State Sector	Lakwa Gas Power Station	8	37.2
Assam	State Sector	Namrup Gas Power Station	4	11
Assam	State Sector	Namrup Gas Power Station	1	20
Assam	State Sector	Namrup Gas Power Station	2	21
Assam	State Sector	Namrup Gas Power Station	3	21
Assam	State Sector	Namrup, Wasteheat Gas Power Station	6	22
Assam	State Sector	Namrup Thermal Power Station (MF )	5	24

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	State Sector	S.E.B. Diesel Power Station		20.69
Assam	Pvt.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	1	3
Assam	Pvt.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	2	3
Assam	Pvt.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	3	3
Assam	Pvt.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	1	3.5
Assam	Pvt.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	2	3.5
Assam	Pvt.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	3	3.5
Assam	Pvt.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	4	5
Manipur	State Sector	Bungpa Diesel Power Station		0.01
Manipur	State Sector	Chingai Diesel Power Station		0.05
Manipur	State Sector	Dhakpong Diesel Power Station		0.2
Manipur	State Sector	Hamgbo Diesel Power Station		0.02
Manipur	State Sector	Imphal Diesel Power Station		0.14
Manipur	State Sector	Imphal Diesel Power Station		0.2
Manipur	State Sector	Imphal Diesel Power Station		0.24
Manipur	State Sector	Imphal Diesel Power Station		0.25
Manipur	State Sector	Imphal Diesel Power Station		1
Manipur	State Sector	Kagomkhulam Diesel Power Station		0.05
Manipur	State Sector	Kajirg Diesel Power Station		0.25
Manipur	State Sector	Khoupulam Diesel Power Station		0.2
Manipur	State Sector	Leimahung Diesel Power Station		0.69
Manipur	State Sector	Leimahung Diesel Power Station		1.06
Manipur	State Sector	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station		6

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	State Sector	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station		6
Manipur	State Sector	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station		6
Manipur	State Sector	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station		6
Manipur	State Sector	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station		6
Manipur	State Sector	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station		6
Manipur	State Sector	Limphal Diesel Power Station		0.64
Manipur	State Sector	Morah Diesel Power Station		0.2
Manipur	State Sector	Nemgbha Diesel Power Station		0.08
Manipur	State Sector	None Diesel Power Station		0.05
Manipur	State Sector	Phengon Diesel Power Station		0.05
Manipur	State Sector	Porbung Diesel Power Station		0.2
Manipur	State Sector	Sewdal Diesel Power Station		0.05
Manipur	State Sector	Tamonglong Diesel Power Station		0.2
Manipur	State Sector	Teimic Diesel Power Station		0.1
Manipur	State Sector	Tengnonpol Diesel Power Station		0.2
Manipur	State Sector	Thanlon Diesel Power Station		0.2
Manipur	State Sector	Tousom Diesel Power Station		0.03
Meghalaya	State Sector	Beghmara Diesel Power Station		0.11
Meghalaya	State Sector	Dalu Diesel Power Station		0.05
Meghalaya	State Sector	Nangalbhara Diesel Power Station		0.69
Meghalaya	State Sector	Tuna Diesel Power Station		1.12
Meghalaya	State Sector	Uliarinagn Diesel Power Station		0.08
Mizoram	State Sector	Biate Diesel Power Station		0.1

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	State Sector	Biate Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Buarpui Diesel Power Station		0.056
Mizoram	State Sector	Buarpui Diesel Power Station		0.1
Mizoram	State Sector	Buarpui Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Bairabi Diesel Power Station		22.92
Mizoram	State Sector	Champhai Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Champhai Diesel Power Station		0.5
Mizoram	State Sector	Chawngte Diesel Power Station		0.1
Mizoram	State Sector	Chawngte Diesel Power Station		0.56
Mizoram	State Sector	Darlawn Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Hnahthiral Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Khawzawl Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Kolasib Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Kolasib Diesel Power Station		0.8
Mizoram	State Sector	Lawnggtlai Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Luangmual Diesel Power Station		0.88
Mizoram	State Sector	Lunglei Diesel Power Station		0.248
Mizoram	State Sector	Lunglei Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Lungsen Diesel Power Station		0.1
Mizoram	State Sector	Mualthuam Diesel Power Station		0.1
Mizoram	State Sector	Mualthuam Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Mualthuam Diesel Power Station		0.56
Mizoram	State Sector	Saiha Diesel Power Station		0.25

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	State Sector	Saitual Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Serchhip Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Tawipui 'N' Diesel Power Station		0.56
Mizoram	State Sector	Tlabung Diesel Power Station		0.1
Mizoram	State Sector	Tuipang Diesel Power Station		0.056
Mizoram	State Sector	Tuipang Diesel Power Station		0.1
Mizoram	State Sector	W. Phaileng Diesel Power Station		0.056
Mizoram	State Sector	W. Phaileng Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Zawlnum Diesel Power Station		0.056
Mizoram	State Sector	Zawlnum Diesel Power Station		0.1
Mizoram	State Sector	Zawlnum Diesel Power Station		0.25
Mizoram	State Sector	Zuauangtui		2.5
Tripura	Central Sector	Agartala Gas Power Station	1	21
Tripura	Central Sector	Agartala Gas Power Station	2	21
Tripura	Central Sector	Agartala Gas Power Station	3	21
Tripura	Central Sector	Agartala Gas Power Station	4	21
Assam	Central Sector	Kathalguri CCPP	7	30
Assam	Central Sector	Kathalguri CCPP	8	30
Assam	Central Sector	Kathalguri CCPP	9	30
Assam	Central Sector	Kathalguri CCPP	1	33.5
Assam	Central Sector	Kathalguri CCPP	2	33.5
Assam	Central Sector	Kathalguri CCPP	3	33.5
Assam	Central Sector	Kathalguri CCPP	4	33.5

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	Central Sector	Kathalguri CCPP	5	33.5
Assam	Central Sector	Kathalguri CCPP	6	33.5
Nagaland	State Sector	Dimapur Diesel Power Station		1.1
Nagaland	State Sector	Kohima Diesel Power Station		0.5
Nagaland	State Sector	Mokak Chung Diesel Power Station		0.2
Nagaland	State Sector	Tuensung Diesel Power Station		0.1
Nagaland	State Sector	Zumbehto Diesel Power Station		0.1
Tripura	State Sector	Agartla Diesel Power Station		3.489
Tripura	State Sector	Baramura Gas Power Station Extn.	1	21
Tripura	State Sector	Baramura Gas Power Station	2	5
Tripura	State Sector	Baramura Gas Power Station	3	5
Tripura	State Sector	Baramura Gas Power Station	4	6.5
Tripura	State Sector	Baramura Gas Power Station	5	21
Tripura	State Sector	Dhos Monger Diesel Power Station		0.4
Tripura	State Sector	Kailash Palu Diesel Power Station		0.15
Tripura	State Sector	Kailash Palu Diesel Power Station		0.25
Tripura	State Sector	Khoma Diesel Power Station	1	0.216
Tripura	State Sector	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	2	8
Tripura	State Sector	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	3	8
Tripura	State Sector	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	4	8
Tripura	State Sector	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	5	8
Tripura	State Sector	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	6	8
Tripura	State Sector	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	7	8



1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	State Sector	Rokhia Gas Power Station-II, Unit-VII	8	21
Tripura	State Sector	Rokhia Gas Power Station-II, Unit-VIII		21
Tripura	State Sector	Subroom Diesel Power Station		0.1
Tripura	State Sector	Sunewem Diesel Power Station		0.1
Tripura	State Sector	Telimme Diesel Power Station		0.141

List of Hydro Power Stations as on 31.10.2012

Region/State	Sector	Name of Project	Unit No.	Total Capacity
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Left Bank	1	108.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Left Bank	2	108.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Left Bank	3	108.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Left Bank	4	108.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Left Bank	5	108.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Right Bank	6	157.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Right Bank	7	157.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Right Bank	8	157.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Right Bank	9	157.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Right Bank	10	157.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Dehar Hydro Power Station	1	165.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Dehar Hydro Power Station	2	165.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Dehar Hydro Power Station	3	165.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Dehar Hydro Power Station	4	165.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Dehar Hydro Power Station	5	165.00

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Dehar Hydro Power Station	6	165.00
Punjab	State Sector	Ganguwal Hydro Power Station	3	24.20
Punjab	State Sector	Ganguwal Hydro Power Station	2	24.20
Punjab	State Sector	Ganguwal Hydro Power Station	1	29.25
Punjab	State Sector	Kotla Hydro Power Station	2	24.20
Punjab	State Sector	Kotla Hydro Power Station	1	29.25
Punjab	State Sector	Kotla Hydro Power Station	3	24.20
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Pong Hydro Power Station	1	66.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Pong Hydro Power Station	2	66.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Pong Hydro Power Station	3	66.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Pong Hydro Power Station	4	66.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Pong Hydro Power Station	5	66.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Pong Hydro Power Station	6	66.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bassi Hydro Power Station	1	15.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bassi Hydro Power Station	2	15.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bassi Hydro Power Station	3	15.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Bassi Hydro Power Station	4	15.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Giri Bata Hydro Power Station	1	30.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Giri Bata Hydro Power Station	2	30.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Largi Hydro Power Station	1	42.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Largi Hydro Power Station	2	42.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Largi Hydro Power Station	3	42.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Sanjay Hydro Power Station	1	40.00

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Sanjay Hydro Power Station	2	40.00
Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	Sanjay Hydro Power Station	3	40.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Budhil HEP	1	35.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Budhil HEP	2	35.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Karcham Wangto HEP	1	250.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Karcham Wangto HEP	2	250.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Karcham Wangto HEP	2	250.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Karcham Wangto HEP	2	250.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Allian Duhangan HEP	1	96.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Allian Duhangan HEP	2	96.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	BASPA Hydro Power Station	1	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	BASPA Hydro Power Station	2	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	BASPA Hydro Power Station	3	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Malana Hydro Power Station	1	43.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Malana Hydro Power Station	2	43.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Malana Hydro Power Station-II	1	50.00
Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Malana Hydro Power Station-II	2	50.00
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Lower Jhelum Hydro Power Station	1	35.00
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Lower Jhelum Hydro Power Station	2	35.00
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Lower Jhelum Hydro Power Station	3	35.00
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Upper Sindh-II Hydro Power Station	1	35.00
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Upper Sindh-II Hydro Power Station	2	35.00
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Upper Sindh-II Hydro Power Station	3	35.00

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Baglihar Hydro Power Station	1	150.00
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Baglihar Hydro Power Station	2	150.00
Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	Baglihar Hydro Power Station	3	150.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Baira Siul Hydro Power Station	1	66.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Baira Siul Hydro Power Station	2	66.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Baira Siul Hydro Power Station	3	66.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Chamera Hydro Power Station-I	1	180.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Chamera Hydro Power Station-I	2	180.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Chamera Hydro Power Station-I	3	180.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Chamera Hydro Power Station-II	1	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Chamera Hydro Power Station-II	2	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Chamera Hydro Power Station-II	3	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Chamera Hydro Power Station-III	1	77.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Chamera Hydro Power Station-III	2	77.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Chamera Hydro Power Station-III	3	77.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Dhaulti Ganga Hydro Power Station	1	70.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Dhaulti Ganga Hydro Power Station	2	70.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Dhaulti Ganga Hydro Power Station	3	70.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Dhaulti Ganga Hydro Power Station	4	70.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Dulhasti Hydro Power Station	1	130.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Dulhasti Hydro Power Station	2	130.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Dulhasti Hydro Power Station	3	130.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Salal Hydro Power Station-I	1	115.00

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Salal Hydro Power Station-I	2	115.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Salal Hydro Power Station-I	3	115.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Salal Hydro Power Station-II	4	115.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Salal Hydro Power Station-II	5	115.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Salal Hydro Power Station-II	6	115.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Tanakpur Hydro Power Station	1	31.40
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Tanakpur Hydro Power Station	2	31.40
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Tanakpur Hydro Power Station	3	31.40
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Tehri Hydro Power Station	1	250.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Tehri Hydro Power Station	2	250.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Tehri Hydro Power Station	3	250.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Tehri Hydro Power Station	4	250.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Koteshwar Hydro Power Station	1	100.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Koteshwar Hydro Power Station	2	100.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Koteshwar Hydro Power Station	3	100.00
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	Koteshwar Hydro Power Station	4	100.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Uri Hydro Power Station	1	120.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Uri Hydro Power Station	2	120.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Uri Hydro Power Station	3	120.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Uri Hydro Power Station	4	120.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Sewa-II HEP	1	40.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Sewa-II HEP	2	40.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	Sewa-II HEP	3	40.00

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station	1	250.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station	2	250.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station	3	250.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station	4	250.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station	5	250.00
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station	6	250.00
Punjab	State Sector	Anandpur Sahib Hydro Power Station	1	33.50
Punjab	State Sector	Anandpur Sahib Hydro Power Station	2	33.50
Punjab	State Sector	Anandpur Sahib Hydro Power Station	3	33.50
Punjab	State Sector	Anandpur Sahib Hydro Power Station	4	33.50
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-I	1	15.00
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-I	2	15.00
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-I	3	15.00
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-II	1	15.00
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-II	2	15.00
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-II	3	15.00
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-III	1	19.50
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-III	2	19.50
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-III	3	19.50
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-IV	1	19.50
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-IV	2	19.50
Punjab	State Sector	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-IV	3	19.50
Punjab	State Sector	Ranjit Sagar Hydro Power Station	1	150.00

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	State Sector	Ranjit Sagar Hydro Power Station	2	150.00
Punjab	State Sector	Ranjit Sagar Hydro Power Station	3	150.00
Punjab	State Sector	Ranjit Sagar Hydro Power Station	4	150.00
Punjab	State Sector	Shanan Hydro Power Station	1	15.00
Punjab	State Sector	Shanan Hydro Power Station	2	15.00
Punjab	State Sector	Shanan Hydro Power Station	3	15.00
Punjab	State Sector	Shanan Hydro Power Station	4	15.00
Punjab	State Sector	Shanan Hydro Power Station	5	50.00
Rajasthan	State Sector	Jawahar Sagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	1	33.00
Rajasthan	State Sector	Jawahar Sagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	2	33.00
Rajasthan	State Sector	Jawahar Sagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	3	33.00
Rajasthan	State Sector	R.P. Sagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	1	43.00
Rajasthan	State Sector	R.P. Sagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	2	43.00
Rajasthan	State Sector	R.P. Sagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	3	43.00
Rajasthan	State Sector	R.P. Sagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	4	43.00
Rajasthan	State Sector	Mahi Bajaj Hydro Power Station-I	1	25.00
Rajasthan	State Sector	Mahi Bajaj Hydro Power Station-I	2	25.00
Rajasthan	State Sector	Mahi Bajaj Hydro Power Station-II	1	45.00
Rajasthan	State Sector	Mahi Bajaj Hydro Power Station-II	2	45.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Khara Hydro Power Station(Yamuna)	1	24.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Khara Hydro Power Station(Yamuna)	2	24.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Khara Hydro Power Station(Yamuna)	3	24.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Matatila Hydro Power Station	1	10.20

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Matatila Hydro Power Station	2	10.20
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Matatila Hydro Power Station	3	10.20
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Hydro Power Station	1	33.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Hydro Power Station	2	33.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Obra Hydro Power Station	3	33.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Rihand Hydro Power Station	1	50.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Rihand Hydro Power Station	2	50.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Rihand Hydro Power Station	3	50.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Rihand Hydro Power Station	4	50.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Rihand Hydro Power Station	5	50.00
Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	Rihand Hydro Power Station	6	50.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Chibro Hydro Power Station	1	60.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Chibro Hydro Power Station	2	60.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Chibro Hydro Power Station	3	60.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Chibro Hydro Power Station	4	60.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Dhakrani Hydro Power Station	1	11.25
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Dhakrani Hydro Power Station	2	11.25
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Dhakrani Hydro Power Station	3	11.25
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Dhalipur Hydro Power Station	1	17.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Dhalipur Hydro Power Station	2	17.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Dhalipur Hydro Power Station	3	17.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Khatima Hydro Power Station	1	13.80
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Khatima Hydro Power Station	2	13.80



1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Khatima Hydro Power Station	3	13.80
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Khodri Hydro Power Station	1	30.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Khodri Hydro Power Station	2	30.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Khodri Hydro Power Station	3	30.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Khodri Hydro Power Station	4	30.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Kulhal Hydro Power Station	1	10.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Kulhal Hydro Power Station	2	10.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Kulhal Hydro Power Station	3	10.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Maneri Bhali Hydro Power Station-I	1	30.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Maneri Bhali Hydro Power Station-I	2	30.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Maneri Bhali Hydro Power Station-I	3	30.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Maneri Bhali Hydro Power Station-II	1	76.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Maneri Bhali Hydro Power Station-II	2	76.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Maneri Bhali Hydro Power Station-II	3	76.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Maneri Bhali Hydro Power Station-II	4	76.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Ramganga Hydro Power Station	1	66.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Ramganga Hydro Power Station	2	66.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Ramganga Hydro Power Station	3	66.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Chilla Hydro Power Station	1	36.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Chilla Hydro Power Station	2	36.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Chilla Hydro Power Station	3	36.00
Uttarakhand	State Sector	Chilla Hydro Power Station	4	36.00
Uttarakhand	Pvt. Sector	Vishnu Prayag Hydro Power Station	1	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	Pvt. Sector	Vishnu Prayag Hydro Power Station	2	100.00
Uttarakhand	Pvt. Sector	Vishnu Prayag Hydro Power Station	3	100.00
Uttarakhand	Pvt. Sector	Vishnu Prayag Hydro Power Station	4	100.00
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	Hasdeo Bango Hydro Power Station	1	40.00
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	Hasdeo Bango Hydro Power Station	2	40.00
Chhattisgarh	State Sector	Hasdeo Bango Hydro Power Station	3	40.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (CHPH) JV MP, Mah., Guj.	1	50.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (CHPH) JV MP, Mah., Guj.	2	50.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (CHPH) JV MP, Mah., Guj.	3	50.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (CHPH) JV MP, Mah., Guj.	4	50.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (CHPH) JV MP, Mah., Guj.	5	50.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (RBPH) JV MP, Mah., Guj.	1	200.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (RBPH) JV MP, Mah., Guj.	2	200.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (RBPH) JV MP, Mah., Guj.	3	200.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (RBPH) JV MP, Mah., Guj.	4	200.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (RBPH) JV MP, Mah., Guj.	5	200.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (RBPH) JV MP, Mah., Guj.	6	200.00

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	State Sector	Kadana(PSS) Hydro Power Station	1	60.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Kadana(PSS) Hydro Power Station	2	60.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Kadana(PSS) Hydro Power Station	3	60.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Kadana(PSS) Hydro Power Station	4	60.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Ukai Hydro Power Station	1	75.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Ukai Hydro Power Station	2	75.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Ukai Hydro Power Station	3	75.00
Gujarat	State Sector	Ukai Hydro Power Station	4	75.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Pench Hydro Power Station (JV of Mah. & MP)	1	80.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Pench Hydro Power Station (JV of Mah. & MP)	2	80.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Gandhisagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	1	23.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Gandhisagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	2	23.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Gandhisagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	3	23.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Gandhisagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	4	23.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Gandhisagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & MP)	5	23.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Bansager Tons Hydro Power Station-I	1	105.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Bansager Tons Hydro Power Station-I	2	105.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Bansager Tons Hydro Power Station-I	3	105.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Bansager Tons Hydro Power Station-II	1	15.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Bansager Tons Hydro Power Station-II	2	15.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Bansager Tons Hydro Power Station-III	1	20.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Bansager Tons Hydro Power Station-III	2	20.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Bansager Tons Hydro Power Station-III	3	20.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Bargi Hydro Power Station	1	45.00

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Bargi Hydro Power Station	2	45.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Madikhera Hydro Power Station	1	20.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Madikhera Hydro Power Station	2	20.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Madikhera Hydro Power Station	3	20.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Rajghat Hydro Power Station	1	15.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Rajghat Hydro Power Station	2	15.00
Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	Rajghat Hydro Power Station	3	15.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Bhandardara Hydro Power Station	1	34.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Bira Tail Race Hydro Power Station	1	40.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Bira Tail Race Hydro Power Station	2	40.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Dam Hydro Power Station	1	18.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Dam Hydro Power Station	2	18.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-I	1	70.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-I	2	70.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-I	3	70.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-I	4	70.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-II	1	80.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-II	2	80.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-II	3	80.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-II	4	80.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-III	1	80.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-III	2	80.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-III	3	80.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-III	4	80.00

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-IV	1	250.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-IV	2	250.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-IV	3	250.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Koyana Hydro Power Station-IV	4	250.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Tillari Hydro Power Station	1	60.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Vaitarna Hydro Power Station	1	60.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Ghatghar Hydro Power Station	1	125.00
Maharashtra	State Sector	Ghatghar Hydro Power Station	2	125.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhira Hydro Power Station PSS	1	150.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhira Hydro Power Station	1	25.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhira Hydro Power Station	2	25.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhira Hydro Power Station	3	25.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhira Hydro Power Station	4	25.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhira Hydro Power Station	5	25.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhira Hydro Power Station	6	25.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhivpuri Hydro Power Station	1	24.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhivpuri Hydro Power Station	2	24.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhivpuri Hydro Power Station	3	24.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhivpuri Hydro Power Station	1	1.50
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Bhivpuri Hydro Power Station	2	1.50
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Khopoli Hydro Power Station	1	12.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Khopoli Hydro Power Station	2	12.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Khopoli Hydro Power Station	3	12.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Khopoli Hydro Power Station	4	12.00
Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Khopoli Hydro Power Station	5	12.00

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	Pvt.Sector	Khopoli Hydro Power Station	6	12.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Omkreshwar Hydro Power Station	1	65.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Omkreshwar Hydro Power Station	2	65.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Omkreshwar Hydro Power Station	3	65.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Omkreshwar Hydro Power Station	4	65.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Omkreshwar Hydro Power Station	5	65.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Omkreshwar Hydro Power Station	6	65.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Omkreshwar Hydro Power Station	7	65.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Omkreshwar Hydro Power Station	8	65.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Indira Sagar Hydro Power Station	1	125.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Indira Sagar Hydro Power Station	2	125.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Indira Sagar Hydro Power Station	3	125.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Indira Sagar Hydro Power Station	4	125.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Indira Sagar Hydro Power Station	5	125.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Indira Sagar Hydro Power Station	6	125.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Indira Sagar Hydro Power Station	7	125.00
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	Indira Sagar Hydro Power Station	8	125.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	T.B. Dam Hydro Power Station (JV of Kar. & AP)	1	9.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	T.B. Dam Hydro Power Station (JV of Kar. & AP)	2	9.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	T.B. Dam Hydro Power Station (JV of Kar. & AP)	3	9.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	T.B. Dam Hydro Power Station (JV of Kar. & AP)	4	9.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Hampi Hydro Power Station (JV of Kar. & AP)	1	9.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Hampi Hydro Power Station (JV of Kar. & AP)	2	9.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Hampi Hydro Power Station (JV of Kar. & AP)	3	9.00

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Hampi Hydro Power Station (JV of Kar. & AP)	4	9.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Machkund Hydro Power Station (JV of Odisha & AP)	1	21.25
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Machkund Hydro Power Station (JV of Odisha & AP)	2	21.25
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Machkund Hydro Power Station (JV of Odisha & AP)	3	21.25
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Machkund Hydro Power Station (JV of Odisha & AP)	4	17.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Machkund Hydro Power Station (JV of Odisha & AP)	5	17.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Machkund Hydro Power Station (JV of Odisha & AP)	6	17.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Lower Sileru Hydro Power Station	1	115.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Lower Sileru Hydro Power Station	2	115.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Lower Sileru Hydro Power Station	3	115.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Lower Sileru Hydro Power Station	4	115.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station	1	110.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station	2	100.80
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station	3	100.80
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station	4	100.80
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station	5	100.80
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station	6	100.80
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station	7	100.80

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station	8	100.80
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station LBC	1	30.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station LBC	2	30.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station RBC	1	30.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station RBC	2	30.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Nagarjuna Sagar (RBC Extn.)Hydro Power Station	3	30.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Pochampad Hydro Power Station	1	9.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Pochampad Hydro Power Station	2	9.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Pochampad Hydro Power Station	3	9.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Priyadarshni Jurla Hydro Power Station	1	39.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Priyadarshni Jurla Hydro Power Station	2	39.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Priyadarshni Jurla Hydro Power Station	3	39.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Priyadarshni Jurla Hydro Power Station	4	39.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Priyadarshni Jurla Hydro Power Station	5	39.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Priyadarshni Jurla Hydro Power Station	5	39.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaïlam Hydro Power Station	1	110.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaïlam Hydro Power Station	2	110.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaïlam Hydro Power Station	3	110.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaïlam Hydro Power Station	4	110.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaïlam Hydro Power Station	5	110.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaïlam Hydro Power Station	6	110.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaïlam Hydro Power Station	7	110.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaïlam Hydro Power Station left Bank	1	150.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaïlam Hydro Power Station left Bank	2	150.00



1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaillam Hydro Power Station left Bank	3	150.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaillam Hydro Power Station left Bank	4	150.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaillam Hydro Power Station left Bank	5	150.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	Srisaillam Hydro Power Station left Bank	6	150.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	UpperSileru (Stage-I) Hydro Power Station	1	60.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	UpperSileru (Stage-I) Hydro Power Station	2	60.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	UpperSileru (Stage-II) Hydro Power Station	1	60.00
Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	UpperSileru (Stage-II) Hydro Power Station	2	60.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Jog Hydro Power Station	1	13.20
Karnataka	State Sector	Jog Hydro Power Station	2	13.20
Karnataka	State Sector	Jog Hydro Power Station	3	13.20
Karnataka	State Sector	Jog Hydro Power Station	4	13.20
Karnataka	State Sector	Jog Hydro Power Station	5	21.60
Karnataka	State Sector	Jog Hydro Power Station	6	21.60
Karnataka	State Sector	Jog Hydro Power Station	7	21.60
Karnataka	State Sector	Jog Hydro Power Station	8	21.60
Karnataka	State Sector	Munirabad Hydro Power Station	1	9.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Munirabad Hydro Power Station	2	9.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Munirabad Hydro Power Station	3	10.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sivasamudram Hydro Power Station	1	3.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sivasamudram Hydro Power Station	2	3.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sivasamudram Hydro Power Station	3	3.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sivasamudram Hydro Power Station	4	3.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sivasamudram Hydro Power Station	5	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	State Sector	Sivasamudram Hydro Power Station	6	3.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sivasamudram Hydro Power Station	7	6.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sivasamudram Hydro Power Station	8	6.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sivasamudram Hydro Power Station	9	6.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sivasamudram Hydro Power Station	10	6.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Almatti Dam Hydro Power Station	1	15.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Almatti Dam Hydro Power Station	2	55.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Almatti Dam Hydro Power Station	3	55.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Almatti Dam Hydro Power Station	4	55.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Almatti Dam Hydro Power Station	5	55.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Almatti Dam Hydro Power Station	6	55.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Ghatprabha Hydro Power Station	1	16.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Ghatprabha Hydro Power Station	2	16.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kadra Hydro Power Station	1	50.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kadra Hydro Power Station	2	50.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kadra Hydro Power Station	3	50.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kalinadi Nagjhari Hydro Power Station	1	135.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kalinadi Nagjhari Hydro Power Station	2	135.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kalinadi Nagjhari Hydro Power Station	3	135.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kalinadi Nagjhari Hydro Power Station	4	150.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kalinadi Nagjhari Hydro Power Station	5	150.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kalinadi Nagjhari Hydro Power Station	6	150.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kodasalli Hydro Power Station	1	40.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kodasalli Hydro Power Station	2	40.00

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	State Sector	Kodasalli Hydro Power Station	3	40.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Linganamakki Hydro Power Station	1	27.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Linganamakki Hydro Power Station	2	27.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Hydro Power Station	1	103.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Hydro Power Station	2	103.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Hydro Power Station	3	103.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Hydro Power Station	4	103.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Hydro Power Station	5	103.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Hydro Power Station	6	103.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Hydro Power Station	7	103.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Hydro Power Station	8	103.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Hydro Power Station	9	103.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Hydro Power Station	10	103.50
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Tail Race Hydro Power Station	1	60.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Tail Race Hydro Power Station	2	60.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Tail Race Hydro Power Station	3	60.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Sharavathy Tail Race Hydro Power Station	4	60.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Badra Hydro Power Station	1	2.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Badra Hydro Power Station	2	12.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Badra Hydro Power Station	3	12.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Badra Hydro Power Station	4	7.20
Karnataka	State Sector	Badra Hydro Power Station	5	6.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kalinadi Supa DPH Hydro Power Station	1	50.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Kalinadi Supa DPH Hydro Power Station	2	50.00

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	State Sector	Varahi Hydro Power Station	1	115.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Varahi Hydro Power Station	2	115.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Varahi (EXTN.) Hydro Power Station	3	115.00
Karnataka	State Sector	Varahi (EXTN.) Hydro Power Station	4	115.00
Kerala	State Sector	Idamalayar Hydro Power Station	1	37.50
Kerala	State Sector	Idamalayar Hydro Power Station	2	37.50
Kerala	State Sector	Iddukki Hydro Power Station	1	130.00
Kerala	State Sector	Iddukki Hydro Power Station	2	130.00
Kerala	State Sector	Iddukki Hydro Power Station	3	130.00
Kerala	State Sector	Iddukki Hydro Power Station	4	130.00
Kerala	State Sector	Iddukki Hydro Power Station	5	130.00
Kerala	State Sector	Iddukki Hydro Power Station	6	130.00
Kerala	State Sector	Kakkad Hydro Power Station	1	25.00
Kerala	State Sector	Kakkad Hydro Power Station	2	25.00
Kerala	State Sector	Kuttiady Hydro Power Station	1	25.00
Kerala	State Sector	Kuttiady Hydro Power Station	2	25.00
Kerala	State Sector	Kuttiady Hydro Power Station	3	25.00
Kerala	State Sector	Kuttiady Hydro Power Station	4	50.00
Kerala	State Sector	Kuttiady Additional Extn., H.E.P	1	50.00
Kerala	State Sector	Kuttiady Additional Extn., H.E.P	2	50.00
Kerala	State Sector	Lower Periyar Hydro Power Station	1	60.00
Kerala	State Sector	Lower Periyar Hydro Power Station	2	60.00
Kerala	State Sector	Lower Periyar Hydro Power Station	3	60.00
Kerala	State Sector	Nariamanglam Hydro Power Station	1	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	State Sector	Nariamanglam Hydro Power Station	2	15.00
Kerala	State Sector	Nariamanglam Hydro Power Station	3	15.00
Kerala	State Sector	Nariamanglam Hydro Power Station	4	25.00
Kerala	State Sector	Pallivasal Hydro Power Station	1	5.00
Kerala	State Sector	Pallivasal Hydro Power Station	2	5.00
Kerala	State Sector	Pallivasal Hydro Power Station	3	5.00
Kerala	State Sector	Pallivasal Hydro Power Station	4	7.50
Kerala	State Sector	Pallivasal Hydro Power Station	5	7.50
Kerala	State Sector	Pallivasal Hydro Power Station	6	7.50
Kerala	State Sector	Panniar Hydro Power Station	1	15.00
Kerala	State Sector	Panniar Hydro Power Station	2	15.00
Kerala	State Sector	Poringalkuttu Hydro Power Station	1	8.00
Kerala	State Sector	Poringalkuttu Hydro Power Station	2	8.00
Kerala	State Sector	Poringalkuttu Hydro Power Station	3	8.00
Kerala	State Sector	Poringalkuttu Hydro Power Station	4	8.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sabaragiri Hydro Power Station	1	50.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sabaragiri Hydro Power Station	2	50.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sabaragiri Hydro Power Station	3	50.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sabaragiri Hydro Power Station	4	50.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sabaragiri Hydro Power Station	5	50.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sabaragiri Hydro Power Station	6	50.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sengulam Hydro Power Station	1	12.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sengulam Hydro Power Station	2	12.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sengulam Hydro Power Station	3	12.00

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	State Sector	Sengulam Hydro Power Station	4	12.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sholayar Hydro Power Station	1	18.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sholayar Hydro Power Station	2	18.00
Kerala	State Sector	Sholayar Hydro Power Station	3	18.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Aliyar Hydro Power Station	1	60.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Bhawani Katlai Berrage-I Hydro Power Station	1	15.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Bhawani Katlai Berrage-I Hydro Power Station	2	15.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kadamparai Hydro Power Station	1	100.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kadamparai Hydro Power Station	2	100.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kadamparai Hydro Power Station	3	100.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kadamparai Hydro Power Station	4	100.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kodayar Hydro Power Station-I	1	60.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kodayar Hydro Power Station-II	2	40.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-I	1	20.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-I	2	20.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-I	3	20.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-II	1	35.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-II	2	35.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-II	3	35.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-II	4	35.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-II	5	35.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-III	1	60.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-III	2	60.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-III	3	60.00

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-IV	1	50.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-IV	2	50.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-V	3	20.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Kundah Hydro Power Station-V	4	20.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-I	1	15.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-I	2	15.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-II	1	15.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-II	2	15.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-III	1	15.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-III	2	15.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-IV	1	15.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-IV	2	15.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Dam Hydro Power Station	1	12.50
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Dam Hydro Power Station	2	12.50
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Dam Hydro Power Station	3	12.50
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Dam Hydro Power Station	4	12.50
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Tunnel Hydro Power Station	1	50.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Tunnel Hydro Power Station	2	50.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Tunnel Hydro Power Station	3	50.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Mettur Tunnel Hydro Power Station	4	50.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Moyar Hydro Power Station	1	12.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Moyar Hydro Power Station	2	12.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Moyar Hydro Power Station	3	12.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Papanasam Hydro Power Station	1	8.00

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Papanasam Hydro Power Station	2	8.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Papanasam Hydro Power Station	3	8.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Papanasam Hydro Power Station	4	8.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Parsons Valley Hydro Power Station	1	30.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Periyar Hydro Power Station	1	35.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Periyar Hydro Power Station	2	35.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Periyar Hydro Power Station	3	35.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Periyar Hydro Power Station	4	35.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Pykara Hydro Power Station	1	7.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Pykara Hydro Power Station	2	7.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Pykara Hydro Power Station	3	7.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Pykara Hydro Power Station	4	13.60
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Pykara Hydro Power Station	5	13.60
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Pykara Hydro Power Station	7	11.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Pykara Ultimate HPS	1	50.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Pykara Ultimate HPS	2	50.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Pykara Ultimate HPS	3	50.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Sarkarpathy Hydro Power Station	1	30.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Sholayar Hydro Power Station-I	1	35.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Sholayar Hydro Power Station-I	2	35.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Sholayar Hydro Power Station-II	3	25.00
Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Suruliyar Hydro Power Station	1	35.00
Bihar	Central Sector	Maithon Hydro Power Station	1	20.00
Bihar	Central Sector	Maithon Hydro Power Station	2	20.00



1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	Central Sector	Maithon Hydro Power Station	3	23.20
Bihar	Central Sector	Panchet Hill Hydro Power Station	1	40.00
Bihar	Central Sector	Panchet Hill Hydro Power Station	2	40.00
Sikkim	Central Sector	Rangit Hydro Power Station	1	20.00
Sikkim	Central Sector	Rangit Hydro Power Station	2	20.00
Sikkim	Central Sector	Rangit Hydro Power Station	3	20.00
Sikkim	Central Sector	Teesta Hydro Power Station	1	170.00
Sikkim	Central Sector	Teesta Hydro Power Station	2	170.00
Sikkim	Central Sector	Teesta Hydro Power Station	3	170.00
Jharkhand	State Sector	Subernrekha Hydro Power Station	1	65.00
Jharkhand	State Sector	Subernrekha Hydro Power Station	2	65.00
Odisha	State Sector	Balimela Hydro Power Station	1	60.00
Odisha	State Sector	Balimela Hydro Power Station	2	60.00
Odisha	State Sector	Balimela(Extn.) Hydro Power Station	3	60.00
Odisha	State Sector	Balimela(Extn.) Hydro Power Station	4	60.00
Odisha	State Sector	Balimela Hydro Power Station	5	60.00
Odisha	State Sector	Balimela Hydro Power Station	6	60.00
Odisha	State Sector	Balimela Hydro Power Station	1	75.00
Odisha	State Sector	Balimela Hydro Power Station	2	75.00
Odisha	State Sector	Hirakud Hydro Power Station	1	32.00
Odisha	State Sector	Hirakud Hydro Power Station	2	32.00
Odisha	State Sector	Hirakud Hydro Power Station	3	37.50
Odisha	State Sector	Hirakud Hydro Power Station	4	37.50
Odisha	State Sector	Hirakud Burla Hydro Power Station	2	49.50

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	State Sector	Hirakud Burla Hydro Power Station	1	49.50
Odisha	State Sector	Hirakud Burla Hydro Power Station	5	37.50
Odisha	State Sector	Hirakud Chiplima Hydro Power Station	1	24.00
Odisha	State Sector	Hirakud Chiplima Hydro Power Station	4	24.00
Odisha	State Sector	Hirakud Chiplima Hydro Power Station	3	24.00
Odisha	State Sector	Rengali Hydro Power Station	1	50.00
Odisha	State Sector	Rengali Hydro Power Station	2	50.00
Odisha	State Sector	Rengali Hydro Power Station	3	50.00
Odisha	State Sector	Rengali Hydro Power Station	4	50.00
Odisha	State Sector	Rengali Hydro Power Station	5	50.00
Odisha	State Sector	Upper Inderavati Hydro Power Station	1	150.00
Odisha	State Sector	Upper Inderavati Hydro Power Station	2	150.00
Odisha	State Sector	Upper Inderavati Hydro Power Station	3	150.00
Odisha	State Sector	Upper Inderavati Hydro Power Station	4	150.00
Odisha	State Sector	Upper Kolab Hydro Power Station	1	80.00
Odisha	State Sector	Upper Kolab Hydro Power Station	2	80.00
Odisha	State Sector	Upper Kolab Hydro Power Station	3	80.00
Odisha	State Sector	Upper Kolab Hydro Power Station	4	80.00
West Bengal	State Sector	Jaldhaka Hydro Power Station-I	1	9.00
West Bengal	State Sector	Jaldhaka Hydro Power Station-I	2	9.00
West Bengal	State Sector	Jaldhaka Hydro Power Station-I	3	9.00
West Bengal	State Sector	Jaldhaka Hydro Power Station-II	1	12.50
West Bengal	State Sector	Jaldhaka Hydro Power Station-II	2	12.50

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	State Sector	Jaldhaka Hydro Power Station-II	3	12.50
West Bengal	State Sector	Jaldhaka Hydro Power Station-II	4	12.50
West Bengal	State Sector	Purlia (PS) Hydro Power Station	1	225.00
West Bengal	State Sector	Purlia (PS) Hydro Power Station	2	225.00
West Bengal	State Sector	Purlia (PS) Hydro Power Station	3	225.00
West Bengal	State Sector	Purlia (PS) Hydro Power Station	4	225.00
Assam	State Sector	Karbi Laugpi Hydro Power Station	1	50.00
Assam	State Sector	Karbi Laugpi Hydro Power Station	2	50.00
Meghalaya	State Sector	Kyrdemkulai Hydro Power Station	1	30.00
Meghalaya	State Sector	Kyrdemkulai Hydro Power Station	2	30.00
Meghalaya	State Sector	Umiam Hydro Power Station ST-I	1	9.00
Meghalaya	State Sector	Umiam Hydro Power Station ST-I	2	9.00
Meghalaya	State Sector	Umiam Hydro Power Station ST-I	3	9.00
Meghalaya	State Sector	Umiam Hydro Power Station ST-I	4	9.00
Meghalaya	State Sector	Myntdu Hydro Power Station	1	42.00
Meghalaya	State Sector	Myntdu Hydro Power Station	2	42.00
Meghalaya	State Sector	Umiam Hydro Power Station ST-IV	1	30.00
Meghalaya	State Sector	Umiam Hydro Power Station ST-IV	2	30.00
Nagaland	Central Sector	Doyang Hydro Power Station	1	25.00
Nagaland	Central Sector	Doyang Hydro Power Station	2	25.00
Nagaland	Central Sector	Doyang Hydro Power Station	3	25.00
Meghalaya	Central Sector	Khandong Hydro Power Station	1	25.00

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	Central Sector	Khandong Hydro Power Station	2	25.00
Meghalaya	Central Sector	Khandong Hydro Power Station	3	25.00
Assam	Central Sector	Kopili Hydro Power Station Extn.	1	50.00
Assam	Central Sector	Kopili Hydro Power Station Extn.	2	50.00
Assam	Central Sector	Kopili Hydro Power Station Extn.	3	50.00
Assam	Central Sector	Kopili Hydro Power Station Extn.	4	50.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Ranganadi Hydro Power Station	1	135.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Ranganadi Hydro Power Station	2	135.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Central Sector	Ranganadi Hydro Power Station	3	135.00
Manipur	Central Sector	Loktak Hydro Power Station	1	35.00
Manipur	Central Sector	Loktak Hydro Power Station	2	35.00
Manipur	Central Sector	Loktak Hydro Power Station	3	35.00

*List of Nuclear Power Station as on 31.03.2011*

State	Plant name	No of Units	Total Capacity (MW )
1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	Rajasthan APS	1	100
Rajasthan	Rajasthan APS	1	200
Rajasthan	Rajasthan APS	1	220
Rajasthan	Rajasthan APS	1	220
Rajasthan	Rajasthan APS	1	220
Rajasthan	Rajasthan APS	1	220
Uttar Pradesh	Narora APS	1	220
Uttar Pradesh	Narora APS	1	220

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	Kakarapara APS	1	220
Gujarat	Kakarapara APS	1	220
Maharashtra	Tarapur APS	1	160
Maharashtra	Tarapur APS	1	160
Maharashtra	Tarapur APS	1	540
Maharashtra	Tarapur APS	1	540
Karnataka	Kaiga APS	1	220
Karnataka	Kaiga APS	1	220
Karnataka	Kaiga APS	1	220
Karnataka	Kaiga APS	1	220
Tamil Nadu	Madras APS	1	220
Tamil Nadu	Madras APS	1	220

**Statement II***Fund Allocated/Expenditure to the States during  
Eleventh Five Year Plan—Power Sector*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	STATE/UTs	Eleventh Plan (Proj.Outlay)	Eleventh Plan (Likely Expenditure)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22582.35	1289.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1280.19	1185.76
3.	Assam	2601.67	1597.65
4.	Bihar	4717.84	5020.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	13991.4	855.65
6.	Goa	830.08	913.10
7.	Gujarat	3767.21	6057.72
8.	Haryana	3901.64	4840.17

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1122.14	1352.27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8196.95	3100.31
11.	Jharkhand	5634.62	2068.29
12.	Karnataka	12876.51	16280.82
13.	Kerala	5547.94	3725.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9416.25	8437.96
15.	Maharashtra	19130.7	9856.84
16.	Manipur	1498.71	654.68
17.	Meghalaya	1084.88	2169.86
18.	Mizoram	691.41	382.37
19.	Nagaland	646.94	365.63
20.	Odisha	3431.93	2290.37
21.	Punjab	8075.08	9647.62
22.	Rajasthan	26441.82	38887.56

1	2	3	4
23. Sikkim		511.54	320.02
24. Tamil Nadu		10743.3	12403.29
25. Tripura		636.44	277.01
26. Uttar Pradesh		26371.03	24748.34
27. Uttarakhand		4966.05	1852.71
28. West Bengal		17630.11	6843.33
Sub-Total (States)		218326.73	167424.78
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		183.96	205.63
2. Chandigarh		305.19	113.89
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		235.14	155.05
4. Daman and Diu		138.07	107.71
5. Delhi		5488.68	3995.19
6. Lakshadweep		165.3	81.56
7. Puduchery		541.58	265.41
Sub-Total (UTs)		7057.92	4924.44
Total (States and UTs)		225384.65	172349.22

### Revision/Rationalisation of Current Subsidy System

1022. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise/rationalise the current subsidy system for fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to implement the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee report, especially on increasing the price of urea;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the low price of urea compared to P&K fertilizers is resulting in market distortions; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to prevent these imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme is under consideration of Government.

In respect of P & K fertilizers, the Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.e.f. 1st April, 2010. Under the Policy, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis is provided on each grade of subsidized P&K fertilizers, depending upon its nutrient content. MRP of P&K fertilizers is fixed by the fertilizer companies. Since NBS Policy has been under implementation for last two and half years only and it is yet to stabilize and also a formal study is yet to be conducted on its impact, there is no proposal to revise the current subsidy policy on P&K fertilizers.

(c) and (d) The Kelkar Committee Report is under consideration of the Government and the Government has not yet taken a view on the report or on any of the recommendations.

(e) and (f) There is a tendency among the farmers to use more urea which is low priced compared to usage of P & K fertilizers. The actual consumption of various fertilizers in the current ongoing Rabi crop would be known only by the end of March, 2013 when the Rabi Season comes to an end.

[English]

### Skill Development Programme

1023. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Skill Development Programme launched in the country including Jharkhand;

(b) the number of beneficiaries covered/likely to be covered under the Programme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the growth rate of employment generation in MSMEs is not in commensurate with the growth rate of investment made in the sector;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is conducting Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes of different duration in all States and Union Territories, including Jharkhand. These programmes are conducted by the three national level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs), viz. National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD); National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE); National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC); Ten Tool Rooms; Eight Technology Development Centres; 30 MSME-Development Institutes (MSME-DIs); 28 Branch MSME-DIs; 41 Multi Disciplinary Training Centres of KVIC and Training Institutes of Coir Board.

(b) During the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, there were 312965, 403563 and 429438 persons trained respectively under these programmes at all India level. The data on Entrepreneurship and Skill Development is maintained Institute-wise.

(c) and (d) As per the 3rd All India Census of SSI units (Report published in 2004) and 4th All India Census of MSMEs Units (Reports published in 2011 and 2012 respectively for registered and unregistered sector), the fixed investment during the inter-censal period grew at an annual compound growth rate of 34.92% as compared to 15.02% for employment.

The higher growth rate of investment *vis-a-vis* employment is due to adoption of capital intensive technology by enterprises in the MSME Sector.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Revival of Fact Ltd. Cochin**

1024. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin from its present condition; and

(b) if so, the details of the package contemplated including augmentation of the plant, financial assistance and creating a brand value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Government of India had released Rs. 200 crore grant-in-aid to FACT in March, 2008 to sustain the operations of the company. The Government is also providing Plan fund loans for renewal and replacement of some of equipments of the plants. The details of Plan fund loans provided to FACT in the last five years are as under:

(Amount in Crore)

Year	Plan Loan allocated to FACT
2007-08	15.00
2008-09	13.00
2009-10	34.00
2010-11	89.99
2011-12	60.74

FACT again submitted a proposal for financial restructuring and also a cash grant for working capital requirement. Company was suggested to get a detailed financial restructuring proposal made by a consultant for submission to Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE). The detailed financial restructuring proposal has been received and under examination.

**Setting up of Jan Aushadhi Outlets**

1025. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) the aims and objectives of setting up of Jan Aushadhi Outlets in the country;

(b) the details of Jan Aushadhi Outlets presently being operated in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts being made/proposed to be made by the Union Government to open more such outlets in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) One of the main objectives of the Government of India, Department of Pharmaceuticals, is to make available quality medicines at the affordable prices for all in the country. Keeping this objective in view, the Department of Pharmaceuticals had launched "Jan Aushadhi Campaign" in November, 2008, under which Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores are being opened in the

Government Hospitals to make available (unbranded) quality Generic medicines at much affordable prices to all by way of supply of medicines through Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Under this campaign, at least one Jan Aushadhi Store in each district is intended to be opened, wherever the State Governments extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space in the Government Hospitals or at any other suitable locations and also identify the agencies amongst Hospitals/NGOs/Charitable/Co-operative/Government Bodies to manage such stores.

(b) The details of the number of Jan Aushadhi Outlets opened so far and presently operated in the country, location and State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As regards the efforts being made/proposed to be made by the Union Government to open more such outlets in the country, all State Governments including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been requested to open Jan Aushadhi Stores for which all necessary assistance in the form of financial assistance and medicines are being provided by the Government of India through Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI). In order to implement the Jan Aushadhi Campaign in all the States/UTs, BPPI has written to all the States/UTs to participate in this campaign by way of opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores in their States/UTs for the benefit of the people.

**Statement***List of Jan Aushadhi Stores Opened in the Country*

Sl.No.	State	District
1	2	3
1.	Punjab (23)	JBMM Civil Hospital, Amritsar
2.		Phase-VI, Civil Hospital, Mohali
3.		Civil Hospital, Bhatinda
4.		Civil Hospital, Ludhiana
5.		Civil Hospital, Jalandhar
6.		Mata Kaushalya Hospital, Patiala
7.		Civil Hospital, Moga



1	2	3
8.		Civil Hospital, Faridkot
9.		Civil Hospital, Ferozpur
10.		Civil Hospital, Mansa
11.		Civil Hospital, Sangrur
12.		Civil Hospital, Barnala
13.		Civil Hospital, Fatehgarh Sahib*
14.		Civil Hospital, Roop Nagar (Ropar)*
15.		Civil Hospital, Nava Shahar (Sahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)
16.		Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur
17.		Civil Hospital, Taran Taran
18.		Civil Hospital, Muktsar
19.		Civil Hospital, Gurdaspur
20.		Civil Hospital, Kapurthala
21.		Civil Hospital, Pathankot
22.		Civil Hospital, Abohar
23.		Civil Hospital, Nabha District, Patiala
24.	Delhi (3)	Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi
25.		Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahdara
26.		Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar
27.	Haryana (4)	Civil Hospital, Gurgaon**
28.		Civil Hospital, Sector-6, Punchkula
29.		B.K. Hospital, NIT, Faridabad**
30.		Civil Hospital, Yamuna Nagar**
31.	Rajasthan (53) <sup>®</sup>	Kanwatia Hospital, Jaipur
32.		Jaipuriya Hospital, Jaipur
33.		Rajeev Gandhi Rajkiya Sarkari Hospital, Alwar
34.		Government Hospital, Sawai Madhopur

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1	2	3
35.		Government District Hospital, Sriganaganagar-I
36.		Government District Hospital, Sriganaganagar-II
37.		Maharana Bhopal Hospital Udaipur
38.		M.G. Government Hospital, Banswara
39.		Government District Hospital, Jhalawad
40.		Government Hospital, Keshorao Patan
41.		Government Hospital, Bundi
42.		Government Hospital, Bhawani Mandi
43.		Government Hospital, Jalore
44.		District Government Hospital, Khanpur (Jhalawad)
45.		Govt. Distt. DBS Hospital, Churu
46.		Govt. Distt. Hospital, Jhunjhunu
47.		Govt. Distt. Hospital, Rajgarh (Alwar)
48.		Amrit Kaur Government Hospital, Byawar
49.		Government Hospital, Hanumangarh
50.		Government Hospital, Sunel (Jhalawad)
51.		Rampura Government Hospital (Kota 1)
52.		MBM Hospital (Kota 2)
53.		R.K. Hospital, Rajsamand
54.		Gandhi Hospital, Bhilwara
55.		Bangar Hospital, Pali
56.		CHC Government Hospital, Onsiya (Jodhpur)
57.		Government Hospital, Dungarpur
58.		Mandore Satelite Hospital Mandore, Jodhpur
59.		Government Hospital, Sagwara
60.		Shadat Hospital, Tonk 1
61.		Government Hospital, Niwahi (Tonk 2)

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1	2	3
62.		Yadav Satelite Hospital, Jasusar Gate, Bikaner
63.		Government Hospital, Partapgarh
64.		Government Hospital, Bijay Nagar
65.		Government Hospital, Barmer (Ajmer)
66.		Government Hospital, Dausa
67.		Government Hospital, Hanumangarh
68.		Government Hospital, Bharatpur
69.		Government Hospital, Malpura (Tonk)
70.		Government Hospital, Lalsoth
71.		Government Hospital, Sirohi
72.		Government Hospital, Sikar-1
73.		Government Hospital, Sikar-2
74.		Government Hospital, Bandi Kui
75.		Medical College, Kota 3
76.		Government Hospital, Neem Ka Thana
77.		Government Hospital, Jaisalmer
78.		Government Hospital, Sojat City-1
79.		Government Hospital, Sojat City-2
80.		Government Hospital, Ajmer
81.		Government Hospital, Bhindar
82.		Government Hospital, Dholpur
83.		Government Hospital, Baran
84.	Andhra Pradesh (3)	Visakhapatnam Port Trust Hospital
85.		Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS), Hyderabad**
86.		Uppal Industrial Employees Healthcare Centre, Uppal**
87.	Odisha (15)	Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar
88.		Red Cross Bhavan, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar
89.		District HQ Hospital, Khordha

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1	2	3
90.		District HQ Hospital, Dhenkanal
91.		District HQ Hospital, Koraput
92.		District HQ Hospital, Angul
93.		District HQ Hospital, Nabrangpur
94.		District HQ Hospital, Baragarh
95.		District HQ Hospital, Nayagarh
96.		District HQ Hospital, Berhampur
97.		District HQ Hospital, Jajpur
98.		District HQ Hospital, Puri
99.		District HQ Hospital, Naupada
100.		District HQ Hospital, Baripada Mayurbhanj
101.		District HQ Hospital, Balasore
102.	West Bengal (3)	M.R. Bangar Hospital, Kolkata#
103.		N.R.S. Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata#
104.		Howrah District Hospital, Howrah#
105.	Uttarakhand (2)	Doon Hospital, Dehradun
106.		J.N.S. Government Hospital, Roorkee, Uttarakhand
107.	Chandigarh (3)	PGIMER, Chandigarh
108.		Government Medical College Hospital, Sector-32
109.		Multi Specialty Hospital, Sector-16
110.	Jammu and Kashmir (3)	Red Cross Building, Exchange Road, Srinagar
111.		District Hospital, Leh
112.		MMAB Hospital, Anantnag
113.	Himachal Pradesh (10)	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
114.		Zonal Hospital, Mandi
115.		Civil Hospital, Una
116.		Zonal Hospital, Tanda

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1	2	3
117.		Zonal Hospital, Dharamshala
118.		Civil Hospital, Solan
119.		Regional Hospital, Chamba
120.		DDU Zonal Hospital, Shimla
121.		Regional Hospital, Hamirpur
122.		Zonal Hospital, Kullu
123.	Jharkhand(23)	District Hospital, Sahibganj
124.		District Hospital, Latehar
125.		District Hospital, Jamtara
126.		District Hospital, RIIMS Ranchi
127.		District Hospital, Simdega
128.		District Hospital, Gumla
129.		District Hospital, Chatra
130.		District Hospital, Godda
131.		District Hospital, Ranchi
132.		District Hospital, Dhanbad
133.		District Hospital, Bokaro
134.		District Hospital, Saraikela
135.		District Hospital, Dumka
136.		District Hospital, Lohardaga
137.		District Hospital, Chaibasa
138.		District Hospital, Giridih
139.		District Hospital, Khuti
140.		District Hospital, Ramgarh
141.		District Hospital, Palamu
142.		District Hospital, Deogarh
143.		District Hospital, Hazaribagh

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1	2	3
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144. District Hospital, Pakur

145. District Hospital, Garhwa

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\*In Punjab, two stores at Fatehgarh Sahib and Roop Nagar—are non-functional due to administrative reasons.

\*\*In Haryana, three Jan Aushadhi Stores at Faridabad, Gurgaon and Yamuna Nagar and also Jan Aushadhi Store at NIMS and UPPAL, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh are non-functional due to administrative reasons.

@In the case of Rajasthan, as per the latest Health Policy of the Government of Rajasthan, free medicines are being given to all the in-patients as well as out-patients visiting the State Government Hospitals for treatment w.e.f. 2nd October, 2011. Accordingly, the State Government has since converted all the existing 53 JASs in the State, besides opening new outlets for free distribution centers for medicines. The matter regarding functioning of JASs in the State has been taken up with the MD, Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation, Government of Rajasthan.

#In the case of West Bengal, as per the latest message received from the operating agencies, the State Government has directed them to close the Jan Aushadhi sales from there and are contemplating to run fair price stores for sale of medicines from such outlets.

### **Use of Gujarati Language in High Court**

1026. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Government in connection with the proposal of the Government of Gujarat to authorize the use of Gujarati language in the proceedings of the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat; and

(b) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The proposal of the Government of Gujarat to authorize the use of Gujarati language in the proceedings of the High Court of Gujarat and similar proposals regarding use of Tamil and Hindi in the proceedings of the Madras and Chhattisgarh High Courts respectively, were all referred to the Supreme Court of India for the views of the Chief Justice of India.

As per the decision of the competent authority in its meeting held on 21.5.1965, comments of the Chief Justice of India are necessary before the Department of Official Language in Ministry of Home Affairs could consider such proposals. The Chief Justice of India has intimated that the proposals regarding use of Hindi, Tamil and Gujarati in the High Courts of Chhattisgarh, Madras and Gujarat respectively have been considered by the Full Court of the Supreme Court of India in the meeting held on 11.10.2012. The Full Court, after due

deliberations, has decided not to accept the proposals and have reiterated the earlier similar Resolutions of the Full Court of the Supreme Court adopted on 07.05.1997 and 15.10.1999. The decision of Supreme Court has been conveyed to the Department of Official Language in Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Translation]

### **Kanti Thermal Power Plant**

1027. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Kanti Thermal Power Plant;

(b) whether two older units of the said plant has been shut down;

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

(d) the time by which the said units are likely to start power generation;

(e) whether any new units are proposed to be set up therein; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER ( SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA ): (a) Kanti

Thermal Power Plant is owned by a Joint Venture company of NTPC & Bihar State Electricity Board (namely, Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited). It consists of two stages, Stage-I (2x110 MW) and Stage-II (2x195 MW). Stage-I is at present under Renovation & Modernization (R&M) and Stage- II is under construction.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Unit-I and Unit-II of 110 MW each in Stage-I have been shutdown for Renovation & Modernization works since April, 2010 and March, 2012 respectively.

(d) The said units, i.e. Unit # I and Unit # II are targeted to start power generation during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (II Quarter) respectively.

(e) and (f) Two units of 195 MW capacity each in Stage-II are already under construction and likely to be commissioned during 2014-15.

[English]

#### **Water Scarcity by 2030**

1028. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government in response to the warning of the United Nations that two-thirds of the globe may be "water-stressed" by 2015, while India, with the opposite demographic trend, will face shortages from 2030; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Considering that the per capita water availability is reducing due to population growth, increasing demand for water for various purposes and over-exploitation of water resources, particularly ground water resources, several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management are undertaken by the State Governments. For supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. Besides, Government of India has launched National Water Mission with the main objective of increasing the existing water use efficiency by 20%.

(b) The efforts of the Central and State Governments have resulted in increased storage capacity of water in the country. The live storage capacity of 15.6 Billion Cubic Meter available in the country at the time of independence has increased to about 253.388 BCM.

#### **Food Factory**

1029. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has opened a state-of-art food factory near Delhi and supplying food to some private IT companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such state-of-art food factory is to be set up in Chennai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has opened a state-of-art food factory in Noida (Uttar Pradesh) near Delhi for supplying meals to various corporate and institutions in the area. This food factory has ISO-22000 standard having the capacity of 10,000 meals per day, solar power plant of hot water usage, in house laboratory for detection of pathogens and Environment friendly waste management system etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. IRCTC has planned to set up next food factory at Chennai and followed by Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Mumbai.

#### **Losses of DVC**

1030. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is running into losses year after year;

(b) if so, the details of profit and loss of DVC during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to ensure that DVC does not incur heavy losses and its outstanding dues are recovered for various electricity boards/companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) DVC has made a loss during the financial year 2010-11 and 2011-12. The profit/loss of Damodar Valley Corporation since 2009 is furnished below:

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Profit/loss (after tax) in Rupees crore	300	(-120)	(-858)*

\*The loss shown for the year 2011-12 is under audit.

The reasons for the financial losses are as follows:

- (I) (i) Reduction in Tariff by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) from May, 2010 during 2010-11 by 29 paise per KWH from Rupees 3.69 per KWH to Rupees 3.40 per KWH, which led to reduction in profitability.
- (ii) Interest on Government Capital not considered by CERC in Tariff amounting to Rupees 277 Crore and Rupees 293 Crore during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. DVC has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on the above issues and the same is pending.
- (II) Contribution of annual instalments towards balance Pension and Gratuity liabilities of DVC to the Trust pertaining to past years based on valuation made by the actuary amounting to Rupees 218 Crore during 2010-11 and Rupees 733 Crore during 2011-12.
- (III) Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB) dues due to non-payment of Rupees 5414 Crore outstanding from JSEB on account of power bills till 31st October, 2012 with interest incidence of about Rupees 250 Crore and Rupees 300 Crore during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively on Bank loans taken from them.
- (IV) Non-recovery of fixed expenditure of about Rupees 65 Crore and Rupees 160 Crore during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively due to less than expected performance of new units.

(c) Measures taken by the Government for improvement of financial position and profitability of DVC:

- (I) Ministry of Power has approached the Ministry of Finance for recovery of an amount of Rupees 2353 Crore of JSEB as reconciled till March,

2012 by devolution of the Central Plan share of Jharkhand State in terms of the Tripartite Agreement (TPA) of the securitization scheme 2002 of Government of India.

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

[*Translation*]

#### Testing of Water in Villages

1031. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for water testing in all villages of States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof till date;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to develop technology for water conservation for agriculture; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under National Rural Drinking Water Programme provides 100% financial assistance to States to set up District water quality testing laboratories in all the Districts. District water testing laboratories are under the control of the State Government and/or its Agencies dealing with rural water supply.

(c) and (d) Development of technologies for water conservation in agriculture is an on-going effort of Central and State Governments. Besides, the Central



Government funds Research and Development activities by the approved Educational and Research Institutes.

### Implementation of Rural Development Schemes

1032. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite implementation of various rural development schemes, the pace of development is much higher in urban areas than the rural areas;

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

(c) whether the allocation of funds for various rural development schemes has fallen for the last few years;

(d) if so, the details of funds allocated, released and spent during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether in view of increase in poverty estimates in rural areas, the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds for rural development schemes;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the States have not utilised the funds fully; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The difference in the pace of development between rural and urban areas is largely due to historical reasons. The Government has given priority to agriculture and

rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and to accelerate the growth rate of the rural economy. The schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development focus on employment, housing, rural infrastructure, area development and social assistance to the target groups in particular to the rural families living Below Poverty Line (BPL). The rural development schemes aiming to increase the income of the poorer section of the population to narrow this difference.

(c) to (f) The allocation of funds under various rural development schemes is based on programme specific objectives, target group parameters including incidence of poverty, requirement of funds by States as per Annual Action Plan, absorption capacity/utilization and unspent funds in the last years. Central allocation, release and utilization made under various programmes during last three years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(g) and (h) The funds are utilized by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDAs)/Zila Parishads (ZPs)/Implementing Agencies as per the programme guidelines and the unspent funds are carry forward to the next financial year for continuity of the projects/schemes.

The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programme including utilization of funds through 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 five pronged strategy *i.e.* (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 to improve the implementation process.

### Statement

*Central Funds allocated, released and total utilized under major Rural Development Programmes during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (up to October, 2012)*

*(Rs. in Crore)*

Programme	2009-2010				2010-2011				2011-2012				2012-2013			
	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Available funds	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Available funds	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Available funds	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Available funds	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MGNREGA	NA	33506.61	49579.19	37905.23	NA	35768.96	54172.14	39377.27	NA	29177.47	49453.16	36935.47	NA	22476.17	40105.44	21099.59
IAY	8494.70	8635.74	15852.35	12937.69	10053.70	10139.45	17956.54	13465.73	9491.20	9864.78	18982.69	12461.12	10513.20	4929.87	12108.84	5750.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PMGSY	*3089.00	**16899.82	NR	18832.92	*1269.00	**20366.04	NR	14910.98	*18972.08	**12299.78	NR	8380.30	*735.08	**101599.83	NR	95514.57
SGSY/NRLM	2051.54	1974.96	3495.65	2779.19	2380.00	2230.67	3752.21	2804.04	2191.00	1834.46	3202.38	2318.16	2196.72	882.92	1332.06	256.89
NSAP	5200.00	5155.50	NR	4718.83	5162.00	5162.00	NR	5352.36	6596.47	6596.47	NR	5703.18	8447.30	3509.02	NR	771.51
Total	15746.24	44117.31	68927.19	72455.03	12433.70	48139.08	75880.89	70558.02	11682.20	40876.71	71638.23	60095.05	12709.92	28288.96	53546.34	122621.30

Note:- Expenditure is out of Available funds which include Central release+State release+Opening balance and misc. receipts

N/A Not Applicable, as MGNREGA is demand driven scheme

\*Normative allocation \*\*includes External assistance

NR : Not Reported by the State Govts.

MGNREGA : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

SGSY/NRLM : Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/National Rural Livelihood Mission

IAY : Indira Awaas Yojana

PMGSY : Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

NSAP : National Social Assistant Programme

[English]

### Hydro Policy

1033. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Union Government had introduced a Hydro Policy in the year 2008 to develop hydro power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far;

(c) whether any new hydro power projects have been set up since the introduction of this policy;

(d) If so, the details thereof, project-wise and State-wise;

(e) whether any review of the policy has been made; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government introduced a new Hydro Policy in the year 2008 to develop hydro power sector. The salient features of the policy including amendment made in July, 2011 are given below:

- The cost plus Tariff regime (in which tariff is to be determined by the regulator under section 62 of Electricity Act, 2003) has been extended for public as well as private sector hydro power projects up to December, 2015.
- Transparent selection criteria for awarding sites to private developers.
- Enables developer (public as well as private sector hydro developers) to recover his additional costs through merchant sale of upto a maximum of 40% of the saleable energy. 5% reduction for a delay of every six months—Balance power is to be tied up through the long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).
- For 10 years from the date of commissioning of the project, developer to provide 100 units of electricity per month to each Project Affected Family (PAF)—in cash or kind or a combination of both.
- Project developer assists in implementing rural electrification in the vicinity of the project area and contributes the 10% share of the State Government under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) scheme.

- Additional 1% free power from the project for a Local Area Development Fund, regular revenue stream for welfare schemes, creation of additional infrastructure and common facilities.
- The State Governments are also expected to contribute a matching 1% from their share of 12% free power.

(c) and (d) A hydro capacity addition (25 MW and above) aggregating to 3444 MW has been commissioned during the last four years and current year (from April,

2008 to till 15.11.2012). The detail of these projects is enclosed as Statement.

(e) and (f) In July, 2011, an amendment has been made to the policy by which the Government has decided to extend the cost plus Tariff regime (in which tariff is to be determined by the regulator under section 62 of Electricity Act, 2003) for public as well as private sector hydro power projects for a further period of five years i.e. upto December, 2015. Further, public as well as private sector hydro developers have been allowed to recover their additional costs through merchant sale of up to a maximum of 40% of the saleable energy.

### **Statement**

#### *Hydro Capacity Commissioned during Last four Years and Current Year (From April-2008 to 15-11-2012)*

Sl.No.	Name of Project/Installed Capacity (No. x MW)	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6

#### **Hydro Capacity Commissioned during 2008-09**

##### **State Sector**

1.	Ghatghar/GOMID 2x125	Maharashtra	1	125	13.05.2008
			2	125	01.07.2008
2.	Priyadarshni Jurala/APGENCO 6x39	Andhra Pradesh	2	39	31.08.2008
3.	Baglihar/JKPDC 3x150	Jammu and Kashmir	1	150	19.09.2008
			2	150	26.10.2008
			3	150	14.11.2008
4.	Varahi/KPCL 2x115	Karnataka	1	115	11.01.2009
			2	115	09.02.2009
				Total: 2008-09	969

#### **Hydro Capacity Commissioned during 2009-10**

##### **State Sector**

1.	Priyadarshni Jurala/APGENCO 6x39	Andhra Pradesh	3	39	27.06.2009
				Total: 2009-10	39

#### **Hydro Capacity Commissioned during 2010-11**

##### **Central Sector**

1.	Koteshwar/THDC 4x100	Uttarakhand	1	100	28.03.2011
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1	2	3	4	5	6
			2	100	31.03.2011
2.	Sewa-II/NHPC 3x40	Jammu and Kashmir	1	40	22.06.2010
			2	40	23.07.2010
			3	40	01.07.2010
<b>State Sector</b>					
3.	Kuttiyadi Addl. Extn./KSEB 2x50	Kerala	1	50	23.05.2010
			2	50	23.09.2010
4.	Priyadarshni Jurala 6x39	Andhra Pradesh	4	39	28.08.2010
			5	39	09.11.2010
<b>Private Sector</b>					
5.	Allian Duhangan 2x96	Himachal Pradesh	1	96	16.09.2010
			2	96	18.09.2010
		Total: 2010-11		690	
<b>Hydro Capacity Commissioned during 2011-12</b>					
<b>Central Sector</b>					
1.	Koteshwar/THDC 4x100	Uttarakhand	3	100	25.01.2012
			4	100	22.03.2011
<b>State Sector</b>					
2.	Priyadarshni Jurala 6x39	Andhra Pradesh	6	39	09.06.2011
3.	Myntdu 2x42	Meghalaya	1	42	23.11.2011
			2	42	31.03.2012
<b>Private Sector</b>					
4.	Karcham Wangtoo 4x250	Himachal Pradesh	1	250	24.05.2011
			2	250	21.06.2011
			3	250	08.09.2011
			4	250	13.09.2011
5.	Malana-II 2x50	Himachal Pradesh	1	50	06.08.2011
			2	50	14.08.2011
		Total: 2011-12		1423	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Hydro Capacity Commissioned during 2012-13 (till 15-11-2012)</b>					
<b>Central Sector</b>					
1.	Chamera-III 3x77	Himachal Pradesh	3	77	07.06.2012
			2	77	12.06.2012
			1	77	28.06.2012
2.	Chutak 4x11	Jammu and Kashmir	2	11	08.11.2012
			3	11	11.11.2012
<b>Private Sector</b>					
3.	Budhil 2x35	Himachal Pradesh	2	35	26.05.2012
			1	35	30.05.2012
		Total: 2012-13	323		
TOTAL (APRIL-2008 to 15-11-12)			3444		

*[Translation]***Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra**

1034. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funding pattern fixed between the Union and State Governments for construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra (BNRGSK) under MGNREGS;

(b) the number of BNRGSK constructed in the country including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Madhya Pradesh for construction of BNRGSKs;

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

(e) the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) 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 is 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 over and above the estimated amount has to be met from other schemes/programmes of the State Governments.

(b) Since its inclusion as one of the permissible works under MGNREGA, and issuance of guidelines to the States on 30th December, 2009, construction of 872 BNRGSKs have been completed during 2010-11 whereas the figure during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 27.11.2012) as reported by the States were 5886 and 3296 respectively. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Gram Panchayats in the meetings of Gram Sabha and ward Sabha are to determine the order of priority of the works to be taken up under the MGNREGA. As per Section 13 of MGNREGA, the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the

principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under this Act. The Panchayats at the district level shall finalize and approve block-wise shelf of projects to be taken up under a programme under the scheme.

**Statement**

(In Nos.)

No.	State	Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra* (Completed works)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 reported till 27th Nov., 12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	53	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	23	18
4.	Bihar	0	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	12	64
6.	Gujarat	2	20	36
7.	Haryana	22	61	54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	2	17	55
11.	Karnataka	22	194	45
12.	Kerala	1	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	0	2	4
15.	Manipur	0	39	3
16.	Meghalaya	3	77	4
17.	Mizoram	16	54	1
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Odisha	460	1793	637
20.	Punjab	7	80	42
21.	Rajasthan	241	3339	2291
22.	Sikkim	0	2	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
24.	Tripura	62	46	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	20	21
26.	Uttarakhand	3	5	0
27.	West Bengal	24	45	20
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
31.	Goa	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
Total		872	5886	3296

\* Figures as reported by State on MIS

### Flood Control

1035. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a very large area of land is affected every year due to floods in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such areas in the country;

(c) whether various countries like China, Netherlands etc. have developed mechanisms to prevent the devastation caused by floods;

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

(e) the time by which the common people of the country are likely to be provided protection from the floods?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The floods annually affect area of lands depending upon their magnitude of occurrence.

(b) As per the data base maintained by Central Water Commission (CWC) on the basis of information received from various State Governments, the State-wise details of the average annual area affected by floods during the period from 1953-2011 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Information in this regard is not available.

(e) Floods are recurrent phenomena in India against which absolute immunity is not feasible, therefore, indication of a time frame for protection against floods is not possible.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of State	Land area affected (mha)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.527
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.055
3.	Assam	0.858
4.	Bihar	1.324
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.018
6.	Goa	0.000
7.	Gujarat	0.366
8.	Haryana	0.210
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.321
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.041
11.	Jharkhand	0.000
12.	Karnataka	0.173
13.	Kerala	0.178
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.057
15.	Maharashtra	0.059
16.	Manipur	0.058

1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	0.009
18.	Mizoram	0.042
19.	Nagaland	0.001
20.	Odisha	0.502
21.	Punjab	0.374
22.	Rajasthan	0.320
23.	Sikkim	0.061
24.	Tamilnadu	0.177
25.	Tripura	0.034
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1.739
27.	Uttarakhand	0.000
28.	West Bengal	0.828
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.001
30.	Chandigarh	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.024
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000
35.	Puducherry	0.002
Total		8.358

**Norms of AIBP**

1036. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have asked the Union Government to review the norms for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) as the



existing norms are very stringent and a large number of irrigation projects do not get funds;

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

(c) whether several large and small irrigation projects started from the Central grant under the AIBP during the Ninth Five Year Plan are still incomplete;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to complete the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) 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. Accordingly, the

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

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. The details of the ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects funded under AIBP since IX Plan and the reasons for their delay is enclosed as Statement. The Union Government provides Central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of approved ongoing irrigation projects. Shortcomings in the implementation of AIBP are generally addressed during monitoring visits by Central Water Commission (CWC) field offices. Various bottlenecks which affect the implementation of AIBP are brought to the notice of implementing agencies and others concerned. State Governments are supposed to submit action taken report resolving bottlenecks reported by CWC.

### **Statement**

#### *Ongoing Major/Medium/ERM Projects under AIBP with reasons of delay for Completion*

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	Year of Inclusion in AIBP	REASONS OF DELAY
1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Yerrakalva Res.	2000-01	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
2.	FFC of SRSP	2005-06	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project & R&R.
3.	SRSP St.II	2005-06	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
4.	Tadipudi LIS	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
5.	Pushkara LIS	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project, payment of compensation, court

1	2	3	4
			case, Non-finalisation of drawing, & approval for construction of Bridges.
6.	Ralivagu	2006-07	Slow progress of balance works.
7.	Gollavagu	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
8.	Mathadivagu	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
9.	Peddavagu	2006-07	Forest clearance.
10.	Gundlakdamma	2005-06	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
11.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
12.	Nilwai	2006-07	Non-settlement of R & R issues.
13.	Sri Komaram Bheem	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
14.	Thotapally Barrage	2005-06	R&R & Non-finalisation of drawings.
15.	Tarakarama thirtha Sagaram	2005-06	Departmental problems.
16.	Palemvagu	2005-06	Damage due to heavy rainfall.
17.	Musurumilli	2007-08	Non-release of funds by State Government.
18.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Burhi Dihing	1997-98	Non-release of funds by State Government & limited working seasons.
<b>Bihar</b>			
	Bansagar***	1997-98	Departmental problems.
1.	Batane	2000-01	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project, R&R, Inter State problem with Jharkhand State.
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
1.	Kosarteda	2002-03	R&R, opposition by PAP & Naxal activity.

1	2	3	4
<b>Goa</b>			
1.	Tillari I.S. (Goa Share)***	2000-01	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Shahnehar Irr. Project	1997-98	Non-availability of sufficient funds in time & non-payment of share of Punjab State.
2.	Sidhata	2000-01	Slow pace of Tunneling & approval from railway for canal passing.
3.	Changer Lift Irr. Project	2000-01	Non-availability of sufficient funds in time & change of scope.
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>			
1.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal*	1999-2000	Non-release of funds by State Government & less working time.
2.	Rajpora Lift	2000-01	Less working time and disturbances in the State.
3.	Tral Lift	2000-01	Non-availability of sufficient funds in time.
4.	Rafiabad High Lift Irr.	2001-02	Lack of funds & land litigation condition in valley.
5.	Mod. of Dadi Canal	2006-07	Departmental Problems.
6.	Mod. Kandi Canal	2007-08	Departmental Problems.
7.	Prakachik Khows Canal	2007-08	Short working season.
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
1.	Gumani	1997-98	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
2.	Kansjore	1997-98	want of approval of design & drawings of barrage, gates, stop logs, hoisting arrangements and also in Election works.
3.	Sonua	1997-98	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project & R&R problems.
4.	Surangi	1997-98	Hindrance in construction work by local people for want of change in canal alignment.
5.	Upper Sankh	2004-05	Land acquisition problems & Naxal menace.
6.	Panchkhero	2004-05	Hindrance in construction work by local people.
<b>Karnataka</b>			
1.	Ghataprabha St.III	1997-98	1. State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project 2. Slow lining work of GLBC.

1	2	3	4
2.	Karanja	1997-98	1. R&R problem 2. LA court cases.
3.	Upper Krishna St.II	2001-02	1. Delay in tendering process.
4.	Gandori Nala	2001-02	Non-release of funds by State Government in time and non-submission of proposal for release of funds in time.
5.	Varahi	2007-08	Lies in high Rainfall Area, so construction period is less.
<b>Kerala</b>			
1.	Muvattupuzha	2000-01	No progress in the work of railway crossing for 2 years.
2.	Karapuzha	2006-07	Contractual and Departmental Problems.
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1.	Bansagar (Unit II)***	2003-04	Non-release of funds by State Government in time and non-submission of proposal for release of funds in time & Contractual Problems.
2.	Sindh Phase II	1998-99	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
3.	Mahi	2000-01	Delay in fixing of agency for balance works & R&R.
4.	Bariarpur LBC	2000-01	Delay in finalisation of design, fixing of agency for works, Land acquisition & R&R.
5.	Bawanthadi***	2003-04	No clearance of forest land.
6.	Mahan	2003-04	No budget provision, Contractual Problems & R&R.
7.	Omkareshwar, Ph.-I	2003-04	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
8.	Bargi Diversion Ph-I	2001-02	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
	Bargi Diversion Ph-II	2002-03	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
	Bargi Diversion Ph-III	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
9.	Pench Div-I	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.

1	2	3	4
10.	Omkareshwar, Ph.-II	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
	Omkareshwar, Ph.-III	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
11.	Indira Sagar Canal Ph.-III	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
1.	Upper Manar(W)	2002-03	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
2.	Upper Penganga	2004-05	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project, agitation of PAP & delay in construction of railway/State Highway crossings.
	Bawanthadi***	2004-05	For want of forest land from the States of Maharashtra & M.P.
3.	Lower Dudhna (W)	2005-06	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project & agitation of PAP.
	Tillari (Maharashtra Portion)***	2005-06	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project, delay in construction of canal net work, shortage of construction materials non-closure of canal due to supply of drinking water and for irrigation to Goa population.
4.	Warna	2005-06	Non-release of funds by State Government in time and non-submission of proposal for release of funds in time.
5.	Punad	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
6.	Lower Wardha (W)	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
7.	Khadakpurna (W)	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
8.	Dongargaon Tank	2005-06	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
9.	Gul	2005-06	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
10.	Bembla	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
11.	Uttermand	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
12.	Sangola Branch Canal	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.

1	2	3	4
13.	Tarali	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
14.	Dhom Balakwadi	2007-08	Non-release of funds by State Government in time and non-submission of proposal for release of funds in time.
15.	Morna (Gureghar)	2007-08	Non-release of funds by State Government in time and non-submission of proposal for release of funds in time.
16.	Arjuna	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
<b>Manipur</b>			
1.	Thoubal	1997-98	Dispute land, non-availability of Construction Materials & local disturbances.
2.	Dolaithabi Barrage	2002-03	Law and Order problems.
<b>Odisha</b>			
1.	Titlagarh St-II(KBK)	1998-99	Opposition of local population.
2.	Lower Indra(KBK)	1999-2000	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project and R&R problems.
3.	Lower Suktel(KBK)	1999-2000	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project and R&R problems.
4.	Telengiri(KBK)	2003-04	R&R problems.
5.	RET Irrigation(KBK)	2003-04	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project and R&R problems.
6.	Kanupur	2003-04	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project.
7.	Chheligada Dam	2003-04	R&R problems.
<b>Punjab</b>			
1.	Shahpur Kandi Dam	2001-02	Inter-State issues between two States.
2.	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph.II)	2002-03	Non-release of funds by State Government in time and non-submission of proposal for release of funds in time and also natural calamity.
3.	Rehabilitation of Ist Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	2007-08	Non-release of funds by State Government in time and non-submission of proposal for release of funds in time.
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	IGNP Stage-II	1997-98	Lack of proper execution and funds and delay by State Government to acquire the land for balance works of the project.

1	2	3	4
2.	Narmada Canal	1998-99	Delay in land acquisition and insufficient fund allotment in budget.
3.	Mod. of Gang Canal	2000-01	Non-release of funds by State Government in time and non-submission of proposal for release of funds in time.
<b>U.P.</b>			
	Bansagar Canal***	1997-98	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project, R & R, Geotechnical complications and seepage problems.
1.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	2005-06	Departmental problems.
2.	Improving Irr. Intensity of Hardoi Branch System	2006-07	Departmental problems.
3.	Madhya Ganga Canal Ph-II	2007-08	Departmental problems.
<b>West Bengal</b>			
1.	Teesta Barrage	1997-98	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project & Court cases.
2.	Tatko	2000-01	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project, Court cases & local disputes.
3.	Patloi	2000-01	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project, Court cases & local disputes.
4.	Subernrekha Barrage	2001-02	Local agitation & fund shortage.

LA-Land Acquisition, R&R-Rehabilitation & Resettlement, PAP - Project Affected Persons, \*\*\* Inter-State Projects

### **Nuisance of Vendors and Shopkeepers**

1037. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that shopkeepers, vendors have encroached upon land in/ around the New Delhi Railway Station complex;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Railways to remove the said illegal shops;

(c) whether there has been heavy traffic jam due to such illegal shops resulting in inconvenience to passengers;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Railways thereto; and

(e) the time fixed by the Railways to remove said illegal shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam, some times unauthorized vendors spread their wares on railway land in and around New Delhi Railway Station complex. Some very old shops on railway land also exist around the Station complex.

(b) Railways are regularly engaged in removing these encroachments from the railway land from time to time. For permanent shops existing on railway land, eviction proceedings are initiated as prescribed under Public Premises Eviction Act and the Railway Act.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) While temporary vendors are removed from Railway land, proceedings against very old permanent shops have to follow legal process specified in the relevant Acts. No time frame can be fixed for removal of permanent encroachments from Railway land as this depends on conclusion of legal proceedings.

[*English*]

#### **Manmad-Indore Line**

1038. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of new line project on Manmad to Indore *via* Malegaon-Dhule-Shirpur-Sendhwa-Mhow section;

(b) the time frame set for the completion of the said project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Survey for Manmad-Indore new line *via* Malegaon-Dhule-Shirpur-Sendhwa-Mhow has been completed in 2011-12. As per the survey report, the cost of this new line has been assessed as Rs. 2256.96 crores with ROR of (+)9.53%. Planning Commission has accorded 'In Principle' approval subject to the condition that the State Governments should provide land free of cost and share 50% of the cost of construction of the project. Response of State Governments is awaited.

(b) The work is not yet sanctioned. Hence no time frame for its completion is fixed.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **CSR**

1039. SHRI AJAY KUMAR:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed amendments to the Companies Bill, 2011 makes it mandatory for companies to spend two per cent of their average profits on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the manner in which this mandatory expenditure is proposed to be ensured;

(c) the details of various activities which constitute CSR;

(d) the details of various CSR initiatives undertaken by the companies in the country during the last three years; and

(e) the total amount of funds spent in 2011-12 on CSR initiatives by companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Clause 135 of the Companies Bill, 2011, *inter alia*, provides for the specified companies to spend atleast 2% of the average net profits (of last 3 years) in pursuance of the company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy and in case of failure, to specify the reasons for not spending such amount in the Board's Report. In case the disclosure about such reasons in the Board's report is not made, the specified class of companies shall be liable for action under the provisions of the Companies Bill, 2011 which require disclosures to be made in the Board's report. CSR policy to be undertaken by the companies as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Bill, 2011.

(d) and (e) CSR being proposed for the first time in the Companies Bill, 2011 thus no such information is maintained under the Companies Act, 1956.

[*Translation*]

#### **Formulation of New Fertilizer Policy**

1040. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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



(a) whether the Government has formulated a new fertilizer policy for increasing the production of chemical fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increase of production capacity and the profit percentage of capital investors is also included under this policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the profit percentage of the capital investors is at par with the capital investors of other industries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (f) The proposal for New Investment Policy-2012 in urea sector is under consideration of Government of India.

#### Depletion of Reservoirs

1041. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water table of major water reservoirs has depleted in various parts of the country this year compared to the last three years;

(b) if so, the comparative status of water table of reservoirs during the last three years including the current year, year and reservoir-wise;

(c) the reasons for depletion of watertable in water reservoirs;

(d) the extent to which irrigation and hydel power generation has been affected due to such shortfall; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission (CWC) is monitoring live storage status of 84 reservoirs spread across the country and issuing weekly bulletin. A comparative statement of water level of the reservoirs monitored by CWC as on September 30 for the years 2010, 2011 ad 2012 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The main reason for less water is less rainfall/snow melt in the catchment area of the reservoir. Apart from it, the reservoir water level depletes as the water from the reservoirs is withdrawn for utilization for various purposes by the State Government/reservoir owners.

(d) No specific information is available as the utilization of available water for various purposes is within the purview of the State Governments and varies from time to time depending upon priority accorded by the State Government for utilization of water for various purposes.

(e) Water being State subject, utilization of available water for various purposes is within the purview of respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Water Resources had reviewed status of monsoon on 28th June, 2012 and had issued advisory to the States stating *inter-alia* that priority is to be given to drinking water supply and irrigation and use ground water to meet the situation to the extent possible.

#### Statement

Sl.No.	Reservoir Name	State	Full Reservoir Level (m)	Reservoir Level as on September 30(m)		
				2012	2011	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	SRISAILAM	(AP)	269.75	263	267.9	269.65
2.	NAGARJUNA SAGAR	(AP)	179.83	161.06	178.73	178.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	SRIRAMSAGAR	(AP)	332.54	327.96	332.48	332.54
4.	SOMASILA	(AP)	100.58	91.16	97.86	97.26
5.	LOWER MANAIR	(AP)	280.42	270.45	280.1	280.42
6.	TENUGHAT	(JHA)	269.14	259.98	259.48	259.89
7.	MAITHON	(JHA)	146.3	147.31	147.67	146.64
8.	PANCHET HILL	(JHA)	124.97	126.48	126.32	125.83
9.	KONAR	(JHA)	425.81	424.57	426	420.35
10.	TILAIYA	(JHA)	368.81	368.53	369.52	364.83
11.	UKAI	(GUJ)	105.16	104.18	104.31	103.59
12.	SABARMATI	(GUJ)	189.59	189.15	189.55	186.68
13.	KADANA	(GUJ)	127.7	127.71	127.71	125.71
14.	SHETRUNJI	(GUJ)	55.53	49.77	55.42	55.53
15.	BHADAR	(GUJ)	107.89	99.94	107.9	107.9
16.	DAMANGANGA	(GUJ)	79.86	78.45	79.35	79.65
17.	DANTIWADA	(GUJ)	184.1	178.22	184.07	173.23
18.	PANAM	(GUJ)	127.41	127.41	127.52	123.6
19.	SARDAR SAROVAR	(GUJ)	121.92	121.62	121.94	121.34
20.	KARJAN	(GUJ)	115.25	113.8	114.84	115.05
21.	GOBIND SAGAR	(HP)	512.06	505.19	511.84	512.27
22.	PONG DAM	(HP)	423.67	422.58	423.46	424.59
23.	KRISHNARAJA SAGAR	(KAR)	752.5	747.84	751.77	751.14
24.	TUNGABHADRA	(KAR)	497.74	497.33	497.67	497.74
25.	GHATAPRABHA	(KAR)	662.95	660.99	661.8	662.95
26.	BHADRA	(KAR)	657.76	653.71	657.5	657.27
27.	LINGANAMAKKI	(KAR)	554.43	551.37	550	552
28.	NARAYANPUR	(KAR)	492.25	491.96	490.77	491.72

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	MALAPRABHA	(KAR)	633.83	627.81	633.37	631.82
30.	KABINI	(KAR)	696.16	692.96	695.12	694.18
31.	HEMAVATHY	(KAR)	890.63	887.57	889.68	888.8
32.	HARANGI	(KAR)	871.42	869.03	870.76	871.2
33.	SUPA	(KAR)	564	548.55	558.48	547.86
34.	VANI VILAS SAGAR	(KAR)	652.28	640.43	643.65	639.15
35.	ALMATTI	(KAR)	519.6	519.39	519.59	519.6
36.	GERUSOPPA	(KAR)	55	50.56	48.4	51.04
37.	KALLADA	(KRL)	115.82	94.22	114.98	112.63
38.	IDAMALAYAR	(KRL)	169	148.76	168.6	157.56
39.	IDUKKI	(KRL)	732.43	710.79	729.06	724.44
40.	KAKKI	(KRL)	981.46	962.72	977.6	974.22
41.	PERIYAR	(KRL)	867.41	861.59	861.33	861.31
42.	GANDHI SAGAR	(MP)	399.9	398.48	396.81	386.8
43.	TAWA	(MP)	355.4	344.43	355.4	355.4
44.	BARGI	(MP)	422.76	422.76	422.76	422.7
45.	BANSAGAR	(MP)	341.64	341.63	341.69	334.02
46.	INDIRA SAGAR	(MP)	262.13	261.77	259	259.65
47.	MINIMATA BANGO	(CHH)	359.66	358.25	359.5	351.68
48.	MAHANADI	(CHH)	348.7	348.26	348.67	348.49
49.	JAYAKWADI	(MAH)	463.91	455.74	461.71	461.2
50.	KOYANA	(MAH)	657.9	658.72	657.2	659.44
51.	BHIMA	(MAH)	496.83	491.63	496	496.83
52.	ISAPUR	(MAH)	441	435.86	440.26	440.99
53.	MULA	(MAH)	552.3	546.06	552.3	551.03
54.	YELDARI	(MAH)	461.77	449.58	460.28	461.77

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
55.	GIRNA	(MAH)	398.07	386.09	390.4	388.86
56.	KHADAKVASLA	(MAH)	582.47	580.16	581.31	581.13
57.	UPPER VAITARNA	(MAH)	603.5	602.22	603.41	603.5
58.	UPPER TAPI	(MAH)	214	213.51	213.65	213.99
59.	PENCH	(MAH)	490	489.92	480	489.6
60.	UPPER WARDHA	(MAH)	342.5	342.5	342.5	342.5
61.	HIRAKUD	(ORI)	192.02	192.01	192.02	192.02
62.	BALIMELA	(ORI)	462.08	455.49	447.08	458.14
63.	SALANADI	(ORI)	82.3	67.89	79.2	65.68
64.	RENGALI	(ORI)	123.5	123.64	123.44	118.21
65.	MACHKUND	(ORI)	838.16	837.44	837.54	836.52
66.	UPPER KOLAB	(ORI)	858	856.45	850.61	855.61
67.	UPPER INDRAVATI	(ORI)	642	640.4	631.8	638.45
68.	THEIN DAM	(PUN)	527.91	521.12	523.87	524
69.	MAHI BAJAJ SAGAR	(RAJ)	280.75	281.45	281.5	274.35
70.	JHAKAM	(RAJ)	359.5	359.75	359.75	351.35
71.	RANA PRATAP SAGAR	(RAJ)	352.81	352.77	340.94	349.02
72.	LOWER BHAWANI	(TN)	278.89	259.22	273.72	269.99
73.	METTUR	(TN)	240.79	226.95	230.8	226.93
74.	VAIGAI	(TN)	279.2	267.54	273.92	276.73
75.	PARAMBIKULAM	(TN)	556.26	545.82	556.19	550.34
76.	ALIYAR	(TN)	320.04	308.98	320.01	319.84
77.	SHOLAYAR	(TN)	1002.79	1002.91	1003.03	1000.18
78.	GUMTI	(TRP)	93.55	88.45	88.85	90.35
79.	MATATILA	(UP)	308.46	308.46	308.46	308.27
80.	RIHAND	(UP)	268.22	264.14	265.42	258.17
81.	RAMGANGA	(UKH)	365.3	352.56	361.18	364.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
82.	TEHRI	(UKH)	830	823.7	819.1	823.6
83.	MAYURAKSHI	(WB)	121.31	115.32	119.76	114.99
84.	KANGSABATI	(WB)	134.14	131.92	132.34	125.38

[English]

**IIM-Ahmedabad Study on Sachar  
Committee Reports**

1042. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of a recently released study by IIM-Ahmedabad providing an update to Sachar Committee Report relating to education and employment amongst Muslims in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the study suggests that there exists a perception of unfairness and discrimination amongst Muslim community and that they qualify for reservations more than OBCs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the report has pointed out that the educational levels of Muslims are very low with a high drop-out rate at the middle school level; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the working paper series of the IIM Ahmedabad on "Education and Employment among Muslims in India: An Analysis of Patterns and Trends" by Shri Rakesh Basant, Professor of Economics, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and Senior Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi. The opinion(s), view(s) and conclusion(s) expressed in the working paper are those of the authors and not that of IIM-Ahmedabad. However, the key observations on Muslims' participation in Education and Employment are given below:

(i) As compared to other religions, Muslims have a higher perception of unfairness;

(ii) Participation of Muslims is relatively low in the education space, particularly in urban areas, but has improved in recent years;

(iii) The participation of Muslims in higher education is particularly poor but once they cross the school education and other factors that affect participation in higher education, the deficits for Muslims decline significantly;

(iv) Household endowments alongwith location play a critical role in determining participation of Muslims in education. The community does not fully appreciate the rewards of education;

(v) Muslims are predominantly engaged in self-employment to avoid discrimination; and

(vi) The need to enhance diversity in difference spaces is urgent. For this an acceptable, transparent diversity index should be evolved; etc.

(c) and (d) The working paper states that "if reservation is to be extended beyond Dalits, then Muslims have a more compelling case than the Hindu OBC!"

(e) The working paper points out that the dropout rates are among the highest for Muslims and this seems to go up significantly after middle school.

(f) The observations made in the said paper on education and employment of Muslims in the country has been dealt with in detail by the Sachar Committee in its report. To improve the educational condition of

Minorities, including Muslims, the Government has taken the following steps for Educational empowerment:

- (i) Implementation of Scholarship schemes for minorities (30% scholarships are earmarked for minority girls);
- (ii) Opening of new Primary and Upper Primary Schools, construction of Primary and Upper Primary Schools and additional class rooms in areas having substantial Minority population;
- (iii) Opening of girls only schools and residential Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyas (KGBVs) in areas having substantial Minority population;
- (iv) Setting up of Womens' Hostel in higher education institutions in minority concentrated areas; and
- (v) Implementation of Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasa and Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutes Granting equivalence of qualifications/ certificates of the Madrasa Boards to that of Secondary/Sr. Secondary qualifications.

#### **Special Irrigation Package**

1043. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States were specially provided any package or special funds for area-specific and scheme-specific irrigation needs; and

(b) if so, the funds provided to the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The packages approved by Government of India for area-specific and scheme-specific needs related to the Ministry of Water Resources are as follows:

- **Special package for implementing drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region for Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Madhya Pradesh (MP)**

Under this package, central assistance of Rs. 585 crore have been released for UP and Rs. 594 crore for MP against the measures identified for support through the schemes of Ministry of Water Resources.

- **Rehabilitation package for "Development of Kuttanand Wetland Eco-system"**

The Kuttanand Wetland Eco-system is in Alappuza district of Kerala.

Under this package, central assistance of Rs. 21.00 lakhs have been released (upto July, 2010).

- **Prime Minister's relief package for agrarian distress districts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala**

So far 40 projects have been funded through Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) under this package. The grant released upto March, 2012 for Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala under this package is Rs. 1894.99 crore, Rs. 1294.4 crore, Rs. 3214.6 crore and Rs. 13.6 crore respectively.

- **Special plan assistance to Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana, Maharashtra**

Considering the backwardness of the Vidarbha region and water scarcity in Jalgaon district and on the request of Government of Maharashtra to provide special plan assistance a proposal for additional assistance in the shape of one time grant of Rs. 500 crore has been approved to impart sufficient momentum to this project for speedy execution.

[*Translation*]

#### **Use of Modern Technology in MSMEs Sector**

1044. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the percentage of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) using modern technology in the country;

(b) whether a large number of MSMEs have not been able to use modern technology due to the paucity of funds;

(c) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided to MSMEs for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the World Bank/Foreign agencies have approved any loan for MSMEs in the country;

(e) if so, the details of the funds granted and utilised by the States including Bihar for this purpose during the said period, State-wise; and

(f) the extent to which MSMEs sector has been benefited in terms of its growth by such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, based on the Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with reference year 2006-07, it is estimated that around 12.31% of MSMEs were using 'Technical Know-how' obtained from abroad or through Domestic Collaborating companies/Domestic R & D institutions/specialized agencies/organizations.

(b) and (c) Due to insufficient investment and lack of awareness about quality standards and modern technologies, a large percentage of MSMEs continue

with outdated technologies and plant & machineries. In this regard, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is operating a scheme for technology upgradation of SMEs called "Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme" (CLCSS), which aims at facilitating technology upgradation by providing 15% upfront capital subsidy (maximum up to Rs.15.00 lakh) on institutional finances availed by them. The State-wise details of financial assistance given to MSMEs during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) World Bank has sanctioned a loan of US\$400 million to SIDBI during referred period to provide financial assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). As on 31.10.2012, an amount of US\$370 million was utilized, out of said World Bank loan. The State-wise utilization of the said World Bank loan is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are set up by individuals. The Central Government provides assistance for the promotion and development of MSMEs through implementation of various schemes/ programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development, etc. As per the Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with reference year 2006-07, wherein the data was collected till 2009, the number of enterprises in the MSME sector has grown to 361.76 lakhs in 2006-07 from 105.21 lakhs in 2001-02 (Third Census).

#### **Statement I**

*Finance assistance given to MSMEs during last three years including current year under CLCSS*

(Amt. Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Financial year							
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto Sep., 2012)	
		No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119	902.3	187	1577.8	202	1823.7	76	755.8
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.	Assam	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5.	Bihar	3	36.5	3	24.7	2	5.6	0	0.0
6.	Chandigarh	35	185.9	23	145.0	14	79.5	7	49.9
7.	Chhattisgarh	14	93.6	9	91.5	7	41.0	12	102.5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	15.0	5	51.4	2	30.6	3	33.1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.0	2	24.9	2	25.7	8	57.1
10.	Goa	5	19.4	7	25.5	4	7.7	3	21.8
11.	Gujarat	321	1968.7	730	4492.2	937	5321.6	1416	7204.9
12.	Haryana	66	515.1	160	1287.8	190	1750.5	153	1149.6
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.0	1	15.0	1	2.1	3	32.8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	17	125.9	27	200.7	7	59.6	11	90.6
16.	Karnataka	289	1513.8	593	3106.6	408	2145.9	318	1795.3
17.	Kerala	16	132.6	23	179.3	17	161.6	30	244.9
18.	Lakshadweep	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	21	143.0	27	210.9	28	239.2	20	165.2
20.	Maharashtra	365	2048.6	370	2307.8	337	2280.2	513	3422.5
21.	Manipur	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
23.	Mizoram	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
24.	Nagaland	2	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
25.	New Delhi	17	125.0	60	461.6	43	344.3	31	286.7
26.	Odisha	12	62.5	83	394.4	27	185.0	12	98.5
27.	Puducherry	0	0.0	1	2.0	6	59.3	4	14.3
28.	Punjab	235	1423.5	448	2927.3	305	2048.9	348	2324.8
29.	Rajasthan	92	599.8	175	1109.7	221	1656.2	161	1012.8



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Sikkim	1	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
31.	Tamil Nadu	862	3715.2	934	4501.7	418	2333.7	485	2550.3
32.	Tripura	4	7.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	34	155.2	84	593.0	51	383.2	51	366.4
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0.0	2	6.4	2	30.0	8	58.4
35.	West Bengal	20	198.0	29	279.6	17	151.3	17	151.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2553</b>	<b>14042.7</b>	<b>3984</b>	<b>24017.7</b>	<b>3248</b>	<b>21166.3</b>	<b>3690</b>	<b>21989.1</b>

**Statement II***State-wise utilization of the World Bank loan*

State	Total disbursement (Rs. Lakh)
Delhi	28681.37
Haryana	9283.38
Rajasthan	4855.23
Gujarat	8201.61
Andhra Pradesh	3230.40
Uttar Pradesh	4611.64
Uttarakhand	4084.42
Punjab	6766.75
Karnataka	2777.87
Tamil Nadu	15298.24
Madhya Pradesh	14276.08
Jharkhand	1922.96
West Bengal	2369.93
Goa	1931.78
Jammu and Kashmir	4.78
Maharashtra	50363.73
Kerala	141.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>158801.24</b>

**Stoppage of Trains**

1045. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI C. R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new halts proposed to be provided by the Railways between Delhi and Moradabad division in Railway Budget 2012-13;

(b) whether proposal to approve Jasala halt has been sanctioned;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether requests have been received from people's representatives to provide halt of Punjab Mail (up-down) and Kissan Express (up-down) at Sandeela Railway Station in Hardoi district of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Railways in this regard;

(e) whether number of demands pertaining to increase the stoppage of various trains at Surat-Navsari is pending Station since long; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) In the Railway Budget 2012-2013, there is no proposal for provision of stoppages of trains at stations on the Delhi and Moradabad Divisions.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) to (f) Request, including from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat for provision of stoppage of 13005/13006 Howrah-Amritsar Mail and 13307/13308 Dhanbad-Firozpur Cantt. Ganga Sutlej Express at Sandila has been received. The matter has been examined but not found feasible for implementation due to operational constraints. Besides, the stoppage is not commercially justified.

Similarly, request for provision of stoppage of trains at Surat and Navsari has been received from Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri C.R.Patil. The matter has been examined but the stoppages have not been found feasible at present.

[English]

#### **Rainwater Harvesting**

1046. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentives are proposed to encourage people to go for water harvesting;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has developed any mechanism/technique to find out the availability of ground water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Some of the State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal have provided incentives such as rebate in property tax, financial assistance/subsidies with a view to encouraging adoption of rainwater harvesting, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

Ministry of Water Resources has also instituted five National Water Awards and two National Water Excellence Awards to encourage Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Gram Panchayats/Urban Local Bodies/Institutions/Corporate Sector and Individuals for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation including rainwater harvesting.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) explores the availability of ground water through scientific techniques like hydrogeological surveys, remote sensing, geophysical techniques, exploratory drilling. Besides, CGWB estimates available ground water resources in association with the State Governments as per the methodology recommended by the Ground Water Estimation Committee (GEC'97). CGWB has also taken up National Project on Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM), during the XII Plan for mapping the aquifers of the country in a phased manner to identify and manage the ground water.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of Incentives offered by different States for adopting rainwater harvesting*

Sl.No.	State	Incentives offered for adopting rainwater harvesting
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	In the common Building Rules issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, <i>vide</i> Government Order (Manuscript) No. 168 dated 07/04/2012 10% rebate in property tax has been introduced if the owners/developers undertake both recycling of waste water and rainwater harvesting structures.
2.	Delhi	The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is promoting Rainwater Harvesting by giving financial assistance to the Registered Resident Welfare Associations/cooperative group housing societies, schools, industrial buildings, hospitals, charitable institutions, NGO building etc. This Scheme is applicable for entire Delhi except for few places

1	2	3
		in North West, West and North East Districts. Financial assistance is given to a maximum of 50% of total cost of the rainwater harvesting structure or Rs 1,00,000 whichever is less. Rain Water Harvesting Scheme can also be taken up through funds available with area MLA and "My Delhi-I Care Fund" made available to DC (Revenue) by GNCT Delhi.
3.	Goa	As per the official Gazette of Government of Goa, subsidies on reimbursement basis shall be provided to different user groups for adopting rainwater harvesting.  For individuals, it is 50% of the cost incurred on incorporating the rainwater harvesting system or Rs. 50,000, whichever is less.  For residential complexes, apartment buildings, commercial complexes and hospitality business, the subsidy is 50% of the cost of the structure or Rs. 2.5 lakh, whichever is less.
4.	Jharkhand	As per the information received from Groundwater Directorate, Government of Jharkhand, there is provision for providing financial subsidies upto Rs 25000 to institutions, NGOs and others for adopting rainwater harvesting on their own.
5.	Karnataka	In the Karnataka Industrial Policy 2009-14 at SI.No. 15 provision has been made for Small and Medium Enterprises to reimburse 50% of the cost of installation (Max. Rs. 1 lakh) irrespective of the zone.
6.	Maharashtra	Thane Municipal Corporation (TMC) gives rebate @ 5% on the property tax for implementation of Rain Water Harvesting system.
7.	West Bengal	Permit for construction of new tube well in newly constructed building is being given to encourage rainwater harvesting.

#### **Water in Concurrent List**

1047. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ashok Chawla Committee has suggested to bring water from the State List to the Concurrent List;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are concerns that the acceptance of the recommendations would lead to more centralisation and creation of problems in water management at local level in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Committee Chaired by Shri Ashok Chawla submitted its report on 31.5.2011. The Committee *inter alia* recommended as follows:—

'The Committee sees an urgent need to have a comprehensive national legislation on water. This can be either done through bringing water under the Concurrent List and then framing the appropriate legislation; or, by obtaining consensus from a majority of the States that such a "framework law" is necessary and desirable as a union enactment.'

(c) and (d) The proposal to bring water in the Union/ Concurrent List was earlier examined by the two Commissions on Centre-State Relations chaired by Justice R.S. Sarkaria and Justice M.M. Punchhi respectively. The said proposal did not find favour with

either of the two Commissions. The Government has not mooted any proposal to bring water from the State List to the Concurrent List.

#### **Corporate Donation to Political Parties**

1048. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures are being taken by the Election Commission of India to monitor all corporate donations to various political parties in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any proposal is being considered by the Election Commission of India or by the Government making it mandatory for all political parties to disclose the sources of their corporate fundings;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Sub-section (1) of section 29C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides that the political parties are required to prepare a report of all the contributions received by them exceeding Rs. 20,000/- in a financial year and required to submit the said report to the Election Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Recently, the Election Commission of India forwarded a proposal to the Government of India to amend Form 24A, which relates to the furnishing of annual returns of income by political parties under section 139 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to the Election Commission. The proposal *inter alia* includes provision for declaration by political parties about receipt of funds from foreign sources, Government bodies, etc., for annexing certificate from trusts regarding making contributions, mentioning total amount of contribution received by political parties during the year and making it compulsory for all political parties to file contribution reports including 'Nil' reports by political parties even if there is 'nil' contributions in excess of Rs. 20,000/- from a company or person. The matter is being examined.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Delay in Irrigation Projects**

1049. SHRI LALJI TANDON:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 47 million hectares of agriculture land in the country is irrigated land and if so, the details of area of land irrigated from various irrigation projects in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether major and minor irrigation projects being implemented by the Union Government in various parts of the country especially in Uttar Pradesh are running behind their time schedule;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the extent of cost escalation, project-wise;

(d) the details of irrigation projects completed during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Union Government to complete the remaining irrigation projects expeditiously, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the information from Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the gross irrigated area of the country in 2009-10 was 86.42 million hectares and the % of gross irrigated area over agricultural land was 47.4%. The State-wise details of gross irrigated area as in 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Government of India is not directly implementing any project in the various parts of the country. However, the Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of approved ongoing Major/Medium/Surface Minor Irrigation projects. The status of the MMI projects of Uttar Pradesh under AIBP running behind their time

schedule is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The project-wise cost escalation is being collected.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The Union Government provides Central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of approved ongoing irrigation projects. Shortcomings in the implementation of AIBP are generally addressed during monitoring visits by Central Water Commission (CWC) field offices. Various bottlenecks which affect the implementation of AIBP are brought to the notice of implementing agencies and others concerned. State Governments are supposed to submit action taken report resolving bottlenecks reported by CWC.

**Statement I**

*State-wise details of Gross Irrigated Area  
(as in 2009-10)*

Sl.No	Name of the State	Gross Irrigated Area (in thousand hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5764
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56
3.	Assam	225
4.	Bihar	4625
5.	Chhattisgarh	1487

1	2	3
6.	Goa	38
7.	Gujarat	4933
8.	Haryana	5545
9.	Himachal Pradesh	188
10.	Jharkhand	155
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	480
12.	Karnataka	4096
13.	Kerala	455
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7162
15.	Maharashtra	4352
16.	Manipur	52
17.	Meghalaya	74
18.	Mizoram	10
19.	Nagaland	85
20.	Odisha	3197
21.	Punjab	7714
22.	Rajasthan	7309
23.	Sikkim	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	3238
25.	Tripura	106
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18896
27.	Uttarakhand	567
28.	West Bengal	5525
29.	Union Territories	70

**Statement II**

*Ongoing Major/Medium/ERM Projects of Uttar Pradesh under AIBP with reasons of delay for Completion*

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	Year of Inclusion in AIBP	Reasons of Delay
1	2	3	4
1.	Bansagar Canal	1997-98	Land acquisition, R&R, Geotechnical complications and seepage problems

1	2	3	4
2.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	2005-06	Departmental problems
3.	Improving Irr. Intensity of Hardoi Branch System	2006-07	Departmental problems
4.	Madhya Ganga Canal Ph-II	2007-08	Departmental problems

LA-Land Acquisition, R&R-Rehabilitation & Resettlement, PAP - Project Affected Persons

### **Statement III**

*State-wise details of Major/Medium Irrigation Projects Completed under AIBP during Last Three Years (2009-10 to 2011-12) as per information from State Governments*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects Completed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	2

1	2	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	2
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
7.	Karnataka	1
8.	Maharashtra	19
9.	Odisha	1
10.	Uttar Pradesh	4
11.	West Bengal	1

[English]

#### **Non-Payment of Salary to PSU Employees**

1050. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sick Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs):

(b) whether the employees of some PSUs are not being paid salaries and other remuneration in time;

(c) if so, the details of the PSUs and the number of employees of each PSU whose salaries are not being paid on time; and

(d) the action proposed by the Government to ameliorate the hardships faced by the employees of these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The responsibility of implementing wage related guidelines and payment of salaries to the employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) rests with the concerned CPSEs and their administrative Ministries/Departments.

As far as CPSEs under Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) are concerned, there are 13 sick CPSEs under DHI viz. HMT (MT), HMT (Bearings) Ltd., Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL), Richardson and Cruddas (R and C), Triveni Structural Limited (TSL), Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Ltd. (HPF), Instrumentation Limited, Kota (ILK), Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), Scooters India Limited (SIL), Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI), Nepa Limited (NEPA), Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Limited (NPPC) and Andrew Yule and Company Limited (AYCL).

(b) and (c) Details of CPSEs under DHI which have not paid salaries in time are in the Statement enclosed. A proposal for sanction of non-plan loan to eight CPSEs for payment of salaries to their employees from 01.04.2012 to 30.09.2012 is under consideration.

(d) The Government has set up the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) as an advisory body to advise the Government, *inter alia*,

on the revival and restructuring of sick CPSEs. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, Government has so far approved revival of 43 CPSEs.

Further, DHI have been periodically providing financial assistance as Non-Plan loan to CPSEs under DHI, which are not able to pay salary to their employees to meet out salary/wages liabilities.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of CPSEs	No of Employees as on 31.10.2012	Salary paid upto
1.	HMT(Bearings)	68	31st March, 2012
2.	HMT (CW)	54	31st March, 2012
3.	HMT(W)	1178	31st March, 2012
4.	Nepa Limited	951	31st March, 2012
5.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL)	95	31st March, 2012
6.	Triveni Structurals Limited (TSL)	132	31st March, 2012
7.	Hindustan Cables Limited(HCL)	1893	31st March, 2012
8.	Scooters India Limited (SIL)	682	30th September, 2012
9.	Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL)	127	31st August, 2012

[Translation]

**SFIO**

1051. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corporate crimes disposed of so far by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) since its inception, company-wise;

(b) the amount of money involved therein in each of these cases; and

(c) the status of each of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Since inception, SFIO has been entrusted with 133 cases by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for investigation. Out of these cases, investigation in 95 cases has been completed and reports submitted to the Government, while 4 cases have been stayed/ quashed by the Courts and the remaining 34 cases are presently under investigation.

(b) and (c) Violations of various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and various offences involving

criminal breach of trust, cheating, falsifications etc. under the Indian Penal Code have been reported by SFIO in many cases. Prosecutions in 991 cases were launched (110 under Indian Penal Code and 881 under Companies Act). Of these, conviction was ordered by the respective Courts in 39 cases relating to violations under the Companies Act, 1956. Three complaints were quashed on the ground of double jeopardy as similar complaints were filed by the Registrar of Companies, Karnataka and the remaining cases are under different stages of progress in the competent Courts.

[*English*]

#### **Hike in Price of Fertilizer Products**

1052. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had approved a hike of 1 per cent in the price of all fertilizers products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) With effect from 1.11.2012, the fertilizer companies have been asked to pay Rs. 50 PMT to retail dealers for acknowledging the receipt of fertilizers under mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System. Accordingly, the maximum retail price of Urea has been increased to Rs. 5360 from Rs. 5310 per MT.

The MRP of P and K fertilizers are fixed by fertilizer companies and not by Government.

[*Translation*]

#### **New Trains**

1053. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are considering to introduce a new express train between Varanasi and Samastipur *via* Mau, Bhatni and Siwan so as to fulfil the demand of passengers;

(b) if so, the time by which this train is likely to be introduced;

(c) whether the Railways also proposed to introduce a Duranto train from New Delhi Railway Station to Muzaffarpur *via* Gorakhpur, Siwan, Chhapra with a view to meet the demand of passengers; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Inadequate Irrigation Infrastructure**

1054. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation infrastructure in the country is inadequate in its access and reach to various regions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by State Governments from their own resources and as per their priorities. The distribution of water resources both in time and space has wide variability. Variation in priority being given by States to irrigation sector is the main reason for variation in the development of irrigation in different States. The details of the State-wise ultimate irrigation potential in the country and the potential created up to March, 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement.



(c) The Union Government provides Central Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of approved ongoing irrigation projects. The Government of India has given relaxation for inclusion of the projects in AIBP for the States whose development is below national average.

**Statement**

*State-wise Ultimate Irrigation Potential and Cumulative Potential Created (in million hectares) as reported by State Governments (upto March, 2010)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (in million hectares)	Cumulative Potential (in million hectares)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.26	7.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.17	0.13
3.	Assam	2.87	1.08
4.	Bihar	10.89	8.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.72	2.62
6.	Goa	0.12	0.07
7.	Gujarat	6.10	4.57
8.	Haryana	4.51	3.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.23
10.	Jharkhand	2.46	1.12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.36	1.83
12.	Karnataka	5.97	3.04
13.	Kerala	2.68	3.41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16.21	2.32
15.	Maharashtra	8.95	7.30
16.	Manipur	0.60	0.22

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	0.17	0.07
18.	Mizoram	0.07	0.03
19.	Nagaland	0.09	0.10
20.	Odisha	8.80	3.91
21.	Punjab	5.97	6.10
22.	Rajasthan	5.13	5.59
23.	Sikkim	0.07	0.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.53	4.47
25.	Tripura	0.28	0.16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29.64	33.57
27.	Uttarakhand	0.86	0.86
28.	West Bengal	6.92	5.97

**Confirmation of Tickets**

1055. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the letters of Members of Parliament (MPs) regarding ticket confirmation are being ignored by concerned officials;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether there is any criteria to confirm of tickets in this Quota;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether MPs send fax letter to the Railways for confirmation of tickets is not acceptable; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures being initiated to facilitate the MPs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Accommodation under Emergency Quota is released in accordance with the priority as per warrant of precedence and well established practice being followed since long. The requests received from Hon'ble

Members of Parliament for confirmation of berths out of Emergency Quota for their self travel are complied with. The requests received from them for other than self-travel are also given due priority keeping in view the number of berths available, relative priority of other requests, etc.

(d) and (e) Requests for confirmation of tickets received from Members of Parliament under their signature, whether in original or through fax, are given due consideration for the purpose of allotment of reserved accommodation from the Emergency Quota.

Detailed instructions have been issued with a view to streamlining the procedure for release of berths out of Emergency Quota. Instructions have also been issued to zonal Railways for nomination of nodal officers at identified stations to assist Hon'ble Members of Parliament for their self travel.

#### **Dhanshri and Champamati Irrigation Projects**

1056. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any proactive action plan to help complete the ongoing Dhanshri and Champamati major Irrigation Projects within Bodoland

by way of giving adequate amount of the required Central Funds during the financial year of 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken so far in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these two major irrigation projects within Bodoland could not be completed over more than two decades for not having been provided with the required Central Funds; and

(e) if so, the details of the funds released year-wise so far since the inception of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) No proposal for release of Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to Dhanshri and Champamati Irrigation Projects of Assam during 2012-13 has been received from State Govt. of Assam.

(d) and (e) Government of India has been providing CA under AIBP to Dhanshri and Champamati Irrigation Projects of Assam since 1996-97 on receipt of the project proposal and as per the eligibility for their completion. The details of CA released to Dhanshri and Champamati Irrigation Projects of Assam from 1996-97 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of CA released to Dhanshri and Champamati Irrigation Projects of Assam from 1996-97 to 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)															
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>Assam</b>																	
1.	Dhanshri (V)	1.5000	5.0000	4.0000	5.0000	5.4000	7.9200	0.000	2.870	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.290	59.117	0.000	49.500	0.000
2.	Champamati (VI)	1.0000	1.0000	1.8000	1.7500	3.0600	2.2300	2.170	0.733	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.004	0.000	40.500

#### **Water Bodies under MGNREGS**

1057. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) large number of new water bodies are being encouraged;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to take up existing water bodies under the MGNREGS: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per information received from Ministry of Rural Development, a large number of works related to Water Bodies included in Para 1B of Schedule 1 of the Act under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Section 16(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas and for executing and supervising such works. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act. However, involvement of Gram Panchayat would depend on their capacities, pro-activeness and of extent of autonomy and assertions exercised by them.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of activities included in Schedule 1 (Para 1B) of MGNREG Act*

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams and springshed development;
- (ii) drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation;
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;

- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development;
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas including deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all weather access, including culverts and roads within a village wherever necessary;
- (xi) construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block level and as Gram Panchayat Bhavan at the Gram Panchayat level;
- (x) agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermin-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- (xi) livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed-supplement;
- (xii) fisheries related works, such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
- (xiii) works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation, rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- (xiv) rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- (xv) rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;
- (xvi) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

All activities mentioned in items (iv), (x), (xi) and items (xiii) to (xv) are allowed on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or the beneficiaries of land reforms or the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India or that of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, or the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007).

#### **Bench of Allahabad High Court**

1058. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh has one of the highest number of pending cases in its High Court;

(b) if so, the region-wise data on the pending cases in the State;

(c) whether there is any proposal to create a bench of the Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a proposal to implement the recommendations of the Justice Jaswant Singh Commission report of 1985 on having High Court benches away from their principal place; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by the High Courts, out of nearly 43.22 lakh cases pending in various High Courts in the country, 10.05 lakh cases were pending in Allahabad High Court as on 31.12.2011. The details of pending cases in the High Court are not maintained region-wise.

(c) to (f) The setting up of a Bench of a High Court away from its principal seat is considered by the Central Government on receipt of a complete proposal, in terms

of Section 51 (2) of the State Reorganization Act, 1956, from the State Government concerned. This has to have the consent of the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Governor of the State. Besides, it has to satisfy the broad guidelines and criteria recommended by the Justice Jaswant Singh Commission. There is no proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for creation of a bench of Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Availability of Fertilizers**

1059. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have taken/propose to take steps to ensure sufficient availability of fertilizers during the current rabi season in various States;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The demand (requirement) assessed by Department of Agriculture (DAC) and availability of Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK in all the States during the month of October in the current season *i.e.* Rabi 2012-13 is at Annexure.

As can be seen from the enclosed Statement, the availability of all the Fertilizers during the current Rabi season 2012-13 (October, 2012) is comfortable.

Steps taken by Department of Fertilizers to ensure proper availability of fertilizers during the current rabi season is as given below:

(i) the movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system ([www.urvarak.co.in](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);

- (ii) the State Governments have been advised to instruct the State institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;
- (iii) a regular weekly Video conference is being conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways and

Department of Shipping with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments;

- (iv) adequate supplies have been ensured and further steps are being taken to ensure adequate supplies by contracting of imported Urea and other Fertilizers.

**Statement**

*Availability of Fertilizers during Rabi 2012-13 (October,12)*

States	<i>Rabi 2012-13 (October, 2012)</i>					
	UREA			MOP		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	300.00	341.73	296.96	75.00	66.80	21.60
Karnataka	140.00	232.66	210.91	60.00	64.43	13.58
Kerala	26.00	9.62	8.90	25.00	19.76	8.69
Tamil Nadu	173.00	135.29	133.43	84.00	45.12	36.43
Gujarat	220.00	140.79	99.47	18.00	13.39	6.87
Himachal Pradesh	240.99	247.57	219.93	21.52	23.46	3.62
Chhattisgarh	20.00	25.32	17.55	4.00	18.00	1.93
Maharashtra	195.00	204.82	168.81	48.00	101.98	9.45
Rajasthan	177.10	193.45	192.79	4.97	7.79	2.45
Haryana	250.00	188.13	170.79	10.00	3.09	0.00
Punjab	300.00	323.02	319.15	15.00	9.92	0.36
Himachal Pradesh	5.00	1.79	1.75	0.00	3.93	1.81
Jammu and Kashmir	13.70	9.16	6.07	4.38	2.17	0.28
Uttar Pradesh	500.00	542.30	469.66	65.00	20.44	11.32
Uttarakhand	5.00	12.15	8.71	0.00	0.32	0.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	180.00	205.68	187.04	40.00	15.82	13.37
Jharkhand	21.25	21.51	14.65	2.50	0.26	0.09
Odisha	40.00	47.10	26.42	15.00	15.29	4.02
West Bengal	78.00	103.85	83.29	24.84	44.37	35.19
Assam	13.00	18.99	17.27	8.10	18.46	3.95
All India	2913.31	3007.94	2656.51	532.56	495.32	175.84

(Figures in 000' MTs)

*Availability of Fertilizers during Rabi 2012-13 (October, 12)*

States	Rabi 2012-13 (October, 2012)								
	DAP			NPK			Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP+NPK)		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	100.00	111.36	22.43	150.00	285.22	122.60	250.00	396.58	145.03
Karnataka	60.00	80.76	12.04	125.00	141.92	42.61	185.00	222.68	54.66
Kerala	7.00	6.57	2.02	40.00	28.83	17.43	47.00	35.40	19.45
Tamil Nadu	70.00	62.64	39.32	90.76	75.77	53.72	160.76	138.41	93.04
Gujarat	110.00	31.64	9.47	73.70	68.65	26.51	183.70	100.29	35.99
Madhya Pradesh	223.79	297.45	111.75	89.46	61.51	32.10	313.25	358.96	143.85
Chhattisgarh	10.00	43.88	7.49	5.00	5.65	0.19	15.00	49.52	7.68
Maharashtra	86.00	97.41	12.55	205.00	151.58	36.52	291.00	248.99	49.07
Rajasthan	112.36	189.35	146.49	34.49	19.67	16.46	146.85	209.01	162.95
Haryana	225.00	196.14	133.10	15.00	6.76	1.75	240.00	202.90	134.85
Punjab	230.00	261.19	183.53	35.00	3.33	2.09	265.00	264.52	185.62
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	5.37	5.21	7.50	5.37	5.21
Jammu and Kashmir	7.79	14.53	8.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.79	14.53	8.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	400.00	619.13	381.88	175.00	150.04	76.08	575.00	769.17	457.97
Uttarakhand	1.00	8.18	7.15	6.00	10.63	8.46	7.00	18.81	15.60
Bihar	80.00	196.80	102.25	40.00	74.10	46.81	120.00	270.90	149.06
Jharkhand	11.50	15.74	3.09	20.00	8.67	5.01	31.50	24.41	8.10
Odisha	10.00	13.04	4.44	8.50	31.11	3.84	18.50	44.15	8.27
West Bengal	24.53	81.30	43.87	56.74	147.60	104.96	81.27	228.89	148.83
Assam	3.60	7.71	3.91	1.80	2.25	0.25	5.40	9.96	4.16
All India	1776.64	2335.85	1236.60	1182.01	1282.09	604.50	2958.65	3617.94	1841.09

### Price Control on Essential Drugs

1060. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has given approval for price control on essential drugs as recommended by the Group of Ministers (GoMs) headed by the Agriculture Minister;

(b) if so, the details of the present formula and the proposed formula on ceiling prices of drugs covered under the National List of Essential Medicines and their minimum/maximum prices; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers(GoM), National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012(NPPP-2012) was placed before the Cabinet. The Cabinet considered NPPP-2012 in its meeting held on

22.11.2012 and approved the same with certain modifications. Further action to notify NPPP-2012 has been undertaken.

### Gaya-Chatra Line

1061. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of new line project on Gaya-Chatra route;

(b) the details of reasons for slow pace of work on the said project;

(c) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon so far, year-wise;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of the said project; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) After sanction of Gaya-Chatra new line project, final location survey has been completed. Land acquisition proposal has been submitted to the State Government.

(b) Limited availability of resources and non-availability of land are the main reasons.

(c)

(Fig. in crore)

Year	Budget Outlay	Expenditure
2008-09	0.01	0.12
2009-10	0.01	0.03
2010-11	15.00	12.33
2011-12	13.20	0.12
2012-13	3.00	0.17*

\*upto Oct., 2012.

(d) Part detailed estimate for land, earthwork and minor bridges for first 10 km. from Gaya end has been sanctioned.

(e) Targeted date of completion is yet to be fixed.

#### Quality of Roads under PMGSY

1062. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of the roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is up to the mark and the roads are fit for all-weathers, throughout the year;

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

(c) whether the Government is planning to construct all-weather roads under this Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) The primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide Connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected Habitations in the rural areas. PMGSY Guidelines envisage that rural roads constructed under the programme shall meet technical specifications and geometric design standards given in

Rural Road Manual/Hill Road Manual and Ministry of Rural Development's specifications for rural roads published by the Indian Roads Congress.

#### Direct and Indirect Taxes

1063. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that various tribunals regarding direct tax and indirect tax are taking long time to clear the pending appeals which lead to be huge losses to the revenue of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details of pending cases in various tribunals on direct and indirect taxes as on date; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to clear the pendency immediately so as to increase the revenue?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 68568 cases relating to direct taxes are pending with the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) as on 1st November, 2012 and 74264 cases relating to indirect taxes are pending with Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) as on date.

(c) As regards direct taxes cases, the steps taken to clear pendencies include instructions to the benches of ITAT to scrutinize and identify cases which are covered by decisions of ITAT, High Courts and the Supreme Court and post them on priority basis, requesting the Bar to bring to the notice of ITAT all such covered cases for out of turn posting, giving priority to disposal of Search and Seizure and Appeals under Section 263 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, raising of the limit for appeals heard by a Member sitting singly from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh, disposal of all Stay Granted and High Demand cases on priority basis and filling up of the vacancies of Members of ITAT. As regard indirect taxes cases, the steps taken to clear pendencies include filling up of the vacancies of Members of CESTAT, setting up of additional benches, grouping of all pending appeals subject-wise and issue-wise for hearing, strict enforcement of norms for disposal of appeals.



[*Translation*]

### **Unavailability of Drinking Water**

1064. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of bottled drinking water is increasing due to contaminated water and unavailability of drinking water; and

(b) if so, the growth percentage thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

### **Compensation to Punjab**

1065. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab provides 24 hrs. uninterrupted electricity to the Border Security Force to maintain international border in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide additional supply of electricity to the State Government in lieu of power consumed at the border; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The State Government of Punjab had, in September, 2009 reported that Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB) has been supplying 380 MW power from its own to the Border Security Force (BSF) to man International Border and requested for additional allocation from unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) to compensate PSEB.

Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply of electricity to different areas/categories in a State for meeting the requirement lies with the concerned

State Government/State Power Utilities. Government of India only supplements the efforts of State Government by commissioning power generation projects through Central Public Sector Undertakings from which allocation of firm as well as allocation of unallocated power is made. The quantum of unallocated power in the CGSs is limited and as possible therein, maximum possible assistance has been given to Punjab from unallocated power of CGSs during the summer season for agricultural purposes. As on 19th November, 2012, Punjab has total allocation of 2073-2143 MW from Central Generating Stations.

### **Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices**

1066. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban the sponsoring of tours for doctors by the pharmaceutical companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Pharmaceuticals proposes to frame any Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices in the country;

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

(e) whether the Department of Pharmaceuticals has asked the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to have a relook at the existing rule of such activities by the Medical Council of India;

(f) if so, the reaction of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare thereto; and

(g) the time by which the Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices is likely to be finalised?

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

AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) and (g) There were some reports in the newspapers in the recent past regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. The reports suggested that some unethical marketing practices are being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the seriousness of the allegations made in the media reports, this Department felt the need to take up the matter in the interest of the consumers/patients as such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussing the issues with the Pharma Associations/Industry, this Department has prepared a draft 'Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices' (UCPMP) which is to be adopted voluntarily in the first instance. The UCPMP was put up on the Department's website [www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in](http://www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in) for inviting the comments from all the stakeholders. The comments received were examined and draft UCPMP has been prepared and circulated to the pharma association for their comments.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The response from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is still awaited.

[*Translation*]

#### **Power Plants**

1067. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Lignite based power plant is proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh with the help of a joint venture of the Uttar Pradesh State Power Generation Corporation and the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status thereof;

(c) the funds likely to be incurred thereon and the quantum of power likely to be generated;

(d) the time by which the plant is likely to be set up; and

(e) the steps taken to provide adequate compensation and job to members of the affected family

whose land has been acquired for setting up of power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per information available with the Central Electricity Authority, there is no proposal to set up a lignite based power plant in Uttar Pradesh through a Joint Venture of Uttar Pradesh Power Generation Corporation and the Union Government.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Distribution of Water**

1068. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:  
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether distribution of water is made to each State as per the agreements between/among the States or by the prevailing rules at the Central Water Commission;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The distribution of water is made to each State as per the existing agreements between the States or as per the Award of the Tribunals. Central Water Commission (CWC) do not have any role in distribution of water to each State.

(b) and (c) During the last three years no inter-State agreement entered into between/among the States on sharing of water has been received in CWC. The States entering in the agreements on sharing of water on inter-State rivers depends on the priorities of States and the final award of the Tribunals.

**Utilisation of Water Resources**

1069. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
 SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:  
 SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of water resources utilised in the States as on date especially river water, State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes formulated by the Government for augmentation of water resources, State-wise;

(c) the amount likely to be spent on each of these schemes, State-wise;

(d) the percentage of cultivable land likely to be irrigated as a result thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the details of national average of utilisation of ground water and the percentage of utilisation of ground water in West Bengal and North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The details of the percentage of

water resources utilisation in the States is not maintained by the Central Government.

(b) Water being a State subject, several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for major and medium irrigation projects", "AIBP for minor irrigation projects", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme" and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies".

(c) Allocation of funds for XII Five Year Plan has not been finalized so far.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c).

(e) As per the latest assessment of ground water resources carried out jointly by the State Governments and the Central Ground Water Board, as on 2009, National average of utilization is 61 percent of the annually available ground water resources. The Percentage utilization of ground water in West Bengal and North Eastern States is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Percentages of ground water utilization in West Bengal and North Eastern States (Assessment Year 2009)*

Sl.No.	State	Annual Ground Water Availability (bcm)	Annual Ground Water Withdrawal (bcm)	Stage of ground water development (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.01	0.003	0.07
2.	Assam	27.81	6.026	22
3.	Manipur	0.40	0.0040	1
4.	Meghalaya	1.1109	0.0017	0.15

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mizoram	0.039	0.0004	1
6.	Nagaland	0.38	0.008	2.14
7.	Sikkim	0.046	0.010	21
8.	Tripura	2.74	0.16	6
9.	West Bengal	27.58	10.91	40

bcm: billion cubic meter

### Judicial Officers on Deputation

1070. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether a less number of Judicial Officers of various States are working in Supreme Court, High Court and Central Government on deputation basis:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create a separate cadre of Judicial Service on the pattern of I.A.S., I.P.S. and other allied services in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of district and subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the respective High Court. Further, in exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Government frames the Rules and Regulations in consultation with the High Court. The members of the State Judicial Service are governed by them. The issues of appointment, promotion, deputation etc. of judicial officers in the district/subordinate courts

are decided by the respective State Government under the Rules and Regulations. The information relating to deputation of Judicial Officers from various States, is not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The creation of All India Judicial Service has been recommended as far back as 1958 by the Law Commission of India in its 14th Report (1958), in the 77th Report (1978) and 116th Report (1986). The Supreme Court of India has vide its judgment of 13.11.1991 in the matter of All India Judges Association *versus* Union of India and others also recommended for setting up All India Judicial Service, which they again reiterated later in their judgment of 24.11.1993 in the same case. The issue has also been considered and recommended by the First National Judicial Pay Commission (FNJPC). The Committee on Centre-State Relations has also recommended creation of AIJS in 2010. Several concerned bodies and organizations, judicial and legislative Committees of the Parliament have also recommended setting up of an AIJS.

A comprehensive proposal has been formulated for constitution of All India Judicial Service (AIJS). The proposal has been considered and approved by Committee of Secretaries in its meeting held on 05th November, 2012. It will now be placed before the competent authority for approval.

### National Crime Records Bureau

1071. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:  
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) the total number of under trials in the country till the end of 2011 as per National Crime Records Bureau, State-wise and the reason for the backlog of undertrials awaiting verdict;

(b) whether the Government proposes to bring out judicial reform in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The number of undertrials in the country till the end of 2011 as per National Crime Records Bureau, State-wise, is enclosed as Statement. The undertrial prisoners are generally illiterate and

unaware of their rights. They are not aware of the charges they face nor are they able to access the documents relating to the case. Adequate provisions have been made in the Criminal Procedure Code in this regard. Section-436 provides for release of an indigent person on personal bond, Section-436(A) provides for a right to the under-trial to seek bail once he/she has served one half of the maximum sentence and Section-167 provides for the release of the under-trial on bail in case the investigation is not completed within the stipulated time. What is required is the need to take steps to generate awareness among the under-trials about their rights. There is also a need to ensure that the statutory provisions are followed by judiciary and the police for compliance so that the under-trials do not languish in jails. The Ministry of Law and Justice has requested Chief Justices of all the High Courts as well as the Chief Ministers to devise their own strategies and undertake a programme in Mission Mode for reducing the number of undertrial cases and to ease congestion in jails.

### **Statement**

#### *State/UT-wise Distribution of Undertrial Prisoners in Different Jails at the end of 2011*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Central Jail	District Jail	Sub Jail	Women Jail	Borstal School	Open Jail	Special Jail	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3194	2179	3028	143	0	0	0	0	8544
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
3.	Assam	1992	2875	73	0	0	0	126	0	5066
4.	Bihar	6384	14155	2614	22	0	0	242	0	23417
5.	Chhattisgarh	4394	2743	1138	0	0	0	0	0	8275
6.	Goa	3	0	282	0	0	0	0	60	345
7.	Gujarat	1934	2913	1360	0	0	0	489	0	6696
8.	Haryana	1490	6864	0	0	149	0	0	0	8503
9.	Himachal Pradesh	175	119	371	0	0	0	0	0	665
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	713	1237	163	0	0	0	0	0	2113

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	4033	7033	985	0	22	0	0	0	12073
12.	Karnataka	4357	1902	1880	0	0	0	147	0	8286
13.	Kerala	328	1036	1455	60	0	0	896	0	3775
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4534	4833	7334	0	0	0	0	0	16701
15.	Maharashtra	10030	5689	47	231	0	0	67	0	16064
16.	Manipur	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	454
17.	Meghalaya	0	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	478
18.	Mizoram	263	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	499
19.	Nagaland	106	93	100	0	0	0	0	0	299
20.	Odisha	1361	1867	5046	10	0	0	768	0	9052
21.	Punjab	7139	1904	806	113	333	0	0	0	10295
22.	Rajasthan	4548	4444	2796	111	0	0	0	0	11899
23.	Sikkim	61	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
24.	Tamil Nadu	4815	611	1546	277	375	0	58	0	7682
25.	Tripura	110	46	163	11	0	0	0	0	330
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1989	51379	608	86	0	0	0	0	54062
27.	Uttarakhand	0	892	816	0	0	0	0	0	1708
28.	West Bengal	5159	3939	3551	178	0	0	740	0	13567
	Total (States)	69566	119575	36162	1242	879	0	3533	60	231017
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	690	14	0	0	0	0	0	704
30.	Chandigarh	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
33.	Delhi	7246	1255	0	410	0	0	0	0	8911
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	30
35.	Puducherry	99	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	112
	Total (UTs)	7729	1945	86	410	0	0	13	0	10183
	Total (All-India)	77295	121520	36248	1652	879	0	3546	60	241200

**Welfare of Minorities**

1072. SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total plan outlay for the welfare of minorities during the said plan;

(c) whether the amount allocated during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for welfare of minorities has been fully utilized;

(d) if so, the year-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to further increase the Plan allocation for the welfare of minorities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The Planning Commission has, however, allocated Rs. 17,323 crore for the welfare of minorities in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 7,000 crore was allocated by the Planning Commission for the schemes/programmes relating to the welfare of minorities for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Of this an amount of Rs. 6817 crore (97%) was utilized by the Ministry mainly because the two major schemes, namely, Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) and Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme were launched in the year 2008-09. Besides, adequate and viable proposals were not received from State Governments/UT Administrations and other implementing agencies under various schemes. The details of the amount utilized during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12 is as under:

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Amount utilized (Rs. in crore)	196.65	619.02	1709.42	2008.87	2283.42

(e) and (f) This Ministry has written for further increase in the Twelfth Five Year Plan allocation. The Planning Commission has intimated that the Twelfth Five Year Plan allocations were made on the basis of availability of resources and inter-sectoral priorities, hence no increased Plan allocation for the welfare of minorities is being made at this stage.

**Cauvery Issue**

1073. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the outcome of the Cauvery River Authority (CRA) and Cauvery River Monitoring Committee (CRMC) meetings held recently to resolve the problem of sharing the water between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;

(b) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested for the intervention of Hon'ble Prime Minister regarding distress sharing formula; and

(c) if so, the response of the Union Government and the action taken by the Union Government ensuring release of stipulated flow of water to save the Samba crop in Cauvery basin of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) During the 7th meeting of Cauvery River Authority (CRA) held on 19th September,

2012, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, urged the Hon'ble Prime Minister that in this meeting itself the Distress Sharing Formula should be approved and the water already due to Tamil Nadu should be ordered to be released forthwith. Cauvery River Authority (CRA) in its meeting held on 19th September, 2012 directed State of Karnataka to release 9000 cusecs of water daily from 20th September to 15th October, 2012 at Billigundulu.

".....After careful consideration of all the points and the requirements of the States, and since consensus has eluded the parties, I find it appropriate that Karnataka releases 9,000 cusec of water daily from 20th September

to 15th October, 2012. It has been releasing 10,000 cusecs daily from 12th September, 2012 on the directions of the Supreme Court. The Cauvery Monitoring Committee shall review the position by 15th October, 2012, so that appropriate releases beyond 15th October, 2012 may be decided in consultation with the State Governments. The matter may be brought before the CRA, if required...".

Accordingly, Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC) met three times on 11.10.2012, 31.10.2012 and 15.11.2012 under the chairmanship of Secretary (WR), Govt. of India during current water year. It directed State of Karnataka to make available water to State of Tamil Nadu as under:

Sl.No. of the meeting	Date of the meeting	Quantum of water (TMC)	Period
28th	11.10.2012	8.85	16.10.2012-31.10.2012
29th	31.10.2012	3.94	1.11.2012-15.11.2012
30th	15.11.2012	4.81	16.11.2012-30.11.2012

The flow reaching to Tamil Nadu were monitored on daily basis since September 20, 2012.

### Hydro Power Projects in Nepal

1074. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hydro power projects being implemented with Indian assistance in Nepal along with their present implementation status, project-wise;

(b) whether many of such projects are yet to take off or have been stalled;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government for speedy implementation of hydro power projects in Nepal?

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

present, no hydro power project is being implemented with Indian assistance in Nepal. However, Projects on three major water resources in Nepal viz Pancheshwar (5600 MW), Sapta Koshi (3300 MW) and Naumure (225 MW), are under discussions between the two countries. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. In addition, Arun-III hydroelectric Project (900 MW) has been awarded by Government of Nepal to SJVN Limited a Central Public Sector Undertaking. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project is under appraisal by Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

(d) For speedy development of Water Resources of Common Rivers with Nepal, meetings are held regularly between the two countries at various levels and a three-tier bilateral Institutional mechanism as detailed below has been set up:

(i) Joint Ministerial level Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR) headed by the Ministers of Water Resources (MoWR) of India and Nepal;



- (ii) Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) headed by Secretary, MoWR, Government of India from the Indian side; and
- (iii) Joint Standing Technical Committee (JSTC) to rationalize technical committees and sub-committees under JCWR that are existing between India and Nepal.

**Statement**

(i) **Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project (5600 MW)**

Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project (5600 MW) proposed on the river Mahakali (known as Sarda in India), is to be implemented under integrated Mahakali Treaty signed between Nepal and India in February, 1996. In order to carry out additional investigations and studies required for finalization of Detailed Project Report (DPR), a Joint Project Office (JPO) of Nepal and India was established in Kathmandu in December, 1999 and a draft DPR was prepared by Indian side in the year 2002. However, the draft DPR is yet to be finalized jointly.

(ii) **Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project (330MW) & Sun Kosi Storage cum Diversion Scheme.**

A Joint Project Office (JPO-SKSKI) was established at Birat Nagar on 17.8.2004 to carry out detailed investigations/field works and prepare a Joint DPR with Nepal. The DPR is under preparation.

(iii) **Naumure Storage cum Hydroelectric Project (225 MW).**

A Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) was prepared by India which was handed over to Nepalese side in March, 2010.

**Jan Aushadhi Outlets**

1075. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) the number of Jan Aushadhi outlets opened in the country, location and State-wise;

(b) the average monthly sale of medicines at each outlet during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the action plan of the Government to make availability of quality medicines at these outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of the number of Jan Aushadhi Outlets opened in the country, location and State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As regards the average monthly sale of medicines at each outlet during each of the last three years and the current year, no such data has been maintained by Government of India. State-wise monthly sales data *w.e.f.* April, 2010 to October, 2012 is attached in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) As regards the action plan to make availability of quality medicines, the supplies from the CPSUs are being geared up and at the same time to supplement the production from the CPSUs, the possibility of obtaining the same from other sources could also be considered at an appropriate time.

**Statement-I**

*List of Jan Aushadhi Stores Opened in the Country*

Sl.No.	State	District
1	2	3
1.	Punjab (23)	JBMM Civil Hospital, Amritsar
2.		Phase-VI, Civil Hospital, Mohali

1	2	3
3.		Civil Hospital, Bhatinda
4.		Civil Hospital, Ludhiana
5.		Civil Hospital, Jalandhar
6.		Mata Kaushalya Hospital, Patiala
7.		Civil Hospital, Moga
8.		Civil Hospital, Faridkot
9.		Civil Hospital, Ferozpur
10.		Civil Hospital, Mansa
11.		Civil Hospital, Sangrur
12.		Civil Hospital, Barnala
13.		Civil Hospital, Fatehgarh Sahib*
14.		Civil Hospital, Roop Nagar (Ropar)*
15.		Civil Hospital, Nava Shahar (Sahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)
16.		Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur
17.		Civil Hospital, Taran Taran
18.		Civil Hospital, Muktsar
19.		Civil Hospital, Gurdaspur
20.		Civil Hospital, Kapurthala
21.		Civil Hospital, Pathankot
22.		Civil Hospital, Abohar
23.		Civil Hospital, Nabha District, Patiala
24.	Delhi (3)	Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi
25.		Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahdara
26.		Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar
27.	Haryana(4)	Civil Hospital, Gurgaon**
28.		Civil Hospital, Sector-6, Punchkula
29.		B.K. Hospital, NIT, Faridabad **
30.		Civil Hospital, Yamuna Nagar**

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1	2	3
31.	Rajasthan (53)@	Kanwatia Hospital, Jaipur
32.		Jaipuriya Hospital, Jaipur
33.		Rajeev Gandhi Rajkiya Sarkari Hospital, Alwar
34.		Government Hospital, Sawai Madhopur
35.		Government District Hospital, Sriganganagar-I
36.		Government District Hospital, Sriganganagar-II
37.		Maharana Bhopal Hospital, Udaipur
38.		M.G. Government Hospital, Banswara
39.		Government District Hospital, Jhalawad
40.		Government Hospital, Keshorao Patan
41.		Government Hospital, Bundi
42.		Government Hospital, Bhawani Mandi
43.		Government Hospital, Jalore
44.		District Government Hospital, Khanpur (Jhalawad)
45.		Govt. Distt. DBS Hospital, Churu
46.		Govt. Distt. Hospital, Jhunjhunu
47.		Govt. Distt. Hospital, Rajgarh (Alwar)
48.		Amrit Kaur Government Hospital, Byawar
49.		Government Hospital, Hanumangarh
50.		Government Hospital, Sunel (Jhalawad)
51.		Rampura Government Hospital (Kota 1)
52.		MBM Hospital (Kota 2)
53.		R.K. Hospital, Rajsamand
54.		Gandhi Hospital, Bhilwara
55.		Bangar Hospital, Pali
56.		CHC Government Hospital, Onsiya (Jodhpur)
57.		Government Hospital, Dungarpur

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1	2	3
58.		Mandore Satelite Hospital, Mandore, Jodhpur
59.		Government Hospital, Sagwara
60.		Shadat Hospital, Tonk 1
61.		Government Hospital, Niwahi (Tonk 2)
62.		Yadav Satelite Hospital Jasusar Gate, Bikaner
63.		Government Hospital, Partapgarh
64.		Government Hospital, Bijay Nagar
65.		Government Hospital, Barmer (Ajmer)
66.		Government Hospital, Dausa
67.		Government Hospital, Hanumangarh
68.		Government Hospital, Bharatpur
69.		Government Hospital, Malpura (Tonk)
70.		Government Hospital, Lalsoth
71.		Government Hospital, Sirohi
72.		Government Hospital, Sikar-1
73.		Government Hospital, Sikar-2
74.		Government Hospital, Bandi Kui
75.		Medical College, Kota 3
76.		Government Hospital, Neem Ka Thana
77.		Government Hospital, Jaisalmer
78.		Government Hospital, Sojat City-1
79.		Government Hospital, Sojat City-2
80.		Government Hospital, Ajmer
81.		Government Hospital, Bhindar
82.		Government Hospital, Dholpur

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1	2	3
83.		Government Hospital, Baran
84.	Andhra Pradesh (3)	Visakhapatnam Port Trust Hospital
85.		Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS), Hyderabad **
86.		Uppal Industrial Employees Healthcare Centre, Uppal **
87.	Odisha (15)	Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar
88.		Red Cross Bhavan, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar
89.		District HQ Hospital, Khordha
90.		District HQ Hospital, Dhenkanal
91.		District HQ Hospital, Koraput
92.		District HQ Hospital, Angul
93.		District HQ Hospital, Nabrangpur
94.		District HQ Hospital, Baragarh
95.		District HQ Hospital, Nayagarh
96.		District HQ Hospital, Berhampur
97.		District HQ Hospital, Jajpur
98.		District HQ Hospital, Puri
99.		District HQ Hospital, Naupada
100.		District HQ Hospital, Baripada Mayurbhanj
101.		District HQ Hospital, Balasore
102.	West Bengal (3)	M.R. Bangar Hospital, Kolkata #
103.		N.R.S. Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata #
104.		Howrah District Hospital, Howrah #
105.	Uttarakhand (2)	Doon Hospital, Dehradun
106.		J.N.S. Government Hospital, Roorkee, Uttarakhand
107.	Chandigarh (3)	PGIMER, Chandigarh

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1	2	3
108.		Government Medical College Hospital, Sector-32
109.		Multi Specialty Hospital, Sector-16
110.	Jammu and Kashmir (3)	Red Cross Building, Exchange Road, Srinagar
111.		District Hospital, Leh
112.		MMAB Hospital, Anantnag
113.	Himachal Pradesh(10)	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
114.		Zonal Hospital, Mandi
115.		Civil Hospital, Una
116.		Zonal Hospital, Tanda
117.		Zonal Hospital, Dharamshala
118.		Civil Hospital, Solan
119.		Regional Hospital, Chamba
120.		DDU Zonal Hospital, Shimla
121.		Regional Hospital, Hamirpur
122.		Zonal Hospital, Kullu
123.	Jharkhand (23)	District Hospital, Sahibganj
124.		District Hospital, Latehar
125.		District Hospital, Jamtara
126.		District Hospital, RIIMS, Ranchi
127.		District Hospital, Simdega
128.		District Hospital, Gumla
129.		District Hospital, Chatra
130.		District Hospital, Godda
131.		District Hospital, Ranchi
132.		District Hospital, Dhanbad

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1	2	3
133.		District Hospital, Bokaro
134.		District Hospital, Saraikela
135.		District Hospital, Dumka
136.		District Hospital, Lohardaga
137.		District Hospital, Chaibasa
138.		District Hospital, Giridih
139.		District Hospital, Khuti
140.		District Hospital, Ramgarh
141.		District Hospital, Palamu
142.		District Hospital, Deogarh
143.		District Hospital, Hazaribagh
144.		District Hospital, Pakur
145.		District Hospital, Garhwa

\*In Punjab, two stores at Fatehgarh Sahib and Roop Nagar are non-functional due to administrative reasons.

\*\*In Haryana, three Jan Aushadhi Stores at Faridabad, Gurgaon and Yamuna Nagar and also Jan Aushadhi Store at NIMS and UPPAL, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh are non-functional due to administrative reasons.

@In the case of Rajasthan, as per the latest Health Policy of the Government of Rajasthan, free medicines are being given to all the in-patients as well as out-patients visiting the State Government Hospitals for treatment w.e.f. 2nd October, 2011. Accordingly, the State Government has since converted all the existing 53 JASs in the State, besides opening new outlets for free distribution centers for medicines. The matter regarding functioning of JASs in the State has been taken up with the MD, Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation, Government of Rajasthan.

#In the case of West Bengal, as per the latest message received from the operating agencies, the State Government has directed them to close the Jan Aushadhi sales from there and are contemplating to run fair price stores for sale of medicines from such outlets.

### **Statement-II**

#### *State-Wise Monthly Sales of the CPSUs from April, 2010 to till Now*

Sl.No.	Name of the Month	Name of the State	Sales during the Month	Total Sales of the CPSUs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	April, 2010	Delhi	88895	1367001
		Haryana	43424	
		Punjab	937018	

1	2	3	4	5
		Uttaranchal	120261	
		Chandigarh	44361	
		Andhra Pradesh	0	
		Odisha	133042	
		Rajasthan	0	
2.	May, 2010	Delhi	107069	1575971
		Haryana	84316	
		Punjab	971483	
		Uttranchal	117917	
		Chandigarh	33782	
		Andhra Pradesh	0	
		Odisha	261404	
		Rajasthan	0	
3.	June, 2010	Delhi	82979	1446879
		Haryana	84374	
		Punjab	956728	
		Uttranchal	41276	
		Chandigarh	108879	
		Andhra Pradesh	0	
		Odisha	172643	
		Rajasthan	0	
4.	July, 2010	Delhi	114095	2153537
		Haryana	73033	
		Punjab	1055913	
		Uttranchal	29415	
		Chandigarh	111881	
		Andhra Pradesh	577352	



1	2	3	4	5
		Odisha	191848	
		Rajasthan	0	
5.	August, 2010	Delhi	100927	2325311
		Haryana	73471	
		Punjab	1578103	
		Uttaranchal	173733	
		Chandigarh	77594	
		Andhra Pradesh	111057	
		Odisha	210426	
		Rajasthan	0	
6.	September, 2010	Delhi	99239	2315338
		Haryana	50553	
		Punjab	1040204	
		Uttaranchal	24973	
		Chandigarh	91165	
		Andhra Pradesh	398732	
		Odisha	373940	
		West Bengal	236532	
		Rajasthan	0	
7.	October, 2010	Delhi	81130	1879680
		Haryana	47205	
		Punjab	898844	
		Uttaranchal	23299	
		Chandigarh	147878	
		Andhra Pradesh	300874	
		Odisha	200582	

1	2	3	4	5
		West Bengal	179868	
		Rajasthan	0	
8.	November, 2010	Delhi	94899	2043753
		Haryana	36617	
		Punjab	958246	
		Uttranchal	9530	
		Chandigarh	130107	
		Andhra Pradesh	320994	
		Odisha	329684	
		West Bengal	163676	
		Rajasthan	0	
9.	December, 2010	Delhi	75475	2070114
		Haryana	22228	
		Punjab	1395672	
		Uttranchal	7266	
		Chandigarh	84095	
		Andhra Pradesh	19342	
		Odisha	252877	
		West Bengal	213159	
		Rajasthan	0	
10.	January, 2011	Delhi	91981	2569925
		Haryana	374647	
		Punjab	785291	
		Uttranchal	15384	
		Chandigarh	104842	
		Andhra Pradesh	54157	
		Odisha	899945	

1	2	3	4	5
		West Bengal	243678	
		Rajasthan	0	
11.	February, 2011	Delhi	135099	2321050
		Haryana	18363	
		Punjab	1020794	
		Uttaranchal	14898	
		Chandigarh	179963	
		Andhra Pradesh	249122	
		Odisha	427371	
		West Bengal	275440	
		Rajasthan	0	
12.	March, 2011	Delhi	110187	2595457
		Haryana	127863	
		Punjab	1470009	
		Uttaranchal	14480	
		Chandigarh	147047	
		Andhra Pradesh	3354	
		Odisha	448730	
		West Bengal	273787	
		Rajasthan	0	
13.	April, 2011	Delhi	168803	1652462
		Haryana	21302	
		Punjab	890509	
		Uttaranchal	12853	
		Chandigarh	69187	
		Andhra Pradesh	48280	
		Odisha	238128	

1	2	3	4	5
		West Bengal	203400	
		Rajasthan	0	
14.	May, 2011	Delhi	76843	2179462
		Haryana	25538	
		Punjab	968979	
		Uttranchal	16078	
		Chandigarh	105081	
		Andhra Pradesh	308245	
		Odisha	287195	
		West Bengal	161947	
		Rajasthan	190298	
		Jammu and Kashmir	39258	
15.	June, 2011	Delhi	103839	2366643
		Haryana	12630	
		Punjab	1457882	
		Uttranchal	11757	
		Chandigarh	49614	
		Andhra Pradesh	310	
		Odisha	368144	
		West Bengal	128778	
		Rajasthan	213750	
		Jammu and Kashmir	19938	
16.	July, 2011	Delhi	115105	2683363
		Haryana	88859	
		Punjab	1137335	
		Uttranchal	15090	
		Chandigarh	97121	

1	2	3	4	5
		Andhra Pradesh	327252	
		Odisha	565165	
		West Bengal	117779	
		Rajasthan	206763	
		Jammu and Kashmir	12894	
17.	August, 2011	Delhi	82583	2292815
		Haryana	13478	
		Punjab	1057590	
		Uttaranchal	0	
		Chandigarh	83707	
		Andhra Pradesh	186292	
		Odisha	609542	
		West Bengal	84990	
		Rajasthan	9545	
		Jammu and Kashmir	164087	
18.	September, 2011	Delhi	139922	2430557
		Haryana	7637	
		Punjab	974769	
		Uttaranchal	19321	
		Chandigarh	81814	
		Andhra Pradesh	19817	
		Odisha	1077568	
		West Bengal	99283	
		Rajasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	10426	
19.	October, 2011	Delhi	102691	2317966

1	2	3	4	5
		Haryana	68869	
		Punjab	1055062	
		Uttranchal	11908	
		Chandigarh	102562	
		Andhra Pradesh	405	
		Odisha	503870	
		West Bengal	110066	
		Rajasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	18444	
		Himachal Pradesh	344089	
20.	November, 2011	Delhi	115599	2805269
		Haryana	85764	
		Punjab	1073303	
		Uttranchal	17474	
		Chandigarh	116820	
		Andhra Pradesh	18239	
		Odisha	785345	
		West Bengal	159335	
		Rajasthan	11045	
		Jammu and Kashmir	0	
		Himachal Pradesh	422345	
21.	December, 2011	Delhi	132841	2845513
		Haryana	50113	
		Punjab	849061	
		Uttranchal	84207	
		Chandigarh	85327	
		Andhra Pradesh	234157	

1	2	3	4	5
		Odisha	864188	
		West Bengal	181003	
		Rajasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	13191	
		Himachal Pradesh	351425	
22.	January, 2012	Delhi	107431	2397157
		Haryana	31357	
		Punjab	718019	
		Uttanchal	131004	
		Chandigarh	66662	
		Andhra Pradesh	263184	
		Odisha	492670	
		West Bengal	147753	
		Rajasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	10836	
		Himachal Pradesh	428241	
23.	February, 2012	Delhi	102027	1978476
		Haryana	13362	
		Punjab	766502	
		Uttanchal	0	
		Chandigarh	68113	
		Andhra Pradesh	136	
		Odisha	563383	
		West Bengal	138091	
		Rajasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	13600	
		Himachal Pradesh	313262	

1	2	3	4	5
24.	March, 2012	Delhi	131329	2844344
		Haryana	20764	
		Punjab	784515	
		Uttranchal	0	
		Chandigarh	71020	
		Andhra Pradesh	111867	
		Odisha	960268	
		West Bengal	288300	
		Rajasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	69297	
		Himachal Pradesh	406984	
25.	April, 2012	Delhi	100961	1647172
		Haryana	12817	
		Punjab	547884	
		Uttranchal	0	
		Chandigarh	63966	
		Andhra Pradesh	0	
		Odisha	467504	
		West Bengal	129156	
		Raiasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	35905	
		Himachal Pradesh	288979	
26.	May, 2012	Delhi	132952	2217610
		Haryana	13914	
		Punjab	881584	
		Uttranchal	546	



1	2	3	4	5
		Chandigarh	54355	
		Andhra Pradesh	69378	
		Odisha	513083	
		West Bengal	238711	
		Rajasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	58874	
		Himachal Pradesh	254213	
27.	June, 2012	Delhi	131153	2477521
		Haryana	15750	
		Punjab	609319	
		Uttanchal	1965	
		Chandigarh	39965	
		Andhra Pradesh	17542	
		Odisha	741598	
		West Bengal	336210	
		Rajasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	58979	
		Himachal Pradesh	525040	
28.	July, 2012	Delhi	310449	3338244
		Haryana	22492	
		Punjab	747587	
		Uttanchal	3747	
		Chandigarh	54406	
		Andhra Pradesh	353034	
		Odisha	799700	
		West Bengal	298960	
		Rajasthan	0	

1	2	3	4	5
		Jammu and Kashmir	44053	
		Himachal Pradesh	703816	
29.	August, 2012	Delhi	161898	3455594
		Haryana	19400	
		Punjab	911821	
		Uttanchal	13559	
		Chandigarh	52432	
		Andhra Pradesh	149000	
		Odisha	792528	
		West Bengal	351572	
		Rajasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	52945	
		Himachal Pradesh	950439	
30.	September, 2012	Delhi	240673	3669701
		Haryana	23617	
		Punjab	816819	
		Uttanchal	6687	
		Chandigarh	68536	
		Andhra Pradesh	0	
		Odisha	696332	
		West Bengal	97260	
		Rajasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	344007	
		Himachal Pradesh	1168941	
		Jharkhand	206829	
31.	October, 2012	Delhi	251224	3310044
		Haryana	37032	

1	2	3	4	5
		Punjab	861111	
		Uttranchal	2247	
		Chandigarh	76633	
		Andhra Pradesh	0	
		Odisha	967145	
		West Bengal	0	
		Rajasthan	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	321872	
		Himachal Pradesh	634699	
		Jharkhand	158081	

### **Passenger Facilities and Amenities**

1076. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing various passenger facilities/amenities being provided at railway stations and in trains alongwith the criteria for providing the same;

(b) the system in place to monitor the quality of passenger facilities/amenities such as drinking water, improving approach roads to stations including Hazarat Nizamuddin Station and clean toilets etc. at railway stations and in trains;

(c) the funds made available and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise;

(d) the number of complaints received by the Railways regarding deficiencies in the services at railway

stations and in running trains separately during the said period, zone-wise; and

(e) the follow up action taken by the Railways on such complaints, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Railway stations have been classified into seven categories ('A-1' to 'F') based on the earnings from passenger traffic and facilities/amenities at stations are provided as per norms laid down for each category of station.

Facilities and amenities in passenger coaches are provided in accordance with laid down norms for different classes of coaches on Indian Railways.

(b) Monitoring the quality of passenger facilities/amenities including drinking water, improving approach roads to stations and clean toilets at stations and trains is done by Additional General Managers (Zonal Level) and Additional Divisional Railway Managers (Divisional Level). Service Improvement Groups at various levels are formed to inspect amenities and take remedial measures for rectifying deficiencies/shortcomings in passenger amenities.

(c) Provision of passenger amenities at stations is a continuous process. The expenditure on such works is funded under Plan Head—'Passenger Amenities'. The details of allocation/expenditure under Plan Head—'Passenger Amenities' during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) A large number of requests/suggestions/complaints are received at various levels from the general public and people's representatives for provision of additional facilities at different stations and in trains. Action is taken on such requests at various levels. Details of complaints relating to poor maintenance of some of the passenger services/facilities like non-availability of water, cleanliness at stations, maintenance/cleanliness of coaches, mal-functioning of electrical equipments, complaint relating to sleeper class and non-availability/poor quality of bed rolls during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the current year *i.e.* 2012-13, Zone-wise is enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) The following remedial action is taken on the complaints received by the zonal railways:

- (i) Review of existing passenger amenities at stations is done annually over all Zonal Railways. Wherever deficiency in amenities are noticed during the inspections of Officers and Service Improvement Groups, corrective action is taken.
- (ii) Staff found negligent are counselled, warned and/or disciplinary action is taken.
- (iii) Regular drives are conducted to ensure cleanliness of stations and trains.
- (iv) Although it is Railways' endeavour to accommodate as many suggestions as possible, the works are undertaken taking into consideration volume of traffic handled, relative importance of the station and availability of resources. Regarding complaint for cleanliness on trains, corrective action is taken by Railways to prevent its recurrence.
- (v) Zonal Railways have been instructed to take into account all such suggestions while formulating their Annual Works Programme.

### **Statement I**

*Allocation/expenditure under Plan Head—'Passenger Amenities' during the last three years and the current year*

(Rs. in crore)

RLY	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Gross Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Gross Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Gross Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Gross Budget Estimate	Expenditure upto Oct' 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	52.79	82.80	48.37	65.01	60.46	55.23	48.42	23.55
Eastern	255.84	122.71	224.66	157.75	141.39	129.53	150.53	84.10
East Central	37.63	31.26	102.74	38.72	83.93	35.39	49.07	21.61
East Coast	19.94	31.14	23.09	25.70	30.88	19.06	44.30	11.51
Northern	177.60	80.46	136.45	121.52	85.25	73.01	59.82	39.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Central	42.48	37.70	56.51	32.68	80.68	45.74	90.34	34.15
North Eastern	25.78	25.58	21.33	23.79	25.12	17.55	25.54	10.19
Northeast Frontier	66.65	35.84	55.60	59.13	50.21	53.85	77.50	40.50
North Western	27.54	20.23	23.37	18.41	22.07	15.96	37.77	8.78
Southern	75.36	80.73	110.35	61.90	54.90	59.77	71.56	46.93
South Central	118.53	155.57	227.43	110.48	125.17	94.58	124.71	64.35
South Eastern	26.36	33.54	70.95	66.20	71.84	44.31	70.07	29.92
Southeast Central	36.32	15.75	89.54	22.60	83.19	44.99	79.25	29.87
South Western	30.49	36.37	24.26	12.56	41.90	36.06	41.48	25.77
Western	65.75	90.10	54.09	60.71	79.42	65.23	61.09	30.77
West Central	29.60	23.83	29.06	26.82	38.99	27.48	52.17	17.94
Metro	13.84	2.77	4.68	6.94	25.10	11.24	18.78	1.58
Total	1102.5	906.38	1302.50	910.92	1100.50	828.98	1102.40	521.11

**Statement II**

*Zone-wise details of complaints relating to poor maintenance of some of the passenger services/facilities like non-availability of water, cleanliness at stations, maintenance/cleanliness of coaches, mal-functioning of electrical equipments, complaint relating to sleeper class and non-availability/poor quality of bed rolls during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the current year i.e. 2012-13*

Railway	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Oct' 2012)
1	2	3	4	5
Central	780	592	220	162
Eastern	240	494	216	158
East Central	325	328	330	125
East Coast	700	611	852	403
Northern	516	216	112	73
North Central	139	142	58	35

1	2	3	4	5
North Eastern	115	101	55	21
Northeast Frontier	173	293	136	88
North Western	187	92	109	52
Southern	348	310	413	71
South Central	171	243	178	105
South Eastern	254	184	393	231
Southeast Central	342	216	122	79
South Western	81	94	97	67
Western	765	513	469	238
West Central	156	92	83	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>5292</b>	<b>4521</b>	<b>3843</b>	<b>1925</b>

[*Translation*]

**Profitable Routes**

1077. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

a) whether the Railways are earning profits on all the routes on which trains are being operated;

(b) if not, the number of railway routes from which less than 5 per cent profit is being earned;

(c) the details of such routes on which trains are being operated;

(d) whether the Railways have made an assessment of the revenue loss incurred on such routes annually;

(e) if so, the details thereof and whether the Railways are considering to decrease the number of trains on such routes and increase on the busy routes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Route-wise expenditure, earnings and profitability are not maintained except in the case of 247 branch lines. At the end of 2010-11, 89 out of these were uneconomic. List of the uneconomic branch lines together with annual loss on each is as under:—

*Statement of losses incurred in operation of uneconomic branch lines during the year 2010-11*

S.No.	Names of the Branch Lines	Loss in 2010-11 (Rs. in thousands)
1	2	3
<b>Central Railway</b>		
1.	Nerai-Matheran (NG-21 Kms)	-166195

1	2	3
2.	Pachora-Jamner (NG-56 Kms)	-31835
	Total	-198030
	<b>Eastern Railway</b>	
3.	Kalyani-Kalyani Simanta (BG-4 Kms)	-1059
4.	Jamalpur-Monghyr (BG-10 Kms)	-26864
5.	Bhagalpur-Mandarhill (BG-50 Kms)	-44686
6.	Burdhman-Katwa (NG-53 Kms)	-52198
7.	Bhimgarh-Palasthali (BG-27 Kms)	-27153
	Total	-151960
	<b>East Central Railway</b>	
8.	Narkatiaganj-Bhikhnatori (MG-47 Kms)	-165951
9.	Dildar Nagar-Tarigahat (BG-19 Kms)	-25835
10.	Jhanjharpur-Laukha Bazar (MG-43 Kms)	-15229
11.	Fatuha-Ishlampur (BG-43 Kms.)	-207006
12.	Patna-Digha (BG-9 Kms)	-38220
13.	Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir (BG-54 Kms)	-16414
14.	Banmankhi-Biharigaunj (MG-27 Kms)	-30848
	Total	-499503
	<b>East Coast Railway</b>	
15.	Bobbili-Salur (BG-18 Kms)	-13655
16.	Naupada-Pariakhimundi (BG-40 Kms)	-61257
	Total	-74912
	<b>Northern Railway</b>	
17.	Daryapur-Dalmau (BG-24.78 Kms)	-20373
18.	Rohtak-Gohana (BG-31.88 Kms)	-43784

1	2	3
19.	Jullunder-Hoshiarpur (BG-38.22 Kms)	-112351
20.	Amritsar-Attari (BG-25.21 Kms)	-122884
21.	Phagwara-Nawashahar-Doaba (BG-35 Kms)	-130376
22.	Batla-Quadian (BG-19.44Kms)	-62665
23.	Verka-Derababa Nanak (BG-43 Kms)	-109294
24.	Amritsar-Khemkaran (BG-77.27 Kms)	-173168
25.	Ambala-Kalka (BG-69.97 Kms)	-379684
26.	Kalka-Shimla (BG-96.54 Kms)	-336508
27.	Pathankot-Joginder Nagar (NG-165.92 Kms)	-277371
	Total	-1768458
	<b>North Central Railway</b>	
28.	Dhaulpur-Tantpur-Sirmutra (NG-88.91 Kms)	-43101
29.	Gwalior-Bhind (BG-81.93Kms)	-19304
30.	Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan (NG-199.8 Kms)	-194256
31.	Ait-Konch (BG-13.68 Kms)	-1676
32.	Mathura-Brindavan (MG-12.48 Kms)	-11636
	Total	-269973
	<b>North Eastern Railway</b>	
33.	Salempur-Barhaj Bazar (BG-31 Kms)	-22485
34.	Indara-Dohrighat (MG-35 Kms)	-30329
35.	Mandhana-Brahmavart (MG 8 Kms)	-2004
36.	Kashipur-Ramnagar (BG-27 Kms)	-52366
	Total	-107184
	<b>N.F. Railway</b>	
37.	New Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling (NG)	-541630



1	2	3
38.	Katihar-Maniharighat (MG)	-234267
39.	Katihar-Jogbani (BG)	-726109
40.	Singabad-Old Malda (BG)	-171902
41.	Barsol-Radhikapur (BG)	-395946
42.	Alipurduar-Bamanhat (MG)	-67653
43.	Tezpur-Rangapara North (MG)	-47861
44.	Fakiragram-Dhubri (MG)	-44652
45.	Karimganj-Mahishashan (MG)	-65108
46.	Baoigram-Dulloxcher (MG)	-149203
47.	Katakhal-Laalbazar (MG)	-52035
48.	Chaparmakh-Haiborgaon (BG)	-173695
49.	Makum-Dangari (BG)	-9774
	Total	-2679835
	<b>North Eastern Railway</b>	
50.	Mavil Jn.-Bari Sadri (MG-82 Kms)	-133320
51.	Sarupgarh-Anupgarh (BG-56 Kms)	-62109
52.	Ratan Garh-Sardar Shara (MG-43.13 Kms)	-26310
53.	PPR-BARA (MG-41 Kms)	-15162
	Total	-236901
	<b>Southern Railway</b>	
54.	Shoranur-Nilambur (BG-66 Kms)	-28147
55.	Villupuram-Pondichery (BG-38 Kms)	-43532
56.	Mettupalayam-Udhagamandalam (NG-46 Kms)	-176929
57.	Madurai-Bodinayakkkanur (MG-90 Kms)	-34379

1	2	3
58.	Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur (BG-62 Kms)	-49256
	Total	-332243
	<b>South Eastern Railway</b>	
59.	Santragachi-Baragachia-Amta (BG-52 Kms)	-201483
60.	Tamluk-Digha (BG-89.3 Kms)	-487742
61.	Rupsa-Bangriposi (BG-88.7 Kms)	-16688
62.	Tamluk-Digha Ghat (BG-89.3 Kms)	-149881
	Total	-855794
	<b>South Central Railway</b>	
63.	Bhimavaram-Narsapur (BG-29.48 Kms)	-37771
64.	Nadikude-Macheria (BG-35 Kms)	-17418
	Total	-55189
	<b>S.E.C. Railway</b>	
65.	Raipur-Dhmtari (88.6 Kms)	-611167
66.	Satpura Railway (NG-715 Kms)	-2636147
67.	Tumsar-Tirodi (BG-47 Kms)	-146551
	Total	-3393865
	<b>S.W. Railway</b>	
68.	Yelahaka Jn.-Chik Ballapur (BG-47 Kms)	-393705
69.	Bangerpet-Marikuppam (BG-16.57 Kms)	-46138
70.	Mysore-Chamarajanagar (BG-60.78 Kms)	-39531
	Total	-479374
	<b>Western Railway</b>	
71.	Billimora-Waghai (NG)	-24431
72.	Chhuchhapura-Tenkhalā (NG)	-20122

1	2	3
73.	Choranda-Motikoral (NG)	-10974
74.	Sammi-Dahej (NG)	-20654
75.	Broach Jabmusar-Kavi (NG)	-38734
76.	Chota Udaipur-Jambusar (NG)	-8629
77.	Chandod-Malsar (NG)	-50636
78.	Nadiad-Bhadran (NG)	-31554
79.	Kosamba Jn.-Umerpada (NG)	-34713
80.	Mehsana-Trang Hill (MG)	-13895
81.	Himmatnagar-Khed Brahma (MG)	-36416
82.	Pranchi Rd.-Kodinar (MG)	-35410
83.	Talala-Dalvada (MG)	-118732
84.	Gandhidham-New Bhuj (BG)	-41711
85.	Ranju-Patan (BG)	-45247
86.	Boriyavi-Vadtal-Swaminarayan (BG)	-15543
87.	Anand-Khambat (BG)	-67237
88.	Nadiad-Kapadvanj (BG)	-22264
89.	Sihor-Palitana (BG)	-54247
Total		-691149
Grand Total All Indian Railways		-11794370 or 1179.36 crore

(d) to (f) Losses incurred on Uneconomic Branch Lines are assessed annually. All Narrow Gauge Lines and such Lines which join the main line network at one end only are termed as branch lines. During the year 2010-11, the losses incurred by Indian Railways on Uneconomic Branch Lines were Rs. 1179 crore. On most of the Uneconomic Branch Lines, traffic potential is limited. Continuous measures are being taken from time to time to minimize losses by various cost cutting measure like economizing in staff costs, single train operation etc.

[English]

**MLM**

1078. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of innocent investors have been cheated by Multi-Level Marketing companies in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether there are no rules to govern the Multi-Level Marketing Companies;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Government is considering to come out with the rules governing Multi-Level Marketing (MLM) firms, which have been traced to several ponzi schemes across the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the timeframe therefor;

(g) whether there is no early warning system to prevent such corporate frauds;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the steps taken by the Union Government to introduce early warning system to prevent such corporate frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (i) Ponzi and Multi-Level Marketing (MLM) schemes fall within the purview of 'Money Circulation' which is an offence under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. That Act is administered by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) through the State Governments. Recently, Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, have circulated Model Rules to be notified by the States. These rules make it amply clear that investment schemes run in the MLM mode are illegal under the above Act and organizers of such schemes need to be prosecuted. While coordinating action against such schemes lies with the States and the nodal Ministry, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has so far received complaints against 86 Companies mostly located in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu States and one company registered outside India doing business on-line in association with some Indian companies. This Ministry

has ordered investigation into the affairs of 7 companies under Section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 to be conducted by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) and scrutiny of balance sheets under section 234 and/or inspection of the Books of Accounts and other records of the remaining 80 companies under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 to ascertain, if the activities involve violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

#### **Setting up of New Fertilizer Producing Plants**

1079. SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI M. ANANDAN:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the details of the places where the chemical fertilizer producing plants are situated, State-wise;

(b) whether new fertilizer producing plants have been set up in the country;

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

(d) if not, the reasons for not setting up of new plants;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up new units/plants in the country, particularly in Maharashtra for increasing the production of chemical fertilizers to meet the growing demand during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the funds likely to be invested for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) State-wise list of chemicals fertilizer producing plants is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) M/s Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, a private company is setting up a new Greenfield Gas (including Coal Bed Methane Gas) based Ammonia-Urea project in Burdwan District, West Bengal with a capacity of 1.27 million metric tonne per annum.

(d) The Government had announced on 4th September, 2008, a new investment policy for urea sector to attract the much required investment in this sector. The policy was based on IPP benchmark and had been finalized in consultation with the industry. The New Investment Policy aimed at revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield/

Brownfield projects. The units have expressed concern regarding pricing and firm availability of gas before taking final investment decision as there is no redressal mechanism in the present policy to address the issue of additional liability arising due to increase in delivered price of gas. The New Investment Policy, 2012 for urea sector is under consideration of Government of India to address the concerns of the industry.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) in view of (e) above question does not arise

### **Statement**

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

Sl.No.	Name of States	No. of operating unit and Sector			Name of the units
		Public	Co-operative	Private	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	4	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Kakinada-I (Urea) Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Kakinada-II (Urea) Coromandal International Ltd. Kakinada (DAP and Complexes) Coromandal International Ltd.. Vizag (Complexes)
2.	Assam	2	-	-	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. Namrup-III (Urea) Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. Namrup-II (Urea)
3.	Goa	-	-	1	Zuari Industries Ltd. Goa (Urea, DAP and Complexes)
4.	Gujarat		3	5	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Ltd. Bharuch (Urea and Complexes) Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Vadodara (Urea, DAP and Complexes) Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Sikka-I (DAP and Complexes) Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Sikka-II (DAP and Complexes)

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Hindalco Industries Ltd. Dahej (DAP)
					Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.-Kandla (DAP and Complexes)
					Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.-Kalol (Urea)
					Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.-Hazira (Urea)
5.	Haryana	1	-	-	National Fertilizers Ltd. Panipat (Urea)
6.	Karnataka	-	-	1	Manglore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Manglore (Urea, DAP and Complexes)
7.	Kerala	2	-	-	Fertilizer and Chemicals and Travancore Ltd. Udyogamandal (Complexes)
					Fertilizer and Chemicals and Travancore Ltd. Cochin (Complexes)
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2	-	-	National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-I (Urea)
					National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-II (Urea)
9.	Maharashtra	4	-	1	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Trombay (Complexes)
					Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Trombay-IV (Complexes)
					Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Thal (Urea)
					Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Trombay-V (Urea)
					Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.-Taloja (Complexes)
10.	Odisha	-	1	1	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Paradeep (DAP, Complexes)
					Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. Paradeep (DAP, Complexes)
11.	Punjab	2	-	-	National Fertilizers Ltd.-Nangal-II (Urea)
					National Fertilizers Ltd. Bhatinda (Urea)
12.	Rajasthan	-	-	3	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan-I (Urea)
					Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan-II (Urea)

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Kota (Urea)
13.	Tamil Nadu	1	-	2	Madras Fertilizer Ltd. Chennai (Urea) Coromandal International Ltd.-Ennore (Complexes) Southern Petrochemical Inds. Corpn. Ltd-Tuticorin (Complexes)
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-	4	4	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Phulpur-I (Urea) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Phulpur-II (Urea) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Aonla-I (Urea) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Aonla-II (Urea) Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Jagdishpur (Urea) Tata Chemicals Ltd. Babrala (Urea) Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd. Shahjahanpur (Urea) DIL-Kanpur (Urea)
15.	West Bengal	-	-	1	Tata Chemicals Ltd. Babrala (DAP and Complexes)
	Total	14	8	23	

*List of SSP units eligible under Concession Scheme for Decontrolled Fertilizers as on October, 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit/location
1	2
1.	Aarti Fertilizers (A Division of Aarti Industries Limited), Plot NO. 801/23, G. I. D. C. Estate, Phase-III, Vapi-396 195, Distt. Valsad, Gujarat.
2.	Agri Green Fertilizers and Chemicals Private Limited, Plot No. 26 A and 27A, I.D.A., Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh.
3.	Agro Phos. (India) Limited, 13/A-2, Industrial Estate No. 1 A.B. Road, Dewas, Madhya Pradesh.
4.	Arawali Phosphate Ltd, Jhamarkotra Road, Umra, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
5.	Arihant Fertilizers and Chemicals India Limited, Village: Kanawati, Mhow-Nasirabad Road, Distt. Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh (100%).
6.	Arihant Phosphates and Fertilizers Ltd. Nimbaheda, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan.

1

2

7. Asian Fertilizers Limited, Vill. Deokahia, Tahsil-Sardar Nagar, Distt. Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
8. Balaji Fertilizers Pvt. Limited, B-16/1, MIDC, Nanded, Maharashtra.
9. Basant Agro Tech (India) Ltd., Barshi Takli Tehsil, Akola, Maharashtra.
10. Basant Agro Tech (I) Ltd. (erstwhile Madhya Pradesh Orgochem Ltd., Jawad Tehsil, Neemuch, MP).
11. Bharat Fertilizers Industries Limited, Wada Taluka, Distt. Thane, Maharashtra (100%).
12. Bhilai Engineering Corporation Ltd., Gunjkhedra, Pulgaon, Wardha, Maharashtra.
13. Bhilai Engineering Corporation Ltd., Sirgitti Industrial Area, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.
14. Bohra Industries Ltd., Umra Village, Girva, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
15. Bhaskar Fertilizers (P) Ltd. located at S.No.113/3B to 6B, Lolur Cross, NH 7 Gooty Road, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.
16. Chemtech Fertilizers Ltd., Kazipalli, IDA, Medak, Andhra Pradesh.
17. Coimbatore Pioneer Fertilizers Ltd., Muthugoundanpudur, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.
18. Coromandel Fertilizers Limited, Ranipet, Tamil Nadu.
19. M/s Datta Agro Services Pvt. Ltd. located at Gate No. 139, Near Onkareshwar Temple, At. Bhokri, Post Kerhale, Tal. Raver, Distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra.
20. Devyani Phosphate Pvt. Ltd., F-96/97, RIICO Industrial Area, Gudli, Udaipur-313024, Rajasthan.
21. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd., Ambarnath Tehsil, Thane, Maharashtra.
22. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd., Khemli, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
23. Gayatri Spinners Ltd., Hamirgarh, Bhilwara, Rajasthan.
24. CDS Chemicals and Fertilizers (P) Ltd., Thummapala (V), Venkupalam Road, Anakapalli (M) (erstwhile Priyanka Fertilizers and Chemicals, Anakapalli (M), Visakhapatnam, A.P.).
25. Shri Gajraj Fertilizers Private Limited, A-45-48, Additional Industrial Area, Bhyar, District-Yavapamai-445001, Maharashtra.
26. Indian Phosphate Limited, Village Umrada, Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan.
27. Indra Industries Ltd., Indore, M.P. Village Sandla, Dhar, M.P. (erstwhile Swastik Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd. and then Indra Organics Ltd.).
28. Jairam Phosphates Limited (Unit II), Village: Farhad (somani), Distt. Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh.
29. The Jayshree Chemicals and Fertilisers, Khardah, 24 Praganas (N), W.B (erstwhile Unit I and II of M/s. Jay Shree Chemicals and Fertilizers-amaigamated w.e.f. 1.4.2008).
30. Jubilant Life Sciences Ltd. (erstwhile Jubilant Organosys Ltd.), Bharatigram, Gajraula, Uttar Pradesh.



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31. Jubilant Life Sciences Ltd. (erstwhile Jubilant Organosys Ltd.), Village Singhpur, Tehsil Kapassan, Distt., Chittorgarh, Rajasthan.
32. KMN Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Village Diwanganj, Bhopal-Salamatpur Road, Distt. Raisen-465651, Madhya Pradesh.
33. Khaitan Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., (Unit II), Village Gormachia, Jhansi, U.P.
34. Khaitan Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Village Nirmani, Khargone, M.P.
35. Khaitan Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (Unit III), Village Dhinwa, Nimbaheda, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan.
36. Khaitan Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (Fatehpur Unit) (erstwhile M/s. Mahadeo Fertilizers Ltd.) A-1, UPSIDC Industrial area, Malwan, Distt. Fatehpur, U.P.
37. Kothari Industrial Corporation Limited, Ennore, Tamil Nadu.
38. KPR Fertilizers (P) Ltd., Door No. 9-4, Tata Nagar, Balabhadrapuram-533343, Andhra Pradesh.
39. Krishna Industrial Corp. Ltd., Nidadavola, West Godavari, Distt, A.P.
40. Kasturchand Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd., (erstwhile M/s. Jairam Phosphate Ltd., Maharashtra), Village Kalamgaon, Wadsa, Distt. Gadchiroli, Maharashtra (Office address: Near Agyaram Devi Temple, Ganesh Peth, Rambagh Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra).
41. Liberty Phosphate Ltd., Mewar Industrial Area, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
42. Liberty Phosphate Limited, 19, Bhimpur Industrial Area, Jagpura, Kota, Rajasthan.
43. Liberty Phosphate Ltd., Nandesari, Vadodara, Gujarat.
44. Liberty Phosphate Limited, Survey No. 129, Village: Rasal, Taluk: Sudhagad (Pali), Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra.
45. Liberty Urvarak Limited (erstwhile Mexican Phosphates Limited), Nirmani, Khargone, M.P.
46. Madan Madhav Fertilizers and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Fatehgarh, UP.
47. Madhya Bharat Agro Products Ltd., Sagar, M.P.
48. Madhya Bharat Phosphates Private Limited (Unit-I), Village-Diwanganj, Tehsil-Sanchi, Distt. Raisen, M.P.
49. Madhya Bharat Phosphate Pvt. Ltd. (Unit-II), at Plot No. 176, A.K.V.N. Industrial Area, Thandla Road, Meghnagar, Distt. Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh.
50. Mangalam Phosphates Ltd, Hamirgarh, Bhilwara, Rajasthan (100%).
51. Mukteshwar Fertilizers Ltd., Narayankhed, Ujjain, M.P. (100%).
52. Mexican Agro Chemical Limited, Jaggakhedi Industrial Area, Mandasaur, Madhya Pradesh. (erstwhile Asha Phosphates Ltd.).
53. Narmada Agro Chemicals Pvt. Limited, Distt. Junagarh, Gujarat (100%).

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54. Natraj Organics Limited, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh (100%).
  55. Nirma Ltd., Moraiya Village, Bavala, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
  56. Phosphate Co. Ltd., Rishra, Hoogly, W.B.
  57. Prathyusha Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., IDA, Parawada, Visakhapatnam, A.P.
  58. Prem Sakhi Fertilizers Ltd., Udaipur, Rajasthan.
  59. Rajlaxmi Agrotech India Limited, Gate No. 76, Bhokardan Road, Village Gundewadi, Tehsil and Distt.-Jalna, Maharashtra.
  60. Rama Krishi Rasayan, Haveli Taluka, Pune, Maharashtra.
  61. Rama Phosphate Ltd., Dharampuri, Indore, M.P.
  62. Rama Phosphate Ltd, Umra, Gurva Tehsil, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
  63. R.C. Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd., Gut No-179-B, Village-Lakhmapur, Taluka-Dindori, District-Nasik, Maharashtra. (formerly known as M/s. Raashi Fertilizers Limited).
  64. Sadhana Phosphate and Chemicals Ltd., Gudli Village, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
  65. Sai Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd., 21, Princep Street, 2nd Floor, Kolkata-700 072.
  66. M/s Shiva Global Industries Ltd. (erstwhile Shiva Fertilizers Ltd), Loha Taluka, Nanded, Maharashtra.
  67. M/s Shree Pushkar Petro Products Ltd. located at D-25, MIDC Lote Parshuram, Distt. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.
  68. Shri Bhawani Mishra (P) Ltd., Vazirabad, Nanded, Maharashtra.
  69. Shri Ganpati Fertilizers Ltd., Gauraji Ka Nimbahera, Ambabari, Rajasthan.
  70. Shree Datta Fertilizers and Chemical Pvt. Ltd., 8 Km. Milestone, Amravati, Nagpur Road, Boregaon Tq., Distt. Amravati-444605, Maharashtra.
  71. Shurvi Colour Chem Ltd., Madri, Girva Tehsil, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
  72. Sona Phosphate Ltd., Sarigam, Sabero, Valsad, Gujarat (100%).
  73. Sri Krishna Fertilizers Limited, Muzaffarpur, Bihar(100%).
  74. Subhodaya Chemicals Ltd., Gauripatnam, A.P.
  75. Tata Chemicals Limited, Durgachak, Haldia, Midnapore, W.B (earlier Hind Lever Chemicals Limited).
  76. Tedco Granites Ltd., Hamirgarh, Bhilwara, Rajasthan.
  77. Teesta Agro Industries Ltd., Rajganj, Jalpaiguri, W.B.
  78. The Andhra Sugars Ltd., Kovvur, West Godavari Distt., A.P.
  79. Tungabhadra Fertilizers and Chemicals Company Ltd., Munirabad R.S., Koppal, Karnataka.
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80. T. J. Agro Industries Limited, Distt. Navsari, Gujarat.
81. V. K. Phosphates Limited, Village: Bartara, Tehsil-Sadar, Distt. Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
82. M/s Suman Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd., Indore, Matrala, Tehsil Pansemal, Distt. Barwani-451770. (Madhya Pradesh).
83. M/s Progressive Fertichem (P) Ltd. located at Village Topatoli, Distt. Kamrup (Metro), Assam.
84. Nitin Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited located at Village Rukri, P.O. Dheen, Ambala-Jagadhri Road, near Dosarka, Distt. Ambala, Haryana.
85. Narmada Bio-chem Pvt. Limited, Ahmedabad.
86. M/s Jagdamba Phosphate, Kota, Rajasthan.
87. Patel Phoschem Pvt. Limited, Udaipur.
88. M/s KRP Fertilizers, Koppal, Karnataka.
89. Krishna Phoschem Limited, Meghnagar, Jhabua (MP).
90. Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Gadepan, Kota, Rajasthan.

90 units in all.

**Multi-Cuisine Restaurants**

1080. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal to open multi cuisine restaurants at several stations including in New Delhi Railway Station in collaboration with IRCTC;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be operational;

(c) whether any proposal to start such multi-cuisine restaurants in Chennai Railway Station and at all major railway stations in Tamil Nadu and in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to open multi cuisine restaurants at several stations in collaboration with Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

**Funds for Irrigation Projects**

1081. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has released grants under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) scheme for completion of irrigation projects in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the funds released during the last three years, project-wise along with the details of completion of the projects and furnishing of utilization certificates;

(c) whether the Centre has received any proposal seeking financial grants under AIBP scheme for completion of irrigation projects in Karnataka;

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

(e) the names of the projects completed in Uttar Pradesh with the help of the said funds and those which have not been completed so far; and

(f) the special efforts made for early completion of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is provided to the States on their requests and as per the eligibility on year to year basis after the submission of utilisation certificate by the State Governments for the CA released earlier. The project-wise details of the CA released under AIBP for the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is given in the

enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of CA released under AIBP to the Government of Karnataka is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The Union Government provides Central Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of approved ongoing irrigation projects. Shortcomings in the implementation of AIBP are generally addressed during monitoring visits by Central Water Commission (CWC) field offices. Various bottlenecks which affect the implementation of AIBP are brought to the notice of implementing agencies and others concerned. State Governments are supposed to submit action taken report resolving bottlenecks reported by CWC.

**Statement-I**

*Project-wise details of CA released under AIBP to Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
<b>KARNATAKA</b>				
1.	UKP Stage-I (IV)	0.000		
2.	Malprabha (III) (PMP)	110.525		90.720
3.	Hirehalla (VI) (C)	0.000		
4.	Ghatprabha (V) (PMP)	56.162	20.601	
5.	Karanja (V)	0.000		
6.	UKP Stage-II (IX)	93.020	150.180	
7.	Gandorinala (VIII)	18.520		
	UKP St. I Phase III	152.977		134.505
8.	Maskinala (C)	0.000		
9.	Votehole Medium Project (PMP) (C)	0.000		
10.	Varahi Project	26.316		

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Dudhganga Interstate Project (PMP) (XI)	0.000	3.677	
12.	Mod. of Bhadra (PMP) (XII)	108.498		52.641
13.	Hippargi Project (PMP) (XI)	114.780	281.200	129.030
	37 New MIS of 2009-10	20.261	12.686	
14.	Resto. and Renov. of Bheemasamudra Tank- 2009-61 New MIS of 2009-10	3.483 28.246		
15.	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme, 2009-10 (XI)	58.640	52.620	45.340
16.	Guddada Malapura LIS DPAP, 2009-10 (XI)	32.400	24.843	
	207 New MI schemes of 2010-11	0.000	21.953	
	57 Ongoing MI schemes			18.251
	201 Ongoing MI schemes			40.917
	1 New MI Scheme			
	39 New MI Schemes			
	72 New MI Schemes			
	88 New MI Schemes			
	MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Indira Sagar (VI)	0.000		
2.	Bansagar (Unit-I) (V)(C)	7.367		
-	Bansagar (Unit-II) (V)	59.610	54.016	40.520
3.	Upper Weinganga (V)(C)	0.000		
-	Rajghat Dam (V)	0.000		
4.	Sindh Phase-II (VI)	6.975	22.955	19.010
5.	Sindh Phase-I (IV)(C)	0.000		
6.	Mahi (VI)	0.000	87.625	39.393
7.	Bariarpur (V)	6.570		
8.	Urmil (V)(C)	0.000		
9.	Banjar (V) (C)	0.000		
10.	Bawanthadi (VI)	0.000	20.615	6.053

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Mahan (VI)	0.000		
12.	Omkareshwar(VIII)PH-I	10.920		12.398
13.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km.(V) PH-I	10.317		
	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km to 104 Km) PH-II	0.000		
	17 MI Schemes in 2006-07	0.000		
	146 MI Schemes in 2007-08	0.000	69.444	
	Bargi Diversion Ph.-III	32.364		
	Bargi Diversion Ph.IV (2008-09)	7.369		
14.	Pench Diversion Project Ph.I	9.718		
	Omkareshwar Project Ph.II	0.000		46.143
	Omkareshwar Canal Ph.III	41.986		
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph.III	0.000		
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph.IV (2008-09-XI)	12.600	16.200	
	Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph.I and II) (2008-09-XI)	42.640	95.469	
15.	Punasa Lift Irrigation Project (XI) 2008-09	227.637	105.030	
16.	Lower Goi (XI) 2008-09	60.102	22.810	55.185
17.	Upper Beda (XI) 2008-09	49.198	24.810	
	1 New MI Scheme (Tulsipar Tank Scheme)	0.000	9.369	
	4 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	0.000	2.205	
	9 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	0.000	7.568	
	4 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	0.000	4.750	
	11 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	0.000	26.688	
	7 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	0.000	20.769	
	3 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	0.000	8.892	
	6 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	0.000	5.846	
	17 Ongoing MI Scheme (2008-09)	11.819		
	43 Ongoing MI Scheme (2008-09)	59.164		
	32 Ongoing MI Scheme (2008-09)	57.943		

1	2	3	4	5
	26 Ongoing MI Scheme (2008-09)	35.175		
	14 Ongoing MI Scheme (2008-09)	9.272		
	22 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	0.000	10.927	45.968
156	Jobat Irrigation Project (2010-11)		6.660	
	19 New MI Schemes of 2010-11		36.045	22.601
	67 New MIS 2011-12			142.719
	68 MI Schemes			
157	Singhpur Irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh			15.750
158	Sagar (Sagad) Irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh			8.055
	2nd installment of Sagar			6.696
159	Sanjay Sagar (Bah) MI project of Madhya Pradesh			5.180
	2nd installment of Sanjay sagar (Bah)			7.794
	68 New MI Schemes			
	UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	Upper Ganga and Madhya Ganga (V) (C)	0.000		
2.	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II (XI)	50.000	53.460	61.875
3.	Sharda Sahayak (III) (C)	0.000		
4.	Saryu Nahar (V) (C)	0.000	10.019	70.875
5.	Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab (VII) (C)	0.000		
6.	Rajghat Dam (V)(C)	0.000		
7.	Gunta Nala Dam (VI) (C)	0.000		
8.	Bansagar (V)	94.967	134.627	
9.	Lakhwar Vyasi (V)(D)	0.000		
10.	Tehri (VII) (C)	0.000		
11.	Gyanpur Pump Canal (VII) (C)	0.000		
12.	Eastern Ganga Canal (V) (C)	9.060		
13.	Rajghat Canal (V) (C)	0.000		
14.	Mod. of Agra Canal (V) (C)	0.000		

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jarauli Pump Canal (1990-91) (C)	0.000		
16.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	28.380	25.254	
17.	Imp. of Hardoi Branch System (ERM)	0.000		
18.	Kachhnoda Dam (XI) New 2009-10	10.000	31.050	23.625
19.	Res. Cap of Sharda Sahayak (XI) New 2009-10	21.375		18.000
20.	Arjun Sahayak (XI) New 2009-10	24.300	178.128	105.469

**Statement II***Central Assistance Released to Karnataka under the AIBP during 1996-97 to 2012-13*

Sl.No.	State	1996-97 to 2001-02 (Loan)	(Amount Rs. in crore)										
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Karnataka	1066.8900	620.8500	266.4780	396.2952	140.7759	160.3729	349.9000	442.4190	823.8280	567.7593	511.4040	113.0000

**Statement III***Details of Completed and Ongoing MMI Projects in Uttar Pradesh under AIBP*

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project	Status
1	2	3
UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Upper Ganga and Madhya Ganga	Completed
2.	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II	Ongoing
3.	Sharda Sahayak	Completed
4.	Saryu Nahar	Ongoing
5.	Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab	Completed
6.	Rajghat Dam	Completed
7.	Gunta Nala Dam	Completed
8.	Bansagar	Ongoing
9.	Lakhwar Vyasi	Deferred
10.	Tehri	Completed
11.	Gyanpur Pump Canal	Completed



1	2	3
12.	Eastern Ganga Canal	Completed
13.	Rajghat Canal	Completed
14.	Mod. of Agra Canal	Completed
15.	Jarauli Pump Canal	Completed
16.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	Ongoing
17.	Imp. of Hardoi Branch System (ERM)	Ongoing
18.	Kachhnoda Dam	Ongoing
19.	Res. Cap of Sharda Sahayak	Ongoing
20.	Arjun Sahayak	Ongoing

#### **Welfare Scheme for Minorities**

1082. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:  
 SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
 SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
 SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations functioning in the country for the welfare of minority communities, State-wise;

(b) the details of schemes that were implemented during the Eleventh Plan period and presently for the welfare of minorities in the country especially in social, economic and educational fields;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised for the said purpose during each year of Eleventh Plan and the current year, State and scheme-wise;

(d) the target set and achieved under the said schemes during the said period, State and scheme-wise;

(e) whether the funds allocated under these schemes have not been fully utilised by the State Governments; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country who have been sanctioned/being sanctioned funds for the welfare of minorities, State-wise, by the Ministry and organizations under the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Schemes that were implemented by the Ministry during the 11th Five Year Plan and presently for the welfare of minority communities are the following:

- (i) Multisectoral Development Programme.
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme.
- (iii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme.
- (iv) Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme.
- (v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme.
- (vi) Equity contribution to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation for enhancing credit to the minorities.
- (vii) Grant in aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation for minority welfare activities.
- (viii) Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards.

(c) The funds allocated, released and utilised for the said purpose during each year of the Eleventh Plan

period and the current year, State and scheme-wise are given at enclosed Statements-II to VIII.

(d) The targets set and achieved under the said schemes during the said period, State and scheme-wise are given in the enclosed Statements-IX to XII.

(e) and (f) The utilisation of funds released to the NGOs and the State Governments are monitored and regularly reviewed by the Ministry and organizations of the Ministry through field visits and review meetings held with the States/UTs in regional conferences. Further,

review of the progress of implementation is done with State Government through video conferencing.

Rs. 2155.96 crore has been released to the States/UTs till 2010-11 for MsDP and out of this amount Rs. 1748.52 crore has been utilized by States/UTs. The whole amount could not be utilized due to-delayed transfer of funds from State Government to the district/ implementing agency, non-availability of proper land for the projects, long gestation period of construction of big projects, and promulgation of model code of conduct for election in several States.

**Statement I**

*NGOs who have been sanctioned/being sanctioned for the welfare of minorities*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	MAEF	NMDC	Free Coaching	Leadership Development of Minority Women **
		No. of NGOs	No. of NGOs	No. of NGOs	No. of NGOs empanelled
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66	28	12	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-
4.	Assam	20	3	9	-
5.	Bihar	35	4	5	-
6.	Chandigarh		-	1	
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	3	1
8.	Delhi	12	3	15	-
9.	Goa	3	-	-	-
10.	Gujarat	66	2	2	5
11.	Haryana	30	2	6	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	1	2	-
14.	Jharkhand	8	2	4	1
15.	Karnataka	90	-	21	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Kerala	60	4	6	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	42	-	14	5
18.	Maharashtra	154	-	10	2
19.	Manipur	16	2	12	1
20.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	-
21.	Mizoram		-	7	
22.	Nagaland	2	-	1	-
23.	Odisha	7	5	11	4
24.	Punjab	6	-	5	-
25.	Rajasthan	18	2	28	7
26.	Tamil Nadu	29	48	3	1
27.	Tripura		-	3	
28.	Uttaranchal	8	-	2	5
29.	Uttar Pradesh	444	5	52	29
30.	West Bengal	29	8	12	-
Total		1167	118	248	65

\*\*Scheme being implemented from the year 2012-13.

### **Statement II**

#### *Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation during 11th Plan	Releases during 11th Five Year Plan				Current year releases	Utilization reported by States/UTs
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Uttar Pradesh	101570.0	12442.11	29436.3	21106.29	16027.59	12761.48	48668.60
2.	West Bengal	68610.00	4327.59	23539.1	23105.55	10208.23	14998.18	48150.96
3.	Haryana	4920.00	1401.23	460.45	1186.17	1140.04	0	2735.94
4.	Assam	70350.00	4226.65	15192.1	9611.71	17859.10	444.87	16207.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Manipur	13910.00	3011.78	6004.25	371.25	2655.72	0	9165.32
6.	Bihar	52320.00	1675.20	10503.9	12250.15	16152.29	1845.01	23887.60
7.	Meghalaya	3050.00		1086.82	1519.83	441.00	0	1519.84
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1500.00		1.04	15.94	51.27	541.28	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	18140.00		4429.83	5533.46	3981.41	275.90	8699.65
10.	Odisha	3130.00		1041.24	1517.24	3.73	730.84	2123.89
11.	Kerala	1500.00		76.5	641.63	744.81	412.07	707.74
12.	Karnataka	3990.00		580.18	2129.39	1089.58	35.70	2634.35
13.	Maharashtra	6000.00		2227.11	2953.59	490.99	0	2752.22
14.	Mizoram	4590.00		403.04	1456.78	865.09	315.69	1199.31
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1500.00		599.58	0	750.03	0	593.79
16.	Uttarakhand	5950.00		811.85	2229.65	194.34	192.59	609.30
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1500.00		645.6	752.7	0	0	909.35
18.	Delhi	2210.00		155	48.75	895.98	0	42.75
19.	Sikkim	1500.00		0	568.879	526.98	191.26	419.18
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	11800.00		0	4319.499	3912.65	1759.43	3826.03
	Total	378040.00	27084.56	97193.95	91318.46	77990.82	34504.30	174852.98

**Statement III***State/UT-wise detail of Pre-matric Scholarship during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2012-13		2012-13 (As on 27.11.2013)		
		2007-08 Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized*	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh		5.37	13.90	16.29	42.85	25.62	26.88	38.45	13.27		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.72	0	1.39	0.00	2.08	-		
3.	Assam		0.00	16.83	18.43	8.37	35.55	21.25	53.32	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.	Bihar			10.71		9.22	27.39	34.12	43.08	29.01	64.66	-
5.	Chhattisgarh			0.24		1.07	1.86	1	2.93	2.93	4.39	2.20
6.	Goa			0.02		0.04	0.92	0	1.45	0.00	2.18	-
7.	Gujarat			0.00		0.00	9.82	0	15.44	0.00	23.18	-
8.	Haryana			0.51		1.58	4.83	2	7.60	2.03	11.40	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh			0.18		0.09	0.57	0	0.89	0.52	1.33	0.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			1.02		7.44	14.15	13	22.25	31.44	33.40	-
11.	Jharkhand			2.71		2.10	9.75	4	15.34	10.53	23.02	8.76
12.	Karnataka			1.89		13.93	15.63	33.16	24.58	49.05	36.90	23.05
13.	Kerala			3.50		12.24	27.59	42.69	43.40	52.77	65.14	65.89
14.	Madhya Pradesh			2.44		2.18	8.68	7	13.65	17.93	20.49	10.20
15.	Maharashtra			4.51		15.78	34.49	41	54.26	54.72	81.44	27.11
16.	Manipur	The Scheme was not launched		0.46		3.10	1.85	0	3.57	1.19	5.36	2.68
17.	Meghalaya			0.71		1.26	3.43	2	6.61	2.44	9.92	2.44
18.	Mizoram			0.44		1.58	1.72	2	3.31	2.49	4.96	2.48
19.	Nagaland			0.00		0.00	3.64	1	7.01	2.07	10.52	2.07
20.	Odisha			0.28		1.34	3.36	1	5.29	2.00	7.94	3.97
21.	Punjab			3.79		15.10	30.27	26	47.61	29.23	71.45	-
22.	Rajasthan			1.83		4.72	11.29	11	17.76	10.14	26.66	13.26
23.	Sikkim			0.00		0.09	0.40	0	0.77	0.61	1.16	0.70
24.	Tamil Nadu			2.33		7.82	14.41	28.17	22.66	32.28	34.02	13.34
25.	Tripura			0.07		0.08	0.91	0	1.75	0.10	2.63	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh			12.98		48.63	63.32	65.27	99.60	148.11	149.50	36.63
27.	Uttarakhand			0.00		0.07	2.50	0	3.93	0.43	5.90	2.95
28.	West Bengal			5.36		19.72	41.76	76.53	65.68	82.98	98.58	67.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0.04		0.01	0.22	0	0.52	0.03	0.79	-
30.	Chandigarh			0.04		0.17	0.38	0	0.92	0.51	1.38	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.01		0.02	0.05	0	0.12	0.06	0.17	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32.	Daman and Diu			0.01		0.02	0.04	0	0.11	0.07	0.16	-
33.	Delhi			0.71		2.77	4.64	3.03	4.75	1.35	6.64	-
34.	Lakshadweep			0.00		0.00	0.13	0	0.31	0.00	0.46	-
35.	Puducherry			0.05		0.01	0.25	0	0.26	0.30	0.36	-
	Total		79.90	62.21	200.00	202.94	375.68*	446.25	600.00	615.47	900.00	299.05

\*Released amount includes Rs. 81.12 crore as spill-over cases of 2009-10 for some States and unspent amount of Rs. 6.80 crore of 2009-10 to be adjusted during 2010-11.

\*Budget Estimation for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 450 crore.

#### **Statement IV**

*State/UT-wise detail of Post-matric Scholarship of last five years and the current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2012-13 (As on 27.11.2013)		2012-13	
		Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh		6.23		19.96	10.00	35.24	19.12	17.28	19.12	10.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00	0.44	0.00	1.04	0.00	1.04	-
3.	Assam	There was no State-wise financial Allocation	4.87	There was no State-wise financial Allocation	8.32	11.32	5.60	26.71	4.46	26.71	-
4.	Bihar		10.86		3.80	16.83	15.96	32.15	25.49	32.15	7.90
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.24		0.60	1.14	1.03	2.18	1.57	2.18	1.21
6.	Goa		0.13		0.00	0.57	0.21	1.08	0.07	1.08	0.61
7.	Gujarat		1.97		2.88	6.03	4.47	11.53	7.78	11.53	6.39
8.	Haryana		0.93		0.68	2.97	1.48	5.67	1.48	5.67	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.08		0.17	0.34	0.21	0.66	0.20	0.66	0.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.98		3.67	8.69	5.24	16.61	14.15	16.61	-
11.	Jharkhand		2.86		3.67	5.99	6.15	11.45	10.05	11.45	4.19
12.	Karnataka		0.46		8.82	9.60	12.35	18.35	24.85	18.35	10.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13.	Kerala		2.43		11.21	16.96	9.98	32.39	21.69	32.39	15.58	
14.	Madhya Pradesh		1.85		1.10	5.33	3.31	10.19	6.17	10.19	5.67	
15.	Maharashtra		4.03		8.17	21.17	20.09	40.58	31.06	40.58	9.99	
16.	Manipur		0.75		2.85	1.14	-	2.67	0.00	2.67	1.49	
17.	Meghalaya		0.03		0.04	2.11	0.19	4.96	0.19	4.96	0.19	
18.	Mizoram		0.87		2.54	1.05	2.81	2.48	3.43	2.48	4.32	
19.	Nagaland		0.01		0.02	2.24	0.05	5.26	0.04	5.26	-	
20.	Odisha		0.35		0.46	2.07	1.03	3.95	0.00	3.95	0.50	
21.	Punjab		1.26		10.73	18.55	14.83	35.61	39.42	35.61	-	
22.	Rajasthan		2.14		4.00	6.93	466	13.25	12.77	13.25	-	
23.	Sikkim		0.00		0.10	0.25	0.31	0.57	0.40	0.57	0.33	
24.	Tamil Nadu		2.42		11.04	8.85	10.67	16.91	17.68	16.91	4.36	
25.	Tripura		0.05		0.07	0.56	0.17	1.31	0.12	1.31	-	
26.	Uttar Pradesh		16.46		24.78	38.91	46.42	74.34	74.81	74.34	22.23	
27.	Uttarakhand		0.10		0.06	1.53	0.08	2.93	0.19	2.93	1.64	
28.	West Bengal		7.72		18.43	25.66	25.77	49.02	46.87	49.02	27.36	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.03		0.01	0.13	0.01	0.52	0.00	0.52	-	
30.	Chandigarh		0.05		0.05	0.24	0.09	0.95	0.06	0.95	-	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.01		0.01	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.10	-	
32.	Daman and Diu		0.02		0.02	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.10	-	
33.	Delhi		0.39		0.43	2.85	0.38	4.75	0.56	4.75	-	
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00	0.09	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.29	-	
35.	Puducherry		0.04		0.03	0.16	0.13	0.25	0.10	0.25	-	
Total			69.93	70.62	150.00	148.72	230.77*	228.96	450	362.99	450	134.69

\*Released amount includes Rs. 46.41 crore as spill-over cases of 2009-10 for some States and unspent amount of Rs. 12.18 crore of 2009-10 to be adjusted during 2010-11.

\*Budget Estimation for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 265 crore.

**Statement V**

*State/UT-wise detail of funds released and utilised under Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme of last five years and the current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 27.11.2012)	
		Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized	Allocation	Fund Released/ Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh		2.23		3.61		2.36		3.39		3.09		0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
3.	Assam		1.33		3.68		5.86		5.39		4.94		0.54
4.	Bihar		3.73		4.71		8.68		9.46		9.98		0.01
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.08		0.21		0.32		0.39		0.43		0.00
6.	Goa		0.08		0.13		0.19		0.20		0.23		0.00
7.	Gujarat		0.37		1.07		1.43		2.02		2.26		0.32
8.	Haryana		0.30		0.87		0.74		0.83		1.03		0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.03		0.05		0.09		0.09		0.12		0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.46		3.24		2.73		3.62		4.75		0.00
11.	Jharkhand		1.02		1.52		1.96		2.54		2.70		0.00
12.	Karnataka		2.46		3.64		4.60		5.30		5.99		0.00
13.	Kerala		3.97		5.40		9.45		11.85		13.12		1.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh		1.04		1.21		2.44		2.10		2.27		0.00
15.	Maharashtra		2.88		4.81		7.67		5.49		9.27		0.00
16.	Manipur		0.31		0.54		0.23		0.68		0.77		0.00
17.	Meghalaya		0.07		0.08		0.32		0.66		0.95		0.00
18.	Mizoram		0.40		0.67		0.33		0.49		0.39		0.00
19.	Nagaland		0.00		0.00		0.57		1.57		1.22		0.05
20.	Odisha		0.23		0.50		0.63		0.53		0.68		0.07
21.	Punjab		1.52		1.63		5.37		7.12		8.65		0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Rajasthan		1.35		2.15		2.40		2.23		3.26		0.00
23.	Sikkim		0.00		0.00		0.10		0.49		0.24		0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu		3.51		4.40		5.80		5.57		6.33		0.00
25.	Tripura		0.01		0.07		0.16		0.21		0.18		0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh		6.94		10.82		14.47		17.97		16.17		0.00
27.	Uttarakhand		0.06		0.22		0.30		0.35		0.67		0.00
28.	West Bengal		5.04		8.73		17.40		17.14		14.84		0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00		0.04		0.03		0.04		0.04		0.00
30.	Chandigarh		0.02		0.05		0.09		0.16		0.12		0.04
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
32.	Daman and Diu		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.01		0.00
33.	Delhi		0.46		0.65		0.79		0.80		0.99		0.00
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
35.	Puduchery		0.01		0.03		0.04		0.05		0.05		0.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>40.91</b>		<b>64.73</b>		<b>97.51</b>		<b>108.76</b>		<b>115.72</b>		<b>2.66</b>

\*Utilization of funds being a continuous process, expenditure is recorded as per Utilization Certificate.

### **Statement VI**

#### **Free Coaching and Allied Schemes**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No.of students	Amount released (in Rs.)	No.of students	Amount released (in Rs.)	No.of students	Amount released (in Rs.)	No.of students	Amount released (in Rs.)	No.of students	Amount released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	185	3206875	650	4927500	100	1705000	50	3724875	200	2661000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	90	1347500	0	0	150	2338500	500	9374000	1100	28815250
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	100	1300750	500	8469500	1000	26990000
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	50	680000	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Chhattisgarh	80	1311800	90	1044375	50	757299	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	473	4128174	541	8238313	500	5695843	0	744750	0	1856000
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	100	1206250	0	1027950	50	630000	0	0
13.	Haryana	50	140000	140	1590750	40	1681125	100	1159000	200	3493500
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	25	282000	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	920115	0	0	0	920115	0	0	500	4750000
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	75	710250	0	0	200	3350000	500	12278500
17.	Karnataka	450	7557375	520	8146750	535	10648750	0	1447500	500	15017250
18.	Kerala	0	0	200	1837050	25	418750	600	4844000	500	7997000
19.	Madhya Pradesh	90	1255870	220	2232125	215	4881855	0	1179625	150	1792500
20.	Maharashtra	0	0	980	11609750	130	1693125	2200	58199500	200	2337500
21.	Manipur	160	1567750	118	1499000	230	3366000	30	775750	0	1016750
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	50	668750	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	250	5358500	180	2947500	50	948875	0	655625	300	9601500
24.	Nagaland	0	0	50	702500	0	702500	0	0	0	0
25.	Odisha	190	3033800	75	791250	230	3994250	70	723000	0	0
26.	Punjab	160	2086000	50	580625	220	3688750	0	1083250	0	0
27.	Rajasthan	1004	15295310	75	7570725	682	15535420	50	1932625	350	3908000
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	1495500	50	396000
30.	Tripura	0	0	100	854625	0	0	40	1253900	100	1607500
31.	Uttar Pradesh	675	10206525	685	8224750	150	8010918	225	5309250	930	15018975
32.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	348750	50	658775
33.	West Bengal	0	0	623	7602500	2050	41919000	50	37031375	1200	19604000
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4097	57415594	5522	72996588	5532	112185525	4845	143731775	7830	159800000

**Statement VII***Year-wise Equity and Corpus Fund Released*

Financial Year	Amount of equity released to the NMDFC (Rs. in crore)	Amount of Corpus Fund released to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	70.00	50.00
2008-09	75.00	60.00
2009-10	125.00	115.00
2010-11	125.00	125.00
2011-12	115.00	200.00
2012-13	99.64	-

Funds are released directly by the Ministry to the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation and Maulana Azad Education Foundation. There is no State-wise allocation made under equity contribution and contribution to the Corpus Fund.

**Statement VIII***Computerization of Records of State Wakf Boards*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT Wakf Boards	Month of release	Amount released (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4
<b>A.</b>	<b>2009-10</b>		
I	National Informatic Center	Feb., 2010	480.92
II	Central Wakf Council	March, 2010	27.1
II	States Wakf Boards		
1.	Punjab Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1
2.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf	March, 2010	27.1
3.	Chhattisgarh State Waqf Board	March, 2010	27.1
4.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs	March, 2010	27.1
5.	Tamil Nadu Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1
6.	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal	March, 2010	27.1
7.	Assam Board of Wakfs	March, 2010	27.1
8.	Odisha Board of Wakf	March, 2010	27.1

1	2	3	4
9.	Assam Board of Wakfs	March, 2010	27.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1
11.	UP Sunni Central Waqf Board	March, 2010	27.1
	Total		806.12
<b>B.</b>	<b>2010-11</b>		
1.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
2.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
3.	Puducherry State Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
4.	Kerala State Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
5.	Haryana State Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
6.	Wakf Board Manipur	May, 2010	27.1
7.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board	July, 2010	27.1
8.	Delhi Wakf Board	July, 2010	27.1
9.	Lakshadweep State Wakf Board	Aug., 2010	27.1
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Wakf Board	Oct., 2010	21.29
11.	Uttarakhand Wakf Board	Nov., 2010	27.1
12.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakf	Dec., 2010	27.1
13.	Jammu and Kashmir Board for specified Wakf and specified Wakf properties	Jan., 2011	21.96
14.	Meghalaya Board of Wakfs	Jan., 2011	21.29
	Total		362.64
<b>C.</b>	<b>2011-12</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board	June, 2011	27.1
2.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs (2nd Instalment)	Oct, 2011	7.13
3.	Haryana State Wakf Board (2nd Instalment)	March, 2012	3.04
4.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board (2nd Instalment)	March, 2012	10.2
5.	Kerala State Wakf Board (2nd Instalment)	March, 2012	4.67





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
14.	Kerala	T	0	10	0	3	38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	T	2758	35	221	24	37	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	
		A	319	7	15	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	319	9	15	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	T	0	0	40	82	15	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
		A	0	0	2	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	35	61	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Delhi	T	0	5	0	1	80	2	0	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	T	1000	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	750	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
19.	Sikkim	T	250	1	56	4	22	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	T	5828	33	437	0	240	51	0	0	0	0	2	0	104	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	1820	2	47	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Total		T	301556	2624	27797	34553	13825	696	81	144	71	31	817	30314	332	4	
		A	126128	953	9956	15761	4416	103	40	35			123	3692	2		
		WIP	61967	794	7522	3916	2778	357		55	5	3	249	2235	47		

T: Target; A: Achievement (Completed); WIP: Work in Progress

Abbreviation:

IAY=Indira Awas Yojana, AWCs= Anganwadi Centres, ITI= Industrial Training Institute, DWS= Drinking Water Supply, ACRs= Additional Classrooms, PHC= Primary Health Centre, CHC= Community Health Centre, Mis.= (IWDP=Integrated Water Development Project, District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), Approach Road)







1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	Madhya Pradesh	T A WIP														
19.	Sikkim	T A WIP														
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	T A WIP														
	Total	T A WIP	4519	106	1081	14293	613	19	272	14	27	11	30	0	77	1758

T: Target; A: Achievement (Completed), WIP: Work in Progress

Abbreviation:

IAY = Indira Awas Yojana, AWC= Anganwadi Centres, ITI = Industrial Training Institute, DWS = Drinking Water Supply, ACRs = Additional Classrooms, PHC = Primary Health Centre, CHC = Community Health Centre, Mis = (IWDP-Integrated Water Development Project, District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), Approach Road, computer with accessories.

### **Statement X**

*State/UT-wise detail of Pre-matric Scholarship during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the current year*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 27.11.2012)	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh		13006	25923	65032	86248	86709	225462	147406	121319	173418	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	The Scheme was not launched	575	0	2877	0	3836	0	6521	-	7673	0
3.	Assam		14716	0	73582	87376	98109	38259	166785	-	196218	0
4.	Bihar		21871	43582	109357	35668	145809	320107	247875	157973	291618	0
5.	Chhattisgarh		1486	1600	7432	4765	9909	6976	16845	-	19818	0
6.	Goa		736	151	3677	954	4905	-	8340	-	9812	0
7.	Gujarat		7839	0	39194	0	52260	0	88842	-	104520	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.	Haryana		3856	3727	19282	14867	25709	24823	43705	-	51418	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh		451	540	2257	1095	3009	1166	5115	-	6018	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		11296	4842	56482	53421	75309	116571	128026	-	150618	0
11.	Jharkhand		7786	12003	38932	18510	51909	26107	88245	-	103818	0
12.	Karnataka		12481	21018	62407	86829	83209	314508	141457	186527	166418	219610
13.	Kerala		22035	46347	110175	161590	146900	563560	249731	5772880	293800	869857
14.	Madhya Pradesh		6933	13719	34657	18278	46209	61052	78555	-	92418	0
15.	Maharashtra		27546	58052	137732	201490	183638	545201	312187	-	367276	0
16.	Manipur		1478	1960	7390	10780	9855	-	16753	9438	19708	0
17.	Meghalaya		2738	5479	13690	10518	18255	12846	31032	-	36508	0
18.	Mizoram		1370	2661	6852	9428	9136	14053	15533	-	18273	7401
19.	Nagaland		2903	0	14515	0	19355	4400	32901	-	38708	0
20.	Odisha		2686	3542	13432	17049	17909	17909	30445	-	35818	0
21.	Punjab		24169	49996	120852	123907	161127	279082	273917	-	322258	0
22.	Rajasthan		9016	18775	45082	60318	60109	121988	102186	-	120218	0
23.	Sikkim		320	0	1602	604	2136	2434	3633	-	4274	3993
24.	Tamil Nadu		11506	24135	57532	84150	76709	312415	130407	113164	153418	0
25.	Tripura		725	821	3627	1069	4836	1617	8221	0	9673	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh		50569	97785	252832	371189	337109	465812	573086	261344	674218	0
27.	Uttarakhand		1997	0	9982	449	13309	1132	22625	-	26618	0
28.	West Bengal		33346	68235	166732	240548	222309	913002	377926	435065	444618	708709
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		173	220	865	96	1155	-	1961	-	2309	0
30.	Chandigarh		305	398	1520	1518	2027	-	3446	-	4054	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		38	21	190	40	255	72	432	-	509	0
32.	Daman and Diu		35	30	173	110	233	113	395	-	466	500
33.	Delhi		3708	6918	18532	26313	24709	30904	42006	-	49418	0
34.	Lakshadweep		102	0	510	0	682	0	1158	-	1364	0
35.	Puducherry		203	177	1015	259	1355	-	2302	-	2709	0
Total			300000	512657	1500000	1729076	2000000	4421571	3400000	1857710	4000000	1810070

**Statement XI***State/UT-wise detail of Post-matric Scholarship of last five years and the current year*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 27.11.2012)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5420	9248	13006	26692	17342	42972	22761	20550	22761	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	241	0	580	0	773	0	1011	0	1011	
3.	Assam	6133	8479	14716	9908	19622	4730	25753	6119	25753	
4.	Bihar	9115	18192	21871	13245	29162	24709	38276	42765	38276	
5.	Chhattisgarh	620	563	1486	822	1982	1396	2601	1863	2601	
6.	Goa	308	269	746	0	993	523	1299	187	1299	
7.	Gujarat	3267	5763	7841	7766	10453	12290	13723	15559	13723	
8.	Haryana	1607	1934	3856	1897	5142	2564	6748	575	6748	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	188	158	451	349	602	355	789	517	789	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4708	1867	11296	5992	15062	10766	19767	28427	19767	
11.	Jharkhand	3243	4473	7786	7221	10382	9825	13626	14418	13626	
12.	Karnataka	5201	7232	12481	27598	16642	43344	21842	65887	21842	
13.	Kerala	9182	13018	22034	52861	29379	60782	38562	75220	38562	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2890	4319	6931	3107	9242	7795	12130	11138	12130	
15.	Maharashtra	11469	11551	27515	15333	36675	44579	48157	48505	48157	
16.	Manipur	616	1055	1486	3422	1982	1400	2595	0	2595	
17.	Meghalaya	1141	56	2746	65	3662	256	4799	227	4799	
18.	Mizoram	572	1226	1375	3184	1833	3416	2401	3417	2401	4328
19.	Nagaland	1210	27	2911	23	3882	68	5088	48	5088	
20.	Odisha	1120	837	2686	1288	3582	1049	4700	1114	4700	
21.	Punjab	10071	2647	24100	17737	32142	27245	42243	50928	42243	
22.	Rajasthan	3757	4341	9016	8144	12022	10873	15778	19555	15778	
23.	Sikkim	131	0	325	245	433	625	564	549	564	
24.	Tamil Nadu	4795	8004	11506	26342	15342	34107	20136	35484	20136	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Tripura	304	203	730	165	973	329	1273	376	1273	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21065	31995	50566	53928	67422	90386	88491	138138	88491	
27.	Uttarakhand	833	264	1996	145	2662	171	3494	444	3494	
28.	West Bengal	13893	31289	33346	75660	44462	87752	58356	118441	58356	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73	49	181	24	242	9	311	9	311	
30.	Chandigarh	127	120	307	159	410	77	536	140	536	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	17	46	25	62	30	74	30	74	
32.	Daman and Diu	15	4	50	20	64	22	77	29	77	
31.	Delhi	1541	951	3706	922	4942	866	6486	1061	6486	
34.	Lakshadweep	43	2	115	.0	153	0	190	0	190	
35.	Puducherry	85	122	211	98	282	333	363	230	363	
Total		125000	170273	300000	364387	400000	525644	525000	701950	525000	4328

**Statement XII***State/UT-wise detail of under Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme of last five years and the current year*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 27.11.2012)	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	867	889	867	1411	867	1319	867	1314	867	1126	2601	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	0	38	0	38	0	38	0	38	0	114	0
3.	Assam	981	504	981	1372	981	1910	981	1908	981	1702	2943	212
4.	Bihar	1458	1595	1458	2500	1458	2718	1458	3133	1458	3703	4374	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	99	11	99	78	99	121	99	148	99	140	297	0
6.	Goa	49	29	49	52	49	68	49	79	49	84	147	0
7.	Gujarat	523	195	523	526	523	705	523	928	523	941	1569	131
8.	Haryana	257	132	257	344	257	300	257	310	257	362	771	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	11	30	19	30	35	30	37	30	36	90	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	753	1012	753	1392	753	1278	753	1443	753	1614	2259	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand	519	399	519	620	519	709	519	916	519	941	1557	0
12.	Karnataka	832	879	832	1383	832	1756	832	1986	832	2217	2496	0
13.	Kerala	1469	1786	1469	2239	1469	3504	1469	4443	1469	4661	4407	594
14.	Madhya Pradesh	462	393	462	490	462	984	462	814	462	843	1386	0
15.	Maharashtra	1840	1126	1840	2006	1840	3028	1840	2463	1840	3475	5520	0
16.	Manipur	98	83	98	158	98	98	98	184	98	247	294	0
17.	Meghalaya	182	3	182	51	182	85	182	224	182	305	546	0
18.	Mizoram	91	88	91	179	91	122	91	188	91	145	273	0
19.	Nagaland	193	0	193	0	193	143	193	345	193	399	579	0
20.	Odisha	179	84	179	188	179	241	179	191	179	201	537	21
21.	Punjab	1615	528	1615	592	1615	1884	1615	2541	1615	2774	4845	0
22.	Rajasthan	601	550	601	882	601	956	601	1001	601	1187	1803	0
23.	Sikkim	21	0	21	0	21	20	21	145	21	77	63	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	767	1311	767	1659	767	2209	767	2118	767	2390	2301	0
25.	Tripura	48	2	48	23	48	54	48	73	48	65	144	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3371	3539	3371	4268	3371	4808	3371	6962	3371	6634	10113	0
27.	Uttarakhand	133	24	133	65	133	109	133	127	133	214	399	0
28.	West Bengal	2223	1897	2223	3336	2223	6379	2223	6599	2223	5539	6669	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11		11	5	11	8	11	11	11	7	33	0
30.	Chandigarh	20	6	20	25	20	28	20	17	20	18	60	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2		2	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	6	0
33.	Delhi	247	178	247	322	247	387	247	385	247	408	741	0
34.	Lakshadweep	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	18	0
35.	Puducherry	13	4	13	10	13	16	13	22	13	19	39	0
Total		20000	17258	20000	26195	20000	35982	20000	41056	20000	42476	60000	958

T = Target

A = Achievement

[Translation]

**Agencies under RGGVY**

1083. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nodal agencies under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) have been appointed in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of areas tasks and responsibilities entrusted to such nodal agencies and the works undertaken by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Limited is the nodal agency for overseeing implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the entire country including Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The projects in Madhya Pradesh are being implemented by the State Power Utilities and Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) selected by the State. The following implementing agencies are executing electrification works under RGGVY in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

1. Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Ltd., MPSEB Complex, Govindpura, Bhopal.
2. Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Ltd., Pologround, Indore.
3. Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Ltd., Vidyut Bhawan, Jabalpur.
4. NTPC Electric Supply Co. Ltd., NTPC, R&D Building, A-8A, Sector-24 NOIDA-201301.

The Implementing agency-wise list of projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh under RGGVY is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The responsibility of REC, the nodal agency, is to establish a framework for implementation involving

formulation of technical specifications, procurement and bidding conditions, guidelines for project formulation, field appraisal, monitoring, evaluation to ensure quality and timely implementation besides channelizing the funds.

The Implementing Agencies are responsible for timely completion of electrification works under RGGVY as per the approved Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

**Statement**

Implementing Agency-wise list of projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh under RGGVY

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ District	Plan
1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited		
1.	BETUL	XI Plan
2.	DATIA	XI Plan
3.	HARDA	XI Plan
4.	MORENA	XI Plan
5.	SHEOPUR	XI Plan
6.	SHIVPURI	XI Plan
7.	BHIND	Phase-II
8.	BHOPAL	Phase-II
9.	GWALIOR	Phase-II
10.	HOSHANGABAD	Phase-II
11.	RAISEN	Phase-II
12.	RAJGARH	Phase-II
13.	SEHORE	Phase-II
14.	VIDISHA	Phase-II
Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited		
15.	INDORE	X Plan
16.	UJJAIN	X Plan

1	2	3
17.	DHAR	XI Plan
18.	JHABUA	XI Plan
19.	RATLAM	XI Plan
20.	BARWANI	Phase-II
21.	BURHANPUR	Phase-II
22.	DEWAS	Phase-II
23.	KHANDWA	Phase-II
24.	KHARGONE	Phase-II
25.	MANDSAUR	Phase-II
26.	NEEMUCH	Phase-II
27.	SHAJAPUR	Phase-II
Madhya Pradesh Poorva Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited		
28.	CHHINDWARA	X Plan
29.	DAMOH	X Plan
30.	JABALPUR	X Plan
31.	SEONI	X Plan
32.	ANUPPUR	XI Plan
33.	BALAGHAT	XI Plan
34.	CHHATARPUR	XI Plan
35.	DINDORI	XI Plan
36.	KATNI	XI Plan
37.	MANDLA	XI Plan
38.	NARSIMHAPUR	XI Plan
39.	PANNA	XI Plan
40.	REWA	XI Plan
41.	SAGAR	XI Plan

1	2	3
42.	SATNA	XI Plan
43.	SHAHDOL	XI Plan
44.	SIDHI	XI Plan
45.	TIKAMGARH	XI Plan
46.	UMARIA	XI Plan
47.	BALAGHAT (supp)	Phase-II
48.	SIDHI (supp)	Phase-II
49.	CHHATARPUR (supp)	Phase-II
50.	SATNA (supp)	Phase-II
NTPC Electric Supply Company Limited		
51.	ASHOK NAGAR	X Plan
52.	GUNA	X Plan

#### **Benefits for Workers of Power Plants**

1084. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of operational/under-construction power plants by private limited companies in the country, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the Government has any control over the benefits/facilities provided by such companies to their employees/labour; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The lists of operational thermal and hydro power plants by private limited companies in the country including Chhattisgarh are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II, respectively. The lists of under-construction thermal and hydro power plants by private limited companies in the country including Chhattisgarh is given in the enclosed Statements-III and IV, respectively.



(b) and (c) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Labour, respective State Governments exercise control over the benefits/facilities provided by the plants/companies to their employees/labour by formulating schemes for the welfare of the workers through the concerned welfare boards and also by enforcing provisions of the Building and Other Construction Workers

Act, 1996 and Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996. Besides this, other labour laws like Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 etc. also take care of the welfare of the employees/labour of the private companies.

**Statement I**

**List of Operational Thermal Power Stations (Private Sector)**

State	Project Name
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Gautami Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Kakinada Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Godavari Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Jegurupadu Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Konaseema Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Kondapalli Extension Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Kondapalli Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Peddapuram Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Simhapuri TPS
	Vemagiri Gas Based Combined Cycle
Chhattisgarh	Kasaipalli TPS
	Katghora TPS
	OP Jindal TPS
	Pathadi TPS
	SVPL TPS
Delhi	Rithala Gas Based Combined Cycle
Goa	Goa Gas Based Combined Cycle (Liq.)
Gujarat	Essar Gas Based Combined Cycle

1

2

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	Salaya TPS
	Mundra TPS
	Mundra Ultra Mega TPS
	Peguthan Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Baroda Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Surat Lignite TPS
	Sabarmati TPS (C Station)
	Sabarmati TPS (D-F Stations)
	Sugen Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Vatwa Gas Based Combined Cycle
Haryana	Mahatma Gandhi TPS, Jhajjar
Jharkhand	Jojobera TPS
	Maithon RB TPS
Karnataka	Belgaum Diesel Based
	Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)
	Torangallu TPS (SBU-II)
	Udupi TPS
Kerala	Cochin Gas Based Combined Cycle (Liq.)
Madhya Pradesh	Bina TPS
Maharashtra	GEPL TPS Phase-I
	JSW Ratnagiri TPS
	Mahan TPS
	Wardha Warora TPS
	Butibori TPS
	Dahanu TPS
	Trombay Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Trombay TPS

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1	2
Odisha	Sterlite TPS, Jharsuguda
Rajasthan	Jalipa Kapurdi TPS
Tamil Nadu	Basin Bridge Diesel Based Generation Karuppur Gas Based Combined Cycle Neyveli TPS (Z) Perumalanallur Gas Based Combined Cycle Samalpatti Diesel Based Generation Samayanllur Diesel Based Generation Valantary Gas Based Combined Cycle
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara 'C' TPS Barkhera TPS Khambarkhera TPS Kundarki TPS Maqsoodpur TPS Utraula TPS Rosa TPS Phase-1 Budge Budge TPS New Cossipore TPS Southern Repl. TPS Titagarh TPS

**Statement II***List of Operational Hydro Power Plants (Private Sector)*

State	Category/ Sector/ Stations
1	2
	PVT SEC. UTL
	HYDRO
Maharashtra	BHANDARDHARA HPS ST-
Maharashtra	BHIRA HPS

1	2
Maharashtra	BHIRA PSS HPS
Maharashtra	BHIVPURI HPS
Maharashtra	KHOPOLI HPS
Himachal Pradesh	BUDHIL HPS
	PVT SEC. IPP
	HYDRO
Himachal Pradesh	ALLAIN DUHANGAN HPS
Himachal Pradesh	BASPA HPS
Himachal Pradesh	KARCHAM WANGTOO HPS
Himachal Pradesh	MALANA HPS
Himachal Pradesh	MALANA-II HPS
Uttaranchal	VISHNU PRAYAG HPS

**Statement III***List of under construction Thermal Power Projects in the Private Sector*

State	Project Name	1	2
1	2		
	<i>PRIVATE SECTOR</i>		
AP	Bhavanpadu TPP	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Balco TPP
AP	NCC TPP	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Balco TPP
AP	Painampuram TPP	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Bandakhar TPP
AP	Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd. Ph-II	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Binjkote TPP
AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Lanco Amarkantak TPS-II
AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-II	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Raikheda TPP
AP	Vizag TPP	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Ratija TPP
<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Singhitarai TPP
<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Avantha Bhandar TPS	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Swastic TPP
<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Baradarha TPP (DB Power TPP)	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)
		<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	TRN Energy TPP
		<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Uchpinda TPP
		<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	Vandana Vidyut TPP

1	2
<i>Gujarat</i>	Mundra UMTTP
<i>Jharkhand</i>	Mahadev Prasad STPP PH-I
<i>Jharkhand</i>	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-I
<i>Jharkhand</i>	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-II
<i>Jharkhand</i>	Tori TPP
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Amravati TPP Ph-I
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Amravati TPP Ph-II
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Bela TPP-I
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Dhariwal Infracture TPP
<i>Maharashtra</i>	EMCO Warora TPP
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Lanco Vidarbha TPP
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Nasik TPP Ph-I
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Nasik TPP Ph-I
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Nasik TPP Ph-II
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Tirora TPP Ph-I
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Tirora TPP Ph-II
<i>MP</i>	Anuppur TPP Ph-I
<i>MP</i>	Bina TPP
<i>MP</i>	Gorgi TPP
<i>MP</i>	Mahan TPP
<i>MP</i>	Nigri TPP
<i>MP</i>	Sasan UMPP
<i>MP</i>	Seioni TPP Ph-I
<i>Odisha</i>	Derang TPP
<i>Odisha</i>	Derang TPP
<i>Odisha</i>	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)
<i>Odisha</i>	Kamalanga TPP
<i>Odisha</i>	KVK Nilanchal TPP
<i>Odisha</i>	Lanco Babandh TPP

1	2
<i>Odisha</i>	Malibrahmani TPP (Monnet Ispat)
<i>Punjab</i>	Goindwal Sahib
<i>Punjab</i>	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)
<i>Punjab</i>	Talwandi Sabo TPP
<i>Rajasthan</i>	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP
<i>Rajasthan</i>	Kawai TPP
<i>Rajasthan</i>	Kawai TPP
<i>TN</i>	Melamaruthur TPP
<i>TN</i>	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath TPP)
<i>UP</i>	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP
<i>UP</i>	Lalitpur TPP
<i>WB</i>	Haldia TPP-I

**Statement IV**

List of Hydro Electric Projects under execution  
in the Private Sector

State	Name of Project
1	2
Himachal Pradesh	Sorang
	Tidong-I
	Tangnu Romai-I
Uttarakhand	Shrinagar
	Phata Byung
	Singoli Bhatwari
Madhya Pradesh	Maheshwar
Sikkim	Chujachen

1	2
	Teesta-III
	Teesta-VI
	Rangit-IV
	Jorethang Loop
	Bhasmey
	Tashiding
	Dikchu
	Rangit-II
	Rongnichu

[English]

**Stepping up of Investment by PSUs**

1085. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government is looking at the top twenty-five public sector companies as cash cows to bail it out of a tough economic conditions and reduce the fiscal strain due to its failure to check unproductive spending;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether companies that do not deploy the surplus funds would have to pay a special dividend;

(d) if so, the instructions issued by the Union Government to the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in this regard;

(e) whether the Government is prompting PSUs to step up investment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister has recently interacted with Chief Executives of various Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and it was emphasized that domestic demand

is the driver for investments. The CPSEs have been asked to use their surplus funds for benefits of their company as well as for the economy.

(c) and (d) The Department of Public Enterprises has not issued any guidelines on payment of special dividends by CPSEs.

(e) and (f) The issue of capital investment has been included as a parameter in the Memorandum of Understanding signed by 17 large CPSEs for the year 2012-13. The details in this regard are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Projected Investment committed on 03.01.2012 by Selected 17 CPSEs in the meeting held under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble PM*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Projected Investment during 2012-13
1	2	3
1.	ONGC	40,975
2.	OIL	10,378
3.	GAIL	9,447
4.	IOCL	10,000
5.	MRPL	6,817
6.	EIL	1,013
7.	SAIL	14,500
8.	NMDC	4,655
9.	PGCIL	20,000
10.	NHPC	4,097
11.	NTPC	20,995
12.	CIL	10,275
13.	NLC	1,687
14.	CONCOR	1,652

1	2	3
15.	NALCO	2,345
16.	BHEL	3,287
17.	BEL	1,724

Source: Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) signed for Financial Year 2012-13

### Inter-State Water Disputes

1086. SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Inter-State water disputes which are pending since a long time;

(b) whether Gujarat is also affected by these disputes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for amicable settlement of these disputes, dispute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) No Inter-State water disputes is pending with the Union Government. However, in the recent Judgment in CWJC No. 3521/93 filed by Saryu Rai and others Vs UOI and Ors. before Patna High Court regarding proper share of Bihar in flow of water in Sone river, Hon'ble High Court disposed off Writ Petition with the direction to the Union of India to constitute a Tribunal under the provisions of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. However as per ISRWD Act, 1956, a Tribunal can be constituted only when a request is received under Section 3 of the Act from concerned State Government and so far no reference has been received from any State Government. Further the status of various Inter-State water disputes which have already been referred to Tribunals for conflict resolution is given below:

Sl.No.	River/Rivers	States concerned	Date of Reference to the Tribunal
1.	Ravi and Beas	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986
2.	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	June, 1990
3.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004
4.	Madei/Mondovi/Mahadayi	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	November, 2010
5.	Vamsadhara	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	March, 2010

The water dispute related to Ravi and Beas was referred to the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal (RBWT) in 1986-under Section 14 of the said Act. RBWT submitted its report on 30.1.1987 under section 5(2) of the Act. Party States and Central Government have sought explanation/guidance under section 5(3) of the Act from the Tribunal.

The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) submitted report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 5.2.2007. Party States and Central Government have sought guidance/clarification from the tribunal under section 5(3) of the Act. Further, party

States have also filed Special Leave Petitions (SLPs) in Hon'ble Supreme Court against the report and decision of the tribunal.

In accordance with provision in the decision of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT), the second KWDT was constituted in 2004. The effective date of constitution of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT) is 1.2.2006. The KWDT submitted its report and decision under Section 5 (2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 30.12.2010 to the Central Government. Party States and Central Government have sought guidance/clarification from the tribunal under section 5(3) of the Act.

The Vamsadhara Water Dispute Tribunal (VWDT) has been constituted by the Central Government on 24.2.2010 and the dispute related to Inter State River Vamsadhara has been referred to it for adjudication.

The Mahadayi Water Dispute Tribunal (MWDT) has been constituted by the Central Government in November, 2010 and the dispute related to Inter State River Mahadayi has been referred to it for adjudication.

[*Translation*]

#### **Land Acquisition Bill**

1087. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amendments made by the Government in Land Acquisition Bill on the recommendations of Parliamentary Committee related to the Land Acquisition Bill;

(b) the main organisations which have suggested amendments after the recommendations of the Standing Committee of Parliament and details of the main amendments suggested by them;

(c) whether any report against the proposed Land Acquisition Bill has also been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (e) The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 was approved by the Cabinet on 5th September, 2011. It was introduced in the Parliament on 7th September, 2011. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development by the Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha on 13th September, 2011. The Committee after detailed examination has submitted its 31st Report on the above Bill to the Lok Sabha on 17th May, 2012 which was laid in the Rajya Sabha on the same day. The recommendations contained in the 31st Report had been examined in the Department. Based on the recommendations or otherwise, note for the Cabinet for the official amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 was prepared and sent to the Cabinet Secretariat. The Cabinet

Note for the official amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 was considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 28th August, 2012. As per the decision taken by the Cabinet, the matter was considered by a Group of Ministers (GoM) in its three meetings held on 27th September, 2012, 8th and 16th October, 2012.

The GoM has finalized its Report and based on the recommendations of the GOM, the Note for the Cabinet for official amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 is under process for being placed before the Cabinet.

[*English*]

#### **Payment of Dividend**

1088. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of unclaimed/unpaid dividends lying with the companies transferred to the Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has laid down any norms/mechanism to ensure that the companies do not hold up payment of dividends by adopting unfair means; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The quantum of unclaimed and unpaid dividend, deposits and debentures lying with the companies transferred to the Government during the last three years, year-wise is given below:

Financial year	Amount (in Lakh Rs.)
2009-10	1079.88
2010-11	1218.16
2011-12	2090.27

(b) and (c) The provisions of sections 205, 205A, 205C and 207 of the Companies Act, 1956 (Act), read with relevant rules, require the companies to pay/distribute the dividend declared by them within 30 days of declaration and keep the unpaid/unclaimed dividend, if any, in a Special Bank Accounts for a period up to seven years (for subsequent payment to relevant shareholders claimants). After the expiry of the said period



of seven years, the amount is required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) set up under section 205C of the Act. The procedural requirements/mechanism with regard to manner of such transfer has been provided under relevant rules. Non-compliance with these provisions is a punishable offence and necessary action is taken against the companies in appropriate cases. Further, in order to protect the interests of the investors and create awareness among them about the amounts of unclaimed and unpaid dividend, deposits and debentures lying in Special Bank Accounts of the companies, a website based disclosure framework has been notified by the Government. The Companies Bill, 2011 retains these provisions. Further, the said Bill allows refund of these amounts to the claimants even after such amounts have been transferred to IEPF.

#### **Setting up of Campus of NIPER**

1089. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a campus of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including estimated cost, proposed functions and the locations identified for setting up of the same; and

(c) the time by which the said institutes are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) At present, Department proposes to set up National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) at Madurai in Tamil Nadu. The setting up of NIPER at Madurai is subject to handing over 100 acre of land at Idayapatty village free of cost by the State Government of Tamil Nadu as per its commitment made in October, 2009. The estimated capital investment of Central Government is likely to be Rs. 155.00 crore. At present the recurring expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 11.00 crore per annum. NIPERs nurture and promote quality and excellence in pharmaceutical education and

research leading to grant of Master's degree, doctoral and post-doctoral courses and research in pharmaceutical education.

*[Translation]*

#### **Special Status to Rajasthan**

1090. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has considered/ is considering to grant special status to Rajasthan due to hilly terrain, backwardness and terror prone situation so that the State can avail the facility of Central loan at liberal conditions under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no proposal in Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) for grant of special status to Rajasthan.

*[Translation]*

#### **Flood Management Projects**

1091. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for projects relating to flood management of various State Governments including Uttar Pradesh which are lying pending with the Central Water Commission, Patna for approval;

(b) the reasons for delay in according approval for these pending projects; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The office of Central Water Commission located at Patna does not deal with approval of Flood Management Projects.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Strategically Important Railway Lines****Objections raised by Auditor General (Punjab)**

1092. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the objections raised by the Auditor General (Punjab) in various inspection reports for audit of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali, Punjab during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the deliberations of NIPER on these objections and formation of internal audit control system; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

1093. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received proposals from Ministry of Defence for laying of various strategically important railway lines in the country particularly in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and North-East;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to complete these projects expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. On the request of Ministry of Defence, following 14 strategically important rail line projects/proposals have been identified. Details and present status of these projects/proposals is given below:

Sl.No.	Project	State (s)	Length (km)	Estimated Cost (Cr.)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jodhpur-Agolai-Shergarh-Phalsund New line	Rajasthan	116	429	State Govt. requested to share cost.
2.	Jodhpur-Jaisalmer doubling	Rajasthan	290	-	Survey taken up.
3.	Anupgarh-Chittorgarh-Motigarh-Bikaner New Line	Rajasthan	155	274.3	Survey completed.
4.	Murkongselek-Passighat-Tezu-Rupai-Parasuramkund New Line	Arunachal Pradesh and Assam	128	2551	Survey completed.
5.	North Lakhimpur-Along-Silapather New Line	Assam	380	11155.41	Survey completed. Ministry of Defence to provide fund.
6.	Misamari-Tawang New Line	Arunachal Pradesh	378	19108	Survey completed.
7. (a)	Rishikesh-Karanprayag New Line	Uttarakhand	125	4295	Project sanctioned. Preliminary work taken up.
7. (b)	Karanprayag-Chamoli New Line	Uttarakhand	35	-	Survey taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dehradun-Uttarkashi New Line	Uttarakhand	90	-	Survey taken up.
9.	Tanakpur-Jauljivi New Line	Uttarakhand	90	-	Survey taken up.
10.	Tanakpur-Bageshwar New Line	Uttarakhand	155	2791	Survey completed.
11.	Jammu-Akhmoor- Poonch New Line	Jammu and Kashmir	223	136613	Survey completed.
12.	Pathankot-Leh New Line	Punjab, HP, J and K	400	-	Survey sanctioned.
13.	Srinagar-Kargil-Leh New Line	J and K		-	Survey not sanctioned.
14.	Patti-Firozpur New Line	Punjab	25	147	Survey completed.

### **Raising of Funds by NTPC**

1094. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to raise funds through bonds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed by NTPC for power capacity addition during the current financial year; and

(d) the capacity addition made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) NTPC finances its Capital Expenditure in the debt-equity ratio of 70:30. Based on the progress of expenditure incurred/projected to be incurred, debt is raised from both domestic and international market in different ways, namely, Export Credit, Eurobonds, domestic bonds and term loans from banks/financial institutions. In the financial year 2012-13, so far NTPC has issued Rs. 1040 crore bonds in the domestic market and approx. Rs.2595 crore (\$500 million) bonds in the international market. To meet its debt requirements, NTPC may issue further bonds

depending on the actual expenditure incurred and the prevailing market conditions.

(c) and (d) As per Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed with Government of India, target of capacity addition of NTPC during the current financial year (2012-13) is 4160 MW. Against this, NTPC has added a capacity of 2660 MW till 22nd November, 2012.

### **Land Erosion at River Brahmaputra**

1095. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware about the land erosion by river Brahmaputra and its tributaries in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of revenue villages engulfed by Brahmaputra river and its tributaries;

(c) the total number of families victimized by land erosion in the past five years;

(d) whether the affected families have been rehabilitated;

(e) if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Survey for Railway Lines in Maharashtra**

1096. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending surveys for railway lines in the State of Maharashtra including Belapur-Shingnapur-Shevgaon, Paithan-Aurangabad, Nasik-Pune, Manmad-Shahpur *via* Akola and Belapur *via* Nevasa-Parali-Vaidhyanath, Malegaon-Satana-Sakri-Chinchpada, and Nasik-Sinner routes;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for timely completion of these surveys; and

(d) the time frame set for completion of all the aforesaid ongoing/pending surveys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Presently, there are 28 surveys in progress in Maharashtra including Malegaon-Satana-Sakri-Chinchpada, and Nasik-Sinner routes. Survey for Nasik-Pune has been completed and sent to Planning Commission for "In Principle" approval. Survey for Belapur-Shingnapur-Shevgaon, Paithan-Aurangabad, Manmad-Shahpur *via* Akola and Belapur *via* Nevasa-Parali-Vaidhyanath are not yet sanctioned.

(b) Latest anticipated cost of these surveys is ₹7.35 crore. Amount spent as on 31.03.2012 is ₹1.31 crore.

(c) and (d) These surveys are in progress and are expected to be completed during 2013-14.

#### **Investment by PFC**

1097. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) has made investment in coal mining and gas-based power projects in the country and abroad as part of its expansion plans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

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

[*English*]

#### **Employees Engaged in NTPC Units**

1098. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees engaged by contractors in the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) units, unit-wise;

(b) the number of contracted workers engaged in perennial nature of jobs, unit-wise;

(c) the minimum rate of wages paid to these workers, category-wise;

(d) whether the NTPC management in many units are refusing to intervene as principal employer in cases of labour law violation by the contractors *viz.* minimum wages, provident fund contribution by the contractors, etc.;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if not, the specific guidelines to NTPC units' management regarding their role as principal employer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The number of employees engaged by contractors in NTPC, station-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) NTPC deploys its regular manpower in core activities related to generation of electricity in its power plants. As such, contract worker are not engaged by NTPC in jobs of perennial nature.

(c) Minimum wages, as notified from time to time by the concerned State Governments or Central Government, whichever is higher, are paid to the workers by the contractors at respective stations.

(d) No Madam, NTPC Limited as a responsible Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) discharges its responsibilities as principal employer. Wherever required, NTPC makes efforts to ensure that the interests of the contract labour are protected.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

(f) In NTPC, an effective and robust system aimed at safeguarding the interests of contract labour is in

place and necessary guidelines such as ensuring deposit of Provident Fund (PF)/Employees State Insurance (ESI) contributions by contractors are issued from time to time. Right from the tendering stage till the closure of the contract, every possible stipulation and check is put in place to ensure the same. The bills of contractors are processed only after ensuring that the documents establishing deposit of PF/ESI contribution are enclosed with the bill to make sure that there is no slippage in the compliance of applicable laws.

### **Statement**

*No. of Employees engaged by Contractors as on 31.03.2012 in NTPC Limited (Station-Wise)*

Sl.No.	Details of contract workers engaged by contractors in NTPC operating stations	Contractors' Workers
1	2	3
1.	RAMAGUNDAM, ANDHRA PRADESH	945
2.	SIMHADRI, ANDHRA PRADESH	348
3.	KAYAMKULAM, KERALA	116
4.	RIHAND, UTTAR PRADESH	721
5.	SINGRAULI, UTTAR PRADESH	728
6.	TANDA, UTTAR PRADESH	422
7.	UNCHAHAR, UTTAR PRADESH	268
8.	DADRI, UTTAR PRADESH	845
9.	BTPS, DELHI	427
10.	FARIDABAD, HARYANA	43
11.	ANTA, RAJASTHAN	105
12.	AURAIYA, UTTAR PRADESH	74
13.	KORBA, CHHATTISGARH	810
14.	VINDHYACHAL, MADHYA PRADESH	1004
15.	SIPAT, CHHATTISGARH	920
16.	KAWAS, GUJARAT	45
17.	JHANOR, GUJARAT	2
18.	FARAKKA, W. BENGAL	516

1	2	3
19.	KAHALGAON, BIHAR	1521
20.	TSTPS, ODISHA	1003
21.	TTPS, ODISHA	470

Note: Data is as per available records, however no. of contractors' workers being dynamic in nature varies from time to time.

### Trade Union Strike

1099. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Trade Unions had observed an indefinite strike in the country in protest against Government's bid to destroy the Public Sector Undertakings and its coercive economic policies;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to redress the problems of Trade Unions?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Major Central Trade Unions viz. Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh, Centre of Indian Trade Unions, All India Trade Union Congress, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, United Trade Union Centre and their affiliated unions observed countrywide general strike on 28th February, 2012 to press the following 10 points charter of demands:

- (1) Concrete measures to contain price rise,
- (2) Concrete measures for linkage of employment protection with the concession/incentive package offered to the entrepreneurs,
- (3) Strict enforcement of all basic labour laws without any exception or exemption and stringent punitive measures for violation of labour laws,
- (4) Universal social security cover for the unorganized sector workers,
- (5) Stoppage of disinvestment in Central and State PSUs,

- (6) No contractorisation of work of permanent/perennial nature of job,
- (7) Amendment of Minimum Wages Act to ensure universal coverage irrespective of the schedules and fixation of statutory minimum wage at not less than Rs. 10,000.
- (8) Remove all ceilings on payment and eligibility of Bonus, Provident Fund, increase the quantum of gratuity,
- (9) Assured Pension for all,
- (10) Compulsory registration of trade unions within a period of 45 days and immediate ratification of the ILO convention Nos. 87 and 98.

All the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) in the field had intervened on the strike notices received by them pertaining to Central Sphere.

(c) Some of the remedial measures taken/initiated by the Government are as under:

- (i) The Government has taken various fiscal as well as administrative measures to contain price rise as a result of which inflation is moderating;
- (ii) So far as enforcement of labour laws in Central sphere is concerned, there exists a well defined and effective machinery consisting of Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) and Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners (Central) under Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). Similarly, Employees State Insurance Corporation and Employees Provident Fund Organisation have their own enforcement machinery. Similar arrangements are also available in the States for enforcement of labour laws in the State sphere;

- (iii) Keeping in view the recommendations of National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganised Sector and Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Government has enacted Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Government has also set up National Social Security Fund with a corpus of Rs. 1000 crore. National Social Security Board has also been constituted which is advising the Government from time to time on new Social Security Schemes.
- (iv) To ensure universal coverage of employment under Minimum Wages Act, a proposal for amendment in the Act has already been mooted. Regarding fixation of statutory minimum wages at not less than Rs. 10,000, the matter was discussed in the 44th Indian Labour Conference held on 14th and 15th February, 2012 but no consensus could emerge.
- (v) So far as removal of wage ceilings under Provident Fund Act is concerned, the matter was debated in the 44th Indian Labour Conference held on 14th and 15th February, 2012 and a broad based consensus emerged for raising wage ceiling from present level of Rs. 6500 to Rs. 10000 or Rs. 15000.

#### **Blending of Fuel**

1100. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow upcoming domestic plants to obtain fuel from alternative sources in case of any shortage in assured supply of coal from Coal India Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of Ministry of Coal, in order to meet the domestic requirement of coal, Coal India Limited (CIL) may have to import coal as may be required from time to time. However, developers may also obtain fuel from alternative sources in case of any shortage of assured supply of coal from CIL.

#### **Reconstruction of Toilets**

1101. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is willing to support reconstruction of old dilapidated and abandoned low cost toilets constructed so far under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) programme guidelines;

(b) if so, the time by which the reconstruction will be effected; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the Government intends to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and target of reducing by half the proportion of the population without access to sustainable sanitation by 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No Madam. No assistance is being provided by the Government for the reconstruction of old dilapidated and abandoned low cost toilets constructed in rural areas under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA).

(c) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XII Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behaviour 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. The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who are SC/ST, small and marginal farmer, landless labourer with homestead, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600 under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500 to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for construction of the toilet is permitted and a beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900, taking the total unit cost of toilet to Rs. 10000/-

. Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created. 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 and Child Development and Panchayati Raj is being focused upon. Provision has been made for incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Anganwadi workers for promoting sanitation. Self Help Groups, Women's Groups and 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.

The Government has increased the allocation under NBA from Rs.1500 crore in the year 2011-12, the last year of the XI Five Year Plan to Rs.3500 crore as Budget Estimate during the year 2012-13, the first year of the XII Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

#### **Release of Funds under PMGSY**

1102. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the funds which were withheld earlier are likely to be released for implementation of Phase eight and nine of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether there is any proposal to approve the proposals of PMGSY submitted by Members of Parliament directly to the Ministry on priority basis and include them under the proposals of tenth phase; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Rural Road is a State subject and the works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are executed through their Executing Agencies *i.e.* State Rural Road Development Agencies (SRRDAs). The funds

for the projects sanctioned under PMGSY are made available to SRRDAs in the States based upon their available unspent balance, absorption capacity, works undertaken and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down in the Programme Guidelines for release of funds.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration, though PMGSY aims at to provide all-weather access to eligible unconnected habitations in the Core-Network in rural areas of the Country. The procedures prescribed under the PMGSY programme guidelines are adopted for according approvals for the construction of roads under the programme. The States send Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) for scrutiny. After scrutiny of the project proposals, NRRDA sends the same to the Ministry of Rural Development for placing before the Empowered Committee for its consideration. On recommendation of the Empowered Committee the same are considered for clearance by the competent authority. It is envisaged under the programme guidelines that District Panchayat will seek annual proposals from the concerned Member(s) of Parliament out of the core network. The proposals received from the Member(s) of Parliament by the stipulated date should be given full consideration in the District Panchayat which should record the reason in each case of non-inclusion, and the Member(s) of Parliament should be informed of the inclusion/non-inclusion of their proposals along with the reasons in each case in the event of non-inclusion.

[*English*]

#### **Indian Judicial Service**

1103. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 85 percent of fresh law graduates of the country are joining the corporate sector and only 15 percent are joining the legal profession;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to come forward to introduce Indian Judicial Service on the lines of Indian Administrative Service to attract more law graduates in the country's judicial field;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in the matter; and



(e) if not, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### Gauge Conversion in Maharashtra

1104. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending gauge conversion projects in Maharashtra;

(b) the total length of metre gauge lines in Maharashtra, route-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for timely completion of the said pending projects and for conversion of the remaining metre gauge lines along with the time frame set therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) There is no pending gauge conversion project in Maharashtra. The details and present status of ongoing gauge conversion projects in the State along with their present status are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Chhindwara-Nagpur (149.52 km)	Earthwork, bridge work, etc. taken up.
2.	Jabalpur-Gondia (including Balaghat-Katangi) (285 km)	Balaghat-Katangi (46.80 km) and Gondia-Balaghat (42 km) including MOIL siding (49 km) completed and commissioned. Work in balance section taken up. Work is adversely affected due to delay in environmental and forest clearances.
3.	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa- Akola (472.64 km)	Land acquisition, earthwork and bridge work taken up in Ratlam-Khandwa section. Akola-Khandwa held up for forestry clearance.

(b) Total length of metre gauge lines in Maharashtra is 104 kms.

(c) Issues for early forestry clearance is taken up with Ministry of Environment & Forests. Works are progressing as per availability of resources. To expedite completion of ongoing projects, efforts are made to generate extra budgetary financing through State participation, defence funding, declaring some projects as National Projects, revival of Capital Fund and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.

[English]

#### Prices of Patented Medicines

1105. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evolved any mechanism to control prices of exorbitantly priced patented medicines to make them more affordable;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken in pursuance thereof by the Government in the matter; and

(c) the difference between the Reference Pricing System and the Negotiated Pricing Model with regard to drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Committee constituted by the Department of Pharmaceuticals to look into the issue of Price Negotiation mechanisms for patented drugs have since submitted its report to the Department on 05.06.2012. The report is being examined and no final decision has yet been taken on it.

Further, the Indian Patents Act as amended in 2005 contains provisions for issue of Compulsory License for patented drugs. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion had informed that so far one Compulsory license has been granted by the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to a drug manufacturing company since the amendment of the Patents Act in 2005 for an application filed under Section 84 of the Patents Act (as amended in 2005). As per the orders of the Controller of Patents, Mumbai compulsory license has been granted to M/s Natco for manufacture of an anti-cancer drug "NEXAVAR". M/s Natco Pharma Ltd. are required to sell this drug at a price not exceeding Rs. 8880/-for a pack of 120 tablets, required for a month's treatment which was earlier being sold by M/s Bayer Corporation at Rs. 2,80,428/-for one month treatment.

(c) The Committee, which was looking into the issue of Price Negotiation mechanism of Patented Drugs have mentioned in its report that in case of reference pricing the prices of the product are fixed on the basis of the prices in other similarly placed countries and in case of Price Negotiation model, the prices are fixed after negotiations with the manufacturer.

#### **Rationing of Water**

1106. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the existing situation of water availability in the country, a proposal to implement 'rationing' of water in the country has been moved by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether water availability for domestic use is very less even though availability of natural water is enough in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) In the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has emphasised that the efficient use of water resources is the solution for better management of water resources and to meet the additional water demand from agriculture

and other sectors. It also details about the water pricing for various uses and regulatory measures to ration water to different users for optimum water use.

(c) and (d) As per assessment by the Central Water Commission, the estimated utilizable water in the country is about 1123 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has assessed that total water requirement for various uses in the country by the years 2025 and 2050 will be about 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively, whereas the water requirement for domestic uses will be about 62 BCM and 111 BCM respectively.

With a view to augmenting the water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources through reservoir, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government also provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes.

#### **Import and Distribution of Methanol**

1107. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the import and distribution of Methanol is regulated under the chemical policy of the country;

(b) the details of sector-wise allocation of Methanol;

(c) whether the Government keeps the record/track of the illicit use of Methanol for producing illicit alcohol;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Presently, there is no restriction on the import and distribution of Methanol in the Country and there is no chemical policy regulating distribution of Methanol in the Country.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) Since, there is no restriction on the distribution of Methanol, no record/track of use of methanol for such purpose is maintained by the Govt.

(d) and (e) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

[Translation]

#### Minor Irrigation Projects

1108. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minor irrigation projects sanctioned during the current Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated for the same during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The irrigation projects including minor irrigation projects are undertaken by the respective State Governments as per their own priorities. Ministry of Water Resources do not maintain the records of minor irrigation projects sanctioned by the State during the current Five Year Plan. However, with a view to encourage the completion of ongoing projects and help States in creation of irrigation potential, Government of India provides financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme(AIBP). In case of minor irrigation schemes, the central assistance (grant) to States is provided to the projects in the case of North-Eastern Region, Hilly States (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha and projects benefitting tribal areas and drought prone areas. The State-wise details of number of Minor Irrigation Projects included under AIBP during 2012-13 upto 26.11.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of Approved Outlay for Minor Irrigation during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The target date for completion of Minor Irrigation Schemes included under AIBP during 2012-13 is 31st March, 2015.

#### Statement I

#### State-wise Funds Released for Minor Irrigation Scheme under AIBP during 2012-13 (Upto 26.11.2012)

Sl.No.	State	Number of MI Scheme included
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	92
2.	Assam	269
3.	Manipur	0
4.	Meghalaya	65
5.	Mizoram	0
6.	Nagaland	120
7.	Sikkim	0
8.	Tripura	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Odisha	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
12.	Uttarakhand	0
13.	Andhra Pradesh	0
14.	Chhattisgarh	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	68
16.	Maharashtra	0
17.	West Bengal	0
18.	Bihar	129
19.	Rajasthan	0
20.	Karnataka	200
21.	Jharkhand	0
Total		964

**Statement II**

State-wise approved outlay for Minor Irrigation during last three years

Sl. No	Name of States & UTs.	Approved outlay (Rs. in Crore)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1553.75	2027.43	2563.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.00	72.75	74.07
3.	Assam	32.29	139.20	192.46
4.	Bihar	177.78	222.71	255.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	470.23	69.94	758.36
6.	Goa	55.63	59.96	69.06
7.	Gujarat	926.73	986.45	1140.52
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	137.13	141.48	161.89
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	196.07	152.32	209.82
11.	Jharkhand	80.00	50.00	648.70
12.	Karnataka	7.74	828.15	956.76
13.	Kerala	68.02	78.24	75.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	573.20	691.67	694.03
15.	Maharashtra	1011.61	809.72	1200.01
16.	Manipur	62.22	62.82	63.42
17.	Meghalaya	49.00	86.00	101.55
18.	Mizoram	58.05	62.50	78.40
19.	Nagaland	100.78	143.34	141.63
20.	Odisha	241.71	355.15	592.40
21.	Punjab	206.60	90.96	140.33
22.	Rajasthan	218.60	248.47	257.01
23.	Sikkim	45.97	99.91	46.63

1	2	3	4	5
24..	Tamil Nadu	58.89	39.66	173.83
25.	Tripura	49.34	81.06	99.31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	402.54	516.97	619.03
27.	Uttaranchal	368.59	208.95	234.95
28.	West Bengal	235.98	147.48	390.48
	Total States	7425.45	8473.29	11939.02
	Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.51	2.19	2.39
2.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.49	0.20
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.10	8.60	10.11
4.	Daman and Diu	0.20	0.20	0.20
5.	Delhi	0.20	0.20	0.05
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	37.45	40.91	20.15
	Total UTs	41.96	52.59	33.10
	Total States and UTs	7467.41	8525.88	11972.12
	Central Sector	72.00	116.50	134.46
	Grand Total	7539.41	8642.38	12106.58

### Review of Old Laws

1109. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has given any new suggestion to the States for reviewing the age old laws and updating the judicial system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

### Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism

1110. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a high degree of public frustration over the complexity of the laws, long delays and unproductive use of their resources in litigations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal to promote alternative dispute resolution mechanism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the discontent with long delays in the justice delivery system.

(c) and (d) For the promotion of alternate dispute resolution, provisions exist in section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. For the purpose of resolution of disputes through arbitration and conciliation, provisions exist in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. For the purpose of promoting mediation, various mediation centres have been set up.

[*Translation*]

#### **Shortage of Funds**

1111. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether MSMEs in the country are not being provided adequate financial assistance by NSIC due to paucity of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, State-wise details of financial assistance, by way of credit, provided by National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC) to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during the last three years and the current year (upto October, 2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) NSIC has been implementing programmes and schemes which are demand driven and MSMEs which approach NSIC for assistance under any of its programmes/schemes are provided the same including credit support.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of financial assistance, by way of credit, provided by NSIC to MSMEs during the last three years and the current year upto October, 2012*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Oct., 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80	147	313	171
2.	Assam	52	121	204	83
3.	Delhi	119	205	334	214
4.	Dadra and Nagar Havelli	3	8	24	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	15	28	74	40
6.	Haryana	27	97	449	121
7.	Jharkhand	14	112	40	22
8.	Puducherry	3	5	0	17
9.	Uttaranchal	12	34	50	15
10.	Chandigarh	14	240	33	21
11.	Karnataka	53	128	174	105
12.	Kerala	22	25	48	35
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19	63	96	49
14.	Odisha	55	81	217	108
15.	Punjab	32	79	144	92
16.	Maharashtra	100	185	283	224
17.	Rajasthan	164	273	391	216
18.	Tamil Nadu	88	157	269	178
19.	Uttar Pradesh	102	169	316	160
20.	West Bengal	74	171	325	237
21.	Bihar	1	5	8	04
22.	Chhattisgarh	7	15	31	30
Total		1056	2348	3823	2158

#### **World Bank Assistance to Rural Schemes**

1112. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has allocated funds for rural development schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The fund allocated by the World Bank for rural development schemes being implemented by this Ministry are as per the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Project's Name	States	Amount Estimated (Rs. in crore)
Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)			
1.	Rural Road Project-I	Himachal Pradesh	205.1
2.		Jharkhand	28.81
3.		Rajasthan	965.93
4.		Uttar Pradesh	656.29
		Total	1,856.13
5.	Rural Road Project-II	Himachal Pradesh	215
6.		Jharkhand	223
7.		Meghalaya	238
8.		Punjab	111
9.		Rajasthan	443
10.		Uttar Pradesh	200
11.		Uttarakhand	276
		Total	1,706
Under National Rural Livelihood Mission			
12.	National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP)	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	US\$ 1 Billion

*[English]***Scheme of Leadership Development of Minority Women**

1113. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of Leadership Development of Minority Women has been initiated by the Government in the country;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the scheme including the number of minority women likely to be benefitted;

(c) the number of beneficiaries who have availed of the schemes till date, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the selection process for the 25 per cent women from the non-minority communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Madam.



(b) and (c) The scheme aims to empower and instill confidence among minority women including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions at all levels. The implementation of the scheme has started from current financial year 2012-13. The targets under the scheme during 2012-13 includes providing training to 40,000 (forty thousand) women belonging to notified minority communities with a mix of women from non-minority communities not exceeding 25% of the project proposal with Rs. 15.00 crore. The Ministry has taken action in terms of selection of organizations, allocation of targets and development of training modules to meet the targets.

(d) For selection of a woman trainee including from Non-minority communities, the selection criteria envisages that the woman/parent or guardian of woman having annual income not exceeding Rs. 2.50 Lakh from all sources would be given preference. They should be between the age group of 18 years to 65 years.

#### **Amendment to Form 24A**

1114. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to amend Form 24A which makes it mandatory for political parties to file details of funds/donations they receive in excess of Rs. 20,000 every year; and

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

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

(b) The proposal *inter alia* includes provision for declaration by political parties about receipt of funds from foreign sources, Government bodies, etc., for annexing certificate from trusts regarding making contributions, mentioning total amount of contribution received by political parties during the year and making it compulsory for all political parties to file contribution reports including 'Nil' reports by political parties even if

there is 'nil' contributions in excess of Rs. 20,000/- from a company or person. The matter is being examined.

#### **Unutilised Lands of PSUs**

1115. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including sick units are having huge area of unutilized lands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to monetize the unutilised land of PSUs for its revival;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up Public Sector Land Development Authority;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which the said Authority is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (g) A "Public Sector Land Development Authority (PSLDA)" for land in excess of current and future needs of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), including loss making CPSEs, has been recommended by the Panel of Experts on Reforms in CPSEs set up by the Planning Commission in April, 2010. The Panel submitted its Report to the Planning Commission in November, 2011, which was forwarded to the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) in May, 2012 for circulation to Ministries/Departments for inter-ministerial consultations. DPE circulated the Report to the Ministries/Departments in August, 2012, the comments of which have yet to be received from all the Ministries/Departments.

#### **Fresh Investments in Fertilizer Sector**

1116. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no fresh investments into the fertilizer sector;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for fresh investments in the fertilizer sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) M/s Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, a private

company is setting up a new Greenfield Gas (including Coal Bed Methane gas) based Ammonia-Urea project in Burdwan District, West Bengal with a capacity 1.27 million metric tonne per annum of Urea. Also after notification of New Investment Policy-2008, investments have also taken place on some revamp projects in urea sector, whose details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The New Investment Policy, 2012 for urea sector is under consideration of Government of India to attract fresh investments.

### **Statement**

#### *New Investment Policy Investment in Revamp Projects due to New Investment Policy, 2008*

Name of the unit	Amount Spent	Pre-Revamp Production capacity (Urea)	Post-revamp production Capacity (Urea)
	Rs. Crore	MT/day	
<b>Completed</b>			
Chambal fertilizers and ChemicalsLtd.-Gadepan I and II	445.87	5240	6100
IFFCO-Phulpur-I and II	335	4290	5145
IFFCO-Aonia-I and II		5240	6060
Tata Chemicals, Babrala	208	2620	3500
Indo Gulf Fertilizers, Jagdishpur	141	2620	3250
<b>Partially completed</b>			
KRIBHCO Shyam Fertilizers Ltd., Shahjahanpur	80	2620	3000
Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Kakinada-I and II	250	4090	4745
<b>Under Revamp</b>			
RCF.Thal	488.75	5170	6060
NFL, Vijaypur-I and II	900	5240	6261
KRIBHCO, Hazira	1300	5240	6650

**New Working Norms for PSUs**

1117. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has worked out new working norms for Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and its working conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has already issued guidelines for grant of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna status to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). These guidelines, *inter-alia*, provide for delegation of enhanced operational and financial powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs. Presently, there are 5 Maharatna, 16 Navratna and 68 Miniratna CPSEs.

**Rake Points**

1118. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Railways for allotment of rake points for fertilizers/commodities to various States in the country;

(b) the total number of rake points functioning and not functioning in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Railways have received proposals from various States including Odisha for setting up of more rake points; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of action taken thereon by the Railways, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Rake points are planned/identified for fertilizers and all other commodities on the basis of the demand in the area, sufficient traffic justification and feasibility to develop such rake points.

(b) At present, there are 1910 notified Railway Rake Points in the country State-wise details of functioning and non-functioning rake points are given below:

States	Notified	Functional	Non-Functional
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	237	229	8
Assam	57	57	0
Bihar	65	65	0
Chhattisgarh	30	30	0
Delhi	21	21	0
Goa	8	8	0
Gujarat	119	119	0
Haryana	76	76	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	6	6	0
Jharkhand	39	39	0

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	112	112	0
Kerala	53	50	3
Madhya Pradesh	147	134	13
Maharashtra	120	120	0
Nagaland	2	2	0
Odisha	85	85	0
Punjab	119	119	0
Rajasthan	133	133	0
Tamil Nadu	117	111	6
Tripura	4	4	0
Uttarakhand	15	15	0
Uttar Pradesh	233	222	11
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Manipur	1	1	0
Mizoram	1	1	0
Sikkim	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
West Bengal	110	110	0
Total	1910	1869	41

(c) and (d) Proposals received for setting up of more rake points in various States including Odisha and the action taken thereon by the Railways is as under:

State	Proposal for Rake Points	Action Taken/Remarks
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Mirjapalli	Technically not feasible.
	Sultanabad	Technically not feasible.
Gujarat	Liliyamota	Opened w.e.f. 3.10.2012.
	Disa	Opened for 6 months on experimental basis w.e.f. 20.6.2012.

1	2	3
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Already available.
	Lohardaga	Opened for inward bagged consignment.
	Ghatshila	Goods sheds located in close proximity are Dhalbhumgarh and Tatanagar.
	Giridih	Not viable as Madhupur Goods sheds is located in close proximity only 38 kms away from Giridih.
	Pakur	Not viable due to space constraint. It is notified only for outward traffic.
Maharashtra	Dahanoo Rd.	Opened for goods traffic including fertilizer.
	Nandurbar	Not viable as Goods shed located in close proximity is Dondaiche.
Odisha	Keonjargarh	Already available.
	Rengali	Already available.
	Rairangpur	It is a half rake point. Bagged consignment, including fertilizer, in full rake can be booked for this station.
	Rajgangpur	Notified full rake point. Booking of rakes is restricted in view of the interim order passed by the Hon'ble High Court, Odisha.
	Jaleshwar	Not feasible as it has a small loop with capacity to hold only 15 wagons. Goods sheds located in close proximity are Rupsa and Balasore, located 30 km and 48 km respectively from Jaleshwar.
Uttar Pradesh	Bamur	State Govt. has to submit traffic projections.
	Kasganj	Already available.
	Robertsganj	Re-opened <i>w.e.f.</i> 27.07.2012 on an experimental basis for a period of six months for handling of fertilizers.
	Karvi	Commercially not viable.
	Baruva Sumerpur	Commercially not viable on account of insufficient traffic.
	Bagpat	Commercially not viable.
	Jarwal Road	Commercially not viable.

1	2	3
	Gurusahai Ganj	Not feasible due to severe space constraints.
	Sirathu	Not feasible due to severe space constraints.
	Phaphoond	Not feasible due to severe space constraints.
West Bengal	Kalyani	Open for goods traffic.
	Belda/Kontai	It is a half rake point where Fertilizer can also be booked.
	Baruipur	Not feasible operationally due to space constraint. Ballygunj and New Alipore Goods sheds are located in close proximity to Baruipur.
	Memari	Not viable as Mugra Goods sheds located in close proximity just 36 kms away from Memari.
	Gangarampur	Not feasible as the section functions on "one train only system".
	Raigarh	Not justified commercially since Dalkhola Goods shed is already available at a distance of 42 kms.
	Balurhat	Not feasible as the section functions on "one train only system".

#### Activities under MGNREGS

1119. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments/Stake-holders have requested the Union Government to include the activities of fencing the field/land and guarding the crops under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether a request to provide job to all members of a family on demand instead of one member per

family as per existing norms has been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) In response to requests received from States to include construction of boundary walls around cultivated land (adjoining wildlife areas) to protect crops from wild animals as permissible work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), an advisory has been issued to all States/UTs to take up live fencing with energy plantation of fast growing utility tree and shrub species and aromatic plants etc. suited to local agro-climatic conditions on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or the beneficiaries of land reforms

or the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India or that of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, or the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007). Technical advice from State Forest Departments/ Horticulture departments is required to be sought for selecting the tree and shrub species. Construction of pucca boundary wall is a material intensive work and is not permitted.

(d) and (e) The MGNREGA programme aims at enhancing livelihood security of the rural poor by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled work. Thus there is no restriction in the number of adult members of a household demanding employment up to 100 days per household, in a financial year.

*[Translation]*

#### **Urea in Decontrolled Fertilizers**

1120. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring urea under the category of decontrolled fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the secondary freight rate of urea; and

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme is under consideration of Government of India.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Model Law to Curb Vandalism during Rave Parties**

1121. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of LAW and JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to make any model law to be adopted by the State Governments to curb the vandalism by irate mobs during rave parties where the unauthorised use of drugs and drinks play big roles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Inspection of Accounts of DDCA**

1122. SHRI KRITI AZAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a probe/inspection of accounts under section 209(A) has been ordered against Delhi and District Cricket Association;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof and the follow-up action taken on the findings of the probe/inspection;

(c) whether no worthwhile records including account-books have been kept by DDCA;

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter;

(e) whether Members' Register has not been maintained properly and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Registrar of Companies has refused to grant any additional time to DDCA to conduct elections beyond 31 October, 2012; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken by the Government in view of the serious charges of malfeasance, maladministration, manipulation of records and corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (g)

Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs *vide* letter No. 3/76/2005-CL.II(NR) dated 28.09.2012 has ordered inspection of the books of accounts and other records of DDCA under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956. Inspection is still in progress.

### **Access to Essential Medicines**

1123. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the world medicine report of WHO highlighted the plight of 600 million rural and urban Indian poor without adequate access to essential medicines;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister has appointed a task force headed by Mr. Pronob Sen to address this problem;

(c) if so, the details of recommendations given by the said task force;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to address the drug policy in the country;

(e) the performance of Jan Aushadhi Campaign launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals;

(f) whether the Government is having any data about the number of poor people benefited by this scheme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(d) The drug policy as amended from time to time also envisages making quality medicines at a reasonable price to the masses.

(e) The Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India, had launched "Jan Aushadhi Campaign" in November, 2008, under which Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores are being opened in the Government Hospitals to make available (unbranded) quality Generic

medicines at much affordable prices to all by way of supply of medicines through Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Under this campaign, at least one Jan Aushadhi Store in each district is intended to be opened, wherever the State Governments extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space in the Government Hospitals or at any other suitable locations and also identify the agencies amongst Hospitals/NGOs/Charitable/Cooperative/Government Bodies to manage such stores. As regards performance of the Jan Aushadhi Campaign, the first Jan Aushadhi Store was opened under the Jan Aushadhi Campaign in the Civil Hospital, Amritsar in November, 2008 and till 31st October, 2012, 145 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened, spread over in twelve States, namely, Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, including UT of Chandigarh, 319 generic medicines, covering several therapeutic groups, are listed for sale through the Jan Aushadhi Stores. In terms of value, Rs. 9,02,74,091/- worth of medicines have been sold through these stores till October, 2012.

(f) No such data is maintained in the Department.

(g) In view of reply (f) above, does not arise.

### **Promotion of Industries in Public Sector**

1124. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote industries especially in rural and backward regions of the country in public sector;

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

(c) the details of the proposals received by Government from State Governments in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments



[including the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under their control] take the initiative to set up new industries/new CPSEs. Setting up of CPSEs in different regions/different sectors are moreover, based on techno-economic considerations.

#### **River Islands on the Verge of Depletion**

1125. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of river islands identified across the country which are on the verge of submersion due to floods and soil erosion, State-wise;

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to protect these river islands from the recurring problem of floods and erosion; and

(c) the amount being allocated to the State Governments including the State of Tamil Nadu for protecting these river islands during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No identification of islands which are on the verge of submergence due to floods and soil erosion has been done by Ministry of Water Resources across the country.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **PM's New 15-Point Programme for Minorities**

1126. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for minorities;

(b) whether any deficiencies and shortcomings were noticed by the Union Government in the previous Programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the new Programme is likely to improve the lives of minorities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) 15 Point Programme is an overarching programme covering many

schemes of other Ministries with an aim to ensure that the benefits of various Government schemes for the under privileged reach the minority communities. In order to ensure that the benefits of these schemes flow equitably to the minorities, the new programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for the minorities. The schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs covered under this Programme are meant exclusively for minorities.

(b) and (c) The previous programme was recast in 2006 to make it more effective in realizing its objective. The Programme was recast to focus action sharply on issues intimately linked with the social, educational and economic uplift of minorities and provide for earmarking of outlays in certain schemes so that the progress is monitorable.

(d) The new programme is likely to improve the life of minorities in the country by (i) enhancing opportunities for education; (ii) ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment; (iii) improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes; and (iv) prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence. For effective implementation, the programme is monitored at the Central level, on quarterly basis by Ministry of Minority Affairs and on half yearly basis by Committee of Secretaries (COS) and thereafter reported to the Union Cabinet. The State and District Level Committees constituted for this Programme monitor the progress at the State and District level respectively.

#### **Ultra Mega Power Projects**

1127. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present implementation status of various Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country, project and State-wise;

(b) whether financial institutions propose to fund UMPPs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) List of various UMPPs along with details of location and status is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Under the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) initiative, the responsibility for achieving

financial closure and tying up of funds for meeting the requirement of the project rests with the identified developer. Out of four UMPPs awarded so far, three (Mundra, Sasan, Krishnapatnam) have achieved financial closure. For Tilaiya, financial closure is held up on the issue of transfer of land to the developer by Government of Jharkhand.

### **Statement**

#### *List of UMPP along with location and status*

#### **A. Awarded UMPPs**

Sl.No.	UMPP	Location	Status
1	2	3	4
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1.	Sasan	Sasan in district Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Project awarded and transferred to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2007. As per progress of the project, first Unit is expected to achieve Commercial operation Date (CoD) In January, 2013 and last unit in June, 2014.
<b>Gujarat</b>			
2.	Mundra (5x800MW) in village Tundawand in district Kutch, Gujarat	Mundra in village Tundawand in district Kutch, Gujarat	Project awarded and transferred to M/s Tata Power Ltd. on 24.4.2007. Three units have been commissioned so far in March, July and October, 2012. Fourth and Fifth units are expected to achieve CoD in May and September, 2013.
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
3.	Krishnapatnam (6x660MW) in district Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Krishnapatnam in district Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	The Project awarded and transferred to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. on 29.1.2008. The developer has stopped work at site, citing new regulation of coal pricing in Indonesia. Procurers issued termination notice to Coastal Andhra Power Ltd. (CAPL), a Reliance Power Company on 15.3.12. CAPL approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Court has dismissed CAPL's petition. CAPL has now approached the Division Bench, Delhi High Court and Indian Arbitrator Council. The Case is now subjudice.

1	2	3	4
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
4.	Tilaiya (6x660MW) near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	Near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	Project awarded and transferred on 7.8.2009 to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. Construction of the plant is held over the issue of transfer of land to the developer by Jharkhand Government.
<b>B. Other UMPPs</b>			
<b>Odisha</b>			
5.	Bedabahal	Near Bedabahal in Sundergarh district, Odisha	Request for Qualification (RfQ) bids for selection of the Developer of the project have been received on 1st August, 2011. Request for Proposal to be issued after SBDs finalization.
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
6.	Chhattisgarh	Near Salka and Khameraia villages in District Surguja, Chhattisgarh	The RfQ was issued on 11.6.2010. The date of submission of RfQ for Chhattisgarh UMPP is being extended from time to time as Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has categorized coal blocks of this UMPP in "No Go" area. The last date for submission of RfQ bids now is 3.12.2012.
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
7.	Tamil Nadu	Village Cheyyur, District Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	The site has been finalized. RfQ to be issued after Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) are revised.
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
8.	2nd Andhra Pradesh UMPP	Village Nayunipalli, District Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	Pre-RfQ stage
<b>Odisha</b>			
9.	1st and 2nd additional UMPPs in Odisha	Sites at Bijoypatna in Chandbali Tehsil of Bhadrak district for coastal location and at Naria and Kasinga sub-division of Kalahandi district for inland location have been identified	-

1	2	3	4
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
10.	2nd Jharkhand UMPP	Site at Husainabad, Deoghar Distt. has been identified	-
11.	2nd Gujarat UMPP	Not finalized	-
12.	2nd Tamil Nadu UMPP	Not finalized	-
13.	Karnataka	Not finalized	-
14.	Maharashtra	Not finalized	-
15.	Bihar	Not finalized	-

[*Translation*]

**Allocation of Power**

1128. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power is being allocated provided from the Central Power Generating Stations to those States where power plants are set up;

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

(c) whether various State Governments including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have requested the Union Government to allocate additional power than its allocated share from the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) power plants located in the State;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Power from Central Generating Stations to beneficiary States/Union Territories is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the States/UTs in two parts, namely firm allocation of 85% and 15% unallocated power for allocation by Government of India for meeting short term requirement to bridge their deficit. The firm allocation includes allocation of 12% free power to the project States and 1% for local area development in case of Hydro Power Stations and 10% (not free) power to the home State in case of Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations. The balance 72%/75% power is distributed amongst the States/UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage. Central plan assistance is determined in accordance with the Gadgil formula, in which population of the States is also taken into consideration. State-wise details of allocation from Central Generating Stations are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) The details of the requests received from State Governments *w.e.f.* April, 2012 till date for allocation of additional power to their States is given below:

Sl.No.	State Government Letter	Details of the Request
1.	Jammu & Kashmir D.O. Letter No. PDD-IV/33 /2008, dated 14.8.2012	The Minister has requested Allocation of power to J&K should be increased by about 500 MW from October to March every year and that too from thermal stations so that the winter requirements are actually met. Sudden

1	2	3
		reduction in Central allocation due to lower generation should also be compensated so that it is not considered as over-drawl and UI is not charged. Central Government may allocate 100% power from one of the NTPC's plant, either existing or new in favour to J&K and this could be in lieu of establishment of a thermal (Coal Based) plant in J&K.
2.	Assam-D.O. Letter No. MIP.9/2012/19 dated 25.05.2012 from Minister of Power, Government of Assam to MoP	The Minister has requested that entire quantum of power (750 MW) to be generated by Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project (BTTP-750 MW) may be allocated to Assam or alternatively entire unallocated power of 113 MW (15%) of total generated power from BTTP, may be allocated to the Assam in addition to the 381 MW already allocated to Assam from BTTP.
4.	Maharashtra - D.O. Letter No. Dy.CM/VIP/1102 dated 15.05.2012 from Dy. Chief Minister of Maharashtra	The Minister has requested for allocation of 50% power to Maharashtra out of 15% unallocated quota from NTPC's 1000 MW Mouda STPS Stage-I.
5.	Uttar Pradesh- D.O. Letter dated 19.04.2012 from Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh	The Chief Minister has requested for allocation of Power from Dadri (840 MW + 980 MW) Thermal Power project as per the Central Formula instead of present allocation of 182 MW to UP.
6.	Odisha-D.O. Letter No. UM-10/2012/56/CM dated 08.04.2012	The Minister has requested for allocation of 500 MW of Power from NTPC's Kaniha, Stage II (2000 MW) to Odisha.

Wherever firm allocation of power has already been done, it may be reallocated to some other State in case power is surrendered by the State owning the share. However, the unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGS) is allocated/ revised by the Central Government from time to time to the beneficiary States,

generally keeping in view, factors like emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation and other power sources, operational and payment performance of the States/UTs of the region.

### **Statement**

*Allocation of Power from CGSs during peak hours as on 31.10.2012*

(Figures in MW)

States	Firm	Unallocated	Total
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	100	106	206
Delhi	4136	30	4166
Haryana	2060	133	2193

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	1014	183	1197
Jammu and Kashmir	1321	347	1668
Punjab	1986	84	2070
Rajasthan	2050	383	2433
Uttar Pradesh	4986	627	5613
Uttarakhand	703	118	821
Gujarat	3128	0	3128
Madhya Pradesh	2351	425	2776
Chhattisgarh	1014	0	1014
Maharashtra	3715	567	4282
Goa	428	30	458
Daman and Diu	40	135	175
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	573	642
Andhra Pradesh	3170	365	3535
Karnataka	1504	270	1774
Tamil Nadu	3022	374	3396
Kerala	1401	269	1670
Puducherry	236	169	405
Bihar	1541	264	1805
Jharkhand	419	145	564
Odisha	1627	23	1650
West Bengal	1372	31	1403
Sikkim	149	1	150
Arunachal Pradesh	119	15	134
Assam	508	213	721
Manipur	107	16	123
Meghalaya	101	111	212

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	50	24	74
Nagaland	72	08	80
Tripura	95	10	105

**Shortage of Reserved Seats***[English]*

1129. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of reserved seats in express trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Railways to address the issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) The average occupancy of trains on Indian Railways during the current financial year (up to October, 2012) is 92%. However, the demand for reserved accommodation on Indian Railways is not uniform and varies from time to time. During peak rush period/days such as Durga Puja, Deepawali, Winter & Summer vacations etc. especially on well patronized sectors and in popular trains, the demand for reserved accommodation for various destinations exceeds the availability. Therefore, during peak periods, the available accommodation gets booked within short duration of opening of reservation. During non-peak periods and in relatively less popular trains, the accommodation is available for a relatively longer period.

With a view to ensuring increased availability of accommodation to passengers during peak rush periods, composition of existing trains is augmented and a large number of special trains are run to cater to additional demand.

**Promotion of Innovative Research**

1130. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has instituted an award for promoting the innovative research in the field of petrochemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the selection process for the award; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

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

(b) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has set up a Scheme of National Awards for Technology Innovation in Petrochemicals and downstream Plastic Processing Industry to incentivize meritorious innovations and inventions in the field of polymeric materials, products, processes and other related areas of national and social importance. The Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) has been designated as the nodal agency for the scheme. Applications/nominations are invited by wide publicity, through advertisements in major newspapers and posting on the website. The entry applications for awards are screened and evaluated by the Expert Committee consisting of the members nominated by the Department and headed by the Director General, CIPET. Evaluations of the Expert Committee are placed before the Prize Award Committee, which then submits its

recommendations on awardees for final approval of Secretary (C & PC).

(c) An outlay of Rs. 63.00 lakh has been allocated to the scheme for the year 2012-13.

### **Land Reforms**

1131. SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with the leaders of the Jan Satyagraha Yatra conducted from Gwalior to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and the steps taken or being taken by the Government to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA):  
(a) and (b) Yes Madam. A copy of the agreement signed is enclosed as Statement.

As per the agreement, a Task Force on land reforms has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.

### **Statement**

#### *Agreement on Land Reforms between the Ministry of Rural Development (GOI) and Jan Satyagraha*

**1. National Land Reforms Policy:** While land reforms is clearly a State subject under the Constitution, the MoRD acknowledges that a National Land Reforms Policy announced by the Central Government could have its own importance. The MoRD will initiate a dialogue with States immediately and put out a draft of this policy for public debate and discussion in the next 4-6 months and to be finalized soon thereafter. The draft Land Reforms Policy prepared by the Jan Satyagraha organized by EktaParishad will be an important input into the preparation of this draft. Civil Society Organization will also be actively involved in this exercise.

**2. Statutory backing to the provision of agricultural land and Homestead Land:** MoRD will proactively initiate dialogue process with States to take up steps on the

issue of giving statutory backing (like MGNREGA and FRA) to (a) provision of agricultural land to the landless poor in the backward districts; and (b) provision of Homestead Right to the landless and shelterless poor of rural areas, all over the contrary, so as to guarantee 10 cents of homestead to every landless and shelter less rural poor household.

**3. Homestead Land:** MoRD will propose doubling the unit cost to enable provision of 10 cents of land as homestead for every landless and shelter less poor family as a component of the Indira AwasYojana (IAY).

**4. Enhanced Land Access and Land rights for the poor, marginalized and deprived Landless:** The MoRD agrees to issue to detailed advisories in the next two months exhorting the States to focus on the effective implementation of various laws enacted by legislatures aimed at protecting the land rights of dalits, adivasis and all other weaker and marginalized sections of society. Details of these advisories will be worked out in consultation with civil society organizations active on this issue. MoRD will also, through a set of advisories exhort and support the State Governments to take up a time-bound Programme, for securing access to land to specific categories of marginalized and deprived landless families.

**5. Fast Track Land Tribunals:** The MoRD agrees to initiate a dialogue with States to establish Fast Track Land Tribunals/Courts for speedy disposal of the cases pending in revenue and judicial courts. In addition to the Central Scheme for legal aid, States too will be exhorted to extend legal aid to all the persons belonging to socially deprived sections, whose lands are involved in litigation, particularly dalits and tribal communities.

**6. Effective Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996(PESA):** MoRD will work with the Ministries of Tribal Affairs and Panchayati Raj to complete stakeholder consultations over the next four months so that detailed circulars to States could be issued for ensuring effective implementation of PESA by empowering the Gram Sabhas to exercise the powers given to them under the Act.

**7. Effective Implementation of Forest Rights Act:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs have issued comprehensive set of revised rules on 13th September, 2012 under the



Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006. States will be actively exhorted and supported for effective implementation of the Forest Rights Act in the light of the revised rules and directives issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and in light of suggestions received from civil society organisations.

**8. Forest and Revenue Boundary Disputes:** MoRD agrees to issue an advisory to States to set up joint teams of Forest and Revenue Departments to undertake a thorough survey of the forest and revenue boundaries to resolve disputes. The Grams Panchayats and Gram Sabhas will be fully involved in the survey and settlement process.

**9. Survey, updating of records and governing Common Property Resources:** The MoRD will exhort and support the States to carry out survey of Common Property Resources (CPRs) with the direct involvement of the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayats concerned. The States will also be advised to ensure full implementation of recent Supreme Courts' directions on this matter.

**10. Task Force on Land Reforms:** The MoRD will immediately set up a Task Force on Land Reforms headed by the Union Minister for Rural Development to implement the above agenda. Members of the Task Force will include representatives of MoRD, State Governments, civil society organisations working on land reform issues and all stakeholders concerned.

In light of this Agreement, Jan Satyagraha agrees to discontinue its present march and work with the MoRD to carry forward this agenda.

Sd/-

PV Rajagopal  
Jan Satyagraha

Sd/-

Jairam Ramesh  
Minister for Rural Development,

Drinking Water and Sanitation,  
Government of India

Dated: October 11th 2012

Agra

#### Availability of Rakes

1132. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the sufficient number of rakes are available for transportation of fertilizers in various States including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat;

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

(c) If not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) The efforts made or being made by the Union Government to provide rakes as per the demands of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Sufficient number of rakes are being provided by Ministry of Railways for transportation of fertilizers in various States including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

The State-wise railway rake loading during October-2012 is enclosed as Statement.

Weekly video conference is conducted with Agriculture Department officers of various States in Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) in which representative of Ministry of Railways is also present. Any corrective action as required is taken immediately.

#### Statement

*State-wise Fertilizer loading for the month of October, 2012*

State	Imported Fertilizers	Indigenous Fertilizers	Total
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	155	196	351
Madhya Pradesh	74	87	161

1	2	3	4
Punjab	91	78	169
Haryana	62	59	121
Rajasthan	65	59	124
Gujarat	11	33	44
Bihar	51	88	139
Jammu and Kashmir	7	3	10
West Bengal	24	88	112
Assam	7	9	16
Maharashtra	29	90	119
Andhra Pradesh	68	94	162
Kerala	6	6	12
Karnataka	61	58	119
Tamil Nadu	48	35	83
Odisha	8	14	22
Chhattisgarh	12	9	21
Uttarakhand	1	6	7
Jharkhand	3	6	9
Other	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>1803</b>

[*Translation*]

#### **Dadri and Dankaur Railway Stations**

1133. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received requests from public representatives for providing stoppage of all express trains and other passenger amenities at Dadri and Dankaur railway stations in Gautambudh Nagar in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Presently, Dadri is being served by 2 pairs of Express trains while Dankaur is being served by 1 pair of Express train, which are considered adequate for the present level of traffic offering at the stations. Stoppage of additional trains at these stations is not feasible at present.

Minimum essential passenger amenities such as booking facilities, drinking water supply, waiting hall, platform shelter, toilets, sitting arrangements etc., have already been provided at Dadri and Dankaur railway

stations. Besides, the following works related to passenger amenities have been sanctioned at Dadri Station:

- (i) Provision of pre-fabricated superior type concrete benches on platforms and Galvalume sheets of platform shelter;
- (ii) Provision of covered shed on foot-over-bridge; and
- (iii) Improvement of lighting in the circulating area by providing one 16 metre High Mast Tower.

#### Utilisation of Funds under SJGSY

1134. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have utilised the funds allocated to them under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY);

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

(c) the details of the unutilised funds by the States including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, State-

wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to impress upon the States to utilise the allocated funds under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) A statement indicating status of utilization of funds allocated to the States is enclosed. The funds released to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) during the end of a financial year, sometimes remain unutilized. Amount that remains unutilized with a DRDA, out of the total available funds, is carried over to the next financial year and is adjusted against the central release to the concerned DRDA during the next financial year. In case of unutilized funds lying with the DRDAs, the Central Government, in accordance with the guidelines of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), imposes proportionate cut in the release of funds to the DRDAs during the subsequent financial year. The status of utilization of funds is monitored by the Programme Division through monthly progress reports and through various review meetings, including the quarterly Performance Review Committee meetings and the State Governments and the DRDAs are regularly given feed back to improve their performance.

#### Statement

##### State-wise Financial Progress under the SGSY

Sl. No.	States/UT	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		Total Allocation	Total Available Fund	Utilization**	Unspent Balance	Total Allocation	Total Available Fund	Utilization**	Unspent Balance	Total Allocation	Total Available Fund	Utilization**	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14516.00	17408.30	16221.54	1186.76	16743.00	18868.43	18460.59	407.84	15296.00	15966.21	8928.52	7037.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	631.00	681.34	247.83	433.51	768.89	723.79	135.87	587.92	753.33	489.21	86.09	403.12
3.	Assam	16389.00	26685.55	22522.07	4163.48	19986.67	26887.40	21924.00	4963.40	19586.67	19560.36	21627.37	0.00
4.	Bihar	34532.00	50598.17	30504.10	20094.07	39829.00	55695.15	27334.28	28360.87	36388.00	54945.14	14639.25	40305.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	7669.00	8668.54	7979.52	689.02	8847.00	9522.02	7736.15	1785.87	8083.00	8335.71	7001.18	1334.53
6.	Goa	200.00	180.88	84.71	96.17	267.00	266.90	77.89	189.01	235.00	451.37	61.59	389.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Gujarat	5464.00	6797.14	6216.22	580.92	6303.00	7219.18	6949.44	269.74	5757.00	5991.39	5316.70	674.69
8.	Haryana	3215.00	3733.95	3609.80	124.15	3708.00	4052.19	3907.13	145.06	3388.00	3531.70	3494.49	37.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1353.00	1796.26	1466.90	329.36	1561.00	2128.13	1460.85	667.29	1427.00	1676.08	1419.78	256.29
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1676.00	1311.05	698.59	612.46	1932.00	1534.47	734.12	800.35	1765.00	1160.82	525.25	635.57
11.	Jharkhand	13021.00	16511.62	12882.67	3628.95	15019.00	21570.35	12369.65	9200.70	13720.00	13940.08	9041.79	4898.29
12.	Karnataka	10961.00	13800.58	12027.24	1773.34	12643.00	14985.98	12646.39	2339.58	11551.00	12440.72	11798.34	642.38
13.	Kerala	4919.00	5491.54	5087.97	403.57	5673.00	6021.92	5851.54	170.38	5183.00	5419.99	5232.60	187.38
14.	Madya Pradesh	16433.00	19507.55	15690.17	3817.39	18952.00	21332.51	17926.16	3406.36	17315.00	18258.76	14810.33	3448.43
15.	Maharashtra	21668.00	24145.59	22659.18	1486.41	24992.00	25489.34	22067.39	3421.95	22833.00	24210.20	23080.34	1129.86
16.	Manipur	1099.00	688.64	252.17	436.47	1340.00	1310.11	360.69	949.41	1313.33	764.48	364.46	400.02
17.	Meghalaya	1231.00	1219.18	678.88	540.30	1501.10	1505.89	818.23	687.66	1471.11	969.15	787.45	181.63
18.	Mizoram	285.00	413.95	411.09	2.86	347.78	586.51	493.21	93.30	340.00	353.11	347.45	5.65
19.	Nagaland	844.00	687.03	405.40	281.63	1030.00	890.25	399.91	490.34	1008.89	850.47	518.92	331.55
20.	Odisha	16604.00	19485.49	18184.11	1301.38	19151.00	19833.93	17282.97	2550.97	17496.00	17292.83	17134.89	157.94
21.	Punjab	1563.00	1708.27	1589.76	118.51	1801.00	1859.55	1748.22	111.34	1647.00	1428.72	1200.86	227.87
22.	Rajasthan	8324.00	12015.75	9209.61	2806.13	9600.00	13349.61	9954.67	3394.95	8771.00	12045.28	10108.88	1936.40
23.	Sikkim	316.00	568.66	291.30	227.36	384.44	843.70	373.35	470.35	377.78	508.07	451.46	56.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	12836.00	14769.40	13889.17	880.23	14804.00	15971.76	14835.21	1146.55	13525.00	12995.19	9366.46	3628.70
25.	Tipura	1983.00	2271.68	1981.05	290.62	2418.89	3106.49	3080.41	26.08	2371.11	2418.27	1743.98	674.29
26.	Uttar Pradesh	49715.00	72726.00	48871.72	23854.28	57341.00	73906.81	49220.95	24685.86	52387.00	59875.64	42832.96	17042.68
27.	Uttaranchal	2617.00	3309.66	2735.58	574.08	3019.00	3424.99	3182.68	242.31	2759.00	2972.15	2646.01	326.14
28.	West Bengal	18452.00	21762.51	21228.62	533.90	21283.00	21861.46	18897.82	2963.64	19443.00	21110.30	17000.05	4110.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	70.79	20.74	50.05	25.00	44.46	25.64	18.82	25.00	27.06	20.06	7.00
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	0.00	12.50	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32	Lakshadweep	25.00	17.48	2.30	15.18	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	12.50	0.00	12.50
33	Puduchery	250.00	519.86	269.09	250.77	300.00	367.26	148.52	218.74	275.00	212.70	228.88	0.00
	Total	268866.00	349564.89	277919.08	71645.81	311645.77	375220.54	280403.93	94816.62	286566.22	320238.64	231816.51	90505.32

\*\*Utilization of fund against total available funds which includes Opening balance+ Central releases + State releases + Miscellaneous receipts.

[English]

### Conversion of Dry Latrines into Toilets

1135. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) the number of dry latrines in use as per the latest census;

(b) whether there is any plan to convert all these dry latrines into proper toilets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per Census 2011, there are 5,86,067 dry latrines in the rural areas of the country.

(b) and (c) The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) guidelines specifically provide under para 5.5.4 that construction of bucket latrines is not permitted in the rural areas and the existing bucket latrines, if any, should be converted to sanitary latrines.

Govt. of India has been urging the States for conversion of all dry latrines into sanitary latrines. Steps to increase construction of sanitary latrines include the increase in incentive amount under NBA, widening of

eligible beneficiaries to include selected APL category households and convergence with MGNREGS for additional funds for toilet construction.

### Development of Railway Infrastructure

1136. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by the Railways for development of railway infrastructure, stations, stoppage trains etc. in the State of Kerala particularly under Kasargod Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) the details of action taken thereon by the Railways so far;

(c) whether the announcements made in the last Rail Budget for the State of Kerala including new trains have been started/taken up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Proposal/representation has been received regarding development of Infrastructure such as New Line, Doubling and Gauge Conversion. A list of proposals/representations received in respect of development of station and action taken is given below:

Sl.No.	Name of Station	Facilities covered	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Charvathur	Pond	Not accepted, as pond water is unreliable from quality as well as quantity point of view.
		Parking area	Not accepted, as sufficient parking area is already available.

1	2	3	4
		Extension of Foot over bridge	Not accepted, as extension of Foot over bridge will create congestion and inconvenience.
		Extension of roofing in platform	Work sanctioned for provision of platform shelter at Mangalore end and Shoranur end.
		Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Water supply and sanitation	12 nos. of water taps and 4 nos. of lavatories are available as per norms.
		Infrastructure facilities	All the minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Renovation and Utilisation of pond near the station for watering purpose	Not accepted, as watering at the station is not feasible and the same is not required at present as the coach watering is being done at Kannur and Mangalore Central/ Mangalore.
		Provision of retiring room and sanitation facilities:	1 urinal and 4 lavatories have been provided at the station. Retiring room not feasible considering the present level of traffic. Cleaning of station and its premises is being done regularly.
		Maintenance of Office Building, Platform and Foot Over Bridge	The office buildings, platforms and Foot over bridge are maintained properly.
2.	Nilieshwar	Foot over bridge	Foot over bridge sanctioned.
		Raising of platform	Raising of platform sanctioned.
		More toilet facilities	5 lavatories and 4 urinals are available as per norms.
3.	Payyanur	Development of parking area	Adequate circulating area is available.
		Rest room	Waiting hall and upper class waiting room are already available.
		Sanitation facilities	Facilities are available as per norms.
		Eastern side footpath	Not accepted, as not feasible due to non-availability of land.
4.	Manjaeshwar	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Drinking water facilities	9 water taps are available as per norms.

1	2	3	4
		Toilet	10 nos. of lavatories and 2 nos. of urinals are available as per norms.
		Connectivity from station to NH-17	Not accepted, as already a pucca road is available from the station leading to NH-17 through LC no. 291 at km. 868/700-800.
		Extension of roofing	Platform shelter of 569 sqm is available against the recommended norms of 112 sqm.
5.	Uppala	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
6.	Kumbla	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Passenger amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
7.	Kasargod	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Development work at railway station	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Passenger Amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
8.	Kalanad	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
9.	Kottikulam	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Platform development and provide roofing	Platform shelter available is adequate for present level of traffic. Work on raising of platform level is sanctioned.
		Drinking water sanitation facilities	12 water taps, 3 lavatories and 2 urinals are available as per norms.
10.	Bekal Fort	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
11.	Kanhangad	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
12.	Nileshwar	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.

1	2	3	4
		Foot over bridge	Accepted, foot over bridge is sanctioned.
		Raising of platform	Accepted, work of raising of platform is sanctioned.
13.	Chandera	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
14.	Payyanur	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Foot over bridge on deposit terms	One FOB is available connecting PF nos. 1 and 2 as per norms.
		Watering, sanitation and toilet facility	24 nos. of taps, 4 nos. of urinals are available as per norms which is adequate for the present level of traffic.
		Re-forming of existing road in front of the station	As the road in front of the station is in good condition and the maintenance is with the State Govt./Local body.
15.	Elimala	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Development of Platforms and road tarring	Not accepted, as 4 nos. of toilets and 2 taps are available as per norms.
16.	Payangadi	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Extension of roofing of Platform	Platform shelter available is adequate for present level of traffic.
		Renovation of road from overbridge to station	Not accepted, as approach road from the overbridge is in good condition.
		Road over bridge at Thavam in between Pazhayangadi Pappinissery	Accepted, Road over bridge at Thavam is sanctioned.
		Roads to Railway Station	Not accepted, as the renovation work demanded is in Rly. Land. Rly. area cannot be used for the usage of public in view of safety of passengers. Moreover, the entire land is required by the Railways for the Electrification projects.
17.	Kannapuram	Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.



1	2	3	4
		Development work of Railway station	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Roofing of platform	Adequate platform shelter available as per norms
		Toilet	3 nos. of lavatories are already available.
		Waiting Hall	A waiting hall and upper class waiting room are available as per norms.
18.	Trikarpur	Upgradation of Railway station	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Upgradation of station as "D" Class	Trikarpur is classified as E category station based on the station earnings of 2007-08.
		Foot over bridge	Accepted, Work has been sanctioned for provision of foot over bridge.
		Basic amenities	All minimum essential amenities are available as per norms.
		Renovation of existing under passage foot path	Not accepted, Bridge no. 155 at km. 793/700-800, which is a waterway bridge for discharging flood water during rainy season and the same is being used unauthorisedly by the public which is not permitted in view of safety.
		New Station building	Not accepted, as the existing station building is in sound condition.
		Lifting of existing platform	Not accepted, since the station belongs to E category, it qualifies for provision of rail level platform only as per norms.

A list of proposals/representation received in respect of stoppage of trains and action taken is given below:

Sl.No.	Nos. of trains	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Stoppage of T.No. 22851/52 Santragachi-Mangalore Vivek (W) S Exp at Payyanur.	Stoppage has been provided with effect from 14.07.12.
2.	Stoppage of T.No. 16107/08 Chennai Egmore-Mangalore Exp at Trikarapur	Not provided, as the same was not commercially viable.

1	2	3
3.	Stoppage of T.No. 12601/02 Chennai Central-Mangalore Mail, T.No. 16345/46 Lokamanya Tilak (T)-Thiruvananthapuram Netravati Exp and T.No. 22609/22610 Mangalore-Coimbatore Intercity Exp at Nileshwar	Not provided, as the same was not commercially viable.
4.	Stoppage of T.No. 16649/50 Mangalore Central-Nagercoil Parasuram Exp at Charvattur	Not provided, as the same was not found to be commercially viable.
5.	Stoppage of T.No. 12431/32 Thiruvananthapuram-H.Nizammuddin Rajdhani Exp at Kasaragod	Not provided, as the same was not found to be commercially viable.
6.	Stoppage of all long distance trains and T.No. 16348 MAQ-TVC Exp at Bekal Fort	Not provided, as the same was not found to be commercially viable.
7.	Stoppage of all trains especially, T.No. 16649/50 Mangalore Central-Nagercoil Parasuram Exp at Kottikulam	Not provided, as the same was not found to be commercially viable.
8.	Stoppage of T.No. 16627/28 Chennai Central Mangalore Central West Coast Exp and T.No. 16345/46 Lokamanya Tilak(T) Thiruvananthapuram Netravati Exp at Payangadi	Not provided, as the same was not found to be commercially viable.
9.	Stoppage of T.No. 12685/86 MAS-MAQ (6D) Exp, T.No. 16603/04 MAQ-TVC Maveli Exp, T.No. 16605/06 MAQ-NCJ Ernad Exp and T.No. 16517/18 YPR-CAN Exp at Kannapuram	Not provided, as the same was not found to be commercially viable.
10.	Stoppage of T.No. 16603/04 Thiruvananthapuram-Mangalore Maveli Exp at Kumbala	Not provided, as the same was not found to be commercially viable.
11.	Stoppage of T.No. 16603/04 Thiruvananthapuram-Mangalore Maveli Exp at Manjeshwar	Not provided, as the same was not found to be commercially viable.
12.	Stoppage of long distance trains (T.No. 12997/98 Tirunelveli-Hapa Exp, T.No. 12217/18 Kochuveli-Chandigarh Exp, T.No. 10215/16 Madgaon-Ernakulam Exp and T.No. 12519/20 Ernakulam-Pune Exp at Payyanur.	Not provided, as the same was not found to be commercially viable.

(c) and (d) The status of trains introduced as announced in the Railways Budget 2011-12 for the State of Kerala are One pair Train No. 22475/22476 ex Bikaner to Coimbatore AC express (Weekly) (via Konkan Railway) on 12.09.2012.

The status of extension of trains as announced in the Railways Budget 2011-12 for the State of Kerala are (1) Train No. 22609/22610 Palghat-Mangalore Express to Coimbatore extended on 13.07.2012 and (2) Train No. 16649/16650 Mangalore-Trivandrum Express to Nagercoil extended on 16.07.2012.

The status of increase in frequency of trains as announced in the Railways Budget 2011-12 for the State of Kerala is the frequency of trains Train No. 12685/12866 Chennai Mangalore from six days to daily has been extended with effect from 20.08.2012.

Moreover, 9 railway stations viz. Auvaneeswaram, Charvathur, Kannapuram, Kotikulam, Manjeshwar, Nileshwar, Parappanangadi, Paravur and Payangadi, have been identified for development under 'Adarsh' station scheme in the State of Kerala in the Railways Budget 2012-13 and preliminary works in this regard have been taken up.

[Translation]

#### Availability of Goods Trains/Wagons

1137. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN  
SINGH:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of goods wagons is far shorter than the demands/ requirement, resulting in losing Railways' freight traffic to road traffic;

(b) if so, the details of supply and demand thereof during the last three years and the current year upto September, year-wise;

(c) whether nearly 300 goods trains remained idle at various yards in the country due to lack of demands/ orders during July to September, 2012;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of loss incurred by the Railways as a result thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken to ensure availability of wagons as per demands?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The demand for freight loading on Indian Railways is a derived demand and is dependent on the growth in the economy, especially in the core sector since Railways is primarily a bulk carrier of freight. There has been a relative slow down in the growth of the core sector industries to which the Railway freight primarily caters to. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) indices for April-September, 2012 show a growth of 3.2% as compare to 5.0% growth in April-September, 2011. During this period the growth in freight loading has been higher at 4.84%. As a result of less demand for freight during July-September, 2012, rakes idled on the Indian Railway System. The figures are tabulated below:

Month	Idled rakes/day	Estimated loss in Million Tonnes(MT)
July	43.9	0.9
August	144	2.9
September	208.3	4.0
Total		7.8

It is estimated that approx. 7.8 MT of loading freight traffic on Indian Railway was lost due to idling of capacity.

(e) The Railways have a system of having daily conferences at Railway Board level, Zonal Headquarters level and Division level wherein monitoring of demand and supply of rakes is done. Railways have also implemented a Freight Operation Information System (FOIS) to improve utilization of its assets. In these conferences, rakes and locomotives are positioned in various Zones/Divisions to meet demand. On a long term basis the Railways continuously upgrade their infrastructure, both fixed and rolling, to meet the demands adequately. Upgradation of track, bridges, signalling systems, construction of new line, Gauge conversion, doubling, etc. help to generate additional line capacity

while increased procurement of better designed wagons and higher capacity locomotives help in increase the rolling stock infrastructure. These measures help the Railway to meet the demands adequately.

[English]

### Funding of Political Parties

1138. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the law to make funding to political parties more transparent;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to include expenditure from the political party funds under Purview of the law;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether demands have been made to bring the political parties under the ambit of Right to Information (RTI) Act; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Representation of People Act, 1951 contains provisions to deal with funding of political parties. Sub-section (1) of section 29C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides that the political parties are required to prepare a report of all the contributions received by them exceeding Rs. 20,000/- in a financial year and required to submit the said report to the Election Commission. Rule 85 B of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 provides that the report for a financial year under sub-section (1) of section 29C shall be submitted in Form 24A by the treasurer of a political party or any other person authorised by the political party in this behalf, before the due date for furnishing a return of its income of that financial year under section 139 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, to the Election Commission. The Election Commission forwarded

a proposal to the Government of India to amend Form 24A. The proposal *inter alia* includes provision for declaration by political parties about receipt of funds from foreign sources, Government bodies, etc., for annexing certificate from trusts regarding making contributions, mentioning total amount of contribution received by political parties during the year and making it compulsory for all political parties to file contribution reports including 'Nil' reports by political parties even if there is 'nil' contributions in excess of Rs. 20,000/- from a company or person. The matter is being examined.

(c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) and (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Study on Fertilizer Subsidy

1139. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study on the topic 'Fertilizer subsidy in India—who are the beneficiaries' has been conducted by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in respect of grant of fertilizer subsidy directly to the farmers and the various other related issues;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether as per the proposal of the Government, the study was not in favour of granting subsidy directly to the farmers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) The Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad in its internal working paper titled "Fertilizer subsidy in India: who are the beneficiaries?" published in July, 2009 which can be downloaded from the website (<http://www.iimahd.ernet.in/publications/data/2009-07-01Sharma.pdf>), made following observations:

- i. Fertilizer subsidy is concentrated in few States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab;
- ii. Rice, wheat, sugarcane, and cotton account for about two-third of total fertilizer subsidy;
- iii. The fertilizer subsidy is more equitably distributed in farm sizes;
- iv. A reduction in fertilizer subsidy is likely to have adverse impact on farm production and income of small and marginal farmers;
- v. The paper justifies the fertilizer subsidies and questions the rationale for direct transfer of subsidy to farmers.

Department of Fertilizers has already decided to implement direct cash transfer to the farmers in a phased manner. The direct cash transfer to the farmers has following advantages:

- a. Direct transfer of subsidy to farmers would help the Government to target small, marginal and other farmers and would bring more transparency in subsidy disbursement;
- b. It shall also help in avoidance of diversions of fertilizer for non-agricultural usage and thus better availability of fertilizer to farmers.

#### **Expenditure on Litigation by PSUs**

1140. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have spent large sums of money on litigation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last one year;
- (c) the number of cases filed by PSUs during the last one year, PSU-wise;
- (d) the amount of money spent in these litigations during the last one year;
- (e) whether these cases also include cases pertaining to employees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (f) The information relating to number of cases filed by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and amount of money spent by each of them in such litigations is not maintained centrally in the Department of Public Enterprises.

#### **Water use Efficiency**

1141. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the efficiency of usage of water in agricultural, industrial and domestic sectors;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to set up the National Bureau of Water use efficiency;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the timeline for setting up the same;
- (e) whether the issue of 20 per cent improvement in water use efficiency was discussed in the recently concluded conference of Water Resources and Irrigation Ministers; and
- (f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Government of India has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'. One of the goals of National Water Mission is 'increasing existing water use efficiency by 20%' across various sectors.

The Government has also launched a National Mission on Micro Irrigation for implementation of micro

irrigation (drip and sprinkler) technology in irrigation which greatly enhances water use efficiency.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. The proposal to set up National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency *inter alia* envisages taking necessary steps to improve water use efficiency and encourage conservation of water in agriculture, domestic and industrial sectors. The EFC Memorandum for setting up of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency has been circulated.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. During the National Conference of State Water Resources and Irrigation Ministers held on 3rd October, 2012 at New Delhi, the issue of 20% improvement in existing water use efficiency was also discussed. Accordingly, the State Governments have been urged to take measures for improving water use efficiency across various sectors.

#### **Transfer of Land to NTC**

1142. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made on the request of Government of Maharashtra for transfer of railway land at Achalpur to National Textiles Corporation (NTC); and

(b) the time by which the requested land is likely to be transferred to NTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Railways have agreed to transfer of Railway land at Achalpur to NTC. On execution of agreement by NTC, land will be handed over to NTC.

#### **Losses of NTPC**

1143. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has suffered losses due to its poor logistics plan for coal and its failure to ensure that imported coal is supplied with least transportation cost during 2008 to 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has enquired into the matter and fixed responsibility in this regard;

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

(e) the details of steps the Government proposed to be taken to improve logistics plan for coal by the NTPC in future to avoid such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Logistic Plan is issued by Railways for supply of imported coal to various power utilities across the country. Supply of imported coal to NTPC stations was made as per logistic plans issued by Railways.

(c) to (e) In view of above, do not arise.

#### **Flood Reservoirs**

1144. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any measures to reduce the impact of floods on certain rivarian areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to construct large scale reservoirs to store flood waters for future irrigation use or planned diversion of the flood waters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The subject of flood management falls within the purview of the States. Accordingly, the schemes of flood control are planned, investigated, formulated and executed by the concerned State Governments as per their own priorities. The role of the Union Government is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature. Besides the measures undertaken by the various State Governments to reduce impacts of floods in riverine areas from their own resources, the Government of India is also providing central assistance Flood Management Programme to

various State Governments to enable them to undertake the works related to river management, anti erosion, flood control, drainage development, flood proofing, flood control programme, damaged flood management works and anti-sea erosion. Under Flood Management Programme, the Central Assistance of Rs.3566 crore was released to various States during XI Plan upto 31st March, 2012.

(c) and (d) The activity of construction of large scale reservoirs is performed by the concerned State Governments or the Project Authorities. As per the data base maintained by Central Water Commission, a total of 4728 large dams have been constructed and 397 large dams are under construction. The objectives of these dams include the benefit of flood mitigation and irrigation.

[Translation]

#### **Categorisation of Ganga**

1145. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has placed the holy river Ganga under the Category-C (poor) on the basis of a study conducted by the IIT, Roorkee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has gone through the said study of IIT, Roorkee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Government of India constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) in June, 2012 under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission to look into various aspects of the studies by the consortium of

IITs including IIT, Roorkee. The report, *inter-alia* is under consideration of IMG.

[English]

#### **Centres for Solid and Liquid Waste Management**

1146. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centres for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) have been set up under the 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' Scheme;

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

(c) the total number of villages where the scheme is presently being implemented;

(d) whether any NGOs or professional agencies have been sought to assist in the implementation of SLWM projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Madam. However, under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA), the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been prioritized with focussed funding. The total assistance under NBA for SLWM projects shall be worked out on the basis of total number of households in each GP, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7 lakh for a GP having up to 150 households, Rs. 12 lakh for GP with up to 300 households, Rs.15 lakh for GPs with up to 500 households and Rs.20 lakh for GPs having more than 500 households. Funding for SLWM projects under NBA is provided by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 70:30.

(b) and (c) Till date, Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities are being implemented in 30572 Gram Panchayats of the Country. State-wise no. of Gram Panchayats that have initiated Solid and Liquid Waste Management is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) As per NBA guidelines for SLWM, assistance of professional agencies/NGOs may be sought by States to develop/test/implement such projects.

**Statement***State-wise number of Gram Panchayats where Solid and Liquid Waste Management initiated*

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	No. of Gram Panchayats where SLWM initiated
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1199
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	143
4.	Bihar	86
5.	Chhattisgarh	1186
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	2442
9.	Haryana	2158
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1175
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15
12.	Jharkhand	459
13.	Karnataka	977
14.	Kerala	260
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8143
16.	Maharashtra	1832
17.	Manipur	63
18.	Meghalaya	124
19.	Mizoram	71
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Odisha	1142
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	87
24.	Rajasthan	1412
25.	Sikkim	4

1	2	3
26.	Tamil Nadu	333
27.	Tripura	447
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5726
29.	Uttarakhand	744
30.	West Bengal	344
Total		30572

*[Translation]***Accidents at Level Crossings**

1147. SHRI HARI MANJHI:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of people meet with accidents every year, while crossing level crossings and railway lines;

(b) if so, the number of people killed while crossing railway lines/level crossing and railway station-yards during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Railways to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The number of deaths reported on Railway tracks, level crossings and station-yards over Indian Railways during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 is appended.

(c) The following steps are being taken to prevent deaths on Railway tracks:-

- Regular announcements are made through Public Address system at important Railway stations urging the passengers to use foot over bridges and to avoid crossing of Railway tracks.
- Various passenger awareness programmes are being organised to create awareness amongst general public about the fatalities of crossing Railway tracks.



- Unauthorised trespassing on Railway premises including the Railway track is a punishable offence in terms of section 147 of the Railways Act. Regular drives are conducted against unauthorised trespassing on Railway premises as well as Railway tracks. As many as 161192 persons were prosecuted under section 147 of the Railways Act during the year 2011 over Indian Railways.
- Railways have year-wise schedule plan for manning / elimination of level crossing with a view to increase safety. Unmanned level

crossings are eliminated by (i) construction of Rail Under Bridge / subway in lieu of level crossing (ii) by construction of diversion road for merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned or unmanned gates or subway or Rail Under Bridge or Rail Over Bridge (iii) by closing unmanned level crossings having NIL Train Vehicle Unit where roads are non-existent on either side. Railways have also decided to progressively man such unmanned level crossings, which cannot be eliminated by any other means.

#### **Statement**

*The number of deaths reported on Railway tracks and unmanned level crossings over Indian Railways during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011*

Railways	No. of persons died on Railway tracks and unmanned level crossings					
	2009		2010		2011	
	No. of persons died on Railway tracks	No. of persons died at unmanned level crossings	No. of persons died on Railway tracks	No. of persons died at unmanned level crossings	No. of persons died on Railway tracks	No. of persons died at unmanned level crossings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	1943	0	2211	1	1920	6
Eastern	1117	0	1096	0	1790	3
East Central	600	5	606	10	799	39
East Coast	600	16	535	0	621	2
Northern	2772	39	2715	18	2602	23
North Central	311	2	253	0	372	2
North Eastern	72	44	176	22	266	55
Northeast Frontier	145	6	387	11	458	9
North Western	689	23	832	24	953	16
Southern	1651	1	1687	9	1735	11
South Central	311	9	500	16	708	19
South Eastern	309	9	213	11	266	0
South East Central	149	1	299	0	333	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South Western	55	3	138	3	166	4
Western	2038	21	1224	14	1418	4
West Central	361	0	506	0	566	0
Total	13123	179	13378	139	14973	198

[English]

**Coal Blocks to NTPC**

1148. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets of power generation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan is likely to be affected as a result of the de-allocation of coal blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of coal blocks allocated to the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) along with the details of coal blocks withdrawn in the recent past, block-wise;

(d) the reasons for withdrawal of coal blocks from the NTPC;

(e) the reasons for failure of NTPC to start mining operations from each of such coal blocks along with the extent to which power generation from NTPC power plants has suffered due to delay in mining operations; and

(f) the details of steps taken by the NTPC to restore such coal blocks along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) Following blocks have been allocated to NTPC out of which three blocks namely Kerandari, Chatti Bariatu and Chatti Bariatu (South) coal blocks have been deallocated by Ministry of Coal on 14.06.2011 citing delay in development of the blocks:

Sl.No.	Blocks	Geological Reserves (MT)	Date of allocation
1.	Pakri-Barwadih, Jharkhand	1436	11.10.2004
2.	Talaipali, Chhattisgarh	1267	25.01.2006
3.	Kerandari, Jharkhand	285	25.01.2006
4.	Chatti Bariatu, Jharkhand	194	25.01.2006
5.	Dulanga, Odisha	245	25.01.2006
6.	Chhati Bariatu (S), Jharkhand	354	25.07.2007

(e) In all the three coal blocks the commencement of coal mining operation is linked with availability of environment and forest clearances, land acquisition, coal

evacuation arrangement etc. Delay in these activities directly affected the coal block development schedule. The delay in production of coal from these blocks has

not yet affected NTPC's power generation from its existing power stations, since the coal from these blocks is allocated for meeting the requirement of its upcoming power projects.

(f) After NTPC made a detailed representations to Ministry of Coal on the status of the blocks as well as end use projects, Ministry of Coal conveyed In-principle withdrawal of de-allocation of these blocks on 27.01.2012. However, as the formal withdrawal of de-allocation is awaited from Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power has taken up the matter with Ministry of Coal *vide* letters dated 03.05.2012, 05.09.2012 and 16.11.2012.

[Translation]

#### Implementation of SGSY

1149. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of implementation of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in various States, State-wise;

(b) the total amount allocated, released and spent under SGSY during the last three years and till date, State/Year-wise;

(c) the number of unemployed youths given self-employment under the scheme, State and year-wise; and

(d) the targets fixed under the scheme, State-wise and the success achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Statement-I indicating the State-wise target and achievements in respect of beneficiaries provided assistance for taking up different activities under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years and current year (upto September, 2012) is annexed.

Statement-II indicating the financial performance, State-wise, under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years and the current year (upto September, 2012) is annexed as Statement-II.

Statement-III indicating the State-wise number of unemployed rural youths to whom training has been imparted by Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) and number out of them settled in self employment for the year 2012-13 (upto September, 2012) is annexed.

#### Statement I

##### State-wise total No. of Swarozgar assisted under the SGSY

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto Sept., 2012)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98391	295568	116974	165205	105746	108814	101653	455
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4277	1496	5375	1036	5211	308	4536	0
3.	Assam	111087	164752	139636	143941	135418	143883	118024	0
4.	Bihar	234063	157801	278264	162009	251565	135426	241808	741
5.	Chhattisgarh	51982	50311	61814	53564	55885	44885	53711	12765
6.	Goa	1426	1489	1881	768	1632	184	1432	0
7.	Gujarat	37036	46131	44034	46820	39799	30267	38259	10068

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Haryana	21792	24392	25902	30199	23427	24435	22510	6993
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9171	12284	10903	11615	9863	10828	9483	2552
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11360	5644	13497	4271	12204	5236	11740	0
11.	Jharkhand	88258	116670	104932	113903	94850	57019	91179	11080
12.	Karnataka	74295	96470	88327	107283	79861	80754	76760	16430
13.	Kerala	33342	47426	39633	47046	35832	40311	34440	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	111385	106481	132407	97761	119712	88860	115060	16856
15.	Maharashtra	146869	159026	174609	159855	157855	152429	151726	1381
16.	Manipur	7449	3362	9365	603	9082	363	7911	1560
17.	Meghalaya	8344	5211	10491	40552	10169	5182	8861	914
18.	Mizoram	1932	8159	2429	3565	2352	3010	2046	0
19.	Nagaland	5721	3884	7194	993	6973	5519	6076	0
20.	Odisha	112544	131334	133803	138595	120957	129363	116263	4491
21.	Punjab	10594	14504	12581	15657	11382	10287	10939	269
22.	Rajasthan	56421	62094	67072	74853	60642	76149	58279	5815
23.	Sikkim	2135	1463	2688	1294	2616	1337	2279	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	87004	107486	103430	138916	93510	72095	89882	8
25.	Tripura	13448	30959	16900	63890	16392	13456	14282	1894
26.	Uttar Pradesh	336975	345408	400612	391700	362184	341935	348314	49787
27.	Uttarakhand	17738	18590	21090	20789	19071	17673	18333	5113
28.	West Bengal	125070	63092	148696	66942	134417	74494	129205	29271
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	170	587	176	448	69	359	169	0
30.	Daman and Diu	170	0	176	0	169	0	169	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	170	0	176	0	169	0	169	0
32.	Lakshadweep	170	0	176	0	169	0	169	0
33.	Puducherry	1695	3103	2100	1913	1899	2256	1804	0
Total		1822482	2085177	2177343	2109986	1981182	1677117	1887471	178443

**Statement II***State-wise Financial Progress under the SGSY*

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (Upto Sept, 12)		
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilization of funds	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilization of funds	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilization of funds	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilization of funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10887.00	11476.59	16221.54	12557.00	12695.33	18460.59	11472.00	11472.00	8928.52	11623.00	5811.50	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	568.00	435.14	247.83	692.00	608.87	135.87	678.00	343.26	86.09	623.00	110.70	0.00
3.	Assam	14750.00	17734.34	22522.07	17988.00	20436.85	21924.00	17628.00	10836.74	21627.37	16194.00	7592.38	0.00
4.	Bihar	25899.00	13727.48	30504.10	29872.00	14024.71	27334.28	27291.00	24249.98	14639.25	27649.00		207.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	5752.00	6046.62	7979.52	6635.00	6584.38	7736.15	6062.00	5927.91	7001.18	6141.00	3030.75	2106.93
6.	Goa	150.00	75.00	84.71	200.00	108.10	77.89	176.00	25.87	61.59	175.00		0.00
7.	Gujarat	4098.00	4319.90	6216.22	4727.00	4727.00	6949.44	4318.00	3734.97	5316.70	4375.00	2095.52	1975.51
8.	Haryana	2411.00	2541.56	3609.80	2781.00	2807.87	3907.13	2541.00	2499.56	3494.49	2574.00	1287.00	1015.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1015.00	843.65	1466.90	1171.00	1171.00	1460.85	1070.00	777.60	1419.78	1084.00	457.78	312.58
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1257.00	828.47	698.59	1449.00	779.59	734.12	1324.00	651.72	525.25	1342.00	179.43	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	9766.00	6706.52	12882.67	11264.00	11129.00	12369.65	10290.00	6670.04	9041.79	10425.00	5212.50	1203.08
12.	Karnataka	8221.00	8666.22	12027.24	9482.00	9482.00	12646.39	8663.00	6775.01	11798.34	8777.00	3983.34	2439.22
13.	Kerala	3689.00	3855.01	5087.97	4255.00	4156.17	5851.54	3887.00	3692.71	5232.60	3638.00	1969.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12325.00	13590.63	15690.17	14214.00	13994.63	17926.16	12986.00	11338.67	14810.33	13156.00	5752.00	2382.16
15.	Maharashtra	16251.00	17131.08	22659.18	18744.00	18710.25	22067.39	17125.00	16979.23	23080.34	17349.00	8662.50	462.32
16.	Manipur	989.00	463.49	252.17	1206.00	1187.18	360.69	1182.00	618.72	364.46	1086.00	345.79	14.71
17.	Meghalaya	1108.00	648.01	678.88	1351.00	926.70	818.23	1324.00	391.85	787.53	1216.00	214.56	41.19
18.	Mizoram	256.00	370.18	411.09	313.00	533.85	493.21	306.00	306.03	347.45	281.00	140.52	0.00
19.	Nagaland	760.00	650.11	405.40	927.00	872.14	399.91	908.00	787.14	518.92	834.00	375.89	0.00
20.	Odisha	12453.00	11981.12	18184.11	14363.00	14211.13	17282.97	13122.00	12119.13	17134.89	13294.00	6647.00	92.85
21.	Punjab	1172.00	1022.42	1589.76	1351.0	1247.66	1748.22	1235.00	988.96	1200.86	1251.00	276.32	34.08
22.	Rajasthan	6243.00	6581.09	9209.61	7200.00	7183.13	9954.67	6578.00	6049.46	10108.88	6664.00	3332.00	1233.41
23.	Sikkim	284.00	382.27	291.30	346.00	573.80	373.35	340.00	170.00	451.46	313.00		0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	9627.00	10148.45	13889.07	11103.00	11218.05	14835.21	10144.00	10134.27	9366.49	10277.00	5138.50	0.96
25.	Tripura	1785.00	1845.71	1981.05	2177.00	2580.10	3080.41	2134.00	2134.01	1743.98	1960.00	980.00	156.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	37286.00	41205.26	48871.72	43006.00	42539.13	49220.95	39290.00	28340.26	42832.96	39827.00	16601.59	5827.65
27.	Uttarakhand	1963.00	2069.31	2735.58	2264.00	2230.25	3182.68	2069.00	2067.88	2646.01	2096.00	1048.00	720.16
28.	West Bengal	13839.90	11863.68	21228.62	15962.00	15961.96	18897.82	14582.00	13175.61	17000.05	14773.00	6999.45	5464.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	1043	20.74	25.00	35.84	25.64	25.00	12.48	20.06	25.00	8.47	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00		25.00	25.00		25.00	0.00		25.00		0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00		0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	2.30	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	12.50	0.00	25.00		0.00
33.	Puduchery	250.00	263.50	269.09	300.00	300.00	148.52	275.00	137.50	228.88	275.00		0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>205154.00</b>	<b>197495.74</b>	<b>277919.08</b>	<b>238000.00</b>	<b>223066.64</b>	<b>280403.93</b>	<b>219100.00</b>	<b>183446.17</b>	<b>231816.51</b>	<b>219672.00</b>	<b>88292.49</b>	<b>25689.93</b>

**Statement III**

Name of the State	No. of Rural Youth Trained	No. of Rural Youth Placed
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59	45
Andhra Pradesh	9578	5705
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	2308	2033
Bihar	8956	4912
Chhattisgarh	1709	1325
Goa	20	98
Gujarat	12241	7748
Haryana	3141	2727
Himachal Pradesh	2657	754

1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	1627	665
Jharkhand	3045	1631
Karnataka	19250	16972
Kerala	4580	1974
Madhya Pradesh	7432	3394.2
Maharashtra	5241	3030
Meghalaya	260	24
Mizoram	58	8
Nagaland	150	59
Odisha	7518	4345
Puducherry	166	129
Punjab	3515	3067
Rajasthan	11713	6291

1	2	3
Sikkim	96	0
Tamil Nadu	6921	2829
Tripura	963	635
Uttar Pradesh	13852	12395
Uttarakhand	2522	1076
West Bengal	7189	7815
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	191	0
Lakshadweep	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>136988</b>	<b>91686</b>

#### **Lift Irrigation**

1150. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that many districts of various States have been badly affected by drought during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the farmers in the drought affected areas are being encouraged to adopt lift irrigation;

(d) if so, the action plan formulated or being formulated by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Indira Lift Irrigation Project meant for providing water to Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dausa by lifting Chambal water is presently pending with the Union Government; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the information received from Ministry of Agriculture the details of various drought affected States during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Union Government does not encourage one particular type of irrigation. Adoption of type of irrigation depends upon availability and suitability of resources, topography, techno-economic feasibility etc. Proposal for providing irrigation facilities to farmers are formulated after duly considering all related issues.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. The Detailed Project Report of Indira Lift Irrigation Scheme was received from Govt. of Rajasthan for techno-economic appraisal in Central Water Commission(CWC) in 12/2003. The proposal was appraised in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture and various specialized directorates of CWC and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). Comments/observations were sent to project authorities for compliance. The compliances were not received in CWC. Further, the project authorities informed that "The National Board of Wildlife (NBWL) decided in its 18th meeting held on 12.4.2010 that any project to be proposed on Chambal river by the Committee comprising of three agencies viz. Wildlife Institute of India, Bombay Natural History Society and World Wide Fund –India in consultation with State authorities.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of drought affected States during last three years*

Sl.No.	Year	Drought affected States
1.	2010	Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha
2.	2011	Karnataka
3.	2012	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Kerala

12.00 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Annual Report of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7502/15/12]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Madam, I beg to say a copy of the annual accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Competition Commission of India for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7503/15/12]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 17 of 2012-13) (Compliance Audit)—Army and Ordnance Factories, for the year ended March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7504/15/12]

- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services)

(No. 16 of 2012-13) (Compliance Audit)—Air Force and Navy, for the year ended March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7505/15/12]

- (3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 15 of 2012-13)—Performance Audit of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, for the year ended March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7506/15/12]

12.04 hrs.

## STATEMENT UNDER RULE 199

[*English*]

## Personal Explanation by a Member

SHRI SULTAN AHMED (Uluberia): Madam Speaker, I am thankful for giving me time to make a statement under Rule 199, under which rule, I have submitted a statement but my original statement. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, please stick to the statement. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: This is not my original statement, Madam. ...(*Interruptions*) If you go through Rule 199.....\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't make this kind of a statement.

It will not go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Whatever statement you have finalized with our consent, you have to kindly read it. Please, don't go beyond that.

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: I am making this statement-I had resigned from the Union Council of Ministers on 21st of September of 2012. Today I want to inform this august House through you, Madam, the reasons that

\*Not recorded.



led to my resignation from the Council of Ministers. I was assigned the portfolio of Union Minister of State for Tourism in May, 2009 in the present dispensation.

I would like to place on record the reasons which prompted my resignation from the Council of Ministers. The foremost reason is opposition to allow 51 percent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail. Although Government had made a statement on the floor of the House that a decision to introduce FDI in multi-brand retail would be taken after a consensus on the issue by all the parties including the opposition, but the policy has been introduced by the Government suddenly.

Another reason is increase in prices of diesel and capping of subsidized LPG cylinders.

Under such circumstances, it got increasingly difficult for me and my Party to continue with the present dispensation. Therefore, I had tendered resignation along with my colleagues.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Thank you so much. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we take up 'Zero Hour'.

You have made the statement. Please don't go beyond that. I am constrained. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now? we take up- 'Zero Hour'—  
Shri Ramasubbu.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Madam, I am on a point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no point of order on this. We have started the 'Zero Hour'. If you have any problem, you come and meet me in my Chamber.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I am on a point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no point of order on this.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Rule 199(3) states—there shall be no debate on such statement but after it has been made, a Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto.

Madam, I want to know whether any Minister of the Government would like to make a statement with regard to the statement of Shri Sultan Ahmed in this House. Otherwise, why should the Ministers remain quiet? When a former Minister has made a statement, a Minister of the Government should normally react and give a statement as to what is the Government's reaction to the statement of resignation. Why is the Government keeping quiet? Why is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister not making a statement? This is permitted under the Rules. If they have anything to say, they could have come to the House and said it. But why have the Treasury Benches chosen to remain silent on the charges, on the complaints made by a former Minister who has resigned from the Council of Ministers? Why have they not taken advantage of the rule to defend the Government's position in this regard? That is why, under the Rules, with your permission, I make this point. So, will you please ask the Government to make a statement pertinent to Shri Sultan Ahmed's statement on his resignation from the Council of Ministers? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have already announced the 'Zero Hour'. Shri S.S. Ramasubbu.

**12.06 hrs.**

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Ramasubbu says.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (TIRUNELVELI): Madam Speaker, I would like to raise a very important matter of urgent public importance pertaining to increasing number of accidents that are happening in unmanned level crossings across the country.

The increasing number of accidents happening in unmanned level crossings in the country has resulted in an alarming situation. This is a very important matter pertaining to railway safety. Today also, during the Question Hour there was a question regarding railway safety. A lot of people are dying in accidents that are taking place in various parts of our country due to unmanned level crossings. The total number of people who have died in accidents at unmanned level crossings was 12,376 in 2009, 12,894 in 2010 and 14,611 in 2011. This trend is very disturbing. So, all the unmanned level crossings in the country should be converted into manned level crossings. This was announced in the Railway Budget also. But in many places, sometimes the unmanned level crossings are totally closed. They should not be closed because the people living on both sides of the railway line have to cross it to reach the nearby places. If the unmanned level crossing is closed, then the connection to the nearby places is totally cut off. The senior Minister is present here. The Government has to look into the pathetic condition of the people who are living near unmanned level crossings.

The Government of India should consult the concerned State Governments and local bodies and take immediate steps to convert all the unmanned level crossings into manned level crossings in the country. The Central Government can persuade the State Govt. to allow 50% funds from local bodies and it can be provided from monitoring authority to concerned local bodies to take care of the level crossings in that area.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Madam Speaker, the State of Andhra Pradesh has been severely affected by cyclone Neelam, 19 districts have been affected out of which 5 districts have been severely affected and farmers have suffered huge losses. More than 8 lakh hectares of crops have been damaged; especially paddy, cotton, chilly, maize and 10 other varieties of crops have been severely damaged. The loss estimated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh is to the tune of Rs. 1,410 crore. In fact, the cotton farmers in my constituency have been severely affected and their entire produce has been badly affected. The quality of cotton has deteriorated so much that the CCI is unwilling to purchase cotton from them.

We want the Government of India, especially, the Textile Ministry to instruct the CCI to purchase whatever

cotton is available or whatever quality is available because we need to come to the rescue of the farmers because what we give to the farmers in the form of input subsidy is hardly anything. We give only Rs. 6000 per hectare and the farmer spends more than ten times that amount. That is the loss that the farmer incurs on every crop. So, we need to ensure that let the CCI or the FCI should procure every produce, be it paddy or cotton, and whatever the quality is. That is one of our requests.

Our another request is that we want the Government of India to immediately send a Central team and ensure through the National Relief Fund or National Calamity Contingency Fund a sum of Rs. 1,500 crore is released immediately to Andhra Pradesh so that the amount can be given to the farmers and that we can rescue farmers.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Madam, Kerala is one of the most educationally advanced States in the country. Starting the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) has been a long pending demand for the State of Kerala. We have even offered land free of cost to the Government of India.

The then hon. HRD Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, has assured us in the House that the demand for IIT will be considered during the Twelfth Plan Period. The hon. Prime Minister has also given the assurance that Kerala's demand for IIT is genuine and it will be met during the Twelfth Plan Period. However, it is pained to know that in the Twelfth Plan Proposals, the proposal of IIT does not find a place. So, our demand is that IIT should be given to Kerala during Twelfth Plan Period.

The reason given by the Planning Commission is that IIT and IIM cannot be given to one State. But we can see that in five States both IITs and IIMs are there. So, when this comes to Kerala, this is discrimination. Even though we have an IIM, we do not have an IIT. It is a genuine demand. It has been agreed by the Government of India and the Prime Minister. I would like to know why we are being discriminated. So, I demand that IIT should be included in the Twelfth Plan Proposals.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.K. Biju, Shri P.T. Thomas and Shri Jose K. Mani would like to associate with the matter raised by Shri M.B. Rajesh.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue.

The cash crop before the farmer of the country is sugarcane crop. The crushing session of this cash crop sugarcane begins from 15th of November. There are 131 sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh and these sugar mills ensure crushing of sugarcane of the farmers. When the fields of the farmers are vacated after harvesting of sugarcane only then the farmers can sow wheat therein but due to non-declaring of sugarcane price in Uttar Pradesh few of the sugar mills have started to work and the sugar mills which have started to work, they are not fixing the price on the slips of sugarcane farmers because the State has not declared the minimum support price of the sugarcane so far. That's why resentment is prevailing amongst lakhs-crores of farmers. They have apprehension in their minds as to whether they would get remunerative price of sugarcane or not. Today minimum cost of sugarcane is coming 300 rupees per quintal.

On the other hand, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has already stated that we will provide not only production cost but remunerative price to sugarcane farmers and from this remunerative price, the sugarcane farmers of the State will get the price of their cash crop, with this they will be able to run livelihood for their family. I would like to tell you that farmers from the price of same sugarcane deposit the fees of their children, perform marriage of their daughters and get treatment of their old parents in medical college. Therefore, I, through you Madam, would like demand that sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh State should be operated in full swing from 15th of November, the State Government should operate all the sugar mills and sugarcane price should be declared. ...*(Interruptions)* At present the sugar mills which have started their crushing session, are working with slow pace. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Due to above situation the sugarcane lying in the fields of farmers' needs to be

burnt. That's why I demand your intervention. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You send your name please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi, Shri Devji M. Patel associate themselves with the issue of Shri Jagdambika Pal.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Hon'ble Madam Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only Mr. Lingam's statement will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

\*\*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Madam Speaker, I would like to speak about a very important national issue in this august House, that is, the issue of water. Cauvery river water is common to both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Almost in eight districts of Tamil Nadu, fourteen lakh hectares of land is being irrigated by Cauvery river water. The paddy crops cultivated in these Cauvery Delta Districts have provided foodgrains not only to the people of Tamil Nadu but also to the people of the entire nation. Tamil Nadu's share of Cauvery River water has not been released by the State of Karnataka. Therefore, Cauvery delta districts have been suffering from severe drought. Kuruvai crops have failed. Harvested Samba crops have also become dried.

Unity and integrity of the nation is centralized towards sharing of river water. Our nation is functioning under the principle of federalism. We should not forget this fact, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Lingam, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

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\* Not recorded.

\*\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

MR. DEPUTY-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 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

#### (i) **Need to protect the tigers in the Tadoba Tiger Reserve Forest, Chandrapur**

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): I would like to draw the attention of the Government toward it that in the Chandrapur district of Vidarbha, located at the distance of 180 Km from Nagpur there is Tadoba Tiger Reserve Forest. Tadoba Forest is known as main tiger reserve of the country and biggest tiger reserve of Maharashtra. Spreading in 623 square kilometers, this forest has dense forest of teak and bamboo trees. Approximately, 65 to 70 tigers are there in Tadoba Tiger Reserve. That's why it is centre of attraction for tourists of whole of the world. The security here is also known as full proof security but for last one year eight tigers had died here. The reason behind the death of tigers has not come into light so far. Whether it is a struggle of men and tigers or there is a hand of any international gang behind it. The death of a tigress on 27th October has raised serious questions about the security of Tadoba Forest Reserve. The reasons of death of Tigress that are being given, the ecologists are not ready to believe on. Some

people are of the view that tigress was given poison and it is the work of any gang. This year 13 tigers have died in Maharashtra, out of them five tigress have been died due to illegal hunting.

It is my request to the Government that to save the Tadoba Tiger Reserve there is need to take steps timely. I believe that the Government will take the death of 13 tigers seriously and find out culprits and reasons of death of 13 tigers at the earliest.

#### (ii) **Need to include 'Jat' community of Bharatpur and Dholpur districts of Rajasthan in the list of other Backward Classes**

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Through the rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards discriminating attitude being shown by the National Commission for Backward Classes. Apart from my Parliamentary Constituency Bharatpur and Dholpur district 'Jat' community of Rajasthan was included in Central list of other backward Classes in 1999, but 'Jat' community of Bharatpur and Dholpur of Rajasthan has not been declared as other backward class in Central list so far, whereas, Jat community of Bharatpur and Dholpur is backward today in many point of views. It is not known, on which basis the Jat community of Bharatpur and Dholpur has been deprived by the National Commission for Backward Classes. I had raised questions in the House many a times but Government has not given satisfactory reply in this regard. In my questions, I wanted to know the reasons for not including Jat community of Bharatpur and Dholpur in backward class but these reasons have not been stated still today. I would informed of its notification and date only but reason have not been stated. In the year 1997, the National Commission for Backward Classes in its recommendations would have mentioned about this Jat community as to how Jats here are not backward to other Jats. In this regard, a survey was conducted through which information regarding economic, social and educational status of Jat community of Bharatpur and Dholpur was collected. Jat community of Dholpur and Bharatpur are not getting the benefit of reservation for bakward classes.

I request the Government that as to why Jat community of my Parliamentary Constituency Bharatpur and Dholpur has not been included. What are the recommendations made by the National Commission for Backward Classes in this regard? It is my request that Jat Community of Bharatpur and Dholpur should be included in the Central list of other backward classes under special notification.

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

**(iii) Need to introduce Inner Line Permit System in Manipur**

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): There has been a consistent demand for introduction of Inner Line Permit in the State of Manipur. On 12 July 2012, the State Cabinet resolved to urge the Government of India to extend the provisions of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873 to the State of Manipur.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has reportedly opposed Manipur Government's demand for the introduction of the provision of Inner Line Permit (ILP) system in the State under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873. Centre has instead asked the State Government to defuse the crisis and keep strict vigil on the non-Manipuris who were engaged in different low paid trades like barber, mason besides the job of daily wage-labourer.

On 13 July, 2012, in consonance with the public demand for implementation of Inner Line Permit system to regulate inflow of outsiders, the State Assembly passed a resolution to put pressure on the Government of India to extend and adopt the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873 with necessary changes in the point of details to the State of Manipur.

The private member resolution which read "that the Manipur legislative Assembly passes a resolution to extend and adopt the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873 with necessary changes in the point of details to the State of Manipur and to urge the Government of India to comply the same" was passed by the House unanimously on the last day of the full Budget session on July 13.

Now, I urge upon the Union Government, the Home Ministry, in particular, to immediately look into the matter and introduce the Inner Line Permit System in Manipur.

**(iv) Need to utilize the funds available with NGOs for the development of the country**

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Thousands of NGOs are working in various States of India. In the beginning, these NGOs were working with holy missions but at present most of these institutions are committing economic offence and the funds provided by the Central Government is used less for the welfare of the society, it is being used by the members for their families only.

As per my knowledge, these NGOs are getting thousands of crores of rupees of Government assistance but most of these NGOs misappropriating these funds.

Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Prime Minister that this fund of thousands of crores of rupees, which is provided to NGOs should be directly deposited in the accounts of lakhs and crores of families coming under poverty line at the rate of atleast 1000 rupees or more to each family, then this will be a big step for the upliftment of the poor of the country or this fund of thousands of crores of rupees should be deposited in "Infrastructure Development Fund" so that development of the country can take place.

**(v) Need to grant special status to minority dominated blocks in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan**

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): The districts with over 25 per cent minority population in the country are declared special minority districts. There are some districts in the country, wherein, minority population is more than 25 per cent in some of the blocks but overall population is less than 25 per cent. The minorities living in these blocks are not able to avail benefits of special minority districts, whereas, they are very poor are living pitiablely. For example. Barmer and Jaisalmer districts in my parliamentary constituency are such, whereas, the minorities are not getting benefits of special minority districts

I urge the Government to lower the criteria of 25 per cent to 20 per cent with regard to declaration of special backward districts and block should be treated as a unit in place of districts so that poor living in pitiable condition can avail the benefits.

**(vi) Need to check incidents of death of children in Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, Delhi**

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): The case of death of more than ten thousands children in Delhi's Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital in Delhi during the last five years has been exposed after a RTI query. It is a very serious issue. No laxity should occur in treatment of children and the Government should be directed for taking necessary steps. Increase, in place of decrease, in such incidents is reported. The Government should take tough measures to check it.

**(vii) Need to provide clearance to the power project unit run by the Cheyyur Ultra Mega Power Plant**

[English]

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): The Cheyyur Ultra Mega Power Plant (CUMPP) proposed by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is expected to have a generation capacity of 4000 MW of power, half of which is proposed for Tamil Nadu with an investment of Rs. 16,000 crore. The total amount to be spent for implementation of Environment Management Plan is Rs. 81 million. Apart from the above, the project would provide employment opportunities to many of the villagers who do not have any decent source of income. Besides, the power plant would also bring in people from other nearby villages which would provide more business opportunities for locals.

The new Coastal Regulatory Zone guideline issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests is the main reason for the delay. The main change in the scope of regulation by the Ministry of Environment and Forests has been to expand the CRZ policy to include territorial waters as protected zones. Secondly, the Power Ministry should give assurance to the local villages especially Panayur Chinnkuppam and Panayur Peria Kuppam and other nearby villages about the rehabilitation and assured environmental clearance. As per the Ministry of Environment and Forests guidelines a public hearing was held on 28.12.2011 regarding captive jetty and Coal Conveyor off a Panayur Chinnkuppam and the minutes thereof were posted in website.

I request the Power Ministry to clear the proposal from MoEF and initiate action for implementation of the project in my parliamentary constituency immediately. Further, I request the Government to award market based proper compensation to the villagers (549 Project Affected Families) for acquiring land and their rehabilitation in a proper way in the interest of public.

**(viii) Need to grant funds for repair and widening of road between Kochi and Thondi as well as Kundannur-Mattakkuzhy (Thrippunithura) bypass on NH No. 85 in Kerala**

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): The Stretch of Kochi-Thondi road on NH No. 85 (old NH No.-49 Kochi-Madhura) especially the area started from Thrippunithura is an accident prone stretch due to a

large number of vehicles, turnings, lack of sufficient breadth, smoothness of road. For development of this stretch of road from Thrippunithura, urgent steps may be taken for the Construction of Kundannur-Mattakkuzhy (Thrippunithura) bypass. It should include development works on 5 kms road between 274/00 to 279/00 and between 262/00 to 270/00 (Puthencruze and Peruvammoozhy) with an estimate of Rs. 4.00 crore. It is learnt that the above project has been sent for the financial approval of the Finance Ministry.

Hence, I request that immediate sanction may be accorded with enough funds for repair and widening of the road between Kochi and Thondi on NH No. 85 (Old NH No. 49). It is also requested to take urgent steps for the completion of Kundannur-Mattakkuzhy (Thrippunithura) bypass considering the increase in accidents and traffic.

**(ix) Need to include Pakur, Dumka and Deoghar districts of Santhal Pargana division in Jharkhand under Integrated Action Plan**

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Seventeen districts of Jharkhand are under Integration Action Plan which are not only getting additional funds but also the areas having population above 250 are being connected with roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Besides this, three districts of Santhal Pargana-Pakur, Dumka and Deoghar have been converted into Security Related Expenditure (SRE) district. These three districts, which have become the centre point of Naxalites and Naxalites from Bangladesh and Nepal also take shelter there, have created an atmosphere of fear and terror amongst the people of these districts.

Under such circumstances, we demand from the Government of India that at least these three districts, to which the Government has also accepted being naxal affected districts, be included into Integration Action Plan and all the facilities be provided under Integration Action Plan for being SRE districts on priority basis.

**(x) Need to recognize Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner under the provisions of section 12B of the University Grants Commission Act**

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): The University Grants Commission grants recognition to the

universities in the country under Sec. 12(B) of UGC Act. The Board of Management of Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner has requested for grant of recognition under Sec. 12(B) of said Act. Simultaneously, the State Government has also recommended for grant of recognition and has sent a letter in this regard to the UGC. But UGC has not taken any decision in this regard. In recent past, the Governor of Rajasthan visited Bikaner. All the institutions of higher learning and renowned educationists also gave a memorandum to the Hon'ble Governor and getting the said university recognition under Sec. 12 (B) of UGC Act. Bikaner is the heart of desert in Rajasthan and it is treated as backward area in GER so far as higher education is concerned. The said university fulfils the conditions required under Sec. 12(B) and hence, it becomes the duty of UGC to grant recognition to it on priority as has been recommended at various levels.

In view of it, I urge the Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India to help Bikaner based Maharaja Ganga Singh University in getting recognition under Sec. 12 (B) so that all the students of Bikaner division get sigh of relief.

**(xi) Need to provide better health services in rural areas of the country**

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Health services in the country are becoming inaccessible to the poor people. Larger the city, greater the facilities, but it is opposite in rural areas. In villages, there are no doctors, no compounder, no nurses and ultimately the poor patients have to go to the quacks and consequently some patients die in absence of proper medical facilities. Efforts are being made for betterment of health services under National Rural Health Mission. The action plan is in place for providing medicines free but no action Plan is being prepared for meeting the shortage of doctors and para-medical staff. There is a need for providing modern equipments for conducting lab tests and deputing technicians in city panchayats, municipalities and tehsil headquarters.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government to provide better health services in rural areas including towns, provide free testing facilities and deploy doctors and nurses so that the youth will get employment and it will also check migration of people from rural areas.

**(xii) Need to repair National Highway No. 28B in Bihar**

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO (Balmikinagar): NH-28B in some of the stretches between West Champaran-Bagoaha (in Bihar) upto Simara (in U.P.) is dilapidated putting common man in great difficulties. Potholes have developed in the road. It causes long traffic jam.

Therefore, in view of it, NH-28B should be repaired.

**(xiii) Need to ensure availability of fertilizers at affordable price to the farmers of the country**

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): I would like to raise a few important issues which have directly affected the farmers of the country. The prices of fertilizers needs to be revised or a bonus is to be announced on the existing M.S.P. as the same has resulted increase in the prevailing market price. Prices of fertilizers are going up unabatedly for the last many years. Our Chief Minister followed up with the Prime Minister *vide* her letter dated 8th Feb., 2012 seeking immediate resolution by taking urgent steps to ensure availability of decontrolled fertilizers to the small and marginal farmers with a view to prevent further distress amongst the poorer sections of the farming community. From time to time, Hon'ble Chief Minister had highlighted the gravity of the situation and requested the Government to ensure that the prices of fertilizers are not increased and availability of fertilizers is smooth and easily accessible to the farmers of the country. I hope Union Government would look into it positively and do the needful with immediate effect.

**(xiv) Need to grant citizenship rights to Sri Lankan refugees living in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country**

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): It has been a long pending demand of the people of Tamil Nadu especially that of the DMK party and its leader Dr. Kalaignar to give Indian citizenship rights to the Sri Lankan refugees living in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country. The Sri Lankan refugees have been leading

a miserable life in India. Our leader Dr. Kalaignar has recently written a letter to the Hon'ble Prime Minister to provide Indian Citizenship rights to Sri Lankan refugees. The UN resolution also provides such consideration for the refugees living in host country to have the rights of that country. The Sri Lankan refugees are neither getting any support from Sri Lanka nor from the country in which they are living. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to grant Indian citizenship rights to Sri Lankan refugees living in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country at the earliest.

**(xv) Need to protect the interests of tribals living in Parambikulam Forest in Chittur taluk of Palakkad district, Kerala**

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Parambikulam forest is a protected area in Chittur taluk in Palakkad district of Kerala. The Parambikulam forest area has six tribal colonies. These colonies are home to 4 different adivasi communities. There are around 277 households having population around 1100. They are part of this forest since time immemorial and have a symbiotic relation with the forest. In 2010 out of the total 90.88 square kilometers of the forest, 150.9 sq.Km. was declared as Tiger Reserve in February. The State Government was to declare the existing tribal settlements inside the forest as buffer zones. A part of the Parambikulam forest comes under the Anamalai ranges of Tamil Nadu and Nelliampathy ranges comes under Kerala. Though the Parambikulam Sanctuary was part of the Muthalamada Panchayat in Kerala, there is no direct access to it from there. The only gate-way to the Parambikulam forest is from the Annamalai check post which lies in Tamil Nadu. The closure of Anamalai check post of Tamil Nadu since 25 July, after the ban ordered by Supreme Court on tourism in core areas of tiger reserves across the country, was a heavy blow to the tribal's livelihood. The eco tourism activities of the Kerala forest department were a means of income to many tribal people and they could earn rupees 6000 to 12000 per month. Since there is no tourism activity in the core area of Parambikulam, the said Tiger Reserve, as such, does not come under the ambit of the court order. The move has deprived 300 tribal people, who were working as members of Eco-Development Committees, guides and eco-tourism activities, of their livelihood. Even with the existence of the Forest Rights Act (2006), they are literally stranded

in the forest and their means of livelihood are denied. I urge the Government to intervene in this matter urgently and take necessary steps to protect the life of the tribal people.

**(xvi) Need to exempt brick Kiln Units from the Supreme Court Judgment regarding ban on excavation of brick-earth without obtaining an environment clearance**

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): The recent judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court has put a blanket ban on the excavation of Brick earth which is the very basic raw material for bricks industry. The provisions laid down to take environment clearance are practically impossible for the brick industry due to its nature of operation and work. The Brick industry does not cause any damage to environment and extracts earth from the unlevelled land. Brick industry is seasonal and falls into the ambit of small scale and cottage industry. The judgment has rendered millions of people jobless and will force them to migrate to urban areas in search of jobs where there is already stagnation.

To safeguard the future of about 90 million people and Brick industry which is a vital link between the development of India and the common people, I urge the Union Government to direct the concerned Department for the immediate solution.

**(xvii) Need to operate international flights from Srinagar International Airport to boost the tourism industry in the State of Jammu and Kashmir**

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Srinagar International Air-Port is the only Air Port from where no International flight operates. Way back, this Air Port was officially declared as such and a Signboard was put up and a flight or two started as well. After some time that was stopped for reasons best known to Ministries of Civil Aviation and External Affairs. The Signboard still says, "Srinagar International Air-Port".

I would urge upon Government of India to allow International flights to operate from the Airport so that the State of J&K can attract foreign tourists directly to visit the beautiful valley and boost the tourism in the State.



14.01 hrs.

## PREVENTION OF MONEY-LAUNDERING (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 7—Shri P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, be taken into consideration.”

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 was enacted in 2003 and brought into force on 1st July, 2005 to prevent money-laundering and to provide for attachment, seizure and confiscation of property obtained or derived, directly or indirectly from or involved in money-laundering and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Sir, I may clarify here that the money-laundering used in a colloquial sense is not the money-laundering that is referred to in the Act. There must be a crime. There must be proceeds of a crime and anyone who deals with the proceeds of a crime is guilty of the offence of money-laundering. This Act, as you know, was passed in 2003. The Act also addresses the international obligations under the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations to prevent money-laundering. The Act was amended in the year 2005 and 2009 to remove the difficulties arisen in implementation of the Act.

The problem of money-laundering is no longer restricted to the geo political boundaries of any country. It is a global menace that cannot be contained by any nation alone. In view of this, India has become a member of the Financial Action Task Force, which is a global body, and the Asia Pacific Group on money-laundering, which are committed to the effective implementation and enforcement of internationally accepted standards against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Consequent to the submission of an action plan to the Financial Action Task Force to bring anti money-

laundering legislation of India at par with the international standards and to obviate some of the deficiencies in the Act that have been experienced by the implementing agencies, the need to amend the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 has become necessary. Hence, the Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2011 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 27/12/2011.

The Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, *inter alia*, seeks to introduce the concept of ‘corresponding law’ to link the provisions of Indian law with the laws of foreign countries and provide for transfer of the proceeds of the foreign predicate offence in any manner in India; enlarge the definition of offence of money-laundering to include therein the activities like concealment, acquisition, possession and use of proceeds of crime as criminal activities and remove existing limit of five lakh rupees of fine under the Act; make provision for attachment and confiscation of the proceeds of crime even if there is no conviction so long as it is proved that the offence of money-laundering has taken place and property in question is involved in money-laundering. There are amendments to some other provisions with regard to the reporting entities, attachment of property, trial in the special courts etc., which have also been included in the Bill to make the Anti Money-Laundering law more effective.

The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance for examination and report thereon. The Standing Committee on Finance has presented its 56th Report on Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2011 to the Lok Sabha and laid in the Rajya Sabha on 09.05.2012. The Standing Committee on Finance has made 18 recommendations, and I am happy to say that all the recommendations have been accepted by the Government. I am very happy that there is complete unanimity on the Bill as well as amendments to the Bill. The consequential changes required thereby have been proposed through a list of official amendments, which is placed before the House for consideration.

I would request the Members to consider and support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Thanks, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I am very happy that I have got an opportunity to speak in Parliament after an interval of 6-7 months ...*(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: It so happened because of you ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Parliament has 545 members and my number is last one *i.e.* 545. My party has asked me to speak. It is a coincidence that whenever there was a logjam in the House, see last time when the logjam on the issue of JPC came to an end, I was the first speaker. Last time when the Parliament was disrupted on the issue of FDI, I was the first speaker. Today, it is the third time I have become the first speaker on the end of disruption...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): You made a hat-trick ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You let him speak

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: My party and our leader hon'ble Shrimati Sushma Swaraj wants to say that the Ruling Party should listen to the back benchers also. The party in power should listen to all, the poor, backward and dalits ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You speak on the subject ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Just now he said that all the recommendations of the Standing Committee have been accepted. The Government deserves thanks for this. But, the way the Parliament functions indicates that we not only contradict on certain issues but when it comes to the matter of development we work in unison.

What is the country's condition today? Hon'ble Finance Minister is sitting here. Ruckus was created on FDI. FDI could have been stopped, for there are certain other big legislations like this one. We have become a

Member of FATF alongwith 180 countries. There was a need for passing this legislation. We could have taken it first. Pension Bill and Insurance Bill are pending. Direct Tax Code has been referred to the Committee, Corporate Tax Bill is pending. But, leaving these Bills aside we kept on wasting our time on FDI. What is the condition in the country today? Fiscal Deficit has increased to a large extent. I will come to that also. You will have to listen for two minutes. What is the status of current deficit? In which direction infrastructure is moving? what is the status of investment and also inflation? What shall be the condition of our country after the steps being taken by you.

Just now he spoken on the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and FATP. Some important legislations were passed during Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's regime but now he is saying that his Government is moving ahead with some developmental legislation. This amendment was passed in 2003 and his Government implemented in 2005. It is right time that we have taken up this Act, first of its kind. The Parliament and the politician are scared. The Government needs to ponder over it. Any third person is alleging that so and so businessman has a bank account in Switzerland as he has transaction only with PMLA. Allegations are leveled against an MP that he has a Swiss account. Neither the Parliament is making any statement and nor he, even though he is the Minister of Finance. What does it mean? It gives a message that the Parliament, politicians the Minister and also bureaucrats want to shield him, want to give him clean chit. Let the black money go anywhere, this country is not concerned about it. You should give a proper reply to it, otherwise, a day will come where all the 545 MPs will be shunted out and no one will come forward in our defence. We ourselves are responsible for it.

Hon'ble Minister when you reply, to it, it would be better if you give a clarification in this regard also. What FATF says? FATF is very specific on 5, 6, 7 and 8. FATF originally contained 40 recommendations and 9 recommendations have been added later on. It made 40 recommendations in 1996 and 9 recommendations were added subsequently. What are its recommendations? What is the condition of our country today? It is because our relations are not good with our neighbours. A small

country like Male is showing eyes. They are asking our country to leave Male. Counterfeit currency is coming to India via Nepal, even cross border terrorism is coming. What is the condition in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China? In view of it all, amendment in PML is quite important, essential. Its Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 are the most important. We realised its necessity because of these conditions and therefore, we are going to amend it. What does it say? What categories have been provided under FATF? FATF has envisioned that it will check terrorist and criminal activities. I want to say that we have Financial Intelligence Unit, the Deptt. of Enforcement. These are already functioning. The Government has appointed a Joint Secretary in FIU in 2005. How many cases he has handled in the past 7 years since his appointment, how far it has benefitted the national and to what extent we have been able to check money-laundering. What powers have been vested in Directorate of Employment? We have tried to block the way you are enacting laws. The first recommendation made by the Government was that the laws enforced abroad will not be made applicable in India. Earlier, it has happened here. Warren Anderson and Quatrochi involved in Bhopal Gas Tragedy have fled India. You've said that the pact signed in PTA will not be applicable to Indian courts. We abolished it in the Standing Committee and you happily accepted it. But, what the people involved in drafting of legislation are doing? What is the condition in Kashmir? Why terrorist activities are on the increase in Kashmir? What I mean to say is—What FIU and enforcement directorate are doing? In the case of Max deal, involving Axis in Malaysia, the Government says that it has sent letter rogatory and the reply is awaited. In case of 2G the Government has LOR to another country and not to Mauritius, tell how many replies have been received in this regard? I do not know what action plan you've prepared to counter it. Nothing has been mentioned in aims and objectives of PML Act in this regard.

Second human trafficking is taking place. You are aware girls from here are trafficked to middle-east. There is Pelarama Convention, Vienna Convention on it. And FATF has been prepared in accordance with these conventions, Pelarama Agreement and Vienna Convention provide for inter-countries financial action task force. I want to know what amendments are proposed for dealing with trafficking of human being, the children as FATF has recommended in this regard.

Secondly, what provision are proposed to be made for checking sexual exploitation within and outside our country as girls come from Russia and for what purpose. Then what about drugs and arms dealers? Newspapers often publish report about bungling in defence deals. What action has been taken in this regard? What action the enforcement directorate has taken? Our borders with China, Myanmar and in Kashmir are open for drug peddlers.

The entire Nepal border is open. Then Bangladesh border is also open. We are worried over this. We are worried about human trafficking. The entire demography is changing. You are introducing U.I.D. card which is a good thing. However, on what basis the illegal migrants are being allowed to migrate on the authority of UID card. You are making them residents. They are being made citizen. This is the point to ponder. You must think over it. What law is there in this regard. It is the recommendation of FATF. Then the pilferaged goods come here, what about that. It is your department only which detected vehicles several times. Many a time, a vehicle which was stolen a long time back, a vehicle stolen in America lands here sometimes via Nepal, sometimes via China. Similarly, this law is silent about jems. Then comes the issue relating to corruption and bribery. Corruption and bribery which is present everywhere. For example, I have just now mentioned about defence deal. Our country is giving out a message that right from the smallest to the biggest people are taking bribe. Everybody right from Tehsildar to Rojgar Sewak, Rozgar Sewak to Member of Parliament and from Member of Parliament to Minister and Chief Minister are involved in it. I want to say what type of punishment can be there for bribery and corruption. What type of punishment provisions can be laid down? How to check these things? I feel that this amendment Bill failed somewhere to take care of those things. Similarly, piracy is a great problem. Producers here indulge in such things. They take song of a foreign country. Sometimes it is seen that a film which was already a super hit in other country, that lands here or a particular film which is not released here but it gets released in other country. the law is silent on the piracy of such nature. After this extortion and insider trading is a vast subject.

Just now you have gone through the example of America. Big executives involved in insider trading were on the verge of being sent to jail. However, we have not made any provision for that. What are the sources from

where the money is coming and where it is supposed to go. There is no provision about trusts in this Bill. Recently there was an agitation against nuclear power plant. The Prime Minister gave the statement that the outside agencies are funding NGOs here because they want that nuclear power plants are not set up here. The PMLA law is silent about this. In the same way nothing has been mentioned about lawyers. I find that lawyers play a dominant role in almost all parties. You are yourself an advocate. Kapil Sibbalji, A.K. Antony ji, Veerappa Moily ji, they all are lawyers. You all the big advocates are trying to run this country. However, this corruption, the lawyers, chartered accountants, professionals, they are silent on the fraud whether it is within country. There are frauds of Satyam dimension. FATE was talking of attacking frauds whatever type they are, in a big way. You are silent on that also. I want to know as to what you are doing about lawyers, what do you think about CA. You should have explained this in order to avoid recurrence of such things. Then, the Bill had two or three most important things. You have constituted F.I.U. then enforcement. However, do you know that the Security Advisor has raised questions many a time about P-notes and Narayanan Saheb used to comment on P-note, insider trading when he was National Security Advisor. He always used to comment on SEBI rules. Now you should inform the Parliament whether you have even called the meeting of the agencies like SEBI, FIU, ED, Enforcement Director, Revenue Intelligence or Investigation Agencies of CBDT about all these activities such as money pouring in the share market from outside, of money which is coming from terrorist, drug mafia, of trafficking and the black money being generated that is now whether it is being carried out through Mauritius or through Tax Heavens, whether any such mechanism has been developed which may have been used to check these activities. I found that these activities growing by the day, what action has been taken by you in this regard so far, what type of coordination between RBI, SEBI and your Ministry have forged in this regard. It is our recommendation, what did you do 6 months thereafter, you must inform the Parliament about that. You have enacted law in respect of ordinary customers of Banks, according to which the Bank Manager has to prove that the account that is being opened by us there and the jewelry that we are putting in the safe vault, whether they relate to terrorist

activity or not, whether they relate to Arms activity or not. Now you are proposing to create an additional post of Inspector there. Now you please tell us the conditions when this rule will be attracted for you require your customers to submit KYC that is to say that KYC norm applies there. A customer gives a written declaration that the money being put by him is not illegal. So, in spite of this what created the need to bring in such a law, you must have explained this to the Parliament.

Benami property is the biggest problem that our country faces. Hon'ble Namo Narayan Mina ji can explain better because there were lot of Raja Maharajas in Rajasthan. They used to purchase property even in animal's name but they themselves were beneficiary.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Your members are also from Rajasthan. You can ask Dushyant ji.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Let me ask you. You have the Raja of Ijjaraj ji, the king of Kota sitting near you. Let me ask him. Whoever comes before you, he is made to answer. I am of the opinion that the question that relates to choosing beneficial owner or that relates to attaching the property confiscating it or the way you are applying D.T.A.A. on black money, in these circumstances how will you define the beneficial owner for the Indian money stand deposited in foreign banks, as a number of definitions have been changed by you in this amendment act. How can you attach his property for this beneficial ownership. How will his that property can come back. I don't see any clear guidelines in this respect in this Bill.

As per FATF that mostly politically exposed person get involved in such activities. What rule will be there for them, what penalty will be prescribed for them, what type of message we want to give to the society because this is not limited to you or me. Today you are sitting there, tomorrow some other may be sitting there. I have said about Shri Chidambaram ji that earlier he was Home Minister, today he is the Finance Minister. May be the next day he may become the Prime Minister. That is why I said that today you are sitting here, tomorrow some other may be sitting there. What I mean to say is that FATF is very serious about such a big attack on

political system and the politically exposed persons. Why did you not insert a clarification in this regard in the Act. You kindly explain this to the Parliament.

Next comes the question of foreign branches. We know about how much talks are being taking place about this today and also earlier about stock exchange, be it Ketan Parikh, Harshit Mehta or relating the one of generating HSBC now. The foreign branches, be it company branches involve in this who want to set up business or the banks which are the conduit for transactions, he is carrying out a severe attack on foreign branches. He says that these should be controlled by enacting strict laws. Failing which a system may develop which will not leave any opening for anyone to escape. Mr. Finance Minister, you should explain as to what you think about foreign branches.

Next comes the secrecy law of Financial Institutions, whether it puts some hurdles in any way in our way. You have stated D.T.A.A. has been done. We have a treaty with Switzerland. With Germany also this treaty is there but a country like America is able to tell us as to where the black money is deposited. The locations where the money generated by dealing in drugs, Arms, Human Trafficking is lodged. However, we claim under secrecy law that we are bound by an agreement that we have entered into with them. Now the question is that how will you be able to surpass the secrecy law, the GINKS. It needs to be told to the country.

How can we protect our currency from the counterfeit currency that is coming in across the border whether it is coming in through Bangladesh, Pakistan or Nepal. How can we punish them? As you have said, the minimum punishment should be five lakh and the maximum so and so. But the judge will say that there is the minimum punishment of 2 to 7 years for it and some of the courts pronounce the minimum punishment. If even in this respect, everything is told clearly, it will be a great obligation on us and on the entire Parliament. We have been fighting continuously since 2009 the issue of black moeny against Bhartiya Janta Party and for that we have issued a white paper. Do you know that there are more than 500 billion dollars but you don't have money. You hold meeting everyday and you have had meeting with the Prime Minister continuously for three days. You have told everybody that no new project would

be taken up. If new projects are not taken up, then, at the time of elections in future, 545 Members of Parliament will go to their constituency to tell the people that they could not say anything for a period of two years because the Government had given such orders. So the exposed people who are big people, will bring in money from abroad but you do not have the facility of bringing in their money stacked abroad and to tell the name of such people. They are taking the advantage of one or the other law. So how will you run this country? Even the scheme like NAREGA is fraught with corruption. If you feel that in this way, you will be able to set some persons right, it is your misunderstanding. I would like to say that the way the scams have been taking place in this country, be it the scam relating to 2G or CWG or Coal in respect of which enforcement agency is examining the Money Laundering Act, and you have been sending LOR in all those cases, it won't serve any purpose. You have done that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee. But I think that in respect of terrorism, counterfeit currency or the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, this country needs more stringent and new laws and whatever you have been doing to deal with the situation is not enough and something more than that, is required to be done. Harivansh Rai Bachchan used to say as to what is the harm in lighting a lamp in darkness. So, light a lamp in the darkness and the people like us will always help you. In this period of serious crisis in this country, keep away this attitude of persistence. With regard to the Pension Bill, Insurance Bill or the Benami Transaction Bill that you are going to bring in, try to save this country, lest we should pawn or sell out our gold to run this country. Therefore, focus on the infrastructure and, go in for stricter enactments for the progress of this country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Sir, we are discussing the Prevention of Money Laundering Bill, 2011. One of our BJP colleagues said it with the pride that after several long years, the first speaker on the Bill started today's discussion. The Finance Minister said that on this Bill which had been referred to the Standing Committee, they made about eighty recommendations and the bottom line is that all those recommendations had been accepted. You are in the Standing Committee and still you are complaining that had there been something more, it would have been better. Somewhere or the other you feel that there is some lacunae in these

recommendations of the Standing Committee. However, speaking on this Amendment Bill, I would like to underline one or two points. Presently, the whole world including our country is fighting against three big problems. One is corruption, the second one is black money and third problem is terrorism. Today's Amendment Bill brought in by the Finance Minister has the capacity of bearing with all the three big problems. No law is final. There is always the scope of amendment. However, I hope that this Amendment Bill in its present form will certainly and successfully check the proceed of crime in this country in the time to come.

Here in our country we often discuss the issues of corruption and black money and big slogans are raised ending on this point that the Central Government is not doing anything to check corruption or to bring back the black money. But the fact is that a lot is being done. Agreements have been signed with a number of countries while earlier it was not so which resulted in the staking of black money in the foreign banks and the Government was unable to bring back that black money. But during the last two-three years, particularly from 2009 to this day, I think, a large number of DTS have been done. Tax information tricks have been played. There is an inter-government body of about 180 countries called FATF. Its main function is to check corruption and the habit of black money. Our country became its member in 2010. The earlier Law called PNLA was brought in 2002-2003 and implemented in 2005 and it was amended one or two times. Perhaps the last amendment, I think, was made in 2009. From time to time it was amended as per the requirement of time and the decisions taken particularly by the FATF and its Asian Pacific Group chaired by the ministers of India, were incorporated into it. Before speaking about the way as to how these decisions were incorporated, here I would like to read out the following comment of a director called Raymond Backer who is a writer and associated with the Global Financial Integrity of Washington, on the action being taken here against corruption and black money.

[English]

"It is encouraging to see the zealous enthusiasm that has surfaced in India over the past few years on eliminating blackmoney or illicit financial flows. While many other countries are taking modest steps to curtail illicit flows, India has gone ahead to make the issue

one of pressing national importance. Applause is due to the nation, while more work remains to be done."

[Translation]

It means that at first he is speaking about the applause to the Government of India, for their steps taken during the last two three years in the direction of keeping a check on corruption and black money but with these words that 'more work remains to be done'. It is in the pursuance of that comment that this Amendment Bill has been brought before us. This Bill has 7-8 amendments but I would like to make comments and some suggestions on two-three of them and I feel that there may be some lacunae in it though our Finance Minister is a very knowledgeable person and knows the things very well. A provision of Reporting Entity has been added in the Bill which means that earlier these banks were not given the name of reporting entity but now many more institutions have been included. What are those institutions?

[English]

It also introduces the concept of reporting entity to include therein a banking company, financial institution, intermediary or a person carrying on a designated business or profession.

[Translation]

They have spoken about several businesses which are giving a legal proceed through the business of Export-import. The real estate agents have also been involved in it. That is very good as the efforts are being made to include even the cases of tax evasion. I think it is a very good effort. The CBDT itself had written a letter to the Ministry of Revenue stating there in that some persons were left out in the tax evasion cases and they were not able to control them as sometimes the prosecution continued to linger on to that extent that they were not able to find a way out.

It should be brought under PMLA. The proposal was lying pending for two years with the Government and after that become signatory of FATF, a decision was taken on which Government of India signed. Subject like tax evasion or of giving false proof was brought under

this obligation. I am of the opinion that first of all there is need of more control on Banks. These have been asked to provide information under KYC. But these is no transparency about those bank branches which are outside India. You have said about corresponding law that we link ourselves with corresponding law of foreign countries. Previously many people used to escape after doing crime under laws of other countries and we could not do anything. You have made provision of corresponding law, it is good. For example, one of our colleagues told the name of that bank and that bank is very much in news. That bank is HSBC. Allegations have been levelled repeatedly on this bank. More allegations have been levelled recently. Such story has come in the newspapers about HSBC. "Government likely to probe money laundering allegations against HSBC". I have tried to read and understand one year's income of HSBC. It is one billion dollar *i.e.* 5400 crore rupees. We have control over those HSBC bank branches which are in India. In recent years there was mention of bank branches in foreign which are in Switzerland, Zurich, Geneva. Money laundering done and crimes committed through these bank branches is being checked by what sytem. I will be happily, if Mr. Minister throws some light on it. You have extended the abmit of definition of reportig entity. I was hopeful that a mention of Stock Market will also be done under it, because Stock Market has been very much in news about these issues in the recent years. Hon'ble Minister had given a statement in the recent past- "Terror funds in Stock Market, says Home Minister"; SEBI had announced-"SEBI probes 35 brokers for money laundering". What was the recommendations of Standing Committee about the work of Stock Market?

[English]

"Participatory Notes being issued by Foreign Institutional Investors are regulated by SEBI. However, the other investment in the stock market such as foreign currency flows by the individuals and institutions are not monitored by SEBI. The Committee recommended that all the regulatory intelligence agencies should set up a monetary or coordination mechanism."

[Translation]

You have accepted, but apart from participatory notes, somewhere there is cash throw in Stock Market and SEBI and Home Minister are worried about it. They

have said it officially that Stok Market is being used for terror funding. Many companies are investing in Stock Market through false companies, earning money and using it for committing crime. You have extended the definition of reporting entity. In the same way if there would have been a mention of Stock Market, then it would have appeared that this object would be achieved. I am to request Mr. Minister to tell in this context that what was the reason of not mentioning it. We were told about corresponding law, tax evasion, concealment, accusation, possession. It is good that the upper limit of fine, which was 5 lakh rupees so far, is being removed. But what will be the upper limit, it was not told. I have gone through the Bill. It will be good if you mention upper limit also in it. Now there is a matter of attachment and confiscation. One bank says that a person took money from my bank and committed crime. You caught him and he got punishment under PMLA. It was proved that it was money laundering. Before taking action, you have to do attachment, confiscation. You did it. But after that, when it is proved that money laundering was done and the person got punishment who committed the crime. But that bank did not receive back its money which was taken by the criminal. So far as I know, this matter might have come in the notice of Hon'ble Minister. Perhaps this matter was in Chennai High Court. Some bank or person went to the court and under which High Court given an order that you have given punishment who committed the crime and before giving punishment, before complete process, you attached his property, confiscated it, alright, but that agency whose money has been taken away, should get back its money. This law is silent somewhere, in this regard. If someone takes loan from me and he uses that money in terror funding or drugs or in some other sector, you certainly took action against him, you proved it. But what was my fault, I am still deprived of that money. The law is silent in this regard. It may happen that amendment may be done in this regard in the coming days. But in our country Government will have to take a role about this.

There is one more amendment. So far, a person who was caught in money laundering, was given imprisonment. After that the person used to go to appellate authority and thereafter he used to go to High

Court against the order of authority and the High Court order was in his favour or against Enforcement Director and a difficult situation used to arise, because there are senior Judges, retired Sr. Judges in the appellate authority. For this you have made an amendment that there is no need to go to High Court, one can go direct to the Supreme Court. This is certainly a good amendment and I congratulate you for this. A member of Bhartiya Janta Party has said that crimes are of many kinds, he has given a full list of crimes. In it, bribe is also a big crime. Special focus has been given in FATF on politically exposed people. There is a need to make law in the context of these people also. It has been ignored somewhat in this amendment. But bribery is an offence and this offence should also be taken in PMLA. How it should be taken, that is for the Government to decide, it is the matter of Hon'ble Minister, it is the matter of department. A person is a Minister at sometime somewhere, as a Minister he gives many works to a contractor. Later on when he is not a Minister, he starts his own company and on behalf of the same contractor there is entry of one hundred and fifty crore rupees in that company. In his company, cell companies of various types are made in the name of his son, wife, driver, servant. False companies are made and funding is done on behalf of those companies and after that this matter will not come in PMLA. One cannot understand this. In my opinion this is also a type of money laundering. A person by misusing his position of a Minister collects huge property and when he is not a Minister, he says that he is not a Minister, he has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Minister, I want to know about that case. This case is linked with a national president of a party. What action is being taken about that case? Whether it is being brought under PMLA under Money Laundering Act? Whether it is being investigated or simply income tax is investigating?...*(Interruptions)* Whatever I am speaking, you are understanding that. Forgive me, according to Parliamentary laws of our country, I cannot take the name of a person who is a member of the other House. But I can mention his offences. I am saying this because just now our colleague from Bhartiya Janta Party has said that bribery should also be brought in the ambit of this law....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I have said Anderson and Quatrochi also.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Who so ever he may be. He is not in our relation and nor our President. I am to say that Mr. Minister you have brought a good Legislation. I want to congratulate it and definitely through this amendment the black money in the country can be checked and the persons involved in black money can be put behind the bars. The trend of terror funding thereafter is on the full swing. You have correctly said that now there are no geo-political boundaries. The money of Nepal is being invested in India.

The money of Pakistan is being invested in Sri Lanka or some where the money of America is being invested in Nepal. It is not known where the money of Burma is being invested. There are no geo-political boundaries. By linking it with the legislations of rest of the countries of the world and we have already interactions with the FIUs, of the world. It may be that the name may not be FIUs but the correspondence being made with them we get much information under it. In such a situation it is demand of the hour by linking the legislation of the country with the legislations of other countries, the increase in the crimes at international level, their expansion, specially the increase in the crimes due to black money and through black money, particularly that of Terror Funding, that issue can be checked through the amendment Bill you moved, for which I congratulate you very much.

India has been saying it on the world Forum every time that India will never go back from the issue of corruption, black money or terrorism. When and how the entire world would like, we are committed to fight against them by making an appropriate legislation. To fulfil the same commitment today the Government has moved this amendment Bill. I whole heartedly welcome this Bill and support it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak on Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2011. I have just heard the speech of my friends Nishikant Dubey and Sanjay Nirupam in detail. First of all, I would like to congratulate you that the Government has decided to implement the report presented by the Standing Committee. Secondly, I remember that in 2009 for the 15th Lok Sabha we came elected in this House and at that time the Hon'ble Finance Minister was Hon'ble Pranab Mukherjee. He said that he will bring back black money in the country very soon, and will



issue a white paper and reveal the names of the people involved in it. Since then we are here and neither the white paper has come out nor the amount of Black money has been disclosed. Thereafter, all has flopped. I think the people have black money have withdrawn it. It may have used or misused whatever may be.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people had been knowingly given time. It is my charge. So far this Bill is concerned, this Legislation has been tried to include in the Standard of International Legislation. Decisions have been taken to make this Bill global. Not a single country or the Nation can stop it, till the entire world is not organised to do it. This cannot be checked till the people of the whole country are not organised. I have read the objectives of this Bill. The definition of money laundering crime has been given as to hide the source receipts of income as if you earn some money or make it in use or related to activities, for all such activities, you have fixed Rs. 5 lakhs as amount of penalty which is very less. The amount of penalty to my mind should be increased as the people have deposits of billions or trillions. You have made a provision of attachment. Had also mentioned about acquisition and you have mentioned to take it upto High Court besides Appellate Tribunal. In this Anti Money Laundering Bill the businessmen and traders engaged in the Real Estate and Precious Jewels and Gems and other metals you have brought them within the framework of this Legislation. It is a good thing. But as a suggestion I would like to say that the business related to non-financial professionals should also be brought under its ambit. Which includes lawyers, commodity workers, real estate and jewelers. Secondly, you have envisaged a regulating system to make this legislation effective. I would like to congratulate that the Minister has included telecom license which earned heavy profits during 2007-08. JPC is examining 26 spectrum, but so far we have not reached the correct conclusion. The suggestion received in respect of flow of Black money and the composition in RBI, SEBI, Enforcement Directorate, CBI that may be implemented. So far the flow of money in the market is concerned, my friend Sanjay Nirupam has just said that it should not be left on banks, we should also have monitoring on it. I associate myself to it. Black money is a great problem for the country and it has been elaborately discussed in this House from time and again. There must be a system between investigating

agencies of the Income Tax and the CBI only then they can function properly. The money invested in the share market include the money of terrorists, our Home Minister is not here, he has correct information of this subject. The black money is widely used in Real Estates and election publicity. We have not succeeded in checking it till today. We talk about Electoral Reforms that a system will be evolve in which the Election Commission will provide Government funds to the candidate for contesting the election. But we have not been able to make that reform till now. Today it is needed that the Election Commission should be given more powers to dispense with this system. It is not we or you are saying this it is the Report of American Agency. Second thing it that information have come in that the banking services and outsourcing are in the hands of American agencies. It should not be allowed that the economic reforms, towards which we are moving, it may be invaded, the interference of foreigners, we must stop it. So far the use of credit cards are concerned, the credit card holders are being threatened. This trend has started these days. The Government should pay special attention to it. It is the Report of American Parliament that the people who are manufacturing narcotic drugs, they had made maximum benefit of it. So far we have just discussed, our Hon'ble Members have said that the Black money placed in the lockers of Swiss Banks, whether it is jewels and diamonds or the huge currency notes, on that issue also we could not reach upto the appropriate stage as how to bring it to light. In this House, I have seen that our then Finance Minister told to bring out a white paper and reveal the names but it has not been revealed till now.

Through this very source, you have started investigation of about twenty five minority organisations. Mr. Deputy Speaker I would like to demand from the Hon'ble Minister through you that you have brought in the minority organisation under the purview of investigation, but in this country there are many NGOs, getting assistance from the foreign. I think it will be appropriate if you put them also within the purview of investigation.

The second issue is about checking the black money. The big buyers are fearlessly using the black money to their advantage. How they are procuring goods without PAN card.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. Be brief.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am speaking in brief. I would like that there should be a system as to from where they are amassing property. Especially the diamond traders use black money. There is always talk of money laundering. They talk of gold loan. This has also become a big business. It is seen that crime is also involved in casino game in the country. The money of terrorists is also invested in it. I have seen today, you have given it in your report that seven thousand cases have been detected. But what punishment was given in those seven thousand cases. Nobody knows till today as to what happened to that money.

Our money is going out of the country in the name of investment. We will have to keep a check as to where this money is being invested and from where it is coming. It needs to be looked into. Till today the Government is silent on the issue of black money. While giving your reply you should also clear your stand about issuing a white paper and should also give a statement about issuing the list which is being discussed in the House.

With a view to keep a check on black money. I would suggest that the honest people should be engaged by the Indian agencies in the foreign countries. The people with clean background should be deployed for this purpose. We will have to see as to how we can monitor it.

Today, you see the film industry. The use of black money is rampant in it. All big mafia dons are investing money in films. People earning money through ill means are investing in it. There is also a need to monitor black money in film industry.

There is need to confiscate benami properties. I remember when a debate on black money was going on in this House, Shri Lalu Prasadji had said that the property of all people in the country, whether they are big capitalists, middle class or poor people may be confiscated. After confiscating, if the property is distributed as per the need of every person, I feel it will cleanse the system and there will be transparency in it and the black money will automatically be streamlined.

I would like to say that there is need to monitor the activities of many foreign banks. You must have seen from time to time that fake currency notes of our country

have been circulated from Pakistan side, Nepal side and from Bangladesh side. There is always the talk of our economy being sabotaged, but we have not been able to control it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many a time this has also happened that we withdraw fake currency notes from ATMs. It is a very serious issue. Especially, Finance Minister, Government of India and our secret agencies should take note of this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, after speaking on one or two points I am going to conclude my speech. Some of my friends raised the issue of DLF. I would not go into details of all this, but we will have to think seriously as to how and why this issue emerged.

**15.00 hrs.**

IPL matches are played from time to time in the country. The whole Film Industry and Industrialists indulge in betting. Millions and Billions of rupees are spent over it. From where this money comes? A discussion on this issue took place in the House earlier also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, through you I would like to address the Hon'ble Minister, that, although I am supporting this Bill, our party is also supporting but I would also desire reply of all the issues raised by us. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: My Deputy Speaker, I am grateful that you have given me an opportunity to speak on Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. When the Session of Lok Sabha commences, not only the people of the country but the people living out of the country keenly watch the proceedings of the House. Specially when some important Bill is discussed in the House their expectations and aspirations increase. They think whether this Bill will benefit the countrymen. But I have no hesitation in saying that this Bill is a handiwork to misguide the people of the country and to serve their own political ends.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Prevention of Money Laundering Act was enacted for implementation of Resolution and announcement made under political

announcement made against money laundering in the General Assembly of UN in 1998, but nothing could be achieved. Debate on black money is going on for the last so many years and Hon'ble Members have also felt that there are three four serious problems—black money, corruption, terrorism and naxalism. I have no hesitation in saying that since Independence in 1947, the Congress Party was in power in the country. If we leave five-six years, only Congress remained in power for about 58 years. The fact is that this Government failed in controlling corruption, terrorism and the problem of black money. The country is still there where it was. Before the Independence struggle, respected Mahatma Gandhi used to say when my country would be free, poverty, helplessness, starvation and unemployment would be eradicated. But even today the condition of villages is as it was. In villages 70 per cent people do not have their own toilet facility. Even today 36 per cent people are living below poverty line. Today the condition of villages in the country is such that 62 per cent children are victims of malnutrition, and 52 per cent are underweight. Even today 70 per cent women who are expecting mothers are anaemic, 50 per cent out of them die at the time of delivery. There is no lean drinking water available in villages.

**15.04 hrs.**

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

Villages have poverty even now. They are helpless. While on the other hand lakhs and crores of rupees are deposited in the foreign countries in the form of black money. It has been a matter of discussion for a long time. If we are able to bring back that money to our country, then 121 crores of people can get 1 lakh rupees each. It is a matter of shame for the country, a slur. I would like to take you to the struggle for independence, to tell you something about legacy. When the war for independence started, so as any struggle in any country of the world arms and ammunition were freely used. But our history of struggle of independence is unique. It was a fight against British rule which was very strong. It was equally strong in terms of money. It was ruling the entire world. As the saying goes, the sun never goes down in the British Government. When the sun went down in India, it rose in Saudi Arabia. When it went down in Saudi Arabia, it would rise in Africa. That is to say that

it was a very powerful rule. It was the Indian people, the poor people and the farmers who started the struggle for independence. On one side, there were armed people while on the other side there were crores of armless people.

Respected Bapuji asked the people the meaning of freedom. They had said—it will bring about prosperity to the country. People of seven lakh villages will taste the prosperity. However, I can say that I also come from a village. I belong to an area which is backward. I continues to remain in the same condition as it used to be in 1947. Today we see in the papers news of black money almost every day. If it is really black money, then what deters Government to make public the name of those people to whom this black money belongs to. Why it hesitate to take stern action against them.

Today business of fake notes is flourishing, that too openly. What is the origin of these fake notes. They come from our neighbouring country, why we fail to take action against this practice? It is destroying our economy. As such, we need to take care of this problem. It is a fact that we receive money from foreign countries today. There the certain religious institutions where money is invested secretly. It should also be investigated. Therefore, I want to say that the amendment which has been brought by you, that is alright for you, but it requires strong action so that it also remains favourable for Indian people. It should be found out as to how people have amassed so much of wealth. It is a fact that black money is being used in purchasing landed property today. It is converted into white money by purchasing the property. However, the person whose land is purchased, is finding it difficult to purchase a two room flat. His dreams stand shattered. They are not able to purchase a house, so it also needs to be watched.

Today corruption is a common thing. Today corruption is rampant from top to the bottom. But who is responsible for this. Those people who have wrested power in their hands for a long period are responsible for that. The Congress party slogan is that the hand of Congress is for the poor. Considering it true people of India, the poor guided by emotions had supported Congress with great hopes and trust thinking that Congress on forming Government will bring about development, poor will be benefitted, but what happened

that can be judged for these lines of the song which people can found murmuring at every nook and corner which goes like this—"Achchha Sila Diya Tune Mere Pyar Ka, Yaar ne Hi Loot Liya Ghar Yaar Ka".

That is why, I want to say that it should be considered seriously and the amendment which you have brought should attract strongest possible action. Black money should be taken seriously and it should be brought back.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Sir, I rise to support the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

Sir, I am a little handicapped by the fact that all the four previous speakers spoke in Hindi. I wish I could speak a picturesque Hindi but being a Bengali, I am unable to do so. So, I will make my submissions in English.

We are not opposing the PML (Amendment) Bill, 2011. While we shall oppose in this House the proposal to bring 51 per cent foreign direct investment in multibrand retail, while we shall oppose increase of foreign investment in pension fund, while we shall oppose the entry of foreign companies in the insurance sector, while we shall oppose any anti-people policy of the Government, be it the increase in the price of diesel or reducing the cap on subsidized LPG cylinder, we shall support all measures taken to handle corruption, we shall support all measures against terrorism, we shall support all measures to preserve unity and integrity of the country. This is our Party stand which is why, we are not opposing this Bill at all.

I am again handicapped by the fact that hon. Member, Shri Nishikant Dubey, was not as critical of the Bill as he should have been as an Opposition Member because his own party Member was the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance whose recommendations the Finance Minister has accepted. So, the first two speeches which I heard were both in praise of the Bill. There is nothing wrong with the Bill because it brings some very necessary changes in the existing law.

What does the Bill do? It tightens the screw of money laundering. It brings a provision to link Indian law with the laws of foreign countries. It steps up a mechanism for transfer of proceeds in India. It introduces the concept of reporting entity to include therein a banking company, financial institutions, intermediary or a person. It enlarges the money laundering definition to include therein activities like concealment, acquisition, possession and use of proceeds of crime, removal of Rs. 5 lakh fine limit under the 2002 Act. It makes a provision for attachment and confiscation of proceeds of crime without conviction in proven cases of offence—a very important step—and a provision for appeal against the orders of the Appellate Tribunal directly to the Supreme Court. I have nothing against these steps. These are good but these are not enough.

May I point out a serious flaw in the law which neither the Bill brought by the Finance Minister nor the Standing Committee has addressed? The flaw relates to a time barring provision in the legislation to prevent money laundering. It can aid offenders and cause huge losses to the exchequer. The adjudicating authority formed under the Act must confirm the ED's provisional attachment of properties of persons indicted in money laundering cases within 150 days failing which the attached properties get vacated.

Sir, the adjudicating authority has written to the Finance Ministry that attached properties worth Rs. 168 crore of B. Ramalinga Raju, founder and former Chairman of Satyam, who was in jail for a long time and got bail now, were confirmed just a day before the deadline. A failure to confirm ED's attachment could have prompted Raju's family to liquidate the properties. This is the fault in the law.

The Ministry should be aware of this and there should be a provision to extend the deadline. The deadline that is given should be extended. Even the Additional Solicitor-General supported the idea of imposing a deadline. But there should be a provision under which the Chairman of the authority is allowed to extend it under unusual circumstances. This is the patent flaw in the law, which I am sure Shri Chidambaram will look into. Shri Chidambaram being the consummate lawyer that he has clarified for ignorant people like us as to what is money laundering. Like many others, I

thought that money laundering referred only to *hawala*. He clarified that money laundering is not just *hawala* alone. Even if a crime is committed in India and if somebody gains out of that crime, then the transfer or use of that money also relates to money laundering. Money laundering relates to crime and not just to international transactions alone. I thank him for this clarification.

I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to a very good book. It is called the 'World of Money Laundering', written by Shri Sanjiv Srivastava and Dr. Anup Swarup. The book describes the law against money laundering in different countries. We know that the present Bill, which was introduced in 2011 by the then Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee and then it was referred to the Standing Committee in January, 2012, is actually the result of the recommendation of the Financial Action Task Force of which India became the 34th member. We are also the Chairman of the Asia Pacific Group of the Financial Action Task Force, FATA. Now, originally the PMLA was brought into statute to implement the resolution and declaration made under the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action against Money Laundering adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1998. It is almost a year since Shri Pranab Mukherjee introduced it in this House. But it is good that it is being brought now because money laundering continues to be a serious problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

Sir, kindly give sometime. I have studied a lot. I had been Minister for long but opportunity was not there to speak. Now I got the opportunity, you kindly allow me to speak.

*[English]*

The United States has several laws, like the Banks Secrecy Act of 1970, the Money Laundering Control Act of 1986, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1980, Section 2532 of the Crime Control Act of 1990, Section 206 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, the USA Patriots Act, to deal with money laundering. Compared to that, we do not have so many laws, neither in terms of quantity nor in terms of strictness, against money laundering.

What is the source of money laundering? The sources are mainly from drugs and narcotics, financial fraud, and smuggling of people and goods. The money launderers use the following roots: the high-street banks, financial institutions, bureaux de change, cash smuggling in and out of the country, gate keepers, including attorneys and accountants. The Finance Minister has taken over only a few months back. There is a need for strict action against money launderers. The wealth of the country is being looted. While a lot of people remain in poverty, money from India is going abroad. I do not want to lionise Shri Arvind Kejriwal. But what he has said about the HSBC needs to be thoroughly investigated. What is happening? What is the HSBC doing? It has been alleged that the HSBC is keeping in Geneva accounts by Indians. So far, we do not know. The HSBC's head in India is now the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, an organisation to which the Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister go very often. There is an allegation that the HSBC is facing a fine of nearly \$1.5 billion in the US for breaking money laundering rules. Also, in the UK, the British tax authorities launched an investigation into the allegations of money laundering by HSBC following claims it had opened off-shore accounts in Jersey for serious criminals living in Britain. This is a Bank which has been accused of keeping money of Indians in Geneva. The Finance Minister must assure the House as to what action is being taken against the HSBC. If he does not want to give credit to Shri Kejriwal, it is all right but, *suo motu*, on his own, he should investigate HSBC thoroughly. In this context, I refer to a matter which is not related to the Finance Ministry.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: You are a gentleman. You were Minister. It was you who launched NREGA. How can we forget that...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Yesterday, in one *Kolkata* newspaper, a news item has appeared that the Indian Ambassador in Berne has been there from 2008. Normally, the tenure is for three years. She is still there and refusing to leave. Her

replacement is ready, taken farewell from London. Is there any connection to it?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Already, it has been notified. Three meetings have already taken place.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Yes, three meetings have already taken place but she is continuing. What is the secret behind it? Is there any connection between the Ambassador's continuing and the Indian money kept in Switzerland? This is something which is to be investigated because people in a democracy do not keep quiet, which, I hope Shri Chidambaram would appreciate. So, this whole allegation should come to an end. Even Shri Sanjay Nirupam has said that our Home Minister has alleged that this laundered money is being used in the building trade. What is the step taken by the Finance Minister about stopping this laundered money coming into the building business? There is a Bill by Shri Shinde after this. He will answer it.

Terror funds are pouring into the Real Estate. This is the main source of terrorist fund. It seems that terror funds are pouring into the stock market. We must now wake up to this. Just as we have remained indifferent to the HSBC, there is another serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I am concluding ...*(Interruptions)*  
There is one more serious thing.

*[English]*

Terror funds are coming to the Indian stock markets. Says who? The Indian Home Minister says that terror funds are coming to the Indian stock markets. The Finance Minister, with the SEBI in his hands which is something to control the companies, must act. What is he doing about it? He is trying to stop the money laundering but terror funds are entering the stock market. They are coming into the building business, construction business. Now, the SEBI is probing 35 brokers for money laundering. Have they launched a case against anybody who is using terror money into the stock broking? This is something which the Finance Minister must assure the House.

As I said, we are not against this Bill but we have our own reservations. We want laws against black money, against money laundering to be made the strictest possible. We want the looting of Indian money, stacking it abroad to be stopped. We want the menace of black money, which is bedeviling the life of common Indians, to go.

With these words, I conclude.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (BARDHMAN-DURGAPUR): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for permitting to speak on this Bill, the Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill. Money laundering has been globally recognized as one of the largest threat posed to the financial system of a country. At the same time, fighting against terrorism and financing on terrorism is another such emerging threat. Such is the importance of such money laundering Bill and also combating financing on terrorism.

This Bill proposes mainly two things—to introduce the concept of corresponding law to link the provisions of Indian law with the laws of foreign countries and also to add the concept of reporting entity which would include banking company, financial institutions or persons carrying on a designated business or profession. The Bill also expands the definition of offence under money laundering to include activities like concealment, acquisition, possession and use of proceeds of crime.

On the basis of this, I would like to refer to the hon. Finance Minister regarding the Standing Committee Report, which presented a beautiful Report on it. The first important point, which I would like to again raise here is that the Bill should be amended in such a way that the Clause be redrafted so that the local courts have the power to decide even when the person is acquitted in a case outside India. What happens is that the criminal court outside India, under the corresponding law finds that the offence of money laundering has not taken place, the local court has nothing to do, and that should and must be stopped. Local courts should have the power and the Act should be amended in such a way.

Another important thing is that all regulatory and intelligence agencies should set up a monitoring and coordination mechanism to curb money laundering taking place through stock and securities markets. I am telling this because as has already been referred, SEBI has

already identified 35 cases, where the stock brokers have misused the Money Laundering Act. Here, it is very important to note in the sense that what SEBI, I am just quoting the words of SEBI—rapid developments and greater integration of the financial markets together with improvements in technology and communication channels continue to pose serious challenges to the authorities, and institutions dealing with anti-money laundering and also combating financing of terrorism. This is the SEBI words I just quoted here. SEBI made this statement and this is very important and as such the Government should take note of it to make markets free of money laundering and combating financing of terrorism, which lead to the BSE and NSE, and depositories like CDSL and NSDL should have taken proper action on this. Otherwise, we cannot stop this kind of activities.

Another important thing I would like to raise here is the unaccounted money. It is to be noted here that black money is an important issue. The Government has been promising for the last few years that we shall bring back the black money bring to book the culprits but so far the Government has not been able to take action on bringing back black money or take action against those who are involved in stashing black money. So, bringing back black money and also punishing the culprits should be taken immediately. The Government should successfully implement the Money Laundering Act.

Another important thing I wish to bring it to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is the Mauritius route. With Mauritius, we have agreement of Double Tax Avoidance. What happens in Mauritius is that Mauritius has no tax on capital gains. Naturally, the person who starts business in Mauritius, he is not required to pay taxes in Mauritius and also in India. Naturally, he gains money. Three things happen—one is revenue loss to the Government; another is money laundering is taking place; and the third is black money becomes white money. So, the agreement with Mauritius should be immediately reviewed by the Government so that money laundering does not happen through the Mauritius route and the Government also does not suffer any revenue loss. This should be looked into.

The Standing Committee has suggested another very important thing that the Department of Revenue should take into account the incidence of trade based on money laundering which is not considered as a

money laundering offence so far. If the Finance Ministry does not look into it, then we cannot be faithful in the implementation of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act. At the same time, another important thing to be noted here is that it is essential for the Finance Ministry to prescribe a strict time limit for cases and completing the investigation process. Otherwise, if it goes on for years together, nothing will happen and so, in order to implement the Prevention of Money Laundering Act properly, the Government should be faithful to the recommendations made by the Standing Committee.

Sir, another important thing I would like to mention here is that the HSBC case has already come to the notice of the Government. HSBC is having international presence and it is allowed to transfer funds from one country to another and for this purpose, it is also in a position to open accounts for clients located in one country, at offshore locations including in tax havens. HSBC's affiliates in different countries also act as corresponding banks or for other banks so that the ultimate ownership of the funds moving from one country to another can be hidden by holding them in corresponding accounts. So, the Government should come forward and immediately take action against HSBC because HSBC has a number of hidden accounts. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to what action the Government is going to take in this matter.

Another thing that has already come to the notice about money laundering is financial fraud. The Reebok fraud has already come to our notice wherein more than Rs. 870 crore has been brought in this sports company business by Reebok India. This also happened as a result of money laundering.

Then, the case of Mahindra Satyam is very well known to everybody. Trafficking of women and children also happens through money laundering business. So, if we are sincere in stopping this kind of criminal activities, then the Government should take serious note of these things and stop money laundering possibilities wherever it is possible. This is my submission. I think the hon. Finance Minister will reply to all these points while replying to the debate. By incorporating all the suggestions given by the Standing Committee, the Government should reframe this Bill and place it before this House again.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here today to participate in the discussion on the Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

This Bill seeks to amend the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. This Bill proposes to introduce the concept corresponding law to link the provisions of Indian law with the laws of foreign countries. This also adds the concept of reporting entity which would include a banking company, financial institution, intermediary or a person carrying on a designated business or profession. The Bill expands the definition of offence under money laundering to include activities like concealment, acquisition, possession and use of proceeds of crime. I would say that by this Bill we are going to fast track the incorporation of new global standards against the financing of weapons of mass destruction, corruption, tax evasion and abuse of company and trust arrangements in the regulatory framework to tackle money laundering. The PMLA has been amended first in 2005 and thereafter in 2009. This is the third amendment that is taking place today.

The problem of money laundering is no longer restricted to the geo-political boundaries of any country, it is a global menace. My apprehension is that we need some more amendments to come in very near future. That is my apprehension. This is not a comprehensive amendment that is taking place today.

There are two parts to the black money menace. One is the money sent out in the past or is being sent out today because of high tax rates and the cumbersome tax law that is prevalent today in the country. The other component which is a large part of that unaccounted money or black money abroad is possibly the larger part has been generated by blatant criminal activities like political bribery, drug money, proceeds from smuggling, etc.

There is a need therefore to draw a distinction between the two. The past is best addressed by a one-time amnesty scheme which recognises the legacy problem and encourages people to just pay the tax and legitimise that money. No question asked. It does not matter if this money comes back to our country or not because current laws allow every Indian to keep money abroad.

The approach to the second part of black money or unaccounted money, the one generated by thieves, by criminals, by terrorists has to be different. There cannot be soft options for people who have indulged in criminality.

I would like to understand from the Government how many disclosure pacts have been signed with foreign countries. There is an urgent need to detect this money and take every legally permitted action against the criminals. None other than the hon. Home Minister has said at an Interpol General Assembly Meeting in Rome that terrorist outfits are investing in Indian stock market through spurious companies. He said that he had credible intelligence to back his words.

One is reminded of the then National Security Advisor,—may I name him?—Mr. Narayanan, in 2007, who had raised an alarm on terror money in stock markets. Subsequently a number of Ministers also in this House and in the other House had corroborated what he had actually meant. I would like to know what steps the Government has taken since then. Have they identified those companies, however, fictitious they may be; what is your Financial Intelligence Unit in India doing; have they not identified such suspicious transactions from intermediaries? What SEBI has been doing on this aspect?

Terror fund is also flowing into the real estate sector apart from a substantial part of the black money generated within the country finding its way into the housing sector. An assessment prepared by Revenue Intelligence agencies reveal that the highest component of undisclosed money detected by Income Tax Department was from real estate sector. I would like to quote here black money in real estate sector, the total disclosure is Rs. 1464 crore and 34 per cent share. In manufacturing it is Rs. 1180 crore and 27 per cent is the share; in mining sector it has 15 per cent share amounting to Rs. 645 crore.

I would draw the attention of the House towards another area of concern and that is non-profit organisations or NGOs as they are popularly known in our country. They play a vital role in nation's economy and social development. However, goals of such organisations also cover a broad range of political, social and philosophical positions. The ongoing global campaign against terror financing has unfortunately demonstrated



that terrorists and unlawful organisations are exploiting the vulnerability of this sector to raise and move funds, provide logistical support, encourage terrorist recruitments or otherwise support terrorist organisations and operations. The present Finance Minister some months ago was also the Home Minister. I hope he understands how funds are coming from outside to such non-profit organisations and they are being funded to finance terrorist activities, unlawful activities within this country. The Financial Action Task Force, the international anti-money laundering watchdog, has suggested to review domestic laws and regulations that relate to non-profit organisations. Are we alive to this issue?

I am concluding, Sir. The last point I would like to mention here is this. Is RBI aiding creation of black money in our country? Due to deficiencies in its monitoring mechanism for exports, is unaccounted money being stashed abroad? This inadvertently is abetting the creation of black money outside the country. These deficiencies have been pointed out but have not been addressed to.

The Standing Committee on Finance had suggested certain measures to be taken. I am gratified that the Finance Minister, when he piloted this amendment today, said he has accepted all the amendments that have been suggested by the Committee on Finance. I would like to draw your attention to three aspects. The Committee recommended that all regulatory and intelligence agencies should set up a monitoring and coordination mechanism to curb money laundering taking place through stock and security markets. Secondly, the Committee suggested that there should be a status report based on the existing framework, its efficacy and measures taken by the Department of Revenue to check the generation of unaccounted money. Thirdly, the Committee recommended that the Department of Revenue should take into account the incidence of trade based money laundering which is not considered as a money laundering offence so far.

I would be educated if the hon. Finance Minister will throw some light on this aspect. I am not deliberating on these three issues because these are very serious issues. Whatever the amendments have been moved or are being moved as per the suggestions of the Standing Committee, these three aspects do not find place in those amendments. I would be happy if these three suggestions of the Standing Committee are looked into.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill. Already the Finance Minister said that the Standing Committee discussed it thoroughly and recommended many measures. He also accepted all those measures or recommendations of the Standing Committee.

Sir, why I want to participate in this debate is because of the grave situation existing in our Indian economy. If there is more circulation of black money, then what would happen with our legal money? Due to more circulation of black money, our economy is affected. The price rise and everything is only because of black money. Unless the Government takes serious measures to control this black money, it is very difficult for the economy to survive. We are a poor country and an under-developed country. We have to develop. We have to be very serious about this.

Most of the speakers have expressed their ideas as to why this black money arises. The same thing I want to repeat. The tax evasion, terrorism, drug trafficking, counterfeit money and *hawala* money are the factors exist in the form of black money in our country. By two ways they are converting their black money into legal money. As our friend Mr. Mahtab said, some people are sending money to foreign countries. That money exists there in lakhs and crores. Many times most of the hon. Members raised this question in the House to force the Government to take necessary action to bring back that black money to our country. By bringing back this black money, definitely our economy will grow. Instead of discussing about bringing FDI in the retail, if you bring that money into the country, which is required for development of our country, it will be useful. So, that has to be seriously considered by our hon. Finance Minister.

My second concern is regarding the real estate. This is the sector where they are converting this black money into white money. They are bringing not only the unaccounted money but also the counterfeit money. We know about Nepal; as to how the counterfeit money comes to our country. Not only through Nepal but even from Pakistan; even in China, they are printing the money and sending it to our country. When that money comes here it cannot be left in their hand, they have to invest it somewhere. They have to convert it into white money.

They want to convert this black money into white through money-laundering or in some other form they are investing it in real estate. Real estate business is a big business going on in this country. I would like to know as to what measures the Government is going to take to control this real estate business. The poor farmers are tempting for this money. After selling their lands they are getting a lot of black money. Their traditional work is farming or cultivation. They are selling their lands under temptation of this money. The cost of one acre of land is Rs. 1 lakh but the black money holders are ready to pay Rs. 1 crore for this one acre of land. In that way they are investing. The farmers are getting unaccounted money. The farmers are not bothered while receiving the money as to how they got this money. Therefore, after getting the money he spends lavishly. He is purchasing so many things and this money goes away. Most of the farmers do not know as to how to operate the bank accounts. They are exploited and losing their lands. They do not know about other businesses. Therefore, terrorist activities come and the Naxalite activities arise in the country. All this is happening because of black money. This black money is converted into some other form. There is no account of this money. This develops terrorist activities which is unlawful. We are facing so many problems like that now.

Even in cinema business, they are putting crores of rupees in the form of black money. A film actor, who is getting crores of rupees, shows only Rs. 1 crore as accounted money. He spends the rest of the money as he likes. Likewise, a huge amount of black money is invested in the cinema fields and in other entertainment fields also.

Even many corporate companies are cheating the country, and in the name of deposit, they are collecting a lot of money. They are not maintaining proper accounts also. Like that, corporate companies are taking money in some other form and using that money for building the factories, and they are also not accounting this money properly. That is also money-laundering. Suppose the construction cost of one factory is Rs. 10 crore, they show it as Rs. One crore only. Therefore, corporate companies are also converting this money, and it is also money-laundering. So, we are seeing several ways of money-laundering that is taking place in this country.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister and the Government to take stringent measures to prevent

money-laundering. This Act also is not going to help to solve this problem. Some more amendments to this Act and also some more legislation have to be brought for preventing this kind of money-laundering that is taking place in the country.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (MIDNAPORE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting this Bill, at the very outset I must say that it is a dichotomy. It is just a contrast between the two aspects. On the one hand, the Government of the day has been put in the dock by the people for corruption and for scams after scams. Not only that, some people have been put in jail. On the other hand, this Government is bringing the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill. So, it is a dichotomy. It is just a contrast. Even then, I support this Bill.

Sir, what is the backdrop of bringing in such a Bill? The hon. Finance Minister mentioned in the course of his initial remarks while presenting this Bill that it is no longer restricted to the geo-political boundaries of any country, and he also said that it is a global menace. The Government has understood this thing after 64 years of Independence.

What is the backdrop? The backdrop is that India happens to be the member of the Financial Action Task Force and also happens to be the Chairman of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering. So, under compulsion, as one of the signatories of the countries, this Government is bringing the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill. So, they are not concerned about the theft of money-laundering, the degree of money-laundering that is going on not only at the global scale but also in our country itself.

Sir, what is the definition of money-laundering? I do agree that this Bill is going to expand the definition of money-laundering. There are various definitions available which describe the phrase 'money-laundering'. The draft European Committee's Directive of March, 1990 defines it as:

"The conversion or transfer of property, knowing that such property is derived from serious crime, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of the property or of assisting any person who is involved in committing such an offence or offences to evade the legal consequences of his action, and the concealment or disguise of the true

nature, source, location, disposition, movement, rights with respect to, or ownership of property, knowing that such property is derived from serious crime.”

There is also a definition, which says:

“Money-laundering is the process by which large amounts of illegally obtained money (from drug trafficking, terrorist activity or other serious crimes) is given the appearance of having originated from a legitimate source.”

Sir, if such a thing goes successfully, then the criminals will dominate every sphere. But I think that this Bill is not comprehensive. The Government should ponder over it and bring a comprehensive Bill in this respect not only keeping in mind what the global situation is but also keeping in mind how serious situation is there in our own country itself.

Is it not a crime that the activity causes losses to the exchequer? Is it not a crime to give assurance for any work? Is it not a crime to take money instead of giving any work or any job to a person? Is it not a crime to run illegal activities like illegal trades and illegal businesses? So, all these things should be taken together.

Sir, I do not know whether the Government has any idea about all sources of illegal activities, which bring sudden money attributed to the money laundering. So, all these aspects should be taken up together. Otherwise, it will be only a face saving exercise; and it would be only under global compulsion in the meeting of the global fora.

Therefore, Sir, the Government should think over it. I am happy that this Government has also accepted almost all the recommendations of the Standing Committee. But whatever they have suggested is based on this particular Bill—Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill.

I would reiterate that it should be a comprehensive Bill. This is my suggestion. With these words, I support this Bill.

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (BALURGHAT): Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, Money Laundering is a global issue. It is a process by which

illegally accumulated black money is converted into white by dubious means. This is a kind of criminal activity. I am happy that today in the backdrop of rising corruption, unlawful practices, terrorism, human trafficking, this issue has been raised and the standing committee has given a unanimous verdict on this. I too support this issue entirely.

**15.58 hrs.**

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Money Laundering takes place through various means viz. drug peddling, financial fraud, arms trafficking, cash intensive business, bank capture, real estate, fictional loan etc. The businessmen do not reveal their profits to the Government and transfer the money to foreign banks via Hawala. At the administrative level, bribes are paid and huge sums are stashed away in banks outside the country. Government remains surprisingly unaware of these practices.

In this manner black money accumulated in banks which is unaccounted money and that in turn is invested in Indian economy through different channels. This type of illegal Foreign Direct Investment is acceptable in India.

Since money laundering is an international problem, that can be checked through a proper international system. India has become the member of Financial Action Task Force so it should begin consultation with other member countries in order to stop terrorist and smuggling activities. The Government should also know which company has how much funds, and how much profit it makes in shady deals.

Stringent action must be taken against the tax evaders and corrupt companies. Though additional courts have been set up, cases remain pending for a long time thus rendering the laws ineffective.

After the devastation of the World Trade Centre in USA in the year 2001, the concept of money laundering has gained ground. In 2002 the Money Laundering Act was passed in India.

There is one effective way of stopping these illegal activities at all levels and that is the constitution of a strong and powerful Lok Pal. CBI, CVC and even Hon. Prime Minister also should be brought under its ambit.

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Foreign money and influence is highly active and visible in the Indian economy. Therefore the country has to take strong action in this regard.

Money laundering generally takes place through the banking system. Thus this system must be made foolproof because India has so many banks operating.

Our neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal play a vital role in the practices of money laundering. We come from bordering areas, so we know that black money enters India from various illegal sources from these countries. Often the currencies are fake which pose huge problem for the people of our country who often cannot identify the fake notes. The poor marginal farmers, common people face difficulties due to this wads of fake currencies are in circulation in Indian economy.

We must plug the loopholes and take the violators to task by imposing heavy penalties on them. There should be proper supervision. Money laundering is crippling the economy of our country which is hampering our financial freedom and development.

I am glad that all the members of Parliament have decided unanimously on this issue as it is a very serious matter and should be taken up in right earnest.

The Government must take immediate steps to implement the provisions of the law and check the illegal activities that go on through a number of channels and means.

With these few words, I thank you sir for allowing me to participate in this debate and conclude my speech.

**16.00 hrs.**

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2011. It was passed in the year 2002, was amended in 2005, there again amended in 2009 while the present amendment is the third.

Hon'ble Minister has claimed that the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government. However, as talk goes around in the country about the black money in and outside country,

terrorism, narcotic, drugs, I want to know as to what is the source from these people are getting money. How it is being generated. Whether Government have claimed that money laundering will be prevented after this third amendment, we would like to know about the time by which such a comprehensive Bill will be introduced. Black money is stashed in Switzerland Bank. The names of the bank and the amount which is deposited there is a matter of guess. People have different ideas about the quantum of this black money. CBI has claimed that it is 24 lakhs and crores of rupees. There is no account maintained about it. The Government is maintaining complete silence over this. That is why everybody is free to make his own guess. However, it is causing a sense of extreme fear among the people an they are not aware as to how much money of the nation has been deposited in Switzerland Bank in the form of black money. It suggests that all the laws, whether they are being enacted by RBI, Enforcement Directorate or any other law of Money Laundering Act, have failed in this matter. Had all these been affective, there was no chance of generation of this type of money nor for it its beings stashed. It is a matter which needs consideration. Claims have been made in the House that money laundering will be prevented. It has not helped preventing money laundering. Generation of black money has not stopped. The money that is being sent for encouraging terrorism has not stopped. Money is being sent for narcotic drugs, they are being helped—all this money stashed in foreign banks—so of what use are these laws. There does not exist any checking mechanism, black money is present everywhere. The black money present in the country and outside the country should be accounted for. During Pandit Nehru's regime, it was admitted that black money does exist in and outside the country. A Committee, then Wangchu Committee was set up, it gave its Report, but what about the action taken thereon. Presently, we all feel that this black money is a big problem for the country and it is this money that is strengthening terrorism. Our economic condition is getting adversely affected by this free flow of narcotic drugs.

Sir, we want the Government to come forward with a Comprehensive Anti Money Laundering Bill (Act) which ignoring the black money generated so far should provide for measures for ascertaining the quantum of black money stashed outside the country. Government has informed that five point programme has been launched for unearthing black money, aimed at seizure of black money.

Why the Government are silent on this matter, why the Government are working half heartedly? This creates apprehension in the minds of people that perhaps the money of these people is deposited there. Such type of rumours are spread in the country. I would like that there should not be any doubt of rumours, the work should be done clearly so that creation of black money should be stopped. When such a comprehensive Bill will be brought and what action will be taken? It is proved that the steps taken till date were inadequate due to slackness of Government or slackness in implementation or loopholes in the law. We want that such a comprehensive bill should be brought which stop the total money laundering. How we will locate the source of black money? People says international treaty, UNO meeting and our relations with other countries are causing hurdles. America had find out from the Switzerland, France had find out, why don't we take action and find out that how much our black money is deposited there and how to bring it back or to take legal action to seize it. Some people had looted the money of the country and deposited there and people are making hue and cry here. People call press conference and say this much money is deposited there. The people of villages ask us that where the black money is deposited and what you have done in this regard. What should we reply them? Coincidentally the Home Minister of the Government who had confronted with the terrorism, from where the money comes from for terrorism, how will they stop it, how will they stop the black money? Drugs trade is not a ordinary trade. Whether it is dangerous for the economy of the country? But everything is going on, laws are there, even then the smuggling is going on. So, concrete action should have to be taken and we will support you in the House. You should bring a comprehensive Bill to confiscate the black money and stop the money laundering. This is not correct to do the things in piecemeal or do chhoo mantar. The whole body is ill and you are giving him a tablet of two anaas. Will it cure the illness? You are giving a pain killer. It will not do. Bring a comprehensive Bill and take concrete action with transparency. If you do take action, nobody will oppose you. Please tell us clearly that when the Bill will be brought, how the action will be taken, how the black money will be seized, how money laundering will be stopped, how the money flow to drug paddlers and terrorists will be stopped otherwise nothing fruitful will come out.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nripendra Nath Roy. Please restrict your time. Please wind up shortly.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (COOCH BEHAR): I have not started speaking yet. I am the last speaker. Allow me to speak or let it be.

Sir, I think you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Black Money Bill. Many members spoke while giving figures. The black money problem not exists in our country only, but in the entire world. The problem in our country is black money, corruption, poverty. Militancy is there in our country. Black money is being used in corporate houses, politics and among farmers. India will have to fight for this and not only within India but out of India also. I support the amendment.

Sir, the Government are allowing FDI, we are against it, we do not want FDI. The foreign black money will come to our country in the form of FDI, which will hamper the interest of poor people and farmers. The then Finance Minister had discussed the black money last year in the House that there is a large amount of black money in foreign countries. At the time when civil society staged as dharna outside, the black money was widely discussed in the House. The than Finance Minister hon'ble Pranab Mukherjee said that there are 700 names of Indian whose black money is in Germany, France, Switzerland and other countries. Who are those 700 people? The country want to know the names of those whose money is deposited in foreign countries, but nothing has been told in the House till date. Different commissions were constituted regarding black money. You are talking with foreign South Asian and East Asian countries—Bangladesh, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Indonesia. An agreeent was reached to unearth the black money that our investigating team will visit those countries, Germany, Switzerland, Arab, America. It has been reported in the newspapers sometimes on behalf of CBI and Customs that 7600 cases are going on in the country in respect of black money but decision have not been announced so far. It has been reported in 2011 that black money is being used in seeds trade. It was reported in Rashtriya Sahara on 23rd January, 2012—7600 cases of money laundering are being investigated or being tired in courts in the country. But decision of how many cases were taken and what? Why the decisions are being delayed? We want to know. The countrymen are raising question about the Parliament that what the Parliamentarians do in Parliament? It should be taken into account properly. This is a very good Bill. Amendments were made in 2005 and 2008,

but they were criticised very much. The amendment brought in 2009 and 2011 were accepted as these were related to our relation with foreign countries. Because Bangladesh and Nepal are the nearest countries and black money inflows very much from there. Fake currency also come from these countries. The Government should consider how to stop it from Bangladesh, Nepal and other countries. What to do about South Asian countries. It is the responsibility of all of us and we are responsible for the country. We are against the FDI. The black money will increase in the country inviting FDI. So, I support this Bill and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (JAMSHEDPUR): Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. I have a couple of observations to make.

First, the report by the Financial Action Task Force has said that since 2006 when the Bill was passed, there has not been a single prosecution. The prosecution courts are there and the prosecuting officers are also there, but there has not been a single action taken against the accused. So, like any bad movie, there is a police officer, there is a court and there is a judge, but there is no villain. This is a very serious issue that there has not been a single conviction. Despite the Financial Intelligence Unit being set up, compared to the size of our economy, the number of cases, which are being filed, is very small. This means that the Government has got the means, but the Government is not prosecuting adequately. Actually, it is a great concern for this House that there has not been a single conviction. So, it is of no value whatever rules you continue to make, if you are not having any results or outcome. So, I would request the hon. Minister, with his vast knowledge and experience, to pay attention to this aspect.

Very often, we blame the foreign countries that they do not have us data. This report of the Financial Action Task Force says that whatever reports are asked for by the foreign countries from the Government of India, they are not able to respond on time. Also, we are not able to establish clear illegality in the money laundering process. Sir, with as many rules as you continue to make, you will never be a country which will prosecute or be effective until you actually implement the rule of

law and take action against them. So, the weakness is in the prosecution.

The other thing which the hon. Minister, when he was the Minister of Home Affairs, brought to the attention was that they are non-profit organizations and NGOs whose funding comes through various mechanisms. So, they must also be put under this ambit for the simple reason that it will become a transparent process because lot of money is involved. There is a Mukhopadhyay Committee Report which says that the tax due was around Rs. 7,000 crore. It means that Rs. 25,000 crore came into this country and this amount is not accounted for. Even if you leave good organisations—the Government says that 99 per cent of these organisations are good—you need only one per cent of organizations to create havoc in the country.

In the end, hon. Chairperson, I feel that that the operating provision is prosecution. So, I would request the hon. Minister to set up a mechanism where the Government can continuously evaluate the tax authorities and their capability to prosecute people who are involved in money-laundering.

With these words, I thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity to speak.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for extending broad support to the Bill. Following the Standing Committee's Report, we are moving 12 official amendments. These official amendments will reflect the decisions of the Standing Committee and the decisions of the Government.

Sir, I do not think that a long reply is necessary, but I will clarify a few issues that have been raised.

Firstly, the Act defines money laundering, and I would invite hon. Members to look at Section 3 of the Act, which states that:

“Whosoever directly or indirectly attempts to indulge or knowingly assists or knowingly is a party or is actually involved in any process or activity connected with the proceeds of crime and projecting it as untainted property ...”

So, the key words of money laundering are 'anything that is the proceeds of crime and projecting it as untainted property'. The crimes are defined in the Schedule. We have amended the Schedule from time to time, and more crimes have been added to the Schedule. This crime, in the FATF language, is called a predicate crime. There must be a crime; and there must be proceeds of a crime as if it is untainted property whereas it is really a tainted property. This is money laundering.

There could be money laundering arising out of a case of murder; there could be money laundering arising out of a case of cheating; and there could be money laundering arising out of a case of any one of the crimes mentioned in the Schedule. What the world is concerned about is—among other things they are concerned about—grave crimes with grave ramifications like terrorism, human trafficking, drug trafficking, and smuggling. These are grave crimes, which know no borders. Fake currency is a crime, which knows no borders. These crimes are committed and those crimes are punishable under specific laws. But the proceeds of the crime continue to flow into the economy and have grave implications for the economy. So, a stand-alone offence called money laundering has been created where while the crime will be prosecuted and punished according to the domestic laws of the country, dealing with proceeds of the crime should also be prosecuted. Anyone who deals with the proceeds of the crime should be prosecuted, and that offence is called money laundering. I suppose this explains what money laundering is.

Money laundering is not the same as generation of black money. Black money can be generated without a crime. There may be no crime involved except a violation of perhaps the Income Tax Act, which is not a crime and is a civil offence. *...(Interruptions)* If a doctor or a lawyer or a Chartered Accountant takes fees by cash and does not disclose it, then there is a violation of the IT Act, but that money is black money, but that necessarily does not become a case of money laundering. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: What Mr. Thambidurai said was that *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If there is a crime relating to corruption and it is in the Schedule, then that money is, of course, money laundering, but all that I am trying to point out is that black money can be generated without it becoming a crime of money laundering like taking fees without bringing it into account; paying capitation fees for admission; accepting capitation fees for admission. *...(Interruptions)* Unless there is an Act, which makes it a crime, this is black money and black money is to be dealt with as black money and it may not quite come under money laundering. Many cases of black money will indeed come under money laundering, but there will be many cases of black money, which will not come under money laundering. The crucial difference is that in the case of money laundering there must be a predicate crime or a crime as defined in the Schedule of the Act.

Now, we are expanding the Schedule to include more crimes like, for example, the crime of cheating. Therefore, in a discussion on money-laundering, if we divert our discussion to black-money, then the discussion will run into several hours. My request is that we have a separate discussion on black-money because there is much to be said about black-money, much to be said about how black-money is generated, who generates black-money, much to be said about how black-money can be detected, and how black-money can be brought to account.

Sir, there was some reference to the suggestions made by the Standing Committee. Now, as I said, all the suggestions made by the Standing Committee have been accepted. Those which require official amendments have been converted to official amendments, but there are many suggestions which do not require an official amendment; they require administrative action. But the point I wish to make is we have accepted the suggestions. We are taking administrative action. We will take administrative action on the suggestions which do not require official amendments to the Bill. For example, there was a suggestion that manpower is inadequate and training is poor. We have accepted the suggestion. What have we done? We have augmented the sanctioned strength of the officers and staff from 745

to 2,064 in the Enforcement Directorate. But to recruit 1,319 additional officers is not a job that can be done in a month or two. If we have to recruit 1,319 additional officers, I have to go through Staff Selection Commission or UPSC. It will take time, but action is underway. The initial action has been taken. The strength of the ED has been increased from 745 to 2,064, and now we are taking steps to fill the sanctioned posts by way of direct recruitment, deputation and promotion.

I could go through each one of the suggestions, but I want to assure the House that every suggestion made by the Standing Committee in this case has been found to be a wholesome suggestion. The Government has no quarrel with those suggestions; we have accepted those suggestions, and we are acting on those suggestions.

There was some reference to 'reporting entity' by Mr. Sanjay Nirupam, he is not here. I think he should read the definition of 'reporting entity' with Section 2 (n) as is being amended. He will find that Section 2(n) includes 'stock broker, sub-broker, etc.' Therefore, 'reporting entity' includes 'stock broker, and sub-broker'. He read only the definition of 'reporting entity'. 'Reporting entity' means among other things the 'intermediary', and 'intermediary' is defined as 'including a stock broker and a sub-broker'. Therefore, 'stock brokers and sub-brokers' are brought under 'reporting entity'.

There was some reference to a foreign bank. This is not a new piece of information. In a debate on black-money raised by hon. Shri L.K. Advani Ji, the then Finance Minister did make a detailed reply in which he referred to the information that had been received from the Government of France and the action that was being taken. Subsequently, in the middle of August in the last Session, my Ministry has answered a Starred Question and an Unstarred Question on this very matter.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Is it the same Bank?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The same Bank. What was purported to be "revealed" was not revealed. It was already there in the public domain; it is already there in the records of the Parliament and we are taking action. But we are bound by Agreements between the two countries. Within the limits of the Agreement, action is being taken. I can assure the House that every single piece of information received from a foreign Government regarding accounts purportedly held in a foreign bank

is being investigated and action has been taken and more action will be taken. I cannot say more because the matter is still under investigation and further adjudication.

Sir, my friend, Mr. Semmalai, he is not here, has moved three amendments. But I told him that if he raises the amendments, I will reply, but he is not here. The first amendment moved by him is really redundant because this can only be *in any manner*. So the word *use* is comprehensive enough and the words *in any manner* are redundant.

The second amendment against the order of an Adjudicating Authority there is an appeal provided under Section 26. Therefore, if the order is a bad order or an order that extends the period of retention for a much longer period, there is an appeal provided under section 26.

And the third one is that, if a foreign court acquits the offender, the Indian court still has the discretion to accept that judgement and release the property or conduct its own inquiry and say, I am sorry, I will not release the property. That has been provided for. So, what Mr. Semmalai has referred to "substitute lines 14 to 16" on page 11 is really not necessary because we have provided that after notice to the other party, he may or may not order release of the property. So, what Shri Semmalai says is only in a different language. If you compare the language of the official amendment and the language of the Shri Semmalai's amendment, the thrust is the same. So, I would request Mr. Semmalai, should he be present here at the time of clause by clause consideration, not to press the amendment. The official amendments fully and completely reflect the recommendations of the Standing Committee. The suggestions which do not require any official amendment are being acted upon. I think a very important message will go not only to the FATF and over hundred countries that are represented in the FATF but also to those who deal with proceeds of crime that Parliament, despite enacting the law in 2002, has improved upon the law in 2005 and again improved upon the law in 2009 and is once again improving upon the law in 2012. So, with these words, I commended that the Bill be adopted and the official amendments be accepted.

Sir, may I add to a question asked by my friend Shri Ajay Kumar, under the PMLA, 37 prosecutions have



been launched. None has ended in a conviction yet. At the same time, none has ended in an acquittal yet. 37 prosecutions are under way. We are trying to speed up these prosecutions.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports are also factors that lead to generation of unaccounted money. The Standing Committee had recommended that the Department of Revenue should take into account the incidence of trade based money laundering which is not considered as a money laundering offence so far. I had asked this question. I did not get the reply. I would be happy if you can refer to this aspect.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Mr. Chairman, I have raised three questions, politically exposed persons, lawyers and chartered accountants, which is a major part of this entire PMLA. As per the rules of FAPF, we are asking you to frame rules of these three categories but you have not responded. If you would have replied, I would be happy.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, on the first question asked by Shri Mahtab, as I said unless the suggestion requires an amendment to the Act, there is no case for moving an official amendment on trade related money laundering. What we have said is that section 135 of the Customs Act is listed in the Schedule as a predicate offence. So, money laundering will arise only in the case where section 135 is violated. If any other provision of the Customs Act is violated, that would not be an offence within the meaning of PMLA. What has been included in the Schedule PMLA is section 135 of the Customs Act. Therefore, where there is a case under section 135 of the Customs Act and we find that there are proceeds of crime arising out of that violation, yes, it will come under PMLA and there will be prosecution.

The other suggestion made by the Standing Committee is to maintain a comprehensive data base to enable tracking of trade-based offences. The Directorate of Enforcement already maintains a data base for cases registered to investigate the offence of money-laundering. All cases of violation of Section 135 of the Customs Act will automatically be included in the data base. There will be prosecutions for money-laundering if we find that proceeds of crime have been laundered.

As far as Shri Nishikant Dubey's question is concerned, as I said, I think we must keep a distinction between money-laundering and black money, unaccounted money. He is referring to lawyers and chartered accountants. But I can name many other professions that deal with black money. I can name many other kinds of business where you deal with black money. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: You are always saying that we are taking this Bill as the FATF obligation. So, this is a specific recommendation of FATF. That is why, I have asked this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is not a question whether there is a lawyer or a chartered accountant. The Schedule to the Act read with section 2(y) lists the offences which are crimes for the purpose of money-laundering. These are crimes under the Indian Penal Code, The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, The Explosive Substances Act, The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act in Part A. Again in Part B there are some crimes—The Indian Penal Code, The Arms Act, The Wildlife (Protection) Act, The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, The Prevention of Corruption Act, The Explosives Act, The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, The Customs Act — and Section 135 is the only section in this — The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, The Emigration Act, The Passports Act, The Foreigners Act, The Copyright Act, The Trade Marks Act, The Information Technology Act, The Biological Diversity Act, The Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, The Environment Protection Act, The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, The Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act. We have included a large number of Acts and a large number of sections. Any violation of any of these sections becomes a predicate crime. Anybody can violate these sections. He does not have to be a lawyer or a chartered accountant. Anyone can violate these sections. If anyone violates this section, he commits a crime which is classified as a predicate crime. If there are proceeds of that crime, it becomes a subject of another offence called money-laundering. I suppose, I have explained this to the best of my ability.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

### Clause 2

#### *Amendment of section 2*

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 3

#### *Amendment of section 3*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Semmalai, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (SALEM): I am not moving my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 5

#### *Amendment of Section 5*

*Amendment made:*

Page 3, line 25, after "crime;", insert "and". (3)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 6

#### **Amendment of section 8**

*Amendment made:*

Page 4, line 12, for "becomes", substitute "become". (4)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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.*

*Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.*

### Clause 9

#### **Substitution of new section for section 12**

*Amendments made:*

Page 5, line 24, for "ten years", substitute "five years". (5)

Page 5, line 27, for "ten years", substitute "five years". (6)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 11

#### **Amendment of section 13**

*Amendment made:*

Page 6, for lines 9 to 11,—

substitute "shall be borne by the Central Government.". (7)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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.*

*Clauses 12 to 15 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 16**

#### **Substitution of new sections for section 20 and section 21**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri S. Semmalai, do you move your amendment to Clause 16?

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: I do not move my amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 16 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 17 and 18 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 19**

#### **Amendment of section 24**

*Amendment made:*

Page 9, for lines 17 to 19, *substitute—*

"24. **Burden of proof:** In any proceeding relating to proceeds of crime under this Act,—

- (a) in the case of a person charged with the offence of money-laundering under section 3, the Authority or Court shall, unless the contrary is proved, presume that such proceeds of crime are involved in money-laundering; and
- (b) in the case of any other person, the Authority or Court may presume that such proceeds of crime are involved in money-laundering." (8)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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**

#### **Amendment of Section 26**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, with your permission, I request you to put clause 20 separately because we are voting against the amendment to clause 21, we are not making that amendment. So, clause 20 may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 20 was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 21**

#### **Amendment of section 28**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, before you put clause 21 to the vote of the House, I wish to explain. In the original Act, the words originally were, 'is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court or qualified to be a Judge of the High Court.' We wanted to substitute them by 'is a sitting or a retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a sitting or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court.' Now, we find that it is almost impossible to get a Judge of a High Court or a Chief Justice of a High Court. In fact, we have difficulty filling the SAT Chairmanship or difficulty filling the CESTAT Chairmanship. Therefore, we are not pressing this amendment; we are leaving the section as it is. If we get a Judge of the Supreme Court, we will appoint him; if we get a Judge or a Chief Justice of a High Court, we will appoint him. But now, we want to leave the Section as it is. Therefore, my submission is that we are voting negatively against this amendment. So, clause 21 may be put separately.

Similarly in clause 22 also, we want to retain the provision. So, we are voting against.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 21 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was negatived.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: You have not circulated it  
...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is not an amendment. It is voting against.

#### **Clause 22**

##### **Substitution of new section for section 42**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, similarly in clause 22, the present provision is that an appeal will lie to the High Court. We intended to amend it as appeal will lie to the Supreme Court. But it is practically not correct. Against the Appellate Tribunal, appeals cannot lie directly to the Supreme Court. It only means that the Supreme Court will get clogged with the appeal. We think that the present provision should continue—appeal will lie to the High Court and then an appeal will lie to the Supreme Court. Therefore, we do not want this Section to be amended. We want to leave this Section as it is. So, we are voting against clause 22. ...(Interruptions) It is not an amendment. That is why, we are voting against. We cannot withdraw.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 22 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was negatived.*

#### **Clause 23**

##### **Amendment of section 44**

*Amendment made:*

Page 10, for lines 5 and 6, *substitute—*

‘(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) an offence punishable under section 4 and any scheduled offence connected to the offence under that section shall be triable by the Special Court constituted for the area in which the offence has been committed:

Provided that the Special Court, trying a scheduled offence before the commencement of this Act, shall continue to try such scheduled offence; or”’. (11)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 24 and 25 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 26**

##### **Insertion of new sections 58A and 58B**

*Amendment made:*

Page 11, line 14, or “shall”, *substitute* “may”. (12)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Sir, I do not move my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not moving the amendment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, he is not moving it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am on a point of order...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

Rule 94 says:

“The discussion on a motion that the Bill or the Bill as amended, as the case may be, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments ...”

I am referring to Rule 93 (3) which says:

“To such a motion no amendment may be moved which is not either formal, verbal or consequential upon an amendment made after the Bill was taken into consideration.”

So, you cannot change it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the amendment has been part of the amending Bill. Each Clause of the amending Bill has to be voted by the House. I am not moving any amendment to the amending Bill there. There is an amending Bill. Each Clause is voted. Normally, we vote in favour of the amendment but there have been cases when we do not want to move the amendment, we vote against that amendment. Negative voting has taken place several times. We do not want to move the amendment. This Rule has no application here. This Rule is applicable when there is a Motion to amend, you cannot move an amendment to that Motion.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: You will have to explain first...*(Interruptions)*. According to Rule 93 (3) ...*(Interruptions)*.

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: When the Clause was taken up I stood up and explained as to why we do not want it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: When this Bill is going to be passed, you are saying that you are withdrawing it...*(Interruptions)*.

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: When each Clause is taken up, I am explaining our position.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: When the Bill is going to be passed, when it came up for consideration, then thereafter you said...*(Interruptions)*.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister has already explained it. The House is considering the Clause. It is up to the House to adopt or negative it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have a request. Clause 31 is consequential on the earlier amendment. We are substituting ‘High Court’ by the word ‘Supreme Court’. Since I have explained, we do not want the appeal to lie directly to the Supreme Court. We want the appeal to lie first to the High Court and then to the Supreme Court. So, Clause 31 may be voted separately. Kindly put Clauses 27 to 30 to vote together and then Clause 31 separately.

#### **Clauses 27 to 30**

#### **Amendment of section 60, Amendment of section 63, Substitution of new section for section 69 and Amendment of section 70.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clauses 27 to 30 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 27 to 30 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 31**

#### **Amendment of section 72**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 31 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was negated.*

#### **Clauses 32 and 33**

#### **Amendment of section 73 and Amendment of the Schedule**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clauses 32 and 33 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 32 and 33—were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 1**

#### **Short title and commencement**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1 , line 3 , for “2011”, substitute “2012”. (2)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 1, for "Sixty-second", substitute "Sixty-third". (1)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Long Title was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, since Clauses 21, 22 and 31 have been negatived by the House, the subsequent Clauses may be re-numbered accordingly.

**16.55 hrs.**

[English]

## UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2011

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Item No.8.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, be taken into consideration."

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act was passed by Parliament in 1967. The Act has been enacted to provide for more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), *inter alia*, deals with matters relating to combating of terrorism in all its facets, including terrorist financing. It criminalizes raising funds for terrorist acts, holding proceeds of terrorism, membership of a terrorist organization, support given to a terrorist organization and raising fund for a terrorist organization.

The UAPA, 1967 also provides effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith. The scope of the Act was widened in 2004 and the terrorist activities were criminalised by bringing various facets of terrorism. All political parties joined together and unanimously passed the Act 35 of 2008 to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act to overcome some of the difficulties in its enforcement and to update the legislation at par with international commitments and make certain provisions that made the Act more effective and stringent.

It is also relevant to mention about the Financial Action Task Force. The Financial Action Task Force, an inter-Governmental organization set up to devise policies to combat money laundering and terror financing. It admitted India as its 34th member in June, 2010. On the basis of commitment made by India at the time of admission to the said FATF, various legislative and other legally binding measures were required to be taken on a medijm term basis, *i.e.*, by 31st March, 2012 including some changes in the UAPA. These are also being accounted for in the Amendment Bill.

Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group which evaluated the existing provisions of the UAPA, 1967 had recommended other necessary amendments to the said Act in order to deal with the current threat scenario.

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2011 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 29.12.2011. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing

Committee on Home Affairs. The Committee gave its report on 28.3.2012. Out of the 14 clauses in the Bill, 10 clauses have been recommended for adoption without any change by the Standing Committee. The Committee has recommended changes in four clauses of the Amendment Bill. Thereafter, the matter was referred to the State Governments. Thus, the Bill before this House today has taken into account, the recommendations of the Standing Committee as well as the observations of the State Governments.

I would like to highlight some of the salient features in the proposed amendment Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2011, before the House.

The Bill proposes to—

- (a) increase the period of declaration of an association as unlawful from two years to five years as specified under section 6;

**17.00 hrs.**

- (b) Amend Section 15 of the aforesaid Act (which defines Terrorist act) to include therein

(i) Economic security and damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or any other material as the existing provisions of the aforesaid Act do not include within their scope an act done with an intent to threaten or threaten likely to economic security of India and counterfeiting Indian paper currency or coin;

(ii) Any international or inter-Governmental organisation against which any person indulges in acts as described in the clause (c) of Section 15, since the existing provision does not explicitly mention such international or inter-Governmental organisation;

(iii) Act of demanding any bomb, dynamite or other explosive substances or inflammable substances or firearms or other lethal weapons or poisonous or noxious or other chemicals or any biological, radiological nuclear material or device with the intention of aiding, abetting or committing terrorism.

(c) Enlarge the scope of Section 17 of the aforesaid Act relating to punishment for raising funds for terrorist act and include within its scope raising of funds both from legitimate or illegitimate sources, by terrorist

organisation or by a terrorist gang or by an individual terrorist.

(d) Insert new Sections 22A, 22B and 22C in the aforesaid Act to include within its scope, offences by companies, societies or trusts and provide punishment therefor.

To conclude, the proposed amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, thus aim to bring more clarity to the existing legal regime, and remove the deficiencies identified in the implementation of the provisions of the said Act by the Central and State Intelligence and investigating agencies.

I am sure that these objectives will be achieved with a consensus in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, be taken into consideration.”

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): Sir, in the All Party meeting we all opposed certain clauses relating to the interference in the matters of the State Governments. If this is the same Bill containing those clauses then we are opposing that and it should not be taken up now. It is because already in the All party meeting we have discussed this matter and there was no consensus on that and therefore if at all the Government is proposing to take up that Bill, then we are totally opposed to it and we do not want this Bill to be taken up now unless there is consensus on this from the political parties. Unless a consensus is reached on this, there is no point in taking up this Bill now. This Bill may be deferred. We request you to defer this Bill and we will consider it afterwards...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you made your point. The hon. Minister is on his feet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DOMARIYAGANJ): Sir, I am on a point of order. How can they oppose the Bill now? ...(Interruptions) The hon. Minister has already moved the Bill. This is the property of the House...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: This can be taken up afterwards. The Government may defer this Bill...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you have made your points. Let the hon. Minister first reply to this. Please sit down. Please do not disturb now.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Hon. Members, I would like to submit that...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except what is being said by the hon. Home Minister, will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, there were two important issues. One is UAPA Bill and another is NCTC. The NCTC was opposed and in this, we had referred to all the Chief Secretaries of all the States. We have received their replies also. I personally discussed the matter with some Chief Ministers because earlier it was discussed and when I took over, I myself specifically consulted with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. So, you are talking of NCTC and not this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal may speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Our humble request is to defer it.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Why to defer it? You are talking of NCTC. You are talking of National Counter Terrorism Centre and you are not talking of UAPA Bill. You should understand what the hon. Member, Dr. Thambi Durai was suggesting.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: The six page amendment Bill is for your consideration. What our hon. colleague, Dr. Thambi Durai, was saying was that for the last three to four days, we could not transact any business. We are not saying that we are opposing this Bill. We are not saying that we are not going to discuss this Bill. We are only saying that to defer it by some days. That is our only concern.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: We will discuss it at length.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the discussion start.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, we can discuss it.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Let us not rush through the Bill...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal. Hon. Member, you have made your point. Please sit down now.

...(*Interruptions*)

17.08 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (BIKANER): This is the beauty of Indian Parliament...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Sir, it is the speciality of the Indian Parliament. You gave me an opportunity to speak on the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2011. Many many thanks for the same. As the Hon'ble Minister was saying, this Amendment Bill was introduced in the House on 29 December, 2011 and was referred to the Standing Committee on Home Affairs and they returned it with their unanimous recommendations on 28 March, 2012. I think it is a welcome step of the Government Originally this Bill was introduced at the time of the NDA Government and we had also brought POTA which was vehemently opposed though it was a very good law but you did not agree with us. But when UN Security Council discussed the proceedings on POTA, the representative of the Government of the India were told that their country did not have a stringent law to combat terrorism, the our POTA came to their mind which was earlier opposed on the political grounds. But now under your commitment in the Financial Act Task Force when you are bringing that Act in the piecemeal to combat the threat of terrorism in different parts of the country, be it North-East or Kashmir or the Central India in the form of Naxalism, in the name of internal security, my party welcomes even your piecemeal move.

\*Not recorded.



Though to this day, no such stringent law has been enacted on the lines of your commitment in the UN Security Council. In this connection, I would like to tell you that though you already had such laws but in case of a proceed of crime you were unable to deal with it. For example if a foreign gang committed several terrorist activities and one of its members was murdered while some of his gang escaped with the car in which they had come to the spot of crime, you were unable to deal with him under any activity as you did not have any such law. However, there were some such provisions in the POTA, so you thought about it and brought this Amendment Bill as per your commitments in the UN Security Council and the Financial Action Task Force. Therefore, we support your Bill. But I am very sorry for one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*. To this day, you have not brought an enactment tougher than POTA. A tougher enactment is good. Though you had otherwise opposed POTA but now you are bringing in a similar Bill. I am sorry for one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*. It is not bulkier than POTA but it should be. We want to put a complete check on terrorist and cessionist activities in this country because here, country is important and no activist organisation can have any importance. Therefore, if you bring in any Bill for the unity and integrity of this country, the BJP will support it.

I am sorry to say that in the Standing Committee, a suggestion was given to increase the period of punishment from two to seven years but on what basis you reduced it from seven to five years. Hon'ble Minister, Sir, there are two theories of Jurisprudence. One is reformative under which a person who commits a crime and has the possibility of improvement, should be given an opportunity. For this very reason, the other name of jail in this country is Reform school. But there are some such habitual offenders who do not believe in reformative theory. For them there is another theory in Jurisprudence called the Deterrent theory on which there was a detailed discussion in the Standing Committee and it was suggested that the period of punishment should be seven years. When you want to give exemplary punishment, why and on what basis you reduced the period to five years even though the Standing Committee had recommended a period of seven years for the persons who are divisive or propagate terrorism or separatism in this country. Do not act double mindedly.

Either have faith in the Reformative theory or accept the Deterrent theory which was adopted by the Standing Committee after a lot of discussion on the period of punishment with a unanimous decision of seven years. Even then you suddenly reduced it to five years. Therefore, I would like to say that when you stand up to give reply, kindly see to it and tell us as to on what basis you reduced the period of punishment to five years and who suggested it to you?

When a matter is taken up in a Standing Committee, they discuss it in all its details. So, I would like to say to accept the recommendations of the Standing Committee and fulfil the assurances given in the Parliament. On the behest of some social organisation, don't lower the status of Parliament and its Standing Committee. It will weaken the parliamentary system and that will be dangerous for this country. I would like to request the Government to keep the period of punishment at seven years as it was in pursuance of the Deterrent theory of the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

Hon'ble Minister, I would like to submit that you have included in it even the fund raisers. It is a good beginning but how will you implement it? Has the Government that will power to do those things in that manner? Under Section 17 you have stated [*English*] Section-17. Punishment for raising funds for terrorist act, it is not for a political party [*Translation*] This punishment is for raising funds for terrorist act. If a political party indulges in such activity, it will also be covered. Terrorism should not be above the country but in several countries it has become so. We shall control Naxalism that is challenging us. The Hon'ble Home Minister must be knowing it that in the North-East, such a parallel army has come up and our army personnel salute them and take tea with them. It is not a good omen for this country. Though you have mentioned in this Bill [*English*] 'Punishment for raising funds for terrorist act'. [*Translation*] But sometime go to Imphal, you will find that this party may be receiving funds from outside but the persons of our army sit with them to take tea and salute them. When our Standing Committee visited that area, some people of a terrorist group who have raised their own army came to welcome us. When we asked as to how many people were there, they said that they were 2000. Here I would like to ask you as to why the

strong army of our country is afraid of this group of private army who are receiving money from abroad. You shall have to adopt a strong attitude in this regard. They may keep silent during the talks but they come out in the military outfit and highways are blocked. They continue to raise funds for as long as six months from the people who do not get even their ration and schools also remain closed. Terrorist activities take place in the North-East. Will you enforce this law even in that area? Is that you feeling? You have brought this Amendment Bill with an objective of putting a check on terrorism and separatism in this country. Separatist forces are browbeating us. They should not be allowed to spread their wings. All these measures you have added in it. Today we have adopted the Money Laundering Bill which was also related to the financial crimes.

This Bill is also linked with it. We welcome both the Bills but we will have to see its enforcement machinery also so that the objectives of this Bill mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill are fulfilled. The statement of objects and reasons are there in each Bill. I attended a meeting and one lady from some social organisation was saying that the objects and reasons in a Bill in the Parliament are written for formality only, nobody reads those. A wrong perception is going, this should not happen. I come from Rajasthan. You have made some provisions in the Bill. But some telephone calls which come from Pakistan, such as I also got a call and I raised a question in zero hour. He asks from us to give details and says you have won a prize and we will give rupees five lakh, ten lakh. If someone gives them details and his address he gets trapped. He is innocent and hopes that he will get five lakh and ten lakh rupees. The call starts from double zero and the citizens living near international border generally receive such calls. The people living at North-West Rajasthan like Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Sri Ganga Nagar, Jodhpur receive calls from Pakistan on their mobiles and no action is taken on them. Either there was no act in this regard or if there is an act now then you can take action under that act. But they say that they cannot take any action.

Through you, I would like to say that many people have been trapped by such calls. If they provided their home address they received advance installment of

Rupees Fifty Thousand on that address. As soon as the advance installment of Rupees Fifty Thousand is received and if there is telephone number alongwith that address then some terrorist gang sitting in Pakistan say that you have come into our net and if you do not operate for our terrorist activities then we will inform our terrorist team that you are our member and not cooperating with us. That man is trapped in that way. I think we should make provisions for such things in it. Because there are the crimes related to information technology and cyber crimes, which you have not dealt with. We should deal with it also. Such things should also be dealt with through it which are related with cyber crimes and the telephone calls come through mobiles and information technology should be dealt with.

I would conclude by mentioning the last point that the amendment made in Section 4 in which you have mentioned about fake currency. A heavy amount of fake Indian papers and fake currency has come at many places in Rajasthan or banks. Many a times it is very difficult to find out as to whether the five hundred rupee note or one thousand rupee note is genuine or fake. It is a very serious problem in the country. You want to deal with the persons who want to create instability in the country through terrorist activities, through this act. Deal these activities strongly with the help of this act, we are with you. We are with you so that the people who are indulged in terrorist activities and want to destabilise the country and involved in separatist and terrorist activities shall not be successful in their motive. We thank you very much for bringing this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

*[English]*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (THRISSUR): Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by the hon. Home Minister. This Bill probably should have been discussed much earlier. This country is facing the grave situation in the field of terrorism. Existing laws are inadequate to meet this challenge. Terrorism as it is spreading all over the world

has become a global phenomenon. India is one of the worst victims of terrorism. If our laws to face terrorism are inadequate, it is the fundamental and primary responsibility of this House to pass sufficient legislation.

Today, after a long gap, probably the 2011 when the Report of the Standing Committee was before the Government; and the Cabinet approved the proposals; it should have been passed much before. Shri Meghwal was very heartily supporting this Bill but we could not pass this Bill in the last Monsoon Session, thanks to the hon. Members of Opposition, because it was a wash out Session so we could not pass.

But at least when it came now, a very senior and very serious Member of this House Shri Mahtab was also saying that this may be deferred to some other day. I can understand the argument which the hon. Member Dr. Thambidurai has advanced that there was a controversy about another Bill which was brought to tackle terrorist activities and that is regarding the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). That was probably in the mind of many other hon. Members that this Bill is another incarnation of that proposal.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Actually, the Act of 1967 empowers the Government to go into this type of amendment. That is why we wanted some more time to deliberate on this and come back so that the discussion can be more fruitful.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: First this Bill was introduced and then it went to the Standing Committee, it came back to the House and it was to be discussed in the last Session. After a lot of time was wasted during the last Session, we got an opportunity now and when I heard Shri Mahtab saying that it should be postponed, I was a little disappointed. However, I am not questioning his intention. When the NCTC Bill was mooted by the Government, I remember the political differences that were there at that time. We are in a federal polity. The powers of State Governments should not be encroached upon by the Centre. Even when we accept this in letter and spirit, when the unity and integrity of the country is challenged by external forces, by terrorist forces abetted by hostile forces, it is our bounden duty to come to a conclusion. But there was a big controversy. Whom is it going to help? Should there be a controversy on the powers of the Centre and States? We can have a

controversy on any other subject, but not on this kind of a Bill to set up NCTC. As the Home Minister said, that Bill is still in the pipeline and that may come with the consensus of the hon. Chief Ministers.

Sir, we all know that the purpose of this Bill, as has been briefly explained by the hon. Home Minister, is to widen the scope of the existing Act. This Act was first passed in the year 1967, 45 years ago. In these 45 years, the landscape in various countries has changed a lot, not only here but all over the world. In 2004, we made an amendment to this Act and in 2008 we came up with another amendment. Again, when we are coming now for another amendment, we are faced with new problems and how to tackle those new problems is what is being addressed in this Bill.

Sir, the main thing, as explained by the hon. Minister, is the definition of terrorist act to cover the activities affecting the economic security. At one point of time, we all thought that it is the bomb, gun, chemical weapons are helping terrorism. But today we find that the security of a country can be more effectively threatened through money laundering or fake currencies or the economic security of a country can be sabotaged through various other means. Today it is not a secret that Indian currencies which are printed in the neighbouring countries are being transported in bulk into India. In the past, huge consignments of fake currencies were seized in the borders many times. We do not know how much is being pumped into the Indian economy. In our country, we are struggling to cope up with many problems. We have poverty, we want to eradicate poverty, we have unemployment and we want to eradicate unemployment. Growth of economy is the only solution for eradicating poverty. No slogan can solve it. But a country which is growing comparing to many other countries at a higher pace, today there are many people who are envious of the growth of India. They think that the right thing is not to attack with Army, not to attack with weapons, but they think that the right thing is to destabilise India economically. So, the definition of terrorism has been expanded to cover the economic security. In that angle probably and rightly so fake currency and money laundering are included. Just now this House passed Money Laundering Bill. It is accidental but it is very interesting and welcome thing that immediately after the Money Laundering Bill, we are passing this legislation also.

This legislation has very clearly defined that all acts which are sabotaging and torpedoing the economic stability of this country will be covered in the terrorist activity. Sir, with all the difference, all the Parties, I am sure will welcome this.

Another major thing is the period for which an association involved in terrorist acts could be declared unlawful raised from two years to five years. Sir, this was discussed in detail in the Committee. In our country, there are many organisations which apparently say that they are social organisations and other kinds of organisations, but their activities are anti-India, anti-national and subversive. Our existing laws are quite insufficient to tackle any organisation working with an ulterior motive and if that comes to the notice of the Government because we believe that in our Constitution article 21 very clearly says that personal liberty is uppermost. No person can be deprived of this liberty without due process of law. This is the fundamental thing of our Constitution.

Sir, India is famous for personal liberty. We uphold personal liberty in our Constitution. We give it prime importance. But at the same time when it is being misused and when many organisations with a facade of social service and other things are working to undermine the integrity of this country, such organisations can be banned or prohibited. There are so many agitations going on in various parts of the country that the ban should be lifted. I know that very responsible political Parties are also supporting such agitations.

What more it has done? Is it to deprive the personal freedom? Is it to deprive the personal liberty? There may be arguments like that. But, unfortunately, when with clear evidence and things come before the Government that subversive activities are resorted and terrorist activities are abetted by such organisations, they are banned. That ban period now is for two years and once in every two years it is to be reviewed. None of us expect that within two years they will become good people and they will be nationalist and all. So, now this period has been extended to five years for whoever is indulging in subversive activities.

Another point is that 'the courts to get powers to attach property equivalent to the counterfeit Indian currency involved is an offence' is very mild. I hope the hon. Minister will reconsider it. If property is acquired

through illicit or fake currency that property can be attached by the Government equivalent to the currency as if it is a trade. The Government should have the powers to take over the property of anybody who has done unlawful activity and apportioned wealth in this country. There, this clause that 'equivalent to the counterfeit Indian currency involved in an offence' will lead to all kinds of complications because offence is an offence. Offence is against the nation. When it comes to the notice of the Government, the Government should have the power to do that. .

Sir, in spite of all the shortcomings, the existing Bill which is a very important legislation in tackling the terrorism in our country, this is adding to that and giving some teeth to existing Bill.

Here there is some very important thing to be brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. Since I have gone through the report of this Committee also, there is a definition of the 'person'. The Bill amends the original Act to include the definition of a person. A person shall include—I think the hon. Minister will give us an explanation—an individual, a Hindu undivided family, a company etc. I do not understand the significance of including Hindu undivided family in this context. Probably there was a thinking that this can be changed. That was the explanation given to the Committee at that point of time. I do not know whether it is amended or whether it is still there. If it is so, that may not be very appropriate. Terrorism has nothing to do with Hindu Undivided Family. So if it has crept in as a mistake, then I hope the hon. Minister will explain that. It is because, in the definition of this Act, when you define this, I do not think that it is appropriate at least in this context that this definition is there.

The terrorist organisations are spreading in numbers. There are so many terrorist organisations but they appear to be very innocent and engaged in other activities. But, now, in some States, some organisations which have committed heinous crimes in this country and which have assassinated national leaders, they were behind that also, when such organisations are banned, at least there is somebody now to say that the ban should be lifted. Here at least, we have to have a consensus on that. In spite of all our political differences, we can evolve some kind of a common approach in such things. The Governments may come and Governments may go, but the people who are involved in heinous crimes

against the security and integrity of the country, such people should be dealt with. As said by Meghwal ji, there cannot be any compromise on that. Here we have extended the ban period to five years, but any suspected organisation, any organisation which has past involving crimes or subscribing to disintegration, such people should not be glorified. Such people should not be whitewashed. That should not be the consideration whether it is inconvenient to the present Government or not. It may be a great threat tomorrow for this country. So in that kind of a situation, political parties will have to have a common approach that such undesired elements should not be supported.

All these amendments which are included in this Bill are giving this Bill the most important anti-terror legislation which is in India today. It is giving it more meaning, more teeth and more effectiveness to deal with it. I am very happy that the hon. Minister has presented it. I am sure that there will be contribution to enrich this Bill in its present form also, and whatever suggestions we have given also will be considered. I hope that this Bill finds a wider acceptance in this House. I think that that is the view of the common man of this country. With great happiness, I support this Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (KAUSHAMBI): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Prevention of Illegal Activities Amendment Bill, 2011.

There was a doubt about this Bill but Hon'ble Home Minister has clarified it. As far as amendment in this Bill is concerned, it is clearly mentioned in it that regularisation of black money will be considered as terrorist activity, there will be an economic ban on terrorists. This is an Illegal Activity Law Bill in which it is clear that the activities of providing money to terrorists will be considered as terrorist activity. It is for checking financing terrorists, money laundering and fake Indian currency notes.

**17.40 hrs.**

*[SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair]*

This Bill is similar to the Bill which we were discussing earlier and all the same things have come in it. As far as fake notes is concerned, it is well known

that fake currency notes come through Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh border. Some way or other this Bill will be able to check this. This has also been mentioned in this Bill that in addition to fine the punishment has also been increased to seven years. I would like that this punishment should be increased to ten years from seven years. ...*[Interruptions]* The Government may have the apprehension that our men may not get punished by this. I would like that this should be done ten years from seven years. You are doing it five from seven, it is wrong. India has also been included among 34 countries in Financial Action Task Force. It is a welcome step and India will get a separate image at international level. Many Hon'ble Members have expressed their views in the discussion on this Bill. We are fighting with external terrorism but the extremism growing in the country is the matter of concern for India. We visited the States of North-East and there we find that the incidents occurred recently in North-East States are matter of concern not only for all of us but also for extremist organisations of North-East States and they have also felt that the type of violence, atmosphere of fear and rumours have affected a great loss to them and to the country as well. We have pointed out this to the notice of Government that solution of the problems can be achieved through mutual dialogue with such extremist organisations only. But somethings it has been done and somethings not. In my view we should regularly try to hold dialogue with such organisations who are willing to do peace talks. When there is extremism in the country it can never become peaceful and development work cannot progress. This has also been said in this Bill that there is a decline in the cases of ransom and forcible collection of money by many extremist organisations. You have put a check on that and you deserve to be praised for this. We should have good relations with our neighbouring countries. Bangladesh has vast reserves of natural gas and we have business capital with us. We should go forward to initiate development work with them. We should start a process of job-oriented development work there so that they may get jobs and development may take place. We will be able to improve our relations with those countries and move further. Just now some Hon'ble Members have mentioned about National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) here. I will go into details of this but talks with Chief Minister of all the States should be done and a unanimity should be arrived at. Recently, a meeting was held at Delhi and Inspector Generals and high officials attended that meeting. 12 States

opposed it. They felt that centre is usurping powers of States. I think Hon'ble Minister has given a clarification in this regard. Therefore, I will not speak much on that. This is a very good Bill and I support this Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saugata Roy.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not yet been assigned the seat. Can I speak from this seat?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can speak now.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I am supporting this Unlawful Activities Prevention (Amendment) Bill, 2011 to honour a commitment which our Party leader Kumari Mamata Banerjee made a few months ago. On 23rd August, a meeting of the UPA Coordination Committee was held and it was attended by the West Bengal Chief Minister, Kumari Mamata Banerjee. She gave a commitment that our Party would support this Bill. Though we are no longer a part of the UPA, our Party is keeping its commitment and supporting this Bill in the House today.

Sir, this Bill is coming at a time when Shri Shinde has got many congratulations on the silent hanging of Ajmal Kasab, the only terrorist who lived after the Mumbai carnage. He did it so secretly. He told the Press that not even the Prime Minister and the UPA Chairman were aware of it. If he has done so, *kudos* to him. All operations should be carried out in secret.

Sir, this Bill, as other hon. Members have spoken, seeks to enlarge the scope of the unlawful activities, which is why we are not opposing this Bill. But let me state at the outset that our Party and the State Government of West Bengal are totally opposed to the National Counter Terrorism Centre. We have opposed it at the earlier meeting of the Chief Ministers; we have opposed it at the meeting of the DGPs for the simple reason that the proposed NCTC, as it was proposed then, impinges on the right of the States and is violating the federal character of the Constitution.

Knowing the Home Minister's nature, I am sure that he will try to arrive at a consensus with the Chief Ministers of the States since law and order is a State subject—how the terrorist activities can be controlled

without taking away the basic power or right of the States. No effort should be made as it was made earlier in rushing through the National Counter Terrorism Centre. Ultimately it will be the State Governments which will have to control law and order and hold the baby. So, it is better to take them on board in having the National Counter Terrorism Centre.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you spoke on this Bill and at that time you were not in the Chair. I agree with the way that you have put and said that this Bill has three aspects. One is to bring amendments that have been recommended by the Financial Action Task Force, of which India has become the 34th member. We just discussed another Bill, that is, Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, where also we have tried to implement the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. There is no doubt that laundered money is being used to fund the terrorist organizations worldwide. It is a genuine problem in the country.

The Home Minister himself has said that laundered money of the terrorist organizations is entering the stock market. He also said on record that laundered money is going into the real estate on the construction business. He will obviously enlighten this august House as to what the Government of India with its huge machinery, is doing to prevent laundered money, terrorists' money from getting into the real estate business or into the stock market. The Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry need to work in tandem to meet this challenge.

If you know, Sir, originally when this Bill was brought in 1967, terrorism was not an issue in India. It was only in 2004 that the terrorism also became a matter in India; it was amended in 2004 by criminalising, raising of funds for a terrorist act, holding proceeds of terrorism, membership of a terrorist organisation, support given to a terrorist organisation and raising funds for a terrorist organisation by inserting specific chapter.

So, it is an old Bill; it is 45 years old. But it was totally amended in 2004. The definition of property was also expanded to bring the legislation in line with the requirements of the International Convention for suppression of the financing of terrorism. So, the Act was amended to make it more effective in prevention of unlawful activity and dealing with terrorist activity.

But if I may say so, Sir, we in India were new to terrorism and had not been as successful as the Americans. Look at what the Americans have done after 9/11. After 9/11, not a single major terrorist incident has taken place on America's soil. But why even after the Prime Minister of the country was assassinated in her own house, and so many years later, the Mumbai carnage could take place? Why did the Poona German Bakery blast take place? There is something wrong, something porous, something weak and something vulnerable. Through the system, we are not being able to prevent terrorist incidents from being happening.

I am sure that the hon. Home Minister would ponder over these questions and devise newer ways to prevent terrorist acts from taking place in the country.

Sir, one of the major thrusts of the Bill is the making of high quality counterfeit notes a punishable offence. This is very correct. I come from a State, which is situated on the border of several sovereign nations—Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Even Chinese border in Tibet is not so far from our State. I was an MLA from a border Constituency; and we have seen how Indian counterfeit notes come into India; how they are used to finance illegal activities.

Sir, let me tell the House that the Government of the West Bengal is trying its best. But you would be surprised to know that in some parts of North Bengal, even a year and half ago, Chinese currency was circulating openly as an instrument. This is causing a great danger. It is very probable that this high quality counterfeit Indian currency is sought to be breached by sovereign support and has been made into terrorist offence. This if allowed, will destroy our monetary system and severely damage our economy.

Sir, the present Bill also gives the power to ban organisations for five years instead of two years earlier. I think it is prudent because you cannot take a decision for more than five years. I do not agree with my colleague Shri Shailendra Kumar that 'you do it for seven years or 10 years'. There are 32 organisations, which are banned under this Act, at present. Sometimes, demands are made about SIMI. The Milli Council says: "raise it". Sometimes, demands are made about the LTTE, which is a banned organisation in the country, that the ban should be lifted. No quarter at all should be given to any terrorist organisation.

The Government should not only have all-party support but also across the board support in meeting the challenge of terrorism, which has emerged as a major threat to the world security in the 21st century. In this, we are one with the Government.

I would only request the Home Minister to take the State Governments on board so that together the Central and the State Governments can meet the challenges forced by terrorism. If we can achieve international cooperation through the Financial Action Task Force and other Bodies, why should there not be across the board cooperation between the Centre and the States in meeting this global menace of terrorism.

Thank you, Sir. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (MIDNAPORE): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir for giving me this opportunity to speak. This is another Bill relating to prevention—Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill. Before taking up this Bill, we have just now discussed and passed the Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill.

So, we are discussing the Bills concerning prevention after prevention. Money laundering is earning money with illegal activities. Now, we are discussing about the unlawful activities.

Firstly, there should be a clear idea and demarcation as to what are the illegal activities and what are the unlawful activities.

It appears that this sort of a Bill has been brought again under compulsion of the global fora. As our Government happens to be the signatory, these sorts of Bills are coming.

The Standing Committee has made some valuable recommendations. But it is not understood why the family would be identified as a person. A person and a family are not identical. So, what is the reply in this regard? It should be clarified in clear terms whether all the family members should be identified as a single person.

My next point is this. About any association with terrorist outfit, the time has now been extended from two years to five years. What is the reason behind it? Even for a single day, association with the terrorist outfit is allowed. If it is allowed for two years, is it allowed up

to five years? Why is such a definition there and why is such an enhancement of the year being made? Please clear all these things.

Otherwise, the Bill is all right. I do support it. I think nobody is there to oppose this Bill. But all these aspects are very important.

**18.00 hrs.**

Another unlawful activity very clearly mentioned by several speakers here is about the fake currencies and also about the illegal foreign currencies. It is spreading over different parts of our country. All these things are there. The laundered money is being used for terrorist activities. Not only that, but the laundered money is being used for some political purposes and political activities also. Why will all they be escaped? Why will they all not be brought into this Bill for consideration? All these things should be considered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Panda Ji, do you want to conclude in a minute or do you want to continue tomorrow?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I am ready to continue my speech even tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you can finish it in a minute, then you can continue now.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I may continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you. For you it may be a very difficult exercise. Be on your feet till tomorrow.

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[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking up 'Zero Hour' submissions—Mr. Bwiswmuthiary. Please be brief.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (KOKRAJHAR): Please give me ample time because I have to apprise the entire House of what is going on in my Bodoland.

The ongoing atrocities and harassment meted out to the Bodo tribal people within Bodoland Territorial Areas District in lower Assam by the police and other security personnel by indiscriminate arrest, detention of innocent Bodo tribal people and also the use of both physical and mental torture on them on the pretext of nabbing the miscreants involved in the recent fresh

violence that broke out in Bodoland areas in the second week of November, 2012, have become a matter of serious concern and great regret.

It is also extremely unfortunate that the Bodo tribal community, as a whole, is being singled out as solely responsible for the recent violence in Bodoland and lower Assam while the aggressors, who attacked the Bodos, are being treated as the sole victims of the violence. Such discriminatory actions against the indigenous Bodo tribal people amount to violation of their human rights, civil liberties as well as their indigenous people's rights. It is also a notable fact that these arbitrary actions of the State administration have compounded the problem of resettlement of the genuine villagers who were displaced.

Under such circumstances, the Bodo tribal people have been left with no other alternative but to demand for the creation of the much long awaited separate State of Bodoland at the earliest possible as the final solution to their multifarious ethno-political and socio-economic problems and issues.

I, therefore, strongly urge upon the Union Government of India to take appropriate steps to help expedite the process of the creation of a separate State of Bodoland in the northern bank of the River Brahmaputra in line with the States of Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh created in 2000 in order to accord equitable political and economic justice to the people of the proposed Bodoland State.

Further, I also strongly urge upon the Union Government of India to restrain the State Government of Assam from letting loose a severe kind of reign of terror among the Bodo tribal people with immediate effect.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (BUXAR): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to move here a question of urgent public importance.

The Union Government has fixed the minimum support price of paddy more than Rs. thirteen hundred per quintal. The farmers were hopeful to get the settled



price of the produce from the organisations directed by the State Governments or by the sale at the purchase centres of Food Corporation of India. At national level, the procurement of paddy is being made fast. From Haryana and Punjab, procurement above the fixed targets had been made. In Bihar, particularly in Paddy producing districts *i.e.* Buxar, Rohtas, Kamour and Bhojpur neither any centre of State Government nor any purchase centre of centre has so far been opened. More than half the harvest of the farmers is ready for sale and in 10-15 days the paddy crop will be fully ready for sale. In such a situation, the farmers are desperate and are compelled to sell the paddy to middlemen at Rs. 700-800 per quintal. Which means that farmers are not getting even the 40 per cent of the amount fixed by Union Government. In this manner, the amount invested in the paddy crop is not likely to be returned. The farmers had suffered losses even the last year. And this year, it appears that the farmer will be ruined forever. The paddy crop is better in comparison to last year, because despite of the draught, the farmers on the assurance of Government have invested capital, which has become the cause of heavy losses to them.

Sir, the farmers require capital for farming. The capital has to be recovered from the sale of paddy. Loss of the sale and lack of capital for wheat crop are harming the farmers in double. The vacant space is not available in Government godowns and the procurement of paddy and wheat of last year in the godowns of Bihar has not been procured by the Food Corporation of India. Due to chaos everywhere, the farmers in Bihar are in a state of dismay and are unhappy due to the unsecure atmosphere.

Sir, I demand from the Central Government to give assurance for the future of the farmers that the farmers will be paid the prices of the paddy crop so that he may have funds in hand for the current Rabi crops and he will not be indebted.

SHRI VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (SHRAWASTI) You have given me time to draw attention of the House and the Government on a question of public importance, for which I am grateful to you. I have come elected from Shrawasti Constituency and that is not a tourist place but also connected with the international border and it is such a district which is much below in the development index.

Sir, it is situated at the bottom of Shivalik hills. Shrawasti district is with international border, strategically important, tourist place, wild life and is an important part of forest conservative region and is still waiting for development. Due to much below in the list of development and forest covers, it is becoming the stronghold of Maoists of Nepal and Naxalites of Bihar and Jharkhand. China which is having ill-view towards India has also been trying to infiltrate again and again from the same passage. In such a district, the absence of railway line and rail track is an unfortunate matter.

Sir, I shall be grateful through you to this House, UPA Government and Chairperson of UPA Government, Madam Sonia Gandhi and Hon'ble Rail Minister, Pawan Bansal ji to have a look on this district. The public of that place even today eagerly seeing towards that important decision of this Government, when the railway facilitates will be made available to Shrawasti district and will move forward the path of development. The erstwhile Railway Minister did not pay any attention to this part. I had been drawing attention of this House frequently. Through you and I am fully confident that in the coming Budget Shrawasti will definitely get the expansion of railways.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please be brief. Many Members are waiting for their turns.

[Translation]

SHRI BADRI RAM JHAKAR (PALI): Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on an important issue. I demand and suggest for carpeting of missing link road number NAREGA. The farmers did not get labourers due to NAREGA. The farmers therefore be brought under NAREGA so that they will grow more and more foodgrains. That grains will be available at cheap rates. I conclude my speech with these words.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (IDUKKI): Mr. Chairman, Kerala is the leading State in cocoa cultivation. The fall in price of cocoa has put the farmers in a crisis situation and they have started cutting down their trees. Even though cocoa output in the country has been far lower than the demand, the crop is not getting good price. Due to high price of fertilizer and other input cost, farmers are unable to meet the production cost at the current price. The Government sponsored schemes and programmes for

the promotion of cocoa cultivation need to be more effectively implemented.

I request the Government to take necessary steps to help cocoa farmers by allowing subsidy and other supportive measures.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

It is a painful matter that I wish to bring to the notice of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways as also the National Highways Authority of India through this august House. Even after several correspondences having been made in respect of maintenance and repair works of the dilapidated National Highway 31D between Siliguri and Maynaguri and National Highway 31 from Maynaguri to Coochbehar, including two main bridges, namely, Teesta bridge on NH 31 D and Jaldhaka bridge on NH 31, they are mostly in neck-break condition with large potholes everywhere. As a result, the total traffic movement on these highways has been jeopardized. Several accidents are occurring daily, but the Ministry is not hearing us and no fruitful action has been taken by the Authority so far. Further, I want to mention that these National Highways are the only connecting roads between the northeast and the rest of India.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to take suitable action on this request and earmark and release a substantial fund so that the repair and maintenance work on NH 31D and NH 31 as also on the two bridges can be done immediately.

[*Translation*]

Sir, it is the matter of North Bengal. I demand that you are the Minister to speak quickly, it is a National Highway, get it repaired because it is the entry gate of North-East India-Siliguri to Mainagudi to Cooch Behar. It is my demand.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (MEERUT): Mr. Chairman, the verdict of the Supreme Court of India dated 27th February, 2002 regarding Kiln bricks, earth and minings, misleading explanation of the orders had compelled the Brick Kilns to close for the current season. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the writ petition of Deepak Kumar v/s State of Haryana and others has given a judgement that before allotting the mining lease

or its renewal, the Mining personnel will have to obtain Environment Cleanliness Certificate from the Environment Department. In pursuance of the Hon'ble Courts' order the Central Environment Ministry issued directions to the State Governments and in compliance to that the local administration had misinterpreted the orders of Hon'ble Court in respect of Bricks, earth mining had stopped the work of making unbaked bricks, as a result thereof about one lakh forty thousand kilns are made compel to close.

Sir, the environment cleanliness certificate referred by the Hon'ble Supreme Court the provision of mandatory are for those big Government leases which do the mining work of sand morang, earth etc. on large scale whereas the price of the earth is paid to the farmer of that field as compensation for earth digging for making bricks in the kiln or the kiln owner makes the brick from his own land and as per rules he pays royalty to the Government for getting permit. It is natural that the orders of Hon'ble Court should not have been applied on earth digging for bricks.

Sir, due to closure of these kilns about 4 lakh kiln professionals engaged on this business are in crisis. The industry which is working in the country as cottage industry, the three and half crore workers getting direct employment from this industry are in the crisis of their livelihood. Besides, the revenue which the State and the Centre get from it as also likely to decrease. From the 16,500 Brick kilns in Uttar Pradesh, as direct or indirect tax alone about rupees eight hundred crores revenue are received and in the entire country from 1 lakh 40 thousand Brick Kilns rupees 5 thousand crore revenue is received. The closure of bricks manufacturing will hinder the infrastructure of the country's construction of roads, houses, buildings etc. and the employment opportunity in this field will heavily come down.

I have humble submission to the Government through you to interfere in the matter and condone the provision of mandatory environment cleanliness certificate to the Brick Kilns and pass order to keep out the earth for bricks from the category of minor mineral and pave the path of Brick Kiln operation.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I have given a notice on this subject. Therefore, I will speak for a minute on this subject.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, our friend Shri Agrawal ji has raised the matter of brick kilns. It is a fact that I had given a notice on this subject under Rule 377 also. Not only U.P. but if you see the figures of whole country, you will see that their number is 01 lakh and forty thousand. I would like to say that there are small brick kilns also which people set up in villages. About two lakhs such kilns are on the verge of closure due to ban on them also.

Mr. Chairman Sir, this issue is directly related to labourers. Crores of labourers have been rendered jobless. They are on the verge of starvation. Secondly, all the development works in U.P. are lying stand still. The owners of brick kilns are selling their reserve stock on premium. Today this situation of imbalance is in a way contributing to price rise.

I would like that the Union Government to intervene and counter file in Supreme Court immediately so that NOC with regard to environment and pollution may be simplified and brick kilns could start functioning and the crores of labourers those are on the verge of starvation could find employment.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' are associating with the matter raised by Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the concerned Minister to the serious problems and grievances of the workers engaged in the Centrally-sponsored schemes. There is no doubt that the Centrally-sponsored schemes are the great contributions of the Central Government. These schemes are being implemented through the block panchayats and the gram panchayats. Thousands of workers are engaged in these Centrally-sponsored schemes, but they are having some grievances. For example, you take anganwadi teachers, and helpers and workers under SSA, and also ASHA workers. There are thousands and thousands of workers who are engaged in these schemes, but it is unfortunate to note that they are poorly paid. They are not getting the minimum wages, bonus or PF; they are only getting very low honorarium.

Just two days back, about 50,000 workers had come to Delhi, the capital of our country, and staged a two-day *dharna* demanding that they want to get at least the minimum wage of Rs. 10,000 and other facilities. Our Government has really the financial soundness to give tax exemptions to the upper classes and other sections. At the same time, these Centrally-sponsored schemes are being implemented through these workers only and I am sure that 95 per cent of them are women workers. So, the Government has to take a serious note of it. They have also given a representation to the hon. Prime Minister.

I would request and urge upon the Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India towards the condition of National Highways. My question has two parts—one is with regard to the improvement of dilapidated condition of roads. Secondly, very meager amount is given as compensation for the land being acquired for alignment of roads which are being converted into four lanes.

Sir, I would specially talk about Madhya Pradesh. The length of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh is about 5000 Kms. Almost, all the roads are in dilapidated condition and are full of pit holes. It takes two to two and a half hour to cover a distance of 20 Kms. I will specifically tell about my Lok Sabha Constituency. In Satna, Lok Sabha Constituency from Bela to Jabapur, N.H. 7, Nangaon to Khajuraho, Satna-Bela, Sidhi-Singrauli, Mangawa to Chakghat, Rewa to Hanumana, Bhopal to Sagar and Chhatarpur, Bhopal to Hoshangabad, Jablapur to Nangpur etc., there are many road stretches which are in very bad shape. Although at many places these roads have been declared four lane, but all these roads are in very bad condition. No repair work is going on and neither any bypass has been given. All the vehicles have to pass through the pits. At NH-7 there is a village Pandi near Mehar. There is a huge temple of Shri Ramji Darbar, where lakhs of people come. Its small part is coming in four lane acquisition. I requested the department to make some changes in it. The Hon'ble Minister assured me but no concrete action was taken in this regard. Please make some improvement in the alignment. The compensation being

given for the land acquired for four laning of the road is at very low rates, whereas we all know that the rates of land on national highways have increased considerably, Land is not available in any part of the country at less than 50 to 60 lakh per acre. But there the land is being acquired at very cheap rates. Therefore, I would request to reconsider it and make money available to repair the dilapidated roads. 188 proposals were received from Madhya Pradesh, out of which 132 have been approved, but the money has not been given till date. Through you, I would request that the money may be provided for the repair of roads.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Sir, I associate myself with the subject raised by Shri Ganesh Singh ji.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, I want to raise a matter during the *Zero Hour* to draw the attention of the Minister of Textiles. It is a matter, which is affecting a large number of people in our State.

In our State, there are several million jute farmers, and 2.5 lakh jute workers. Jute industry is the biggest industry in West Bengal as also in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and other places. Now, to save this industry, the late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1987 introduced the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987. Under the Act, 100 per cent food grains and 100 per cent production of sugar is supposed to be packed in jute bags. Earlier, there was a provision for cement packaging, Now, under pressure from the cement lobby, this has been given up. Now, what has happened is that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs held on 11 October, 2012 decided to dilute this provision. Under the new decision, 90 per cent of food grains and only 40 per cent of the production of sugar would be packed in jute bags. This will mean that the production in jute mills will have to be cut down, and this will be a terrible blow to the jute farmers, jute workers and the jute industry as a whole. This must have been decided due to the pressure of the synthetic lobby, that is, those who make synthetic bags.

I strongly protest against this, and I would request the Government to take back this decision. Due to this

decision, already the price of raw jute, which was earlier Rs. 2,200 per quintal, has fallen to only Rs. 700 per quintal. The jute farmers will starve if this decision is not withdrawn. The jute mills are cutting down production and workers might lose their jobs. It is unfortunate that the Government has taken a decision which will deal a terrible blow to the dream of late Rajiv Gandhi Ji who wanted to save the jute industry.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to raise an urgent matter of public importance.

There has been a consistent demand for introduction of Inner Line Permit System in the North-Eastern States of India, Manipur in particular.

On July 12, 2012, the State Cabinet resolved to urge the Government of India to extend the provisions of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873 to the State of Manipur. On 13th July, 2012, in consonance with the public demand, the State Assembly unanimously passed a Private Member's Resolution which read:

"That the Manipur Legislative Assembly passes a Resolution to extend and adopt the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873, with necessary changes in the point of details to the State of Manipur and to urge the Government of India to comply with the same."

In this connection, I seek the indulgence of this august House to the fact that the Inner Line Permit System, indeed, did actually exist in the State, the erstwhile Manipur Kingdom. Manipur lost her independence to the British in 1891. At that point of time, Manipur did have a Permit System for entry into and exit from Manipur, that is, Inner Line Permit System. On 14th August, 1947, when British paramountcy lapsed, Manipur automatically regained her independence. Manipur did have a written Constitution and an elected National Assembly. The State remained a Monarchy till October 15, 1949, and Manipur got merged into Union of India. On 26th February, 1948, through the Council, that is, a Cabinet Resolution of the then Government approved the retention of that Permit System in the State of Manipur. On November 18, 1950, the then Chief

Commissioner of Manipur abolished the Permit System. What a tragic incident?

Now, the people of Manipur want the reintroduction of the Inner Line Permit System in the State to stop the influx of the illegal migrants.

Sir, I strongly urge upon the Union Government and the Home Ministry in particular to immediately look into the matter of introducing Inner Line Permit System in the State of Manipur.

*[Translation]*

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In the year 1984, the then Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Chander Shekhar Singh laid the foundation stone of Baxoti Dam on upper Sakri River in Nawada District of Bihar. After 27 years the present Government, while reviewing this barrage dam, a decision was taken in meeting of the Council of Ministers to implement this barrage dam and an amount of Rs. 700 crore was sanctioned for this. Bihar Government submitted this scheme to the Water Resource Department of the Central Government and the Government raised some technical issues with regard to this scheme and sent back this scheme to Bihar Government for technical improvement. The Bihar Government while making improvements submitted this scheme to the Central Government in the current financial year and the Central Government accorded its initial technical approval. This step of the Central Government and this effort of Bihar Government is very positive in public interest and this will facilitate irrigation of 50 thousand acres of land. Irrigation arrangement is to be made after lifting the water of upper Sakri River into a canal. It has already delayed considerably. The cost of this scheme has increased many folds. If it is further delayed, this scheme will die its natural death.

Therefore, I would request the Government to make arrangement for irrigation of drought affected area of Nawada district by according its approval of the cost of this scheme, so that farmers could see the happy days an generation of power could be made along with irrigation. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the apple growers of whole India

including Himachal Pradesh with regard to lowering of import duty only an apple. Being a hilly State, climate of especially Shimla, Kinnor, Mandi, Kullu in Himachal Pradesh is conducive for apple growing, 90 per cent area under horticulture in the State is covered by cultivation of apple and 1.6 lakh families are engaged in its production. Cultivation of apple alone contributes six per cent in the economy of the State. But the import of apple has increased in the past years. In the year 2006-07, the import of apple was 35,862 metric tons, whereas in the year 2010-11, it has increased to 1,15,391 metric tons which is three folds more. Due to it, the apple growers of the country including H.P. are concerned with regard to their future. Due to imported apple they are facing various difficulties. Due to low import duty, Indian apple is finding it difficult to compete in the market. This matter is being raised by the Himachal Government since 1999 and in the year 2000-01, the Government of India increased the import duty by 50 per cent, but this increase was not enough to provide equal platform to Indian as well as imported apple.

Therefore, through you, I would request the Government to increase the import duty on apple to 100 per cent on the lines of grapes so that affected apple growers could get relief.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards UGC which under Article 12B of the UGC Act accords recognition to various universities of the country. I come from Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency. There is the case of Maharaja Ganga Singh University situated in the headquarter Bikaner of my Bikaner Parliamentary constituency. The Board of Management of the University recommended for recognition under 12B and in this connection, the State Government also forwarded a letter of recommendation to the UGC, but UGC has not taken a decision in this regard so far. The Governor of Rajasthan came to Bikaner in the recent past and all the social organisations urged that this university fulfils both the conditions of 12B. All the organisations connected with higher education and the renowned educationists presented memorandum to the Governor for recognising Maharaja Ganga Singh University,

Bikaner under 12B by the UGC Bikaner is the heart of desert region of Rajasthan and is considered a backward region in the field of higher education in GER also.

I, therefore, request the Human Resource Development Minister of the Government of India to get Maharaja Ganga Singh University at Bikaner recognised under 12B of the UGC Act, so that all the students of Bikaner Division could get relief in the field of higher education.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thank all the hon. Members for your cooperation. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 30th November, 2012 at 11 am.

**18.34 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 30, 2012/  
Agrahayana 9, 1934 (*Saka*).*

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