

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Thirteenth Session  
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

*Thursday, May 2, 2013/Vaisakha 12, 1935 (Saka)*

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

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Q. No. 501—Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, the case of Sarabjit Singh is very serious ...(*Interruptions*)... We have given notice for discussion on this issue ...(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)...

**11.0½ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.30 a.m.

**11.01 hrs.**

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

**11.30 hrs.**

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

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, the case of Sarabjit Singh is very serious ...(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)...

**11.30½ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)...

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### **Job training to BPL Youth under NRLM**

501. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has yielded successful results in providing Below Poverty Line (BPL) youth with sustainable job training;

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

(c) the details of the number of people benefitted by this programme, State-wise; and

(d) the details of different training programmes being provided under the scheme, along with utility of these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) (Special Projects) now called as Aajeevika Skill Development Programme, targets skilling and placement of rural BPL youth in the country. As per available information, since 2004-05, 84,98,38 beneficiaries have been trained by Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) and out of these trained beneficiaries, 67,08,14 beneficiaries have been given placement as on 10th April, 2013.

\* Not recorded.

\* Not recorded.



(c) Details of number of beneficiaries who have benefitted by this programme State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The training programme under Aajeevika Skill

Development Programme targets rural BPL youth. The training includes orientation, soft skill training, trade specific class room and practical training. The training courses are held in approximately 68 trades. The training facilitates placement in organised sector jobs.

**Statement**

*Skills and placement State-wise achievement (Since 2004-05)*

Sl. No.	State Name	Districts	No. of PIAs*	Total No. of Projects	Total Target	Total Trained	Total Placed	Total Under Training
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	27	43	105185	91608	77966	13908
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	293	293	151	0
3.	Assam	23	21	25	31374	22774	17952	7191
4.	Bihar	33	22	34	53420	42814	32044	9390
5.	Chandigarh	1	2	2	1062	1212	921	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	20	22	30	51986	35671	26234	16821
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	475	635	409	0
8.	Delhi	1	2	3	299	299	240	0
9.	Goa	2	4	4	1168	998	665	0
10.	Gujarat	27	17	31	30700	25011	19934	5484
11.	Haryana	21	19	32	25933	23896	18927	3715
12.	Himachal Pradesh	10	7	10	12651	11115	8058	3766
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	5	6	1165	1026	680	0
14.	Jharkhand	21	20	31	48370	36720	25977	13563
15.	Karnataka	30	21	33	71300	65247	55920	8469
16.	Kerala	14	8	16	12090	11926	8993	1022
17.	Madhya Pradesh	50	37	52	105319	83237	61444	32178
18.	Maharashtra	36	24	35	58984	45948	35677	9284
19.	Manipur	3	3	6	1231	536	311	171
20.	Meghalaya	7	5	7	9473	4587	2749	2328
21.	Mizoram	4	4	4	1798	1138	846	840
22.	Nagaland	4	4	4	3207	2022	1543	968
23.	Odisha	31	29	40	69659	55070	42293	13710
24.	Puducherry	2	2	2	1738	560	379	649
25.	Punjab	18	13	16	14798	11138	8054	1015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Rajasthan	33	28	39	47872	40819	31949	8102
27.	Tamil Nadu	33	20	35	101905	88298	81439	13291
28.	Tripura	6	4	9	1231	1220	969	311
29.	Uttar Pradesh	73	38	56	120745	96873	70273	43736
30.	Uttarakhand	12	12	21	15834	13498	10407	5126
31.	West Bengal	21	17	28	42522	33649	27410	8498
Total		571			1043787	849838	670814	223536

\*PIAs= Programme Implementing Agencies

### Prices of Insulin Drugs

\*502. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) had issued any orders on ceiling prices of insulin in November, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Pharmaceuticals has given the NPPA, a deadline of two months to revise its orders and allow the Multi-National Companies to raise the prices of imported insulin injections; and

S.O.2734 (E) dated 16.11.2012

Sl.No.	Name of the Formulation	Strength Each ml contains	Pack Size	Ceiling Price (Rs.)
1.	Human Insulin Injection	Insulin Human - 40 IU (Human Insulin of recombinant DNA Origin)	10ml Vial	135.12
2.	Human Insulin Injection	Insulin Human - 100 IU (Human Insulin of recombinant DNA Origin)	10ml Vial	264.42
3.	Human Insulin Injection	Insulin Human - 100 IU (Human Insulin of recombinant DNA Origin)	3ml Cartridge	144.80

S.O.2735(E) dated 16.11.2012

Sl.No.	Name of the Formulation	Strength Each ml contains	Pack Size	Ceiling Price (Rs.)
1.	Human Insulin Injection	Insulin Human - 40 IU (Human Insulin of recombinant DNA Origin)	10ml Vial	160.26
2.	Human Insulin Injection	Insulin Human - 100 IU (Human Insulin of recombinant DNA Origin)	10ml Vial	284.84
3.	Human Insulin Injection	Insulin Human - 100 IU (Human Insulin of recombinant DNA Origin)	3ml Cartridge	200.01

(d) if so, the present status of the aforesaid matter along with the steps being taken by the Government to control the prices of medicines containing insulin?

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. In exercise of the powers conferred under Para 9 and 11 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has issued orders fixing ceiling prices of various insulin formulations *vide* notification No. S.O.2734(E) (for formulations produced domestically) and S.O.2735(E)-(for imported formulations in finished form), on 16.11.2012. as detailed below:

(c) and (d) While examining the review applications filed by certain companies under para 22 of the DPCO, 1995 the Department has issued orders directing NPPA to follow the procedure laid down in DPCO, 1995 and revisit the decision by considering all relevant information and applicable norms. NPPA is in the process of collecting all relevant information from concerned manufacturers/importers and Drug Controller General (India) in order to comply with the review orders.

#### **Imbalance in Fertilizer Usage**

\*503. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any instances of indiscriminate use of urea in the country causing an imbalance in the fertilizer usage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the manufacturers of fertilizers have demanded increase in the prices of urea, reduction in the subsidy on the same and for an increase in the subsidy on Phosphate (P) and Potash (K) based complexes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture has intimated that there have been reports regarding imbalanced fertilizer use due to less use of required P&K fertilizers compared to nitrogenous fertilizers particularly Urea in several States showing wider NPK consumption ratios. Details of States-wise NPK consumption ratio for last 5 years are given in the enclosed Statement. Low price of urea *vis-a-vis* DAP and MOP has caused imbalance in NPK use ratio in past two years.

(c) to (e) The Department of Fertilizers has not received any demand from fertilizers manufacturers for either increase in the prices of urea and reduction in its subsidy or for any increase in subsidy on Phosphatic (P)/Potash (K) based complexes. Further in case of P&K fertilizers, the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy is being implemented *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010 under which a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon their nutrient content. Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers is fixed by the fertilizer companies. The country is fully dependent on imports in Potassic sector and to the extent of 90% in Phosphatic sector in the form of either finished products or its raw material. Subsidy being fixed and any fluctuation in international prices has effect on the domestic prices of P&K fertilizers. The price of P&K fertilizers have increased due to fluctuations in international prices and also due to depreciation of Indian Rupee, over which Government has no control.

#### **Statement**

*NPK Consumption Ratio (State-wise) during 2007-08 to 2012-13*

Major States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
1	2			3			4			5			6		
<b>South Zone</b>															
Andhra Pradesh	3.8	1.7	1	3.5	1.7	1	3.6	1.8	1	3.9	2.1	1	6.1	3.2	1
Karnataka	2.4	1.2	1	2.1	1.4	1	2.1	1.4	1	2.6	1.7	1	3.7	2.4	1
Kerala	1.3	0.6	1	1.2	0.6	1	1.2	0.6	1	1.2	0.7	1	1.4	0.7	1
Tamil Nadu	1.8	0.7	1	1.8	0.7	1	1.9	0.8	1	2.1	0.9	1	2.6	1.2	1
Puducherry	2.3	1.0	1	2.6	0.9	1	3.1	0.8	1	3.5	0.9	1	4.8	1.3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>West Zone</b>					
Gujarat	7.2 : 2.9 : 1	5.8 : 2.5 : 1	5.3 : 2.4 : 1	6.9 : 2.9 : 1	8.9 : 3.1 : 1
Madhya Pradesh	10.5 : 5.7 : 1	8.9 : 5.9 : 1	8.3 : 5.3 : 1	7.8 : 5.8 : 1	13.4 : 9.4 : 1
Chhattisgarh	5.2 : 2.2 : 1	4.4 : 2.2 : 1	5.4 : 2.8 : 1	4.7 : 2.5 : 1	5.8 : 2.9 : 1
Maharashtra	3.0 : 1.5 : 1	2.8 : 1.6 : 1	2.6 : 1.8 : 1	2.5 : 1.7 : 1	4.0 : 2.5 : 1
Rajasthan	33.7 : 12.5 : 1	30.2 : 13.6 : 1	20.8 : 9.1 : 1	24.9 : 11.8 : 1	34.9 : 15.9 : 1
Goa	1.9 : 1.0 : 1	1.4 : 1.3 : 1	1.2 : 1.2 : 1	1.9 : 1.3 : 1	1.6 : 1.4 : 1
<b>North Zone</b>					
Haryana	39.8 : 10.9 : 1	32.2 : 10.7 : 1	15.9 : 5.5 : 1	20.5 : 7.1 : 1	27.2 : 9.8 : 1
Punjab	34.3 : 9.0 : 1	23.6 : 6.7 : 1	18.4 : 5.9 : 1	19.1 : 5.9 : 1	26.8 : 8.5 : 1
Uttar Pradesh	15.1 : 4.5 : 1	11.5 : 3.6 : 1	9.0 : 3.2 : 1	11.0 : 4.1 : 1	18.4 : 6.2 : 1
Uttarakhand	11.2 : 2.4 : 1	8.8 : 2.4 : 1	11.2 : 2.9 : 1	8.0 : 2.2 : 1	12.0 : 3.1 : 1
Himachal Pradesh	3.7 : 1.0 : 1	3.2 : 1.0 : 1	2.8 : 1.0 : 1	2.8 : 0.9 : 1	3.7 : 1.1 : 1
Jammu and Kashmir	11.9 : 3.6 : 1	8.1 : 3.3 : 1	5.7 : 1.9 : 1	6.5 : 3.3 : 1	12.5 : 5.4 : 1
<b>East Zone</b>					
Bihar	11.0 : 2.3 : 1	5.7 : 1.5 : 1	5.3 : 1.5 : 1	5.8 : 1.9 : 1	8.4 : 2.6 : 1
Jharkhand	9.2 : 4.7 : 1	7.0 : 3.6 : 1	4.8 : 2.8 : 1	8.8 : 4.2 : 1	10.4 : 3.7 : 1
Odisha	4.3 : 1.9 : 1	3.3 : 1.7 : 1	3.7 : 1.9 : 1	3.3 : 1.7 : 1	5.8 : 2.4 : 1
West Bengal	2.2 : 1.3 : 1	1.7 : 1.0 : 1	1.6 : 1.0 : 1	2.0 : 1.4 : 1	2.7 : 1.5 : 1
Assam	1.8 : 1.0 : 1	2.0 : 0.8 : 1	1.9 : 0.7 : 1	1.9 : 0.8 : 1	2.0 : 0.6 : 1
Tripura	3.4 : 1.2 : 1	2.7 : 1.3 : 1	2.6 : 1.0 : 1	2.3 : 1.3 : 1	3.8 : 2.0 : 1
Manipur	11.0 : 2.6 : 1	6.4 : 1.3 : 1	29.6 : 2.8 : 1	17.0 : 3.7 : 1	15.0 : 2.2 : 1
Meghalaya	7.7 : 3.7 : 1	6.5 : 1.7 : 1	7.1 : 2.4 : 1	6.3 : 3.2 : 1	13.1 : 5.0 : 1
Nagaland	3.9 : 2.1 : 1	3.9 : 2.7 : 1	2.9 : 1.9 : 1	4.5 : 2.8 : 1	3.8 : 2.5 : 1
All India	5.5 : 2.1 : 1	4.6 : 2.0 : 1	4.3 : 2.0 : 1	4.7 : 2.3 : 1	6.7 : 3.1 : 1

[Translation]

**Utilisation of Flood Water**

\*504. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flood water is being utilised properly in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to utilise the flood water in an effective way;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard along with the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The flood water is being partially utilized in the country by way of creating storages, diversion and inter-basin transfer but the large amount of water remains unutilised due to geographical constraints, shortage of storage reservoirs and lack of inter-basin transfer mechanisms. In order to utilize the flood water, India has constructed reservoirs with live storage capacity of 253.4 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM), and reservoirs with live storage capacity of 50.959 BCM are under construction.

(c) A study based National Perspective Plan (NPP) was formulated by the Government of India in 1980 for diversion of surplus water to deficit areas aiming at providing benefits of 25 million hectare (mha) of irrigation from surface waters, 10 mha. by increased use of ground

waters, raising the ultimate irrigation potential from 140 mha to 175 mha. and generation of 34 million Kilowatt (mKW) of power, apart from the incidental benefits of flood control, navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc. The Government of India set up National Water Development Agency (NWDA) under the Ministry of Water Resources in 1982 for studying feasibility of proposed peninsular component of NPP. Later on the mandate of NWDA was extended to cover the Himalayan Component in 1990. The NWDA has identified 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component in 1982 and 14 links under Himalayan Component. Subsequently, the studies of 36 Intra-State links were also entrusted to NWDA in 2005.

(d) and (e) The status of the studies undertaken by NWDA is as under :

Component/ Total number of links	Detailed Project Reports completed	Feasibility Reports completed/ DPR started	Pre-Feasibility Reports completed/ FR started	Survey & Investigation Works completed/ PFR started	Survey & Investigation Works taken up	Links entirely lying in Nepal	Link Withdrawn
<b>Peninsular Component</b>							
16	1	13	2	-	-	-	-
<b>Himalayan Component</b>							
14	-	2	-	7	4	1	-
<b>Intra-State links</b>							
36	-	5	19	11	-	-	1

#### **Demand of Electricity**

\*505. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated power consumption in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan period along with the growth or decline registered in the consumption of power in the industrial and commercial sectors during the last three years;

(b) the details of the new thermal power projects proposed to be set up during the said period, State and sector-wise;

(c) the quantum of power likely to be generated from various sources during the said plan period, source-wise; and

(d) the details of the power policy formulated by the Government to improve the power supply in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per the 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS), the estimated power consumption in the country during each year of 12th Five Year Plan period is given as below:-

Sl. No.	Year	Electricity Consumption (BU)
1.	2012-13	764
2.	2013-14	836
3.	2014-15	915
4.	2015-16	1001
5.	2016-17	1099

The available details of growth of electricity consumption in commercial and industrial categories for 3 years viz., 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Commercial (%)	Industrial (%)
1.	2008-09	14.69	3.44
2.	2009-10	10.14	6.78
3.	2010-11	8.38	7.56

(b) As per Planning Commission, capacity addition of 88,537 MW is planned from conventional sources for the 12th Five Year Plan on an all-India basis. 72,339.6 MW is from Thermal Power Plants. The thermal capacity addition comprises of 14,877.6 MW in Central Sector, 13,922 MW in State Sector and 43,540 MW in Private Sector. State-wise and Sector-wise details of proposed thermal capacity addition are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The quantum of power likely to be generated from conventional sources are fixed on year to year basis and not for Plan as a whole as the actual power generation depends upon the planned maintenance of generating units, availability of fuel, new capacity addition, the demand by the States and availability of water in case of hydro stations. Accordingly, the source-wise power generation achievement

for 2012-13 and the generation target for 2013-14 is given below:

Source	2012-13# Actual Generation (BU)	2013-14 Generation Target (BU)
Thermal	760.366	812.737
Nuclear	32.871	35.2
Hydro	113.626	122.263
Bhutan Import	4.789	4.8
<b>Total All India</b>	<b>911.652</b>	<b>975</b>

BU= Billion Unit #Provisional

(d) The Government has notified the National Electricity Policy on 12th February 2005, which provides direction to the evolution of the power sector within the ambit of the Electricity Act 2003. The objectives of the policy include *inter-alia*, access to electricity, availability of power, supply of Reliable and Quality power, etc. It seeks to address issues such as Rural Electrification, Generation, Transmission, Distribution, Technology Development and Research and Development (R&D), Energy Conservation, Training and Human Resource Development, Cogeneration and Non-Conventional Energy Sources, etc.

#### Statement

##### Summary of State-wise Sector-wise thermal capacity addition proposed during 12th Plan

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central	State	Private	Total
1.	Delhi	0	750	0	750
2.	Haryana	500	0	660	1160
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
5.	Punjab	0	0	3920	3920
6.	Rajasthan	0	1260	270	1530
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	1750	1980	4730
8.	Uttarakhand				0
9.	Chandigarh				0
	<b>Sub Total Northern Region</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>3760</b>	<b>6830</b>	<b>12090</b>
10.	Chhattisgarh	660	1500	10680	12840
11.	Gujarat	0	1452	1400	2852
12.	Maharashtra	1000	1410	7890	10300

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central	State	Private	Total
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1000	1700	4280	6980
14.	Goa	0	0	0	0
15.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Sub Total Western Region		2660	6062	24250	32972
17.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2200	6160	8360
18.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
19.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	2250	1800	660	4710
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Sub Total Southern Region		2250	4000	6820	13070
22.	Bihar	4690	0	0	4690
23.	Jharkhand	1000	0	1080	2080
24.	Odisha	0	0	3960	3960
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
26.	West Bengal	1200	0	600	1800
Sub Total Eastern Region		6890	0	5640	12530
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
28.	Assam	750	100	0	850
29.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
30.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
32.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	827.6	0	0	827.6
Sub Total N. Eastern Region		1577.6	100.0	0.0	1677.6
34.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Total		14877.6	13922.0	43540.0	72339.6

[English]

### Medical Colleges by Railways

\*506. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether consultants have been identified for setting up of medical colleges by the Railways particularly at Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether consultants have given their reports and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether any time frame has been fixed for the consultants for submitting the reports; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Railways to expedite the process in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) M/s RITES has been appointed and awarded with the work of consultancy for setting up of 05 Medical Colleges identified in Phase-I at Chennai, Secunderabad, Guwahati, Lucknow and Kharagpur under Public Private Partnership mode. At these locations minimum Medical Council of India norms with respect to hospital bed strength and land etc. are more or less being met. The other locations including Ahmedabad are planned to be considered on the experience of Phase-I locations.

(c) to (e) As per the contract agreement with M/s RITES, the consultancy work is to be completed in three stages viz. (1) Regulatory and Feasibility Analysis, (2) Project Structuring and Financial Analysis and (3) Bid Process Management. At present the consultant is conducting Regulatory and Feasibility Analysis. The duration of the contract is 18 months or until completion of work from the date of Letter of Acceptance (09.11.2012), whichever is earlier.

#### **Panel on Business Climate**

\*507. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed Damodaran Panel to improve overall business climate in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether panel has submitted its report to the Government, if so, the details thereof and measures taken by the Government on the recommendations of the panel;

(d) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted to the Government; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the business climate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Sh. M. Damodaran

has been constituted on 23.08.2012 by this Ministry to extensively examine different areas of root functioning such as financial reforms, governance reforms, liberalized policy framework, process reforms etc, and to suggest a roadmap for improving climate in India. The Committee is likely to submit its report shortly.

The Companies Bill, 2012 incorporates certain important provisions with regard to following matters to facilitate ease of doing business in India:-

- (i) Faster incorporation/registration of companies through fully electronic MCA-21 Registry provided;
- (ii) Companies allowed maintaining records and hold meetings through e-governance mode;
- (iii) Companies empowered to function in a manner which is 'self-regulated with disclosures/transparency' rather than 'Government/regulatory approval based regime';
- (iv) Concepts of 'One Person Company' and 'Small Company' recognized to allow new entrepreneurs to take advantage of corporate form of business;
- (v) Faster mergers and acquisitions including short form of merger and cross border mergers allowed;
- (vi) Time bound approvals through National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT);
- (vii) Summary liquidation process for a class of companies provided.

*[Translation]*

#### **Commercialisation of water supply**

\*508. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water supply has been commercialised by several industrialists in the country;

(b) if so, the details of major companies engaged in this work at present;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make any legislation to ban reckless exploitation of groundwater in



the urban and rural areas by these companies in view of the receding water table day by day; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Several industries are using surface water as well as ground water for commercial purposes as well as for their use after obtaining necessary permissions in respect of surface water from the concerned State Governments/Local Bodies and in respect of ground water from State Ground Water Authority and Central Ground Water Authority. Details in respect of agencies engaged in water supply are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The Central Government is concerned about exploitation of ground water, and directions are issued by the Central Ground Water Authority to the State Governments for regulation, control and development of ground water from time to time. Ministry of Water Resources has also circulated the Model Bill to all the States/ Union Territories to regulate and control the development and management of ground water in the State including urban and rural areas in view of declining ground water levels. So far, Fourteen (14) States/UTs, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Puducherry, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Assam, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have modified the Model Bill as per their requirement and enacted the legislation. Fifteen (15) States/UTs, namely, Andaman & Nicobar, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have initiated action for enactment of the Model Bill. The Government of Maharashtra has enacted Maharashtra Ground Water (Regulation for Drinking Water Purposes), Act 1993. The Government of Maharashtra has also introduced and passed a Comprehensive Ground Water Bill in the Legislative Assembly to regulate and manage ground water resources in the State. States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have indicated that the ground water development in their States is low and thus they do not feel the need to enact the law.

The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country and is headed by the Chairman, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB).

CGWB periodically carries out ground water assessment of the country. Based on this assessment, the areas are categorised into Safe, Semi-critical, Critical and Over-Exploited categories. The latter is the most water stressed area. Considering the severity of the exploitation and in order to restrict further exploitation of ground water, some of these highly over-exploited areas are declared as 'Notified' for regulation of ground water withdrawal. CGWA so far has notified 162 areas in the country for the purpose of regulation of ground water development. Regulation of Ground Water development in these 'Notified' areas is through district administrative heads assisted by Advisory Committees under the provisions of Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[English]

#### **Cleanliness in Railways**

\*509. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have notified rules to penalise persons indulging in activities against cleanliness and hygiene in the Railway premises under the Railways Act, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have strengthened their human resources for effective implementation of the said rules and if so, the details thereof, zone-wise;

(d) the manner in which the Railways propose to utilise the fine collected for contravention of these rules; and

(e) the details of the fine collected so far for violation of the said rules by various zones?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Rules under the Railways

Act 1989 have been notified under a Gazette Notification to penalise persons affecting cleanliness and hygiene at railway premises with fines not exceeding Rs. 500/-.

(c) The existing railway personnel deployed at stations and on trains have been assigned the task of implementing the Rules. Under the Rules, the following officials are authorised to collect fines:

- (i) The Station Master or Station Manager,
- (ii) An officer not below the rank of Ticket Collector of the Commercial Department or an officer of equivalent rank of Operating Department;
- (iii) Any other official(s) authorised by the Railway Administration.

(d) The purpose of levying fines is to reduce the activities affecting cleanliness and hygiene at railway remises. The revenue so received is deposited under the head 'Sundry Earnings' which is a part of the total revenue of Indian Railways.

(e) The details of the fines collected from December to April, 2013 (till date) by various zones of Indian Railways are as under:

No. of persons fined: 25,853

Amount realized: Rs. 35,15,706/-

[Translation]

#### **Rehabilitation of Encroachers**

\*510. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the present status of Rehabilitation and Resettlement of encroachers on railway land in the country;
- (b) the details of locations identified for the purpose along with the details of expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred thereon;
- (c) whether the Railways have assessed the number of encroachers likely to be rehabilitated in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time frame set for implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) Rehabilitation and Resettlement is a subject matter of State Government. However, in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Railways had deposited an amount of Rs.11.25 crore in 2003-04 with State Government of Delhi for rehabilitation of 4360 jhuggis, as land owners share. For Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) Phase-I, Railways have executed an agreement with State Government of Maharashtra for sharing the overall project cost equally, which along with augmentation of Railway infrastructure, also includes the cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the project affected persons. Under this scheme, about 15000 project affected household including encroachers have been rehabilitated by the State Government of Maharashtra at a cost of about Rs. 410 crore shared equally between Railways and State Government.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation have launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for rehabilitation of slum dwellers, on whole city 'slum free approach' basis. The scheme covers slums on Central Government as well as State Government lands. In this regard, identification of slum free city shall be carried out by the respective State Governments. Ministry of Railways will work with State Government whenever they select any city for rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers under this scheme.

[English]

#### **Mediation and Conciliation Centres**

\*511. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of setting up of Mediation Centres in various parts of the country;
- (b) the details of the funds allotted for the purpose and their utilization during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether a Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee was constituted by the Supreme Court; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) 488 Mediation Centres have been set up across the country as on 30.9.2012.

(b) As per available information, the details of grants allocated and released for ADR Centres and training of Mediators/Conciliators to various States upto 31st March, 2013, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The constitution of the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, is as under:-

1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surinder Singh Nijjar, Chairman.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Member.
3. Shri P.P. Rao, Senior Advocate, Member.
4. Smt. Asha Menon (Member Secretary, NALSA).
5. Shri Sunil Thomas, Member Secretary.
6. Smt. Nisha Saxena, Co-ordinator.

**Statement**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation for ADR Centers and Training of Mediators/Conciliators	Released for ADR Centres and Training of Mediators/Conciliators
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.25	9.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	28.53	5.71
4.	Bihar	40.76	12.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.74	4.35
6.	Goa	2.72	0.54
7.	Gujarat	35.33	10.60
8.	Haryana	24.46	7.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14.95	5.98
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.89	8.97
11.	Jharkhand	29.89	5.98
12.	Karnataka	39.40	11.82
13.	Kerala	19.02	5.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	66.58	19.97
15.	Maharashtra	66.58	19.97
16.	Manipur	2.72	1.11
17.	Meghalaya	1.36	0.27
18.	Mizoram	2.72	0.82
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	40.76	12.23
21.	Punjab	19.02	5.71

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	46.20	13.86
23.	Sikkim	2.72	0.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	40.76	1.22
25.	Tripura	4.08	1.22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	95.11	28.53
27.	Uttarakhand	17.66	5.30
28.	West Bengal	25.82	7.75
All States Total		750.00	214.03

[Translation]

**Landless Homeless Persons**

\*512. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of landless and homeless farmers/labourers living particularly in the backward rural areas of the country as on date;

(b) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Union Government to ameliorate their condition, State-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the said purpose during the last three years and the current year including Uttar Pradesh, year/State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed or proposes to review the said schemes/programmes in order to assess the assistance provided to ameliorate the condition of the aforesaid people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in the rural areas of all States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh (except Delhi and Chandigarh) since 1985-86. Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 70,000/- in plain

areas and Rs. 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/IAP districts is provided to rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) households for construction of dwelling units under the scheme. Farmers and Labourers belonging to BPL category who are homeless and landless are eligible for financial assistance under IAY as per the BPL list /Permanent IAY Waitlists. However, no data for the Farmers and Labourers is maintained separately. As per the information furnished by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas of the country was 148.33 lakh houses. Statement-I showing the total housing shortage in the rural areas including Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2001 is enclosed.

Further, this Ministry had launched a scheme in 2009 as part of IAY, to provide homestead sites to those rural BPL households whose names are included in the Permanent IAY Waitlists who have neither agricultural land nor a house site. Rs. 20,000/- per homestead site is provided under the Scheme and the funding is shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 50:50. The States are also incentivized by allocating additional physical targets for houses equal to the number of homestead sites provided by regularization of existing occupied land, allotment of Government land or purchase/acquisition of lands as the case may be.

(c) to (e) Changes in the scheme guidelines is a continuous process. As and when a need arises, the changes are made in the IAY guidelines to make it more effective. Following changes in the Scheme guidelines have been made with effect from 1.4.2013:

(i) Enhancement of Unit Assistance under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) from Rs. 45,000/- to

Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and from Rs. 48,500/- to Rs. 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/IAP districts.

(ii) Enhancement of unit assistance for purchase of homestead plots under IAY from Rs.10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-.

(iii) Provision of 4% administrative expenses under IAY.

Statement-II showing the State-wise, year-wise Central funds allocated, under IAY including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is enclosed. For the current financial year 2013-14, the Central allocation of Rs. 15184 crore has been provided for Rural Housing.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Housing Shortage in Rural Areas as per Census of 2001*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Housing Shortage in Rural Areas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728
3.	Assam	2241230
4.	Bihar	4210293
5.	Chandigarh	1232
6.	Chhattisgarh	115528
7.	Delhi	7200
8.	Goa	6422
9.	Gujarat	674354
10.	Haryana	55572
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15928

1	2	3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923
13.	Jahrkhand	105867
14.	Karnataka	436638
15.	Kerala	261347
16.	Madhya Pradesh	207744
17.	Mahrashtra	612441
18.	Manipur	69062
19.	Meghlaya	148657
20.	Mizoram	30250
21.	Nagaland	97157
22.	Odisha	655617
23.	Punjab	75374
24.	Rajasthan	258634
25.	Sikkim	11944
26.	Tamil Nadu	431010
27.	Tripura	174835
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028
29.	Uttarakhand	53521
30.	West Bengal	974479
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	17890
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1926
33.	Daman and Diu	787
34.	Lakshawdeep	190
35.	Puducherry	7778
Total		14833868

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds allocated State-wise under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) Scheme during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2010-11 Central Allocation (CA)	2011-12 Central Allocation (CA)	2012-13 Central Allocation (CA)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86772.58	84762.05	93916.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3372.56	3294.85	3640.22

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	74575.72	72857.40	80494.43
4.	Bihar	256130.00	250195.44	277216.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	13418.67	13107.75	14523.36
6.	Goa	534.46	522.07	578.46
7.	Gujarat	42555.24	41569.23	46058.62
8.	Haryana	5974.79	5836.35	6466.67
9.	Himchal Pradesh	2107.33	2058.51	2280.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6545.51	6393.85	7084.38
11.	Jharkhand	56595.67	22316.33	24726.46
12.	Karnataka	33431.11	32656.50	36183.34
13.	Kerala	18590.80	18160.05	20121.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26687.27	26068.92	28884.31
15.	Mahrashtra	52329.94	51117.44	56638.03
16.	Manipr	2927.55	2860.10	3159.90
17.	Meghalaya	5098.75	4981.27	5503.42
18.	Mizoram	1086.60	1061.56	1172.84
19.	Nagaland	3374.01	3296.27	3641.79
20.	Odisha	50321.27	49155.32	54467.00
21.	Punjab	7389.05	7217.84	7997.36
22.	Rajasthan	21384.64	20889.15	23145.13
23.	Sikkim	645.29	630.42	696.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	34741.77	33936.80	37601.90
25.	Tripura	6569.52	6418.13	7090.90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	115043.10	112377.53	124514.06
27.	Uttarakahnd	5767.56	5633.93	6242.38
28.	West Bengal	69414.01	67805.68	75128.55
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1100.55	1075.04	1191.15
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183.37	179.12	198.46
31.	Daman and Diu	82.03	80.17	88.79
32.	Lakshadweep	71.12	69.47	76.98
33.	Puducherry	548.16	535.46	593.28
Total		1005370.00	949120.00	1051323.00

[English]

### KYC

\*513. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing system to 'Know-Your-Candidate' (KYC) under the Representation of People Act, 1951;

(b) whether the existing KYC initiative of the Election Commission place the information on candidate's financial and criminal background in public domain only in the post nomination period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received suggestions to give more time to voters to enable them to familiarize themselves with the financial and criminal background of those in the fray; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government on such suggestions so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Election Commission has intimated that as per section 33A of the Representation of the People Act 1951 and in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgment dated 13.3.2003 in the W.P. No 490 of 2002 and connected petitions, a candidate has to give information regarding his criminal antecedents, details of assets, liabilities (including assets/liabilities of spouse and dependent children) and educational qualifications in the form of an Affidavit along with nomination paper, in Form 26 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961. The Election Commission has further informed that for wider dissemination of the declarations made by a candidate in that Affidavit, a copy is displayed on the notice board of Returning Officer (RO)/ Assistant Returning Officer (ARO). In case office of both RO and AROs are outside the boundary of constituency, one set of copies of affidavits is displayed in a prominent public place within constituency limits. Copies are also supplied free of cost to whoever requests for it. Apart from this a scanned copy of the affidavit filed by all candidates, whether set up by the recognized political parties or unrecognized political parties or independents, is put up on the website soon after the candidates file the same and within 24 hours

in any event. If anyone files a counter affidavit pointing out false statements in any affidavit of a candidate, that also is displayed on the notice board.

The Election Commission has intimated that as per an order of the Delhi High Court, details of dues, if any, to departments for Govt. accommodation, water supply, electricity, telephones and transport, mentioned by candidates have to be published in two newspapers. Accordingly, the Election Commission has directed that such information should be published in the format prescribed by it in two newspapers having local circulation, one of which should be in vernacular newspaper. This is required to be done within two days of finalization of list of contesting candidates. When the information on Government dues is published in the newspaper, a note mentioning the places, including the path of Chief Electoral Officer's website, where the other details viz. criminal background, assets, liabilities and educational qualifications of all the contesting candidates can be found, is given.

(d) and (e) There is no suggestion under consideration of the Government to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 in order to give more time to enable electors to familiarize themselves with backgrounds of candidates in fray.

[Translation]

### AIBP in Backward Areas

\*514. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in the backward areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and released to the backward areas by the Union Government to each State under the said programme during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 till now;

(c) the time by which the remaining funds are likely to be released, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the funds allocation to Madhya Pradesh under AIBP has been reduced; and

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

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

The AIBP Scheme is implemented throughout the country including backward, remote, rural and tribal areas. Preferential funding to the extent of 90% of the project cost is provided as per AIBP Guidelines for projects benefiting Drought Prone Areas (DPAP), tribal areas, the undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha and Projects in Special Category States. The Special Category States comprises the North Eastern States, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttarakhand. The allocation made by the Planning Commission for AIBP for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs. 12292.84 crore and Rs. 9969.50 crore respectively. The State-wise details of the ongoing major/medium and surface minor irrigation projects implemented under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in the backward areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. Central Assistance has not been released under AIBP during 2013-14 till now.

(c) The CA under AIBP is released on year to year basis to the projects for which the budget is provided by the State Governments as per the annual State-wise ceilings fixed by the Planning Commission. Further, State Governments are required to submit utilization certificates for the previous year along with their proposals seeking release of funds for a particular year.

(d) There was no reduction in the Annual Ceiling fixed by Planning Commission for the State of Madhya Pradesh during 2011-12 and 2012-13.

(e) During the Annual Plan 2012-13, the Madhya Pradesh Government had requested for enhancing their grant ceilings under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme. The Planning Commission considered their request and enhanced the ceilings as given below:-

State	Revised ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission	Enhanced ceiling sought by the State	Enhancement agreed to by the Planning Commission
Madhya Pradesh	650.00	1350.00	1140.00

**Statement-I**

*Details of the ongoing major/medium irrigation projects being implemented under AIBP in the Drought Prone/Tribal areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Central Assistance (CA) release (Rs. in crore)	
		2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	FFC of SRSP	0.000	0.000
2.	SRSP St.II	0.000	0.000
3.	Pushkara LIS	0.000	0.000
4.	Ralivagu	0.000	0.000
5.	Gollavagu	0.000	0.000
6.	Mathadivagu	0.000	0.000
7.	Peddavagu	0.000	0.000
8.	Gundlakdamma	0.000	0.000
9.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	0.000	0.000
10.	Neelwai	256.131	0.000
11.	Sri Komaram Bheem	0.000	0.000
12.	Thotapally Barrage	0.000	0.000
13.	Tarakarama Thirtha Sagaram	0.000	0.000
14.	Palemvagu	0.000	0.000
15.	Musurumilli	0.000	0.000
16.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	0.000	0.000
17.	Indira Sagar (Polavaram)	0.000	0.000
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Dhansiri	0.000	0.000
2.	Champamati	40.500	0.000



1	2	3	4
3.	Borolia	6.465	0.000
4.	Burhi Dihing lift	0.000	0.000
<b>Bihar</b>			
1.	Durgawati	0.000	0.000
	Bansagar [IS]	0.000	0.000
2.	Batane	0.000	0.000
3.	Punpun	0.000	0.000
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
1.	Koserteda	0.000	0.000
2.	Sutiapat	12.150	0.000
3.	Maniyari Tank (ERM)	22.25	0.000
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1.	Sardar Sarovar	0.000	1285.934
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
1.	Mod. Kandi Canal	0.000	0.000
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
1.	Gumani	0.000	0.000
2.	Torai (X)	0.000	0.000
3.	Kansjore	0.000	0.000
4.	Sonua	0.000	0.000
5.	Surangi	0.000	0.000
6.	Upper Sankh	0.000	0.000
7.	Subernarekha Multipurpose	335.540	515.721
<b>Karnataka</b>			
1.	Upper Krishna St. I	134.505	0.000
2.	Malaprabha	90.720	98.290
3.	Karanja	0.00	0.00
4.	Upper Krishna St.II	0.00	0.00
5.	Dudhganga	0.000	0.000
6.	Mod. Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Canal System (ERM)	52.641	2.887
7.	Hipparagi LIS	129.030	94.590
8.	Restoration Bhimasamundra Tank	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4
9.	Bhima LIS	45.340	0.000
10.	Guddada Malapura Lift	0.000	0.000
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1.	Indira Sagar Unit-I	0	0
	Indira Sagar Unit-II (CCA)	0.000	57.230
	Bansagar Unit-II (CCA)	40.520	81.857
2.	Mahi	39.393	30.996
	Omkareshwar, Ph.-II	46.143	0.000
	Omkareshwar, Ph.-III	0.000	47.790
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph. III	0.000	0.000
3.	Upper Beda	0.000	0.000
4.	Punasa LIS	0.000	0.753
5.	Lower Goi	55.185	44.424
	Indira Sagar Unit IV	0.000	40.994
6.	Jobat	0.000	10.000
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
1.	Gosikhurd	0.000	405.000
2.	Waghur	61.613	76.239
3.	Upper Penganga	66.510	41.790
4.	Punad	0.000	0.000
5.	Dongargaon Tank	0.000	0.000
6.	Bembla	148.802	0.000
7.	Sangola Branch Canal	60.390	0.000
8.	Tarali	40.260	39.290
9.	Dhom Balakwadi	32.620	24.030
10.	Lower Pedhi	60.090	0.000
11.	Upper Kundalika	54.907	12.390
12.	Lower Panzara	38.770	0.000
13.	Aruna	11.362	14.180
14.	Krishna Koyana Lift	108.080	77.184
15.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	0.000	0.000
<b>Manipur</b>			
1.	Khuga	0.000	30.600
2.	Thoubal	0.000	250.000

1	2	3	4
3.	Dolaithabi Barrage	0.000	94.400
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
1.	Rangai Valley (X)	0.000	0.000
<b>Odisha</b>			
1.	Upper Indravati (KBK)	73.949	0.000
2.	Lower Indra (KBK)	100.551	0.000
3.	Lower Suktel (KBK)		
4.	Telengiri (KBK)	37.000	0.000
5.	RET Irrigation (KBK)		
6.	Kanupur	117.014	0.000
7.	Rukura-Tribal	32.400	0.000
<b>Punjab</b>			
1.	RF Relining of Rajasthan Feeder Cannal and SF Sirhind Feeder Canal [RD 179000 to RD 496000]	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	IGNP Stage-II	0.000	0.000
2.	Narmada Canal	0.000	0.000
<b>Tripura</b>			
1.	Manu	0.000	0.000
2.	Gumti	0.000	0.000
3.	Khowai	0.000	0.000
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1.	Bansagar Canal	0.000	76.658
2.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	0.000	0.000
3.	Arjun Sahayak	105.469	0.000
4.	Restoring Cap. of Sardar Sahayak	18.000	0.000
<b>West Bengal</b>			
1.	Teesta Barrage	97.000	0.000
2.	Tatko	3.726	0.000
3.	Patloi	1.620	0.000
4.	Subarnarekha Barrage	0.000	0.000

(X)- deferred projects

**Statement-II**

State-wise details of grant released in respect of Surface MI Schemes under AIBP during last 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13	
		No. of ongoing/new MI Schemes	Grant released	No. of ongoing/new MI Schemes	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	79 ongoing	33.7883	0	0
		0	0	92 new	54.6651
2.	Assam	825 ongoing	377.7456	495 ongoing	272.1464
		0	0	269 new	141.8745
3.	Manipur	165 ongoing	44.5500	165	0
		0	0	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	152 ongoing	81.3011	114 ongoing	31.4639
		0	0	65 new	28.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Mizoram	58 ongoing 0	42.1101 0	0 0	0 0
6.	Nagaland	177 ongoing 96 new	27.1964 45.4561	0 120 new	0 76.9910
7.	Sikkim	225 ongoing Not received	33.7144 Nil	0 0	0 0
8.	Tripura	37 ongoing Not received	34.8751 Nil	0 21 new	0 17.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	181 ongoing Not received	47.1152 Nil	181 ongoing 0	48.519 0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	386 ongoing 217 new	105.2500 58.2178	275 ongoing 0	155.24 0
11.	Odisha (KBK)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
12.	Uttarakhand	512 ongoing 40 new	157.5188 75.2325	532 ongoing 0	148.8013 0
13.	Andhra Pradesh	23 ongoing 17 new	28.3500 113.400	0 0	0 0
14.	Chhattisgarh	167 ongoing 85 new	10.338 168.8476	85 ongoing 0	141.74 0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	41 ongoing 67 new	68.5688 142.7192	67 ongoing 68 new	121.52 350.19
16.	Maharashtra	19 ongoing 0	77.2109 0	33 ongoing 0	178.8416 0
17.	Bihar	32 ongoing 0	15.5303 0	0 129 new	0 9.72
18.	West Bengal	34 ongoing 0	4.4561 0	0 0	0 0
19.	Rajasthan	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
20.	Karnataka	260 ongoing 0	59.1674 0	201 ongoing 200 new	48.600 113
21.	Jharkhand	176 ongoing 171 new	102.9158 121.5000	108 ongoing 0	53.2646 0

*[English]***Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossings**

\*515. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of unmanned Level Crossings (LC) in the country as on 1 April 2013, zone-wise;

(b) the total number of LC gates that have been eliminated during the last three years, zone-wise;

(c) the total number of LC gates that have been converted into manned LC gates during the said period along with the total cost incurred, zone-wise;

(d) the steps being taken by the Railways to eliminate LCs in town/cities in order to solve the problem of frequent traffic jams; and

(e) the alternatives worked out by the Railways to eliminate unmanned LCs along with the time frame stipulated for the same as well as the action plan devised to mop up the required funds in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Total number of Unmanned Level Crossings in the country as on 01 April 2013, zone-wise are as under:

Sl. No.	Zone	No. of Unmanned Level Crossings
1	2	3
1.	Central Railway	262
2.	Eastern Railway	236
3.	East Central Railway	790
4.	East Coast Railway	644
5.	Northern Railway	1305
6.	North Central Railway	453
7.	North Eastern Railway	1196
8.	North East Frontier Railway	705
9.	North Western Railway	1174
10.	Southern Railway	842

1	2	3
11.	South Central Railway	700
12.	South Eastern Railway	809
13.	South East Central Railway	495
14.	South Western Railway	519
15.	Western Railway	2294
16.	West Central Railway	158
Total		12582

(b) Total number of Level Crossing (LC) gates that have been eliminated/closed (manned and unmanned both) during the last three years, zone-wise are as under:

Sl.No.	Zone	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Central Railway	27	35	38
2.	Eastern Railway	26	18	76
3.	East Central Railway	16	9	7
4.	East Coast Railway	25	22	47
5.	Northern Railway	233	59	55
6.	North Central Railway	29	29	14
7.	North Eastern Railway	69	44	115
8.	North East Frontier Railway	61	32	25
9.	North Western Railway	111	89	61
10.	Southern Railway	17	118	96
11.	South Central Railway	90	59	112
12.	South Eastern Railway	26	39	43
13.	South East Central Railway	64	42	51
14.	South Western Railway	45	41	91
15.	Western Railway	73	42	59
16.	West Central Railway	21	28	67
Total		933	706	957

(c) Total number of LC gates that have been converted into manned LC gates during the said period along with the total cost incurred, zone-wise are as under:

Sl. No.	Zone	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Cost incurred on manning (2010-13) (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Central Railway	17	8	8	6.60
2.	Eastern Railway	16	21	12	102.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	East Central Railway	12	80	16	4.00
4.	East Coast Railway	14	2	33	9.80
5.	Northern Railway	65	115	37	58.55
6.	North Central Railway	9	2	3	2.15
7.	North Eastern Railway	88	31	60	95.74
8.	North East Frontier Railway	42	118	3	41.60
9.	North Western Railway	24	36	7	42.01
10.	Southern Railway	15	37	60	42.56
11.	South Central Railway	32	121	99	36.92
12.	South Eastern Railway	31	66	20	23.40
13.	South East Central Railway	29	9	8	9.00
14.	South Western Railway	10	22	74	15.90
15.	Western Railway	16	101	16	45.22
16.	West Central Railway	14	8	7	5.80
Total		434	777	463	542.05

(d) To solve the problem of frequent traffic jam in towns/cities, railway has decided to eliminate manned level crossings by construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs)/ Road Under Bridges (RUBs) in a phased manner based on the quantum of traffic density. ROBs/RUBs are being constructed on cost sharing basis/on railway cost/on deposit term as per the criteria given below:

(A) On cost sharing basis:

1. Level Crossings with Train Vehicle Unit (TVU) more than 1 lakh qualify for replacement by ROB/RUB on cost sharing basis.
2. Level Crossings in the following areas with TVU less than 1 lakh can also be considered for replacement by ROB/RUB on cost sharing basis under following conditions:
  - Suburban sections having high frequency of train services; and
  - Near stations where detentions to road traffic are very high on account of either shunting operations or multi directional receipt/dispatch of trains or stabling of trains etc.

- Wherever Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) planned parallel to Indian Railways and TVU is more than 50,000

(B) On Railway Cost: Wherever DFC planned parallel to Indian Railways and TVU is less than 50,000, Railway has planned to eliminate these LCs on railway cost by constructing ROBs/RUBs.

(C) If the quantum of road traffic is less than 1 lakh and LC is not on DFC route parallel to Indian Railways, then such LCs may be replaced by ROBs/RUBs by sponsoring agency on deposit terms i.e. the sponsoring agency has to bear the complete cost of construction and maintenance thereof.

(e) It has emerged from the analysis of the pattern of accidents that manning of unmanned level crossings is not an ideal solution for avoiding accidents. Therefore, the policy of manning of unmanned level crossings has been reviewed and accordingly, Railways have decided to progressively eliminate all unmanned level crossings by:

- Closure-Closing unmanned level crossings having NIL/negligible Train Vehicle Unit (TVU)
- Merger-Merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned or unmanned gates or subway or Road Under Bridge (RUB) or Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of diversion road.
- Provision of Subways/RUBs
- Manning-The unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by above means will be progressively manned based on rail-road traffic volume, visibility conditions.

Elimination of all these Level Crossings is a gigantic task and involves lot of manpower, resources and budgetary support. It is a continuous process and is done as per need, inter-se priority of works, availability of funds and co-operation of State Government, particularly, in getting consent of closure of level crossing and undertaking to maintain road and drainage in future for subways.

Ministry of Railways has approached Ministry of Finance for additional allotment of funds from Central Road Fund to complete the sanctioned Road Safety Works which includes elimination of unmanned level crossings 10,797 in 12th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

**Monitoring of Ground Water Quality**

\*516. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
DR. BALIRAM:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board monitors the quality of ground water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of areas where the quality of ground water monitored during the last three years was found to be contaminated including by salinity;

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(d) the remedial measures taken including provision of alternate sources of water supply?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources regularly

monitors ground water quality of shallow aquifers through 10714 monitoring stations on regional scale once every year including last three years during pre-monsoon (April/ May). Ground water quality data generated during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring indicates that the ground water in some parts of various States is contaminated by Salinity, Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate and Heavy Metals. Fourteen States have high concentration of salinity. Eight States have excess concentration of Arsenic, nineteen States have higher concentration of Fluoride, twenty States have higher concentration of Nitrate and twenty three States have higher concentration of Iron beyond norms prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards(BIS). State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Since R&D work of in-situ remediation of aquifers contaminated with Salinity, Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate and Heavy Metals is in early stages, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. The CGWB assists in identifying aquifers which are free from contaminants. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has informed that 20% of the allocated funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) are earmarked for water quality problems. Further, it is indicated that the States may utilize up to 65% of funds released under NRDWP for improving water quality of ground and surface water.

**Statement**

*Name of the States/Districts with high concentration of chemical constituents in ground water*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Electrical Conductivity above 3000 micro mhos/cm (Salinity)	Fluoride (above BIS norm of 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above BIS norm of 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above BIS norm of 0.05 mg/l)	Iron (above BIS norm of 1.0 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Ananthapur, Chittoor, East-Godavari, Guntur, Kadapa, Karim Nagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Medak, Mehboob Nagar, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, West-Godavari	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	–	Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Vishakhapatnam
2.	Assam	–	Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Naugaon, Golaghat, Karimganj	–	Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Cachar, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Dhubri, Nalbari, Nagaon, Morigaon, Darrang & Baksha	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sivsagar, Sonitpur
3.	Bihar	–	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur (Bhabua), Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran

4.	Chhattisgarh		Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya,
5.	Delhi	New Delhi, North, South, East, West, North West, South West	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, North Delhi, West Delhi	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi		
6.	Goa	—	—	—		North Goa, South Goa
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mahesana, Navsari, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara, Narmada	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara		Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehesana Narmada,
8.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Mohendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat,	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar.	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	Una	—	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		Rajaori, Udhampur	Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara	—	Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	–	Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singhbhum, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj	–	Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum
12.	Karnataka	Bagalkote, Bangalore-Rural, Bangalore-Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chamarajnaragar, Chikballapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu/Coorg, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Ramanagara, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Yadgir	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnaragar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur	Bagalkot, , Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnaragar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Koorg, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur. Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada	–	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada
13.	Kerala	Trivandrum, Kollam, Kottayam, Ernakulam	Palakkad, Alappuzha, Idukki, Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram.	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	–	Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone, Morena, Neemuch, Ratlam, Rewa, Satna, Sehore, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Ujjain	Alirajpur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Rajgarh, Satna,	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, , Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad,	–	Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandla,

			Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain, Vidisha	Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Kargon, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha		Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, East Nimar
15.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Jalna, Nagpur, Nasik, Pune, Raigard, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Thane, Yavatmal	Amravati, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	—	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kohlapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	Bishnupur, Thoubal	Bishnupur, Thoubal
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills
18.	Odisha	Balasore, Bhadrak, Ganjam, Jagatsingpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Puri	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Sonpur	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh,	—	Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandmahal, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur		
19.	Punjab	Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozpur, Gurudaspur, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar Patiala, Sangrur	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, NawanShahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Mansa, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ropar.	Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur
20.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajasamand, Sawai- Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	—	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
21.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvallur, Tirunelveli, Trichchirappalli, Tuticorin, Vellore,	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapally, Thirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur,	—	Namakkal, Salem

		Villupuram, Virudhunagar,		Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar		
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura,
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Firozabad, Hamirpur, Kashganj, Kanpur Nagar, Mathura, Rae Bareli, Unnao	Agra, Aligarh, Badayun, Bulandshahar, Chandauli, Etah, Farukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Varanasi	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebarelli, Rampur, SantRavidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Rai Bareilly, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarth nagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Unnao	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, KanpurDehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao
24.	Uttarakhand	—	—	Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamsinghnagar	—	—
25.	West Bengal	Howrah, N 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipore, S 24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur, South 24 Praganas	Bankura, Bardhaman	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinajpur, West Midnapur
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	—	—	Andaman

[English]

### Judicial Reforms

\*517. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:  
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

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

(a) whether any meeting of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts was held recently in New Delhi to discuss judicial reforms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the issues discussed and the decisions taken thereon;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government on the decisions taken during the meeting;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds to the States for establishing courts and appointment of judges in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. A Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts was held on 7th April, 2013 in New Delhi. Issues discussed included steps required to reduce pendency of cases in courts, their speedy trial including through setting up of Fat Track Courts and morning/evening/ shift/holiday/ special courts, sensitisation of judiciary on gender issues, computerization of courts including the establishment of a National Judicial Data Grid, All India Judicial Service, filling up of vacancies in Courts, development of infrastructure of courts, strengthening of Legal Aid Services, Alternate Dispute Redress Mechanism and Juvenile Justice System etc.

The Conference has made a number of decisions. It has been resolved that the State Governments would, in consultation with the respective High Courts, take steps to establish Fat Track Courts for handling cases involving offences against women, children, differently disabled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of society and would provide funds for this purpose. In order to narrow down judge-population ratio, the State Governments

in consultation with Chief Justices will take requisite steps for creation of new posts of judicial officers at all levels with support staff and requisite infrastructure. It would take urgent steps to fill vacancies in the subordinate courts.

It has been left to the State Governments and the High Courts to decide on the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas, wherever feasible as well as consider establishment and continuation of morning/evening/ shift/holiday/ special courts after taking into account geographical and other conditions. It has also been decided that the formation of All India Judicial Service needs further deliberation and consideration.

Central Government will continue to provide funds for infrastructure development of the subordinate judiciary, for which a provision of Rs.4,867 crore has been made in the 12th Five Year Plan. The Government is fully funding the eCourts Mission Mode Project under which 14,249 District and Subordinate Courts are being computerized by 31st March 2014, out of which 12,233 Courts have already been computerized by 31st March, 2013.

Government has also approved making available upto Rs. 80 crore per annum on a matching basis upto 31.3.2015 from out of the amount allocated (Rs. 500 crore per annum) for morning/evening/shift courts in the 13th Finance Commission Award for judiciary, for meeting the expenditure on 10% additional positions of judges to be created in the State Judicial Services in pursuance of the judgement of the Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal case.

[Translation]

### Utilisation of Surplus Land of PSUs

\*518. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any guidelines for utilization of surplus land available with the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has discussed the matter with the State Governments concerned;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the objections raised by the State Governments in this regard; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) The 'Panel of Experts on Reforms in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)' set up by the Planning Commission in August, 2010 has recommended for creating a 'Public Sector Land Development Authority (PSLDA)' for land in excess of current and future needs of loss making CPSEs. 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 the Ministries/Departments on recommendations in the Report (including PSDA), have been since received and the same have been finally submitted for decision by the Competent Authority.

[English]

#### **Import of Coal by NTPC**

\*519. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal being supplied annually to the power sector, by the Coal India Limited (CIL) along with the shortage of coal being faced by the power sector in terms of percentage separately for the public and private sectors;

(b) the details of coal likely to be imported by the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) during the current year and that imported by NTPC during the year 2012-13 indicating the landed cost of imported coal and its Gross Calorific Value (GCV), plant-wise;

(c) whether the import of coal has led to increase in power tariff from the NTPC plants and if so, the details thereof, plant-wise;

(d) whether the NTPC is abiding by the regulations of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) whereby it has to provide details of parameters of GCV and price of fuel of domestic coal, imported coal and e-auction coal on the website of the generating company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) During the year 2012-13, against a contracted quantity of 362.0 Million Tonne (MT) coal for Public Sector and 41.2 MT coal for Private Sector, Coal India Limited (CIL) has supplied 317.2 MT (88%) and 26.6 MT (65%) coal respectively.

(b) and (c) Coal likely to be imported by NTPC during the current year is 16.6 MT. Station-wise details of coal imported, average landed cost, Gross Calorific Value (GCV) and indicative increase in tariff (Rs. / kWh) due to blending of imported coal during the year 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam.

The relevant extract of CERC notification dated 31st December, 2012 is quoted below:

*"Provided further that copies of the bills and details of parameters of GCV and price of fuel i.e. domestic coal, imported coal, e-auction coal, lignite, natural gas, RLNG, liquid fuel etc., details of blending ratio of the imported coal with domestic coal, proportion of e-auction coal shall also be displayed on the website of the generating company. The details should be available on its website on monthly basis for a period of three months."*

In line with the above order, the information for month of January, 2013 and February 2013 has been uploaded on NTPC website.

**Statement***Details of coal import during 2012-13*

Thermal Power Station	Capacity as on 31.03.2013 (MW)	Coal imported (in MT)	Average landed cost of imported coal (INR/Tonne)	Indicative* Increase in tariff (Rs./kWh) due to blending of imported coal
Talcher Super	3000	2.218	5905	0.45
Farakka	2100	1.048	6578	0.19
Kahalgaon	2340	1.075	7008	0.24
Ramagundam I&II	2100	0.339	6293	0.05
Simhadri	2000	1.479	5082	0.09
Dadri	1820	1.213	7318	0.21
Rihand	2500	0.104	7551	0.03
Tanda	440	0.004	7828	0.03
Unchahar	1050	0.216	7398	0.09
Vindhyachal	4260	0.096	7625	0.02
Korba	2600	0.365	6974	0.10
Sipat	2980	0.983	6917	0.28
<b>Total</b>		<b>9.14</b>		

\*The exact record of the increase in cost tariff is not available as billing is done on blended coal only.

The GCV of the above imported coal was in the range of 5,800 – 6,500 Kcal/Kg (on air dried basis) for all NTPC stations except Simhadri where about 0.425 MT of low GCV coal in the range of 4,500 – 5,500 Kcal/Kg (as received basis) was also procured on an experimental basis.

**Reorganisation of Zones/Divisions**

\*520. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee to analyse the large number of requests received from various States Governments, Union Ministers, MPs/MLAs etc. for creation of new zones/divisions has submitted its report to the Ministry of Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the salient features of the Report;

(c) whether the Ministry of Railways have examined the report of the committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with special reference to setting up of new Divisional Railway offices at Surat and Agra?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The Committee has examined various proposals for creation of new zones and divisions, including for setting up a new division with head-quarters at Surat, from various angles like operational, financial, administrative and staff related issues, etc. The Committee has recently submitted its Report which is presently under consideration of the Ministry of Railways. As far as setting up of a Divisional Railway office at Agra is concerned, the same already exists under North Central Railway zone.

**Salary to Employees of PSUs**

5746. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether salary is not being paid or delay in salary payment is being made to employees in several Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for the last five months;

(b) if so, the names of such PSUs and the number of affected employees whose salary has not been paid and the total amount of salary outstanding till date;

(c) the reasons for not making payment of salary to the said employees on time and the steps taken/being taken to deal with these cases;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to private all the PSUs and to sell their assets for payment of their liabilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) According to the information available with the Department of Heavy Industry, eight Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the administrative control of the Department have not made payment of salaries to their employees since October, 2012.

(b) The details of these PSUs are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	PSU	No. of Employees	Amount of outstanding salary
1	2	3	4
1.	HMT Watches Limited	1105	18.85
2.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	54	0.78
3.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	65	1.38
4.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	131	1.34
5.	Tungbhadra Steel Products Ltd.	93	1.08

1	2	3	4
6.	NEPA Limited	1178	17.96
7.	Hindustan Cables Limited	1832	43.73
8.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	687	4.72
Total		5145	89.84

(c) These PSUs are sick/loss making PSUs and are not able to make payment of salaries to their employees as they are not in a position to generate funds to meet the requirement. The Government has been providing financial assistance as non-plan loans to such PSUs from time to time to make payment of outstanding salaries to their employees. Non-plan loans amounting to Rs. 81.92 crores have been sanctioned to eight PSUs in March, 2013 for payment of outstanding salary/wages of their employees from 1.4.2012 to 30.9.2012.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

**Training Institutes**

5747. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Training Institutes under the Ministry in the country including Rajasthan for providing skill development training, State/UT-wise;

(b) the order of preference given by these Institutes to various individual/groups for imparting training;

(c) whether these Training Institutes also provide campus placements; and

(d) if so, the number of persons placed for employment by these Institutes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There are three national level Entrepreneurship Development Institutions (EDIs) under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises viz. (i) National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium



Enterprises [Ni-MSME], Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, (ii) National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development [NIESBUD], Noida, Uttar Pradesh and (iii) Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship [IIE], Guwahati, Assam, covering all the States and Union Territories for providing training in Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP)/ Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes (ESDP).

(b) The EDP/ESDP training programmes under the "Assistance to Training Institutions" scheme of the Ministry are meant for the educated unemployed youth. The training is imparted in different modules and individual unemployed youth who fulfill the minimum eligibility criteria prescribed for a particular training module are given admission for training in that subject programme. Some programmes are conducted exclusively for SC/ST educated unemployed youth.

(c) Yes, Madam. The above mentioned 3 EDIs conduct campus placement meets on completion of training programmes.

(d) The number of persons gained wage employment through the campus placement meets during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:-

Year	Name of EDI	No. of Trainees	No. of persons gained employment	% age
2010-11	NIESBUD, Noida	18880	6180	32.73
	Ni-MSME, Hyderabad	11166	2638	23.62
	IIE, Guwahati	16298	2428	14.89
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46344</b>	<b>11246</b>	<b>24.26</b>
2011-12	NIESBUD, Noida	32886	6373	19.41
	Ni-MSME, Hyderabad	15390	3278	21.30
	IIE, Guwahati	21345	1856	8.69
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69621</b>	<b>11507</b>	<b>16.53</b>
2012-13	NIESBUD, Noida	46845	12756	27.23
	Ni-MSME, Hyderabad	28539	3033	10.63
	IIE, Guwahati	31691	1777	5.61
	<b>Total</b>	<b>107075</b>	<b>17566</b>	<b>16.40</b>

### Scholarships to Poor Students of General Category

5748. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor students of general category are eligible for scholarships for the minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) This Ministry implements three Scholarship Schemes for Educational Empowerment of notified minority communities viz Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Parsis (Zoroastrian) as per section 2 (c) National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. Any student belonging to one of these five notified minority communities, who also comes under General Category, is eligible for Scholarship as per eligibility criteria of these schemes.

[Translation]

### Sardar Sarovar Dam

5749. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present height of the Sardar Sarovar dam and the approximate quantum of water in thousand million cubic feet overflowed from the dam owing to its lesser height during the last year;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat has made any demand for increasing the height of the dam and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this demand is likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The present height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam upto crest level *i.e.* EL 121.92 metres and the quantum of water over flown from the dam during last year is 542.41 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (15361.44 Million Cubic Metre).

(b) Yes, Madam. The Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to the Narmada Control Authority (NCA) *vide* letter, dated 02.08.2008 for granting the permission for the construction of piers and overhead bridge.

(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the majority

judgements dated 18.10.2000 laid down the procedure to be followed by NCA for giving permission to raise Dam height beyond 90.00 m.

In Compliance with directions in the above judgement, further raising of the height will be only *pari passu* with the implementation of the Relief and Rehabilitation and on the clearance by the Relief and Rehabilitation Sub-Group and Environmental Sub-Group.

Accordingly, the permission to raise the Dam height beyond 90 metres is given by NCA, from time to time, after it obtains the clearances from the Relief and Rehabilitation Sub-group and the Environment Sub-Group.

[English]

### Railway Projects under SECR

5750. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of various ongoing railway projects like new lines, gauge conversion, doubling, electrification etc. under Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions of South East Central Railway(SECR), project-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, project-wise;

(c) the details of projects proposed for the said Divisions under the 12th Five Year Plan period ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The details of various ongoing railway projects falling fully/partly in Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions of South East Central Railway are mentioned in table below.

Sl. No.	Name of Project and length	Year of sanction	Latest up-dated cost (in ₹ crores)	Expenses incurred upto March 2013 (in ₹ crores)	Outlay proposed in the budget for 2013-14 (in ₹ crores)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Barwaidh-Chirmiri New line (182 Km)	2013-14	1137	0	0.10	Proposed in 2013-14 subject to obtaining requisite clearances from Planning Commission and Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.
2.	Dallirajhara-Jagdalpur New line (235 Km)	1995-96	1105.23	306.78	5	The Project is being executed in two phases. First Phase is from Dalirajhara to Rowghat (95 Km) and second phase is from Rowghat to Jagdalpur. Currently work is affected due to security related problems.
3.	Gevra Road-Pendra Road New Line (121.7 Km)	2013-14	838.02	0	10	Proposed in 2013-14.
4.	Raipur-Jharsugda New Line (310 Km)	2013-14	2161	0	0.10	Proposed in 2013-14 subject to obtaining

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						requisite clearances from Planning Commission and Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.
5.	Raigarh (Mand Colliery)-Bhupdeopur (63 Km)	2013.-14	379.08	0	10	Proposed in 2013-14.
6.	Salka Road-Khongsara-Annuppur Doubling (26 Km)	2006-07	143.87	106.34	8.28	63% of the work has been completed.
7.	Bilaspur-Urkura 3rd line (110 Km)	1997-98	362.55	157.11	8.95	95% of the work has been completed.
8.	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line (165 Km)	2008-09	1013.61	93.04	45	28% of work has been completed.
9.	Kohdri-Annupur with flyover at Bilaspur	2006-07	385.84	164.42	11.09	Work has been affected due to non receipt of clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forest.

There is no ongoing railway electrification project under Raipur and Bilaspur division of South Eastern Railway.

(c) and (d) During XIIth Plan, Four new line projects falling under Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions have been included in the Railway Budget 2013-14. New projects are taken up for sanction every year depending upon demands received from various quarters, viability, operational requirement of the proposal, throw forward and budget availability.

[Translation]

#### Schemes for hilly areas

5751. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any comprehensive scheme for making the life of people living in hilly areas comfortable and for improving their life style;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the villages covered under the scheme; and

(c) the number of people benefited by this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year,

State/UT-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the major programmes namely; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP) in all the rural areas of the country including hilly areas. The objectives of these programmes are to provide employment & poverty alleviation, basic amenities, rural infrastructure and area development to enable the rural people improving their living standards.

(c) State-wise benefits provided, including State of Rajasthan under MGNREGA, IAY, SGSY/NRLM and NSAP during the last three years (*i.e.* 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) are given in the enclosed Statement. Progress reports of these programmes for the current financial year (2013-14) have not been received.

**Statement**

*Physical achievement under Rural Development Programmes during the last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	MGNREGA			IAY			SGSY			NSAP		
		Cumulative No. of House Holdes provided employment			Number of houses Completed and allotted to beneficiaries			Number of Swarozgaries economcally assisted			Number of benefifishries		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6200423	4980822	5506369	257104	249013	233588	26545	108814	22481	971709	1011153	1587813
2.	Arunachal Prades	134527	3306	101004	9915	1400	1581	1036	308	NR	NR	NR	31209
3.	Assam	1798372	1348958	1217074	156911	143770	92509	25008	143883	NR	598965	NR	750501
4.	Bihar	4738464	1716603	1908553	566148	469885	522925	2263	135426	1078	2341267	3203771	3819350
5.	Chhattisgarh	2485581	2724228	2626054	58419	77485	19162	22568	44885	25920	530193	586882	636157
6.	Goa	13897	11167	4384	667	1087	621	98	184	NR	2734	2136	2136
7.	Gujarat	1096223	822039	678040	167313	111999	58757	18179	30267	14104	298519	320110	395958
8.	Haryana	235281	277834	290849	18055	17282	7210	NR	24435	10715	130306	131326	147191
9.	Himachal Pradesh	444247	503102	491848	5834	6019	3061	860	10828	4902	90619	91440	94607
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	492277	421185	492191	19666	8305	2599	526	5236	NR	129000	NR	131194
11.	Jharkhand	1987360	1573677	1394426	167254	117343	54007	44047	57019	16226	650145	640044	636213
12.	Karnataka	2224468	1652116	1337882	95567	26965	82997	11445	80754	50229	782538	933891	1239641
13.	Kerala	1175816	1416444	1525486	54853	54499	33390	2847	40311	NR	185316	185316	289141
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4407643	3817389	3080587	79097	98447	78540	31629	88860	22021	1166199	1215452	1476300
15.	Maharashtra	451169	1465398	1548667	156575	141479	63214	33031	152429	17421	1072113	1071000	1200000
16.	Manipur	433856	357649	427856	4682	2956	2021	190	363	NR	50714	NR	72514
17.	Meghalaya	346149	333715	300297	11439	13147	3597	39650	5182	941	48112	48112	50997
18.	Mizoram	170894	168560	173967	3517	3227	1526	3405	3010	NR	23747	23747	26359
19.	Nagaland	350815	367173	375740	15514	13362	NR	4993	5519	NR	40462	46483	47191

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Odisha	2004815	1378597	1598097	171223	141398	76823	38958	129363	5039	1193176	1777083	1777083
21.	Punjab	278134	245443	234838	20483	16622	4430	NR	10287	3108	159792	159048	166233
22.	Rajasthan	5859667	4519270	4201386	63464	125642	61521	21369	76149	24472	574828	629906	683516
23.	Sikkim	56401	54642	54536	2739	1805	1410	592	1337	NR	15169	NR	18707
24.	Tamil Nadu	4969140	6347303	7054867	96256	88579	29389	5748	72095	201323	1014172	1019232	1150537
25.	Tripura	557055	566770	596465	12310	26529	NR	21298	13456	4797	136592	136592	152550
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6431213	7316757	4880862	305376	307012	80037	1119	341935	82274	3274780	3380290	3766717
27.	Uttarakhand	542391	466663	401748	15924	15573	10373	951	17673	9649	191168	252827	245692
28.	West Bengal	4998239	5502371	5693870	178832	184425	134413	3536	74494	53212	1271631	1728948	1310280
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17636	18890	10398	316	578	398	NR	359	NR	1063	NR	1011
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2290	NR	NR	NR	NR	2	NR	NR	NR	944	NR	8891
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	130	NR	1115
32.	Lakshadweep	4507	3855	1807	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	36	NR	738
33.	Puducherry	38118	42546	41281	NR	NR	NR	NR	2256	NR	15523	23607	23607
Total		54947068	50424472	48251429	2715453	2465833	1660101	361891	1677117	569912	16961662	18618396	21941149

NR=Not Reported

Achievement/Data for the year 2012-13 is provisional

### Utilisation of Science and Technology

5752. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sectors identified by the Government for utilisation of science and technology in the development of the country;

(b) whether the Government has provided special package to such sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Government has identified wide range of sectors including energy, water management, farm production, medical research, waste disposal, health care, computing and communications, e-infrastructure, cyber security that require breakthrough innovations and significant Science and Technology inputs. In order to play a productive and appropriate role to service these national needs with direction, the Government has recently enunciated Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013 (STIP). The Policy has stressed to focus on research and development by prioritizing critical areas like agriculture, telecommunications, energy, water management, health and drug discovery, materials, environment variability and change. The Department of Science and Technology has been collaborating with many of the Ministries and Departments to build strategies to implement STIP 2013. Though there are no special packages provided for such sectors, the Ministries and Departments catering to the specific sectors are being provided annual budget for their programmes and schemes. However, to create Peta scale Supercomputing facilities and provide high performance computing for various applications such as Climate modeling; Weather prediction; Aerospace engineering; Computational biology; Atomic energy simulations; Earthquake simulations; National Security and Finance, the Government has given special package in the XII Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

### Training-cum-Incubation Centres

5753. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Ministry to increase the number of Training-cum-Incubation Centres(TICs) in the current year in the country including Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the details of the persons belonging to SCs/STs enrolled in TICs in the country including Jharkhand, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. In the Ministry of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, there is no provision for establishment of Training-cum-Incubation Centres (TICs). As such the issue of enrolment of the persons belonging to SCs/STs does not arise. However, National Small Industries Corporation, a PSU under the Ministry, enters into franchisee arrangements with private partners for setting up of Training-cum-Incubation Centres(TIC) at various locations across the country with its own resources.

[Translation]

### Contaminated Drinking Water

5754. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) the expenditure incurred for providing safe drinking water in the areas having presence of fluoride, arsenic and other chemicals in ground water during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of habitations covered so far in supplying safe drinking water through pipeline;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up water quality testing laboratories for testing the purity of water in such areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As reported by the State Governments on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the expenditure incurred on schemes for providing safe drinking water in the areas having presence of chemical contamination in drinking water sources including fluoride, arsenic and other chemicals in ground water during 2012-13, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry (IMIS), out of the 16,66,075 rural habitations in the country, 5,05,309 rural habitations have access to safe drinking water supply through pipes.

(c) and (d) Under the NRDWP, 3% of national allocation, is provided to States under the Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance component (WQM&S). State are to use allocation under this component to set up State, District and Sub District level water quality testing laboratories to test drinking water samples. As reported by the States on the IMIS, as on 30.4.2013, 24 State level, 732 District level and 1154 Sub District level laboratories have been set up.

### **Statement**

#### *Expenditure on covering Quality Affected habitations*

(In Rs crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.61	63.20	97.56
2.	Bihar	135.81	69.45	75.40
3.	Chattisgarh	3.14	11.75	8.06
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	34.11	36.59	42.42
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	18.94	15.83	8.57
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.42	13.47	7.74
9.	Jharkhand	23.75	5.36	30.58
10.	Karnataka	79.40	46.67	116.24
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	20.81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	47.35	30.39	22.99
13.	Maharashtra	93.06	59.93	54.04
14.	Odisha	39.00	41.59	23.04
15.	Punjab	13.92	10.83	6.00
16.	Rajasthan	75.00	9.36	80.78
17.	Tamil Nadu	11.32	10.04	16.22
18.	Uttar Pradesh	139.67	96.47	9.40

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
19.	Uttarakhand	0.30	0.00	0.11
20.	West Bengal	91.06	278.36	121.30
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.59	0.00	0.91
22.	Assam	174.96	161.59	199.32
23.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.90
24.	Meghalaya	0.66	0.02	0.32
25.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Nagaland	11.78	10.20	11.95
27.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Tripura	17.01	26.56	13.41
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1095.88	997.66	968.18

\*As reported on IMIS as o 28.02.2013

[English]

#### SCs/STs under PMEGP

5755. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing special subsidy for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the 11th and 12th Plan period, State/UT and year-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent for the said period, State/UT-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 for generating self-employment in the non-farm sector, with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level. Under PMEGP, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries are provided margin money subsidy under special category at a higher rate of 35 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas in comparison to 25 per cent and 15 per cent respectively for general category beneficiaries. State-wise margin money subsidy provided under PMEGP during the 11th and 12th Plan period as also to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.



**Statement-I**

*State-wise margin money subsidy provided to beneficiaries (as also to SC/ST beneficiaries) under PMEGP during 11th plan period*

(in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT.	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	898.00	134.70	62.07	1803.94	363.75	152.10	2941.29	162.94	49.70	2983.42	79.72	58.80
2.	Himachal Pradesh	392.18	110.42	12.69	615.20	124.05	51.87	1339.72	309.77	99.69	1152.51	255.90	100.62
3.	Punjab	951.00	53.63	3.58	2106.77	336.17	170.51	1755.06	156.51	4.80	1756.94	242.90	1.75
4.	UT Chandigarh	9.74	1.22	0.00	40.63	5.37	0.00	28.96	28.21	0.00	39.98	2.35	0.00
5.	Uttarakhand	267.49	31.35	9.75	1105.37	150.11	54.10	1190.26	122.26	56.58	1059.62	118.76	17.78
6.	Haryana	1149.97	78.41	0.00	1347.41	72.81	0.00	1886.64	144.88	0.00	1353.79	173.77	0.00
7.	Delhi	1.70	0.00	0.00	60.00	6.48	0.00	109.72	8.13	0.00	189.69	37.49	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	1437.94	122.49	50.59	2936.23	468.53	237.64	3904.93	322.55	145.84	3518.29	344.15	162.54
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7965.23	1193.03	78.95	13168.98	627.16	35.45	13360.58	617.45	7.94	18599.43	1196.34	108.81
10.	Bihar	183.26	1.19	0.06	1123.50	10.26	0.00	3207.20	23.10	4.50	9873.73	521.80	52.18
11.	Sikkim	22.45	0.00	22.45	120.81	26.18	12.43	154.24	8.74	34.75	113.87	13.37	28.82
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.70	0.00	78.01	93.02	0.00	91.29	342.44	0.00	342.44	431.63	0.00	431.63
13.	Nagaland	117.04	0.00	117.04	33.96	0.00	33.96	546.35	0.00	546.35	1155.94	0.00	1155.94
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	183.65	3.15	65.24	304.55	4.47	102.81	869.51	9.86	363.80
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	256.11	0.00	256.11	546.51	0.00	520.91	723.57	0.00	719.75
16.	Tripura	9.25	2.22	1.85	459.02	99.48	47.24	1098.76	148.84	192.93	2539.45	403.01	386.47
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	630.26	4.61	597.77	574.00	1.74	554.57	1228.13	17.20	1175.86
18.	Assam	894.95	35.04	51.83	1895.36	167.30	289.46	4808.10	851.66	320.40	5544.99	381.50	827.05

19.	West Bengal	4644.16	677.71	338.85	9055.84	1177.26	633.90	6719.06	851.22	57.81	5581.67	763.21	75.59
20.	Jharkhand	958.00	30.78	36.55	779.36	11.90	34.01	2429.68	92.90	200.52	3486.33	200.58	267.51
21.	Odisha	2447.99	235.33	100.64	3881.22	344.89	159.73	4983.97	423.06	205.80	4194.51	356.33	140.03
22.	Chhattisgarh	1318.62	196.44	92.57	1582.05	113.62	86.45	3643.65	219.63	131.07	3306.12	204.00	163.04
23.	Madhya Pradesh	982.09	18.89	30.69	3295.87	82.71	58.07	5196.18	183.05	130.36	5419.41	270.29	133.00
24.	Gujarat*	660.25	49.27	56.66	2784.71	295.59	130.55	3229.02	266.61	95.46	6147.35	491.01	151.59
25.	Maharashtra**	3136.25	468.95	218.72	5624.96	749.01	93.76	5244.46	661.73	134.18	4548.95	609.97	86.47
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2124.87	93.35	19.65	8956.14	792.38	236.19	7750.24	347.28	117.81	5497.37	317.33	52.60
27.	Karnataka	2535.11	340.79	68.57	3000.87	346.09	52.48	3681.27	432.04	55.23	3872.13	429.77	109.08
28.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	168.89	0.52	6.53	294.79	0.00	17.15	296.12	0.37	16.14
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.48	0.00	4.50	26.06	5.19	2.08	10.52	0.00	10.52
30.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	3348.64	55.24	9.91	3141.21	302.25	13.54	2928.85	248.90	80.88
31.	Tamil Nadu	2377.33	355.51	164.84	5677.29	394.89	9.79	4475.04	403.71	12.72	7164.15	539.78	17.10
32.	Puducherry	19.67	4.51	0.00	28.33	3.15	0.41	103.24	9.50	0.00	79.22	8.28	0.00
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34.15	0.00	0.00	72.88	0.00	6.97	101.06	0.00	1.14	116.47	0.00	2.27
Total		35623.39	4235.20	1616.64	76243.75	6832.67	3618.43	89118.26	7109.32	4159.06	105783.66	8237.94	6897.62

\*including Daman and Diu

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**Statement-II**

State-wise margin money subsidy provided to beneficiaries (as also to SC/ST beneficiaries) under PMEGP during 12th plan period

(in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13 (Provisional)
		Total (including SC/ST)
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2113.48
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1259.51
3.	Punjab	1079.88
4.	UT Chandigarh	34.11
5.	Uttarakhand	1028.70
6.	Haryana	886.02
7.	Delhi	106.56
8.	Rajasthan	3815.75
9.	Uttar Pradesh	10464.36
10.	Bihar	5956.02
11.	Sikkim	75.72
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	263.20
13.	Nagaland	554.40
14.	Manipur	839.86
15.	Mizoram	511.40
16.	Tripura	660.26
17.	Meghalaya	664.78
18.	Assam	2918.62
19.	West Bengal	6099.40
20.	Jharkhand	2099.86
21.	Odisha	4445.80
22.	Chhattisgarh	3735.69
23.	Madhya Pradesh	6538.15
24.	Gujarat*	3012.66
25.	Maharashtra**	5425.28
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4163.02

1	2	3
27.	Karnataka	3046.56
28.	Goa	83.87
29.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Kerala	1909.97
31.	Tamil Nadu	4224.13
32.	Puducherry	42.23
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.77
Total		78090.02

\*including Daman and Diu

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Note: The figures for SC/ST for 2012-13 are under compilation by KVIC.

[Translation]

**Meenakshi Express**

5756. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Meenakshi Express running between Poorna and Akola in Maharashtra has been cancelled due to construction works undertaken by the Railways on the said route;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to restore the said rail service from Poorna to Akola via Parbhani-Aurangabad-Manmad;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) No, Madam. Restoration of *erstwhile* Kacheguda-Ajmer Meenakshi Express is not feasible at present, due to break of gauge on sections enroute between Ratlam and Akola. However, at present, connections between Hyderabad and Ajmer are available in form of 12719/12720 Ajmer-Hyderabad Express (Bi-weekly) via Khandwa-Akola-Purna and 17019/17020 Ajmer-Hyderabad Express (Weekly) via Khandwa-Manmad-Aurangabad-Parbhani.

### Shortage of Courts and Judges

5757. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute shortage of lower courts and judges in the country at present due to which delivery of justice is delayed to public and they have to face several difficulties; and

(b) if so, the plan chalked out by the Union Government to deal with this problem so that courts may be set up in adequate number and benefits of speedy justice may be delivered to public?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Backlog and pendency of cases in courts is a major problem affecting dispensation of timely justice. The pendency in courts is not declining because filing of cases is either equal or more than the disposal. Since shortage of judges is one of the reasons affecting disposal, Government has decided in May, 2012 that number of judges in the subordinate judiciary needs to be doubled in five years. This decision has been endorsed by the judiciary and Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India has written to the Chief Justices of High Courts in February, 2013 to take it up with the State Governments so that the annual outlay by States on subordinate judiciary is increased. Lately, the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 07th April, 2013, has also resolved that in order to improve the judge-population ratio, State Governments in consultation with the Chief Justices of respective High Courts will take requisite steps for creation of new post of judicial officers at all levels with support staff and requisite infrastructure. The Central Government on its part has committed to continue financial support to States for infrastructure and computerization of subordinate courts.

### Speed of trains

5758. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railways have increased the speed of any trains or have introduced any high speed or semi-high speed trains in the country particularly in Rajasthan

in order to minimise the journey time;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Speeding up of trains including Rajdhani Express trains is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways and is dependent on constant optimization of the investments made by Railways in modernization of technology, high powered locos, modern coaches (LHB, air brake, CBC) and better tracks. Also, introduction of new train including high speed trains is an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc. However, speeding up of trains as well as introduction of new train is not done on State-wise basis as Indian Railway network run across State boundaries.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

### Management of bookstalls

5759. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue earned by Railways/IRCTC as Licence Fee from the management and operation of bookstalls located in the railway stations in the country during the last one year, zone-wise;

(b) whether the Railways have any proposal to take back the management and operation of bookstalls from IRCTC;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to ensure transparency in awarding of contracts and revenue generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Zone-wise details of the amount of revenue earned by Railways/Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) as licence fee from the management and operation of bookstalls located in the railway stations in the country

during the last one year (01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013) are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Zonal Railway/IRCTC	Amount of revenue earned by Railway/IRCTC as License fee from the Management of Book stall
Central	54.28
East Central	7.14
East Coast	8.71
Eastern	18.54
North Central	21.53
North Eastern	11.94
Northeast Frontier	12.36
Northern	60.8
North Western	7.3
South Central	24.05
South East Central	7.48
South Eastern	7.69
Southern	54.16
South Western	1.72
West Central	12.82
Western	38.8
IRCTC	7.86
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>357.18</b>

(b) to (d) Instructions have been issued on 28.03.2012 for transfer of management of bookstalls from IRCTC to zonal railways, so as to ensure supervision and monitoring by the railways in view of its vast and elaborate all-India network in comparison to IRCTC. No new allotment has been done since November, 2005 as the Bookstall policy

October, 2004 is subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

### CSIR Labs

5760. SHRI P. K. BIJU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories and centres in the country location-wise;

(b) the target set for such centres and laboratories and the achievements made during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more such laboratories in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The details of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratories, Units and Outreach centres in the country, location-wise have been provided in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The targets for each of the CSIR Laboratories were set through the plan projects it pursued. In nutshell the projects were focused at achieving desired impact through high science in the identified domain and developing the products and technologies envisioned. The list of new projects initiated during XII Plan and the projects pursued during the XI Five Year Plan is enclosed as Statement-II. Laboratory-wise achievements have been provided in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) CSIR is setting up Innovation Complexes at Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai. These complexes would focus on translational research.

### Statement-I

#### CSIR Laboratories

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Research Domain
1.	CSIR-AMPRI (CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute), Bhopal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lightweight Materials</li> <li>● Nanostructured Materials</li> <li>● Smart and Functional Materials</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Research Domain
2.	CSIR-CBRI (CSIR-Central Building Research Institute), Roorkee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste to Wealth</li> <li>• Infrastructure Engineering</li> <li>• Construction and Building Materials Technology</li> <li>• Disaster Mitigation including Fire related hazards</li> </ul>
3.	CSIR-CCMB (CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology), Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genetics and Evolution</li> <li>• Cell Biology</li> <li>• Molecular Biology and Structural Biology</li> <li>• Computational Biology and Bioinformatics</li> </ul>
4.	CSIR-CDRI (CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug Discovery and Development and Drug Delivery</li> </ul>
5.	CSIR-CECRI (CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute), Karaikudi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrosion</li> <li>• Electrochemical Materials Science</li> <li>• Electrode and Electrocatalysis</li> <li>• Electrohydro Metallurgy</li> </ul>
6.	CSIR-CEERI (CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute), Pilani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronics System; Agri-Electronics, Embedded Systems, Digital Systems, Power Electronics</li> <li>• Electron Tubes: Gyrotron, Klystron, Magnetrons, Traveling Wave Tubes</li> <li>• Semiconductor: Hybrid Microcircuits, IC Design, MEMS and Microsensors, Sensors, Photonics and Optoelectronics</li> </ul>
7.	CSIR-CFTRI (CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute), Mysore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food science and food technology for optimal conservation and utilization of the nation's food resources</li> <li>• Integration of scientific and technological knowledge into conventional and traditional systems and practices, and local and regional realities</li> <li>• Aid and promote the development of food industry through inter-disciplinary, innovative and state-of-the-art solutions</li> </ul>
8.	CSIR-CGCRI (CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute), Kolkata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bio-ceramics and Coatings</li> <li>• Specialty Glass (Optical and non-optical)</li> <li>• Non-oxide Ceramics</li> <li>• Ceramic Membranes</li> <li>• Medical Implants</li> <li>• Optical Communication Fibre</li> <li>• Refractory, Sensor and Actuator</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Research Domain
9.	CSIR-CIMAP (CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conservation, Evaluation and Cataloging of selected High Value Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs)</li> <li>● Metabolic Pathway Studies in Selected MAPs</li> <li>● Genetic enhancement of Obligate Asexual and Sexual Medicinal and Aromatic Plants,</li> <li>● Process and Synthetic Chemistry, Technology for Phytomolecules and Plant Products</li> <li>● Prospecting Bioresources of Commercial Potential</li> </ul>
10.	CSIR-CIMFR (CSIR-Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research), Dhanbad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Underground Mining Technologies for safe and economic extraction of thick and/or steep seams, Coastal Placer Mining</li> <li>● Mines Safety Monitoring</li> <li>● Detection and Mapping of Old and Unapproachable Workings and Stabilization of Unstable Areas</li> <li>● Disaster Management</li> </ul>
11.	CSIR-CLRI (CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute), Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Leather R&amp;D</li> <li>● Green Leather Technology</li> <li>● Leather Product Designing, Development and Forecasting</li> </ul>
12.	CSIR-CMERI (CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute), Durgapur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Robotics and Mechatronics</li> <li>● Mechanical Design and Manufacturing Technology</li> <li>● Farm Machinery and Post Harvest Technology</li> </ul>
13.	CSIR-CRRI (CSIR-Central Road Research Institute), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bridges and Structures</li> <li>● Road and Pavement Engineering and Materials</li> <li>● Geotechnical Engineering</li> <li>● Road Development Planning &amp; Management</li> <li>● Traffic and Transportation Planning &amp; Safety</li> </ul>
14.	CSIR-CSIO (CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organization), Chandigarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Optics and Opto-Electronics</li> <li>● Medical Instrumentation</li> <li>● Geo-Scientific Instrumentation</li> <li>● Analytical Instrumentation</li> <li>● Agri-Electronic Instrumentation</li> <li>● Biomolecular Electronics</li> </ul>
15.	CSIR-CSMCRI (CSIR-Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute), Bhavnagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Salt and Marine Chemicals</li> <li>● Inorganic Materials and Catalysis</li> <li>● Electro Membrane Processes</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Research Domain
16.	CSIR-IGIB (CSIR-Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology), Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Membrane for Desalination and Water Purification</li> <li>• Wasteland Research</li> <li>• Smart Materials</li> <li>• Green Chemistry</li> <li>• Genomics and Molecular Medicine</li> <li>• Respiratory Disease Biology</li> <li>• Genome Informatics and Structural Biology</li> <li>• Energy and Environmental Biotechnology Chemical and Systems Biology</li> </ul>
17.	CSIR-IHBT (CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology), Palampur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bioresource Mapping</li> <li>• Biodiversity Conservation</li> <li>• Bio-prospection-Plants &amp; Microbes</li> <li>• Proteomics &amp; Metabolomics</li> <li>• Plant Viruses</li> </ul>
18.	CSIR-IICB (CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology), Kolkata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cancer and Cell Biology</li> <li>• Physiology</li> <li>• Drug Development/Diagnostics</li> </ul>
19.	CSIR-IICT (CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology), Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Products Chemistry</li> <li>• Agrochemicals</li> <li>• Drugs &amp; Intermediates Specialty and Fine Chemicals</li> <li>• Catalysis</li> <li>• Material Science</li> <li>• Lipid Sciences &amp; Technology</li> </ul>
20.	CSIR-IIIM (CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine), Jammu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug from Natural Products</li> <li>• Natural Products Chemistry</li> <li>• Medicinal Chemistry</li> <li>• Pharmacology</li> <li>• Biotechnology &amp; Microbiology</li> </ul>
21.	CSIR-IIP (CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum), Dehradun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petroleum Refining Biomass to Fuels &amp; Chemicals</li> <li>• Energy Efficient Products &amp; Processes</li> <li>• Fuels &amp; Lubricants</li> <li>• Chemicals &amp; Petrochemicals</li> <li>• Value addition to Refinery Systems</li> <li>• Automotive Engines &amp; Emission Study</li> <li>• Tribology, Industrial and Domestic Combustion</li> </ul>



Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Research Domain
22.	CSIR-IITR (CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nanomaterial Toxicology</li> <li>• Environmental Toxicology</li> <li>• Food, Drug &amp; Chemical Toxicology</li> <li>• Regulatory Toxicology</li> </ul>
23.	CSIR-IMMT (CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology), Bhubaneswar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineral/bio-mineral Processing</li> <li>• Metal extraction and Materials characterization</li> <li>• Mineral Process Engineering</li> <li>• Marine and Forest Products Development</li> <li>• Appropriate Technologies for Societal Development</li> </ul>
24.	CSIR-IMTech (CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology), Chandigarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration of Microbial Biodiversity</li> <li>• Protein Science and Engineering</li> <li>• Genetics and Molecular Biology</li> <li>• Cell Biology and Immunology</li> <li>• Biochemical Engineering: Fermentation based Process Development</li> <li>• Bio-computing and Mathematical Modeling</li> </ul>
25.	CSIR-NAL(CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories), Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cutting edge Technologies in Aerospace</li> <li>• Flight Mechanics and Control</li> <li>• Micro Air Vehicles for strategic/civilian use</li> <li>• Aerospace Materials, Electronics and Systems</li> <li>• Wind Energy Systems</li> </ul>
26.	CSIR-NBRI (CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Biomass Biology</li> <li>• Conservation Biology</li> <li>• Ethnopharmacology</li> <li>• Floriculture</li> <li>• Genetics &amp; Plant Breeding</li> <li>• Molecular Biology &amp; Genetic Engineering</li> </ul>
27.	CSIR-NCL (CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory), Pune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polymer Science</li> <li>• Organic Materials</li> <li>• Catalysis</li> <li>• Materials Chemistry</li> <li>• Chemical Engineering</li> <li>• Biochemical Sciences</li> <li>• Process Development</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Research Domain
28.	CSIR-NEERI (CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute), Nagpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Science and Engineering Pollution Studies and Mitigation Technologies Waste Water and Solid Waste Management</li> </ul>
29.	CSIR-NEIST(CSIR-North~ East Institute of Science and Technology), Jorhat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Products Chemistry; Drug and drug intermediates; Agro-technologies; Petroleum Microbiology and Petrochemicals, Crude Oil Transportation; Geotechnical Investigation and Foundation Design Engineering</li> </ul>
30.	CSIR-NGRI (CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute), Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration of Hydrocarbons</li> <li>• Mineral and Groundwater Resources Engineering</li> <li>• Seismology, Earthquake Hazard Assessment</li> <li>• Geo Dynamics and Geo Environment</li> </ul>
31.	CSIR-NIIST(CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology), Thiruvananthapuram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-processing and Natural Products Chemical Technology</li> <li>• Materials Technology</li> <li>• Process Engineering</li> </ul>
32.	CSIR-NIO(CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography), Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical, Chemical, Biological, Geological, Geophysical, Engineering and Pollution aspects of the waters around India</li> <li>• Marine Instrumentation and Archaeology</li> </ul>
33.	CSIR-NISCAIR(CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge Networking</li> <li>• Science Communication</li> <li>• Science Popularization</li> </ul>
34.	CSIR-NISTADS(CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Policy Advisory</li> <li>• Research Support to Advocacy and Advice</li> </ul>
35.	CSIR-NML (CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory), Jamshedpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineral Processing</li> <li>• Extractive Metallurgy</li> <li>• Iron and Steel, Ferroalloys</li> <li>• Nonferrous Metal extraction</li> <li>• Advanced Material Processing and Post-processing</li> <li>• Materials Characterization, Synthesis and Modelling</li> <li>• Non-destructive Testing and Evaluation</li> <li>• Corrosion of Metals and alloys</li> <li>• Green Metallurgical Technologies</li> <li>• Waste Utilization and Metal Recycling</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Research Domain
36.	CSIR-NPL (CSIR-National Physical Laboratory), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standards</li> <li>• Apex Label Calibration</li> <li>• Engineering Materials</li> <li>• Electronic Materials</li> <li>• Radio &amp; Space Physics</li> <li>• Climate Change &amp; Environmental Studies Low Temperature Physics</li> </ul>
37.	CSIR-SERC (CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre), Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structural Concrete Engineering and Technology</li> <li>• Sustainable Materials and Composites &amp; Retrofitting/ Rehabilitation of Structures</li> <li>• Computational Structural Mechanics</li> <li>• Structural Health Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• Wind Engineering and Earthquake Engineering</li> </ul>

*List of Outreach Centres of CSIR laboratories*

Sl. No.	Lab	Outreach centre
1.	CSIR-CBRI	New Delhi
2.	CSIR-CECRI	Chennai
3.	CSIR-CECRI	Mandapam
4.	CSIR-CECRI	Tuticorin
5.	CSIR-CEERI	Chennai
6.	CSIR-CFTRI	Hyderabad
7.	CSIR-CFTRI	Lucknow
8.	CSIR-CFTRI	Mumbai
9.	CSIR-CGCRI	Ahmedabad
10.	CSIR-CGCRI	Khurja
11.	CSIR-CIMAP	Bengaluru
12.	CSIR-CIMAP	Hyderabad
13.	CSIR-CIMAP	Pantnagar
14.	CSIR-CIMAP	Purara
15.	CSIR-CIMFR	Bilaspur
16.	CSIR-CIMFR	Nagpur
17.	CSIR-CIMFR	Ranchi
18.	CSIR-CIMFR	Roorkee
19.	CSIR-CLRI	Ahmedabad
20.	CSIR-CLRI	Jalandhar
21.	CSIR-CLRI	Kanpur
22.	CSIR-CLRI	Kolkata
23.	CSIR-CMERI	Ludhiana
24.	CSIR-CSIO	Chennai
25.	CSIR-CSIO	New Delhi
26.	CSIR-CSMCRI	Mandapam
27.	CSIR-IIIM	Srinagar
28.	CSIR-NEERI	Chennai
29.	CSIR-NEERI	New Delhi
30.	CSIR-NEERI	Hyderabad
31.	CSIR-NEERI	Kolkata
32.	CSIR-NEERI	Mumbai
33.	CSIR-NEIST	Imphal
34.	CSIR-NEIST	Itanagar
35.	CSIR-NIO	Kochi
36.	CSIR-NIO	Mumbai
37.	CSIR-NIO	Visakhapatnam
38.	CSIR-NML	Chennai

<i>CSIR-Units</i>			
CSIR-CMMACS	Centre for Mathematical Modelling & Computer Simulation, Bengaluru	CSIR-URDIP	Unit for Research and Development of Information Products, Pune
CSIR-HRDC	Human Resource Development Centre, Ghaziabad	CSIR-OSDD	Open Source Drug Discovery, New Delhi
CSIR-TKDL	Traditional Knowledge Digital Library, Ghaziabad	CSIR-TRISUTRA	Translational Research and Innovative Science through Ayurgenomics

**Statement-II***List of 12 in FYP Projects (Approved upto 31st March 2013)*

Sl. No.	Project Code	Project Title	Nodal Lab	Participating Labs
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Cluster Area:</b>			<b>Biological Sciences</b>	
1.	BSC0101	Factors Governing Competent Gamete Production and Reproductive Dysfunction (PROGRAM)	CSIR-CDRI	CSIR-IICB, CSIR-CCMB
2.	BSC0102	Towards Holistic understanding of Complex Diseases: Unraveling the Threads of Complex Diseases (THUNDER)	CSIR-CDRI	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-NIIST
3.	BSC0103	New Approaches Towards Understanding of Disease Dynamics and to Accelerate Drug Discovery (UNDO)	CSIR-CDRI	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-HTR, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-NCL
4.	BSC0104	Emerging and Re-emerging Challenges in infectious diseases: Systems based Drug Design for Infectious Diseases (SPlenDID)	CSIR-CDRI	CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-NCL
5.	BSC0106	Bioprospection of Plant Resources and other Natural Products (Biopros PR)	CSIR-NBRI	CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-IITR
6.	BSC0107	Genomics of Medicinal Plants and Agronomically Important Traits (PiaGen)	CSIR-NBRI	CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-NCL
7.	BSC0108	Medicinal Chemistry for Stem Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine (MEDCHEM)	CSIR-IIIM	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IITR
8.	BSC0109	Plant Diversity: Studying adaptation Biology and Understanding/exploiting Medicinally important Plants for useful Bioactives (SIMPLE)	CSIR-IHBT	CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST
9.	BSC0110	Introduction, Domestication, Improvement and Cultivation of Economically Important Plants (AGTEC)	CSIR-IHBT	CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR, NEIST

1	2	3	4	5
10.	BSC0111	Integrated Next Gen Approaches in Health Disease and Environmental Toxicity (INDEPTH)	CSIR-IITR	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NIO, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST
11.	BSC0112	Nanomaterials: Applications and Impact on Safety, Health and Environment (NanoSHE)	CSIR-IITR	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NPL
12.	BSC0113	Understanding Supra Molecular Ensembles and Machines (UNSEEN)	CSIR-IICB	
13.	BSC0114	Host Interactome Analysis: Understanding the Role of Host Molecules in Parasitic Infection (HOPE)	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-NCL
14.	BSC0115	Neurodegenerative Diseases: Causes and Corrections (miND)	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NCL
15.	BSC0116	Therapeutics of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Related Respiratory Disorders (TREAT)	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NEIST
16.	BSC0117	Plant-Microbe and Soil Interactions (PMSI)	CSIR-CCMB	CSIR-IICB, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NEIST
17.	BSC0118	Epigenetics in Health & Disease (EpiHeD)	CSIR-CCMB	CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-IMTECH
18.	BSC0119	Man as a Superorganism: Understanding the Human Microbiome (HUM)	CSIR-IMTECH	CSIR-IICB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-NCL
19.	BSC0120	Centre for Biotherapeutic Molecule Discovery (BIODISCOVERY)	CSIR-IMTECH	CSIR-IICB, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NIIST
20.	BSC0121	Genomics and Informatics Solutions for Integrating Biology (GENESIS)	CSIR-IMTECH	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CMMACS, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-HQ

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21.	BSC0122	Centre for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Disease Research (CARDIOMED)	CSIR-IGIB	CSIR-CCMB
22.	BSC0123	Genome Dynamics in Cellular Organization, Differentiation and Enantiostasis (GenCODE)	CSIR-IGIB	CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NCL
23.	BSC0124	CSIR-NCL-IGIB Joint Research Initiative: Interfacing Chemistry and Biology (CSIR-NCL-IGIB-JRi)	CSIR-IGIB	CSIR-NCL
24.	BSC0201	Anabolic Skeletal Targets in Health and Illness (ASTHI)	CSIR-CDRI	
25.	BSC0202	Wellness through Foods and Nutraceuticals (WELFO)	CSIR-CFTRI	
26.	BSC0203	Chemical Biology of Ocimum and other Aromatic Plants (ChemBio)	CSIR-CIMAP	
27.	BSC0204	Root Biology (Cross Flow of Technology Project) (RootSF)	CSIR-NBRI	
28.	BSC0205	Nurturing a new Pan-CSIR Drug Pipe Line; High intensity Preclinical, Clinical Studies on Lead Candidates (CSIR-DPL)	CSIR-IIIM	
29.	BSC0206	Bio-energetic Disorders; A multi-model approach to Monitoring and Management (BenD)	CSIR-IICB	
30.	BSC0207	Conservation of Endangered Animals of India; Molecular Genetics and Reproduction Approaches (Conserve)	CSIR-CCMB	
31.	BSC0208	Biology of Ageing and Human Health (BioAge)	CSIR-CCMB	
32.	BSC0210	Multidirectional approaches for Molecular and Systems level understanding of regulatory networks in Pathogenic Microbes (INFECT)	CSIR-IMTECH	
33.	BSC0211	Drug Discovery; Bugs to Drugs Programme (BUGS TO DRUGS)	CSIR-IMTECH	
34.	BSC0212	Wellness Genomics Project -Understanding genomic signatures of healthy living in Indian Population (WG 100)	CSIR-IGIB	
35.	BSC0301	Plant Breeding, Genomics and Biotechnology (PLOMICS)	CSIR-CCMB	CSIR-IHBT
36.	BSC0302	Towards Understanding Skin Cell Homeostasis (TOUCH)	CSIR-IGIB	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NCL
37.	BSC0401	Lipidomics Center (LIPIC)	CSIR-CFTRI	
38.	BSC0403	Visualisation of Organisms in Action (VISION)	CSIR-IGIB	

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39.	CKF	CSIR-Mayo Clinic Collaboration for Innovation and Translational Research (CKF)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IICB
		<b>Cluster Area:</b>	<b>Chemical Sciences</b>	
40.	CSC0101	Multifunctional Electrodes & Electrolytes for Future Technologies (MUTLIFUN)	CSIR-CECRI	CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NIIST
41.	CSC0104	Membrane & Adsorbent Technology Platform for Effective Separation of Gases and Liquids (MATES)	CSIR-CSMCRI	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-NCL
42.	CSC0105	Potassic (K) Fertilizer Technology to Empower the Nation (K-TEN)	CSIR-CSMCRI	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CIMFR, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NGRI, CSIR-SERC
43.	CSC0106	Biocatalysts for Industrial Applications & Greener Organic Synthesis (BIAGOS)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-IIP, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST
44.	CSC0107	Inherently Safer Practices for Industrial Risk Reduction (INSPIRE)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST
45.	CSC0108	Organic Reactions in Generating Innovative and Natural Scaffolds (ORIGIN)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-HCB, CSIR-IHBT
46.	CSC0109	Non-Infringing Chemistry and Engineering for Pharmaceuticals (NICE-P)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL
47.	CSC0110	Metabolic Profiling of Human Body Fluids by MS and NMR (CMET)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL
48.	CSC0111	Screening Molecules in Lead Exploration (SMiLE)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL
49.	CSC0112	Development of Sustainable Processes for Edible Oils with Health Benefits from Traditional and New Resources (PEOPLE HOPE)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-IIP, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-CFTRI
50.	CSC0113	Development of Sustainable Waste Management Technologies for Chemical and Allied Industries (SETCA)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-IMMT
51.	CSC0115	Energy Efficient Technologies (E2++)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-CGCCRI
52.	CSC0116	Biomass to Energy (BioEn)	CSIR-MP	CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NEIST
53.	CSC0117	Catalysts for Sustainable Energy (ECat)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-NCL
54.	CSC0118	New Generation Lubricants and Additives (GenLube)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NEIST
55.	CSC0119	Research Initiative for Low Emissions (RILE)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-NCL
56.	CSC0120	Waste to Wealth-Waste Plastic (W2W)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NEERI

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57.	CSC0121	Advanced Carbon Materials (AdCarbMate)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-CECRI
58.	CSC0122	Hydrogen Energy: Overcoming Materials Challenges in PEMFC towards Generation, Separation, Storage and Conversion of Hydrogen (HYDEN)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-CECRI
59.	CSC0123	Innovate, Develop and Up-Scale Modular, Agile, Intensified and Continuous Processes and Plants (Indus MAGIC)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-NIIST
60.	CSC0125	Catalysts for Specialty Chemicals (CSC)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-IIP
61.	CSC0127	Encapsulated Microorganisms for Environmental Protection (EMEP)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CFTRI
62.	CSC0128	Creating intellectual Property and Capabilities for the Development of Improved Security Features and Substrates for the Indian Currency note (FUTURE)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-CEERI
63.	CSC0129	A Multi-Scale Simulation and Modeling Approach to Designing Smart Functional Materials for use in Energy, Electrochemistry and Bio-mimetics (MSM)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-CLRI
64.	CSC0130	Natural Products as Affordable Healthcare Agents (NaPAHA)	CSIR-NEIST	CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-CCMB
65.	CSC0131	Environmental Research Initiative for Paper and Process Industry (ERIPP)	CSIR-NEIST	CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-IMTECH
66.	CSC0132	Sustainable Technologies for the Utilization of Rare Earths (SURE)	CSIR-NIIST	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NML
67.	CSC0133	Development of Functional Foods and their Formulations for Potential Health Benefits of Common Man (FUNHEALTH)	CSIR-NIIST	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-IICT
68.	CSC0134	Molecules to Materials and Devices (M2D)	CSIR-NIIST	CSIR-AMPRI, CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NCL
69.	CSC0135	Specialty Materials Based on Engineered Clays (SPECS)	CSIR-NIIST	CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-CGCRI
70.	CSC0202	Research Initiative for Waterless Tanning (RIWT)	CSIR-CLRI	



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71.	CSC0204	Development of Innovative Technologies for Strategic Fluorochemicals (DITSF)	CSIR-IICT	
72.	CSC0205	Development of Novel Vaccine Adjuvants (DENOVA)	CSIR-IICT	
73.	CSC0206	Advanced Polyolefins (SPIRIT)	CSIR-NEIST	
74.	CSC0207	North East Exploration for Pharmaceutical (NEEP)	CSIR-NEIST	
75.	CSC0301	Affordable Cancer Therapeutics (ACT)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL CSIR-NEIST
76.	CSC0302	Advance Drug Delivery System (ADD)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IITR
77.	CSC0401	Design Innovation for Smart Material Transformation Yearning Leather Life Style Products (D'STYLE)	CSIR-CLRI	
78.	CSC0402	Augmentation of Analytical Research Facilities (AARF)	CSIR-IICT	
79.	CSC0404	Centre for Surface and Interface Science Research (CSISR)	CSIR-NCL	
80.	CSC0405	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Centre for Advanced Research (NMRCAR)	CSIR-NCL	
81.	CSC0406	National Repository of Molecules (NORMS)	CSIR-NCL	
82.	CSC0407	Up gradation of Facilities/National Repository of Molecules and National Collection of Industrial Micro Organisms Resource Centre (NCIMRC)	CSIR-NCL	
83.	CSC0408	CSIR Advanced Analytical Facility for North East (CAAF-NE)	CSIR-NEIST	
		<b>Cluster Area:</b>	<b>Engineering Sciences</b>	
84.	ESC0101	Novel Energy Effective Metallic Materials for Automotive and General Engineering Application (LWM)	CSIR-AMPRI	CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NAL
85.	ESC0102	Engineering of Disaster Mitigation and Health Monitoring for Safe and Smart Built Environment (EDMISSIBLE)	CSIR-CBRI	CSIR-CRRI, CSIR-CMMACS, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CMERI
86.	ESC0103	Development of Novel CSIR Technologies for Manufacturing Tailored and Patient-Specific Bioceramic Implants and Biomedical Devices at Affordable Cost (BIOCERAM)	CSIR-CGCRI	CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CSIR-IICB, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-NML, CSIR-NPL, CSIR-AMPRI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-NAL, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CEERI

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87.	ESC0104	Advanced Ceramics Materials and components for Energy and Structural application (CERMESA)	CSIR-CGCR!	CSIR-CIMFR CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-NAL, CSIR-MMT, CSIR-NML, CSIR-AMPRI
88.	ESC0105	Development of a Technology for optimal extraction of locked-up coal from underground Mines using Artificial Pillars (DeCoalArt)	CSIR-CIMFR	CSIR-CBRI, CSIR-CMERI,
89.	ESC0106	Development and Application of Technologies for Sustainable Transportation (SUSTRANS)	CSIR-CRRI	CSIR-NAL, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CSIO
90.	ESC0107	Technology Solutions for MicroA Air Vehicle Development (MAT)	CSIR-NAL	CSIR-CEERI
91.	ESC0108	Centre of Excellence: Waste Utilization and Management (WUM)	CSIR-NEERI	CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-CSIR-IICT
92.	ESC0109	Development of Zero Waste Technology for Processing and Utilization of Thermal Coal (ZWT-CUP)	CSIR-NML	
93.	ESC0110	Innovative Technologies for Health Assessment and Damage Mitigation of Structures (I-HEAL)	CSIR-SERC	CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CRRI, CSIR-CSIO
94.	ESC0201	Design and Development of Thermo Responsive & Magnetic Shape Memory Materials and Devices for Engineering Applications (TR&MSMM)	CSIR-AMPRI %	
95.	ESC0202	Leadership in Specialty Glass and Optical Fiber Technologies (GLASSFIB)	CSIR-CGCRI	
96.	ESC0203	Intelligent Devices and Smart Actuators (InDeSa)	CSIR-CMERI	
97.	ESC0204	Evaluation of Economic Loss Due to Idling of Vehicles at Signalized and Mitigation Measures (ELSIM)	CSIR-CRRI	
98.	ESC0205	Minerals to Metals for Sustainable Planet (MINMET)	CSIR-IMMT	
99.	ESC0206	Processing of Natural Gemstones for Aesthetic Improvement and Value Addition (PNG)	CSIR-IMMT	
100.	ESC0208	Engineering Sustainable Materials and Structures Action Plan I: Sustainability Through Eco-Balancing (SUSMAS)	CSIR-SERC	
101.	ESC0209	Engineering Sustainable Materials and Structures Action Plan II: Sustainability Through Nano-Technology and Bio-Mimetics (eNano-Tics)	CSIR-SERC	

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102.	ESC0301	Innovative Materials and Technologies for Next Generation Green Buildings (INMATE-NGGB)	CSIR-CBRI	
103.	ESC0302	Development of Underground Coal Gasification Technology in India (CoalGasUrja)	CSIR-CIMFR	CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-NGRI
104.	ESC0304	Development of Indian Highway Capacity Manual (Indo-HCM)	CSIR-CRRI	
105.	ESC0305	National Clean Air Mission (NACM)	CSIR-NEERI	CSIR-CIMFR
106.	ESC0401	Centre for Special Materials (CSM)	CSIR-IMMT	
107.	ESC0501	Augmentation and Refurbishment of National Trisonic Aerodynamic Facilities (NTAF)	CSIR-NAL	ISRO, DRDO
108.	ESC0503	Development of Magnesium Metal Production Technology (MPT)	CSIR-NML	
		<b>Cluster Area:</b>	<b>Information Sciences</b>	
109.	HCP0006	Analysis and Monitoring of Patent Applications in International Patent Office for Preventing Misappropriation of India's Traditional Knowledge (CSIR-TKDL)	CSIR-TKDL	
110.	ISC0102	CSIR Knowledge Gateway and Open Source Private Cloud Infrastructure (KNOWGATE)	CSIR-NISCAIR	All CSIR Labs
111.	ISC0201	Indian S&T and Innovation Policy (ISTIP)	CSIR-NISTADS	
112.	1SC0202	Patinformatics (Patinformatics)	CSIR-URDIP	
113.	ISC0203	Chembioinformatics for Drug Discovery (ISC0203)	CSIR-URDIP	
114.	1SC0204	Open Science and Open Innovation Infrastructure (OSOII)	CSIR-URDIP	
115.	ISC0205	Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (Enhanced TKDL-2020)	CSIR-TKDL	
116.	ISC0402	CSIR-Wide Consortium Access to Online Information Resources (NKRC)	CSIR-NISCAIR	
		<b>Cluster Area:</b>	<b>Physical Sciences</b>	
117.	PSC0102	Research Initiative on Nano Devices and Nano-Sensors (R-Nano)	CSIR-CEERI	CSIR-NPL
118.	PSC0103	Advance Instrumentation Solutions for Helath Care and Agro-based Applications (ASHA)	CSIR-CSIO	CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CBRI, CSIR-IHBT
119.	PSC0104	Geodynamic and Earthquake Generating Processes in NE India and Andaman Subduction Zone (GENIAS)	CSIR-NGRI	

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120.	PSC0106	Geological Processes in the Indian Ocean- Understanding the input fluxes, Sinks and Paleooceanography (GEOSINKS)	CSIR-NIO	CSIR-NGRI
121.	PSC0107	Geo-scientific Investigations for Deciphering the Earth's Internal Processes and Exploration of Energy Resources (GEOSCAPE)	CSIR-NIO	CSIR-NGRI
122.	PSC0108	Indian Aquatic Ecosystems: Impact of Deoxygenation, Eutrophication and Acidification (INDIAS IDEA)	CSIR-NIO	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CMMACS, CSIR-NGRI
123.	PSC0109	Development of Advanced Materials for Next-Generation Energy-Efficient Devices (D-NEED)	CSIR-NPL	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CMERI
124.	PSC0110	Advanced Quantum Research and Innovation with Ultra Small Systems (AQuARIUS)	CSIR-NPL	CSIR-CEERI
125.	PSC0111	Measurement for Innovation in Science & Technology (MIST)	CSIR-NPL	CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-NML
126.	PSC0112	Probing the Changing Atmosphere and its Impacts in Indo-Gangetic Plains (IGP) and Himalayan Regions (AIM-IGPHim)	CSIR-NPL	CSIR-CRRI, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CMMACS
127.	PSC0201	Advanced Microsensors and Microsystems: Design, Development and Applications (MicroSensys)	CSIR-CEERI	
128.	PSC0202	Opto-Mechatronics Technologies for Next Generation Sensors and Applications (OMEGA)	CSIR-CSIO	
129.	PSC0203	Hazard due to Earthquakes and Tsunami in the Indian Region (HEART)	CSIR-NGRI	
130.	PSC0204	India Deep Earth Exploration Programme (INDEX)	CSIR-NGRI	
131.	PSC0205	Shallow Subsurface Imaging of India for Resource Exploration (SHORE)	CSIR-NGRI	
132.	PSC0206	Analyses and Harnessing of Marine Biodiversity for Bioremediation of Aquaculture and Industrial Effluents (MARINEBIOTECH)	CSIR-NIO	
133.	PSC0207	Research and Development on Single Trapped on based Frequency Standard (STIOS)	CSIR-NPL	
134.	PSC0401	Advanced Facility for Nano Electronics (AFNE)	CSIR-CEERI	

*List of Eleventh Five Year Projects*

Sl. No.	Project Code	Name of the Project	Nodal Lab	Participating Laboratories
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Suprainstitutional Projects</b>				
1.	SIP01	Enhancement of Knowledgebase in Aerospace Sciences and Development of Cutting Edge Technologies	CSIR-NAL	–
2.	SIP02	Niche Food Processing Technologies for outreach of cost effective, Safe, Hygienic, Nutritious and Health Food to the target Population	CSIR-CFTRI	–
3.	SIP03	High Value Products from Agro Forestry Resources from the Himalayan Region & improving Productivity and Quality of product development including facility for Nutraceutical/ Value added Product	CSIR-IHBT	–
4.	SIP04	Evidence based Nutraceutical/Herbal Products for Preventive Health and Disease Management	CSIR-NIIST	–
5.	SIP05	Biodiversity Assessment, Prospection and Conservation of Plant Resources of India	CSIR-NBRI	–
6.	SIP06	An Integrative Biology Approach in Deciphering Genotype - Phenotype Correlation for Human Complex Disorders	CSIR-IGIB	–
7.	SIP07	Evaluation and Correction of Mitochondrial Dysfunction in Disease	CSIR-IICB	–
8.	SIP08	Investigative Toxicology: New Paradigms	CSIR-IITR	–
9.	SIP09	Enhancing Water Utilization efficiency in Crop Plants: Prospecting Plant Diversity for Genes and Systems Biology for Drought Tolerance	CSIR-NBRI	–
10.	SIP10	Understanding the molecular mechanism of diseases of national priority: Developing novel Approaches for Effective Management	CSIR-IMTECH	–
11.	SIP11	Facility for Chemical Biology	CSIR-IICT	–
12.	SIP12	The Evolution of the Indian Lithosphere: Focus on Major Earth Processes and Resources with a Special Reference to Deccan Traps and Dharwar craton	CSIR-NGRI	–
13.	SIP13	Science for Development of a Forecasting system for the waters around India	CSIR-NIO	–
14.	SIP14	Multi-scale Simulation and Quantification of Sustainability and Vulnerability under Climate variability and climate stress and other Natural Hazards	CSIR-CMMACS	–

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15.	SIP15	Seismic Hazard-risk Evaluation and Earthquake Precursor related Studies	CSIR-NEIST	—
16.	SIP16	Capacity Building in Molecular Environmental Science	CSIR-NEERI	—
17.	SIP17	R&D on Photovoltaics and Other Energy Applications	CSIR-NPL	—
18.	SIP18	Energy for Cleaner and Greener Environment	CSIR-CECRI	—
19.	SIP19	To develop know-how and technology for Environmental friendly conversion and Utilization of Biomass to Fuels, Lubricants and additives	CSIR-IIP	—
20.	SIP21	Technology Development for Smart Systems	CSIR-CEERI	—
21.	SIP22	Appropriate Technological Solutions for Societal Applications	CSIR-CSIO	—
22.	SIP23	Ceramic Materials for Emerging Technologies involving Liquid and Gas Separation	CSIR-CGCRI	—
23.	SIP24	Capability in Mobile Robot Development for Industrial, Outdoor and Hazardous Applications	CSIR-CMERI	—
24.	SIP25	Development and Forming of Performance driven Special Steels	CSIR-NML	—
25.	SIP26	New drug Development Programme for Parasitic Diseases and microbial Infections	CSIR-CDRI	—
26.	SIP27	Development of Novel Target based Anticancer Therapeutics	CSIR-IIIM	—
27.	SIP28	Management Tools for Maintenance, Scheduling and Life Enhancement of Special Structures	CSIR-SERC	—
28.	SIP29	High Performance Materials and Construction Technologies for Sustainable Built Space	CSIR-CBRI	—
29.	SIP30	Development of a Management System for Maintenance Planning and Budgeting of High Speed Road Corridors	CSIR-CRRI	—
30.	SIP31	Indian S&T-Mapping, Manpower and Comparative Capability	CSIR-NISTADS	—
31.	SIP33	Agrochemicals and Intermediates: Integrated Pest Management include Pheromones	CSIR-IICT	—
32.	SIP43	Patinformatics	CSIR-URDIP	—
<b>B. Network Projects</b>				
33.	NWP01	Design and Development of a Regional Transport Aircraft for Developing Economies (Phase-1) changed to National Civil Aircraft Development Programme	CSIR-NAL	

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34.	NWP02	Design and development of equipment with appropriate and adaptable automation for hygienic and safe production of processed and semi-processed foods in large scale.	CSIR-CFTRI	CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-NAL
35.	NWP03	Transgenic crop plants and genes for resistance to insect pests	CSIR-NBRI	CSIR-NCL
36.	NWP04	Plasma Proteomics Health, Environment and Disease	CSIR-CCMB	CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NCL
37.	NWP05	Engineering Peptides and Proteins for New Generation Therapies	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IMTECH
38.	NWP06	Exploitation of India's rich microbial diversity	CSIR-IMTECH	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-ITRC, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-IICB, CSIR, IHBT, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CFTRI
39.	NWP08	• Pathway engineering and system biology approach towards homologous and heterologous expression of high-value phytochemicals (artemisinin, picrosides, morphine, withanolides pdophyllotoxin)	CSIR-CIMAP	CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NCL
40.	NWP09	Biological and Chemical Transformation of Plant Compounds for Production of Value Added Products of Therapeutic/Aroma Value.	CSIR-CIMAP	CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CSIR-IICB, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NEIST
41.	NWP10	Development of Specialty Inorganic Materials for Diverse Applications	CSIR-CSMCRI	CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NML, CSIR-IIP
42.	NWP12	Conducting polymer paints and coatings for corrosion protection and shielding of concrete structures in strategic areas	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-NPL
43.	NWP13	NCL-IGIB joint Research Initiative: Interfacing Chemistry with biology	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-IGIB
44.	NWP14	Atmosphere carbon dioxide sequestration through fertilization of a high-nutrients-low chlorophyll (HNLC) oceanic regions with iron	CSIR-NIO	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CMMACS, CSIR-NEERI
45.	NWP15	Setting up State-of-art Multi-Teraflop High Performance Computing (HPC) facility	CSIR-CMMACS	
46.	NWP17	Environmental Contaminants: New Screening Technologies and Effect on Human Health	CSIR-IITR	CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CIMFR, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NPL

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47.	NWP18	Mapping of the Marine Biodiversity along the Indian Coast	CSIR-CSMCRI	CSIR-NIO
48.	NWP19	Remediation Eco-restoration and Cleanup of Contaminated Ground & Water Resources	CSIR-NEERI	CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST
49.	NWP20	Exploratory Studies on Climate Change and adaptation of Species Complexes	CSIR-IHBT	CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NBRI
50.	NWP21	Development of Clean Coal Technologies	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-CIMFR
51.	NWP22	Hydrogen energy initiative: Overcoming Materials challenges for the Generation, Storage and Conversion of Hydrogen using fuel Cells.	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-CMERI
52.	NWP23	Functional Organic Materials for Energy Efficient Devices	CSIR-NIIST	CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-NCL
53.	NWP24	Design and Fabrication Capabilities for Vey High Power Microwave Tubes	CSIR-CEERI	CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-NPL
54.	NWP25	Fabrication of LED Devices and Systems for Solid State Lighting Applications	CSIR-NPL	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-IICT
55.	NWP26	Photonics for Communication, Laser and Sensor Technology	CSIR-CGCRI	CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-NAL, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-SERC
56.	NWP27	Technology for Assessment and Refurbishment of Engineering Materials and Components	CSIR-NML	CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NAL, CSIR-NPL, CSIR-SERC
57.	NWP28	Development of Advanced Lightweight Metallic Materials for Engineering Applications	CSIR-AMPRI	CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NML, CSIR-NPL
58.	NWP29	Non oxide ceramic based advance structural materials; Armours and Refractories	CSIR-CGCRI	CSIR-AMPRI, CSIR-SERC
59.	NWP30	Modular Re-configurable Micro Manufacturing Systems (MRMMS) for Multi Material Desktop Manufacturing Capabilities	CSIR-CMERI	CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-NAL
60.	NWP31	Development of Advanced Eco-Friendly, Energy Efficient Processes for Utilization of Iron Resources of India	CSIR-IMMT	CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NML
61.	NWP32	Diabetes Mellitus-New Drug Discovery R&D, Molecular Mechanisms and Genetic factors	CSIR-CDRI	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IICB
62.	NWP33	Development of Diagnostics and Target Based Molecular Medicines against Allergy Bronchial Asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-IITR



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63.	NWP34	Validation of Identified Screening Models and Development of New Alternative Models for Evaluation of New Drug Entities	CSIR-CDRI	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IITR
64.	NWP35	Nanomaterials and Nanodevices in Health and Disease	CSIR-CCMB	CSIR-AMPRI, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NML
65.	NWP36	Comparative Genomics and Biology of non-coding RNA in the human, genome	CSIR-IIGIIB	CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-1GIB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NCL
66.	NWP37	Discovery and Predinical studies of new bioactive molecules(natural and semi-synthetic) & Traditional Preparations	CSIR,HQ	CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-AMPRI, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CBRI, CSIR-CFTRI
67.	NWP38	Identification and Vacation of Drug Targets for Selected Pathogens	CSIR-CDRI	CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IMTECH
68.	NWP39	Engineenng of structure against natural & other disasters	CSIR-SERC	CSIR-CBRI, CSIR-CMER1, CSIR-CMMACS, CSIR-CRRI, CSIR-NGRI, CSIR-NML
69.	NWP40	Comprehensive Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (CTKDL)	CSIR.HQ	CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-ITRC, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-URDIP, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CFTRI
70.	NWP42	Consortium access to electronic journals	CSIR-NISCAIR	
71.	NWP44	Zero Emission Research Initiative	CSIR-CLRI	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-NML
72.	NWP45	Advancement in Metrology	CSIR-NPL	CSIR-ICBRI, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CIMFR, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NAL, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-NGRI, CSIR-NIO, CSIR-NML, CSIR-NEIST

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73.	NWP46	Sustainable Development and Management of water resources in different problematic terrain	CSIR-NGRI	CSIR-AMPRI, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-CIMFR, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NEERI
74.	NWP47	Development of Hollow Fibre Membrane Technology for water disinfection/purification and waste water reclamation	CSIR-CSMCRI	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-CLRI
75.	NWP48	Rural, SC/ST, Women, North East & Tribals (RSWNET)	CSIR, HQ	Most of the Labs of CSIR
76.	NWP50	Precipitation Enhancement and Modification through Ground based Cloud Harvesting	CSIR-CMMACS	CSIR-NAL
77.	NWP51	Nanostructured Advance & Materials	CSIR-NML	CSIR-AMPRI, CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-NAL, ICSIR-MMT, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NPL
78.	NWP52	Integrated Analysis for Impact, Mitigation and Sustainability (IAIMS): Regional Climate Modelling at Decade Scale	CMMACS	CSIR-NAL, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CIMAP
79.	NWP53	Centre for excellence for Computational Chemistry: An integrated tool for Multiscale simulation to Design Materials, Processes and Simulation of Molecular Recognition Process in Biology	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NIIST
80.	NWP54	Novel Approach for Solar energy conversion-a TAPSUN Project	CSIR-NPL	
81.	NWP55	Efficient silicon photovoltaics with smart electronics and lighting systems- a TAPSUN Project	CSIR-NPL	
82.	NWP56	Innovative Solution for Solar Energy Storage under CSIR - a TAPSUN Project	CSIR-CECRI	
83.	NWP58	Setting up of CSIR Unit TRISUTRA (Translational Research and Innovation Science Through Ayurgenomics)	CSIR-IGIB	
<b>C. Inter-Agency Projects</b>				
84.	IAP01	New insights in Cancer Biology: Identification of Novel Targets and Development of target based Molecular Medicine	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NIIST
85.	IAP02	Project on Conservation of Endangered Species	CSIR-CCMB	
86.	IAP04	Development of Lithiumion Batteries for Multifarious Applications	CSIR-CECRI	

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87.	IAP06	Development of Cost Effective Mine Water Reclamation Technology for Providing Safe Drinking Water	CSIR-CIMFR	CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-NML
88.	IAP07	Design Centre for Products	CSIR-CLRI	
<b>D. Headquarter coordinated projects</b>				
89.	HCP01	Open Source Drug Discovery Programme (OSDD)	CSIR-IGIB	CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IIIM, KIIT, Patia, Bhubaneswar
90.	HCP02	Synthetic Biology and Metabolic Engineering of Azadirachtin Biosynthesis Pathway	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-CDRI, CSIRHQ, CSIR-IICB,, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-IHBT
	HCP03	Metabolic Engineering of Vinca Alkaloid Pathway	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-CSIR-IHBT
92.	HCP04	Multi-agent Therapy for Cancer: A System Biology Approach	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NIIST
93.	HCP05	North East Exploration for Pharmaceutical (NEEP)	NEIST CSIR-	
94.	HCP06	Traditional Digital Digital Library (TKDL) to enrich the TK content on regular basis	CSIR, HQ	Most of the Labs
<b>E. Facility Creation</b>				
95.	FAC01	Enhancement of Aerospace Research & Technology Development Facilities including Setting up a Centre of Excellence in Flight Mechanics and Control. (CEFMAC)	CSIR-NAL	
96.	FAC02	National Facilities for Functional Genomic Research (a) Zebrafish Facility (b) Cellomics Facility (c) LC-NMR Facility	CSIR-IGIB	
97.	FAC03	Advanced Centre for Protein Informatics, Science, Engineering & Technology	CSIR-IMTECH	
98.	FAC04	Setting up a Compact High Energy Light Source Radiation for the Structural Analysis of Biomacromolecule	CSIR-CCMB	
99.	FAC05	Centre of Excellence for Lipid Research	CSIR-HCT	
100.	FAC06	CSIR Battery Performance Evaluation Centre	CSIR-CECRI	
101.	FAC07	BSL-4 Facility for infectious diseases caused by dangerous microorganisms (In collaboration with DST; Amount shown is CSIR part)	CSIR-CCMB	

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102.	FAC08	Establishment of Dog Facility for Research and Testing purposes	CSIR-CDRI	
103.	FAC09	State-of-the-art analytical facility for North East	CSIR-NEIST	
104.	FAC11	Innovation Centre for Plasma Processing	CSIR-IMMT	

**Statement-III***CSIR's Most Significant Achievements: Laboratory-wise (Last three years)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
1.	CSIR, Hqs-led programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiation of Cluster Innovation Centres with National Innovation Council</li> <li>• Setting up Innovation Complexes at Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata</li> <li>• Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) related work: Signing of access agreements</li> <li>• Open Source Drug Discovery (OSDD) Programme: a new format for achieving innovation</li> <li>• Setting up Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR)</li> </ul>
2.	CSIR-AMPRI (CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute), Bhopal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Titanium Metal Foam for Aerospace and Naval Industries</li> <li>• Aluminium Foam filled Channels Based Bracket</li> <li>• Cu-Al-Ni-Ti shape memory alloy for high temperature applications</li> <li>• Foldable and transportable low-cost house units</li> <li>• Non-toxic X-ray shielding materials using industrial waste</li> <li>• Advanced lightweight metallic materials for automotive applications viz. crash box, break drum etc.</li> </ul>
3.	CSIR-CBRI (CSIR-Central Building Research Institute), Roorkee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rice husk plastic composites (wood without trees)</li> <li>• Bagasse-cement boards and panels</li> <li>• Thermoplastic natural fibre moulding materials</li> <li>• Doors and windows from waste pine needles</li> <li>• Alpha plaster &amp; cementation binders from non-traditional materials</li> <li>• Building materials from H-Acid Gypsum</li> <li>• Thermo-acoustically efficient combined materials for conducive environment in building</li> </ul>
4.	CSIR-CCMB (CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology), Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Synthetic clonal reproduction through seeds (Apomixis) for low cost production of high yielding hybrid seeds</li> <li>• Samba Mahsuri-a new, disease resistant rice variety Biomarker for human breast cancer by mRNAi chips Indibacter, a new bacterial genus</li> <li>• Blacky: a live female fawn by artificial insemination</li> <li>• Molecular mechanism of pathogenesis of glaucoma</li> <li>• Human Genome Diversity</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
5.	CSIR-CDRI (CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DNA-based diagnostic tool for eye infections</li> <li>• Plasmodium falciparum transketolase as a potential drug target for identification of antimalarial inhibitors</li> <li>• 'Memory Enhancer' - a single plant based unique natural memory enhancing formulation</li> <li>• Novel anti-platelet synthetic molecules that prevents platelet collagen interaction</li> <li>• A lipid lowering drug using ayurvedic lead</li> <li>• Improved 'Saheli': a non-steroidal female contraceptive</li> <li>• The human APOBEC3B deletion and susceptibility to falciparum malaria in India</li> </ul>
6.	CSIR-CECRI (CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute), Karaikudi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Microbial Fuel Cells</li> <li>• Remediation of phosphate-contaminated water by electrocoagulation</li> <li>• HbA1C meter with electronic hardware and sensor electrode</li> <li>• India's first push-button type 300 W self supported polymer electrode membrane fuel cell system</li> <li>• Electrolytic process for the production of tetra ethylammonium hydroxide from bromides</li> <li>• ZnBrzflow battery 10 cell module of 10 W (18 V)</li> </ul>
7.	CSIR-CEERI (CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute), Pilani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro electro mechanical system (MEMS)- acoustic sensors for PSLV C-19 (Remote Imaging Satellite-RISAT)</li> <li>• Micro Electro Mechanical System (MEMS) - acoustic sensors for PSLV</li> <li>• Trapped minor locator system jointly with CSIR-CIMFR</li> <li>• Ku band 140 W space Travelling Wave Tube (TWT) Graphite electrodes multistage depressed collector Design technology of sub-system of Gyrotron</li> <li>• Piezoelectric Acoustic Sensors</li> <li>• Design and development of Dual ion beam texturization system for microwave components of travelling wave tubes jointly with CSIR-CSIO</li> </ul>
8.	CSIR-CFTRI (CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute), Mysore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tea biosensor for quality assessment of tea</li> <li>• Supplementary and complementary foods viz. modified energy foods, fortified wheat flour, fruit and vegetable based snacks, nutra rich bars etc.</li> <li>• Natural colors as food additives</li> <li>• Peroxidase enzyme from black gram husk</li> <li>• Anthocyanin from Garcinia indica Choisy (kokum)</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
9.	CSIR-CGCRI (CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute), Kolkata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nd-doped phosphate laser glass for high power laser</li> <li>• Photonic crystal fibers</li> <li>• Radiation Shielding Window (RSW) glass</li> <li>• Special glass nodules for nuclear waste immobilization</li> <li>• Bioceramic implants for rehabilitation</li> <li>• Replacement of Ukraine day in ceramic tiles</li> <li>• Ceramic membrane based iron removal drinking water plant</li> <li>• Silicon carbide impregnated carbon-carbon composite jet vane assembly for missile applications</li> <li>• Transparent hard coating on plastic lenses</li> <li>• Bioactive coating on orthopedic and dental implants</li> </ul>
10.	CSIR-CLMAP (CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-cancer and hepatoprotective agent from <i>Withania somnifera</i> and biological evaluation of its ester derivatives</li> <li>• Improved agro technology for Gallic acid based podophylotoxin and etoposide analogues as anticancer agents</li> <li>• Agarbatti from waste flowers of temples</li> <li>• Aroma Biovillage</li> <li>• New varieties of medicinal plants, viz. Chamomile var. "CIMAP SAMMOHAK", Lemongrass var. "CIMAP SUWARNA", Menthol Mint var "CIMAP SARYU", CIM-SHAKTI, CIM- HAREYAL</li> <li>• Herbal products for daBy uss (Mosquito repellent, disinfectants, etc)</li> <li>• Cultivation of improved variety of antimalarial drug plant <i>Artemisia annu</i> has been undertaken in the States of Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Bihar etc. involving around 800 farmers and bringing about 1000 acres area under cultivation</li> </ul>
11.	CSIR-CIMFR (CSIR-Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research), Dhanbad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coal dust collecting and briquetting system</li> <li>• High wall mining</li> <li>• Trapped minor locator system jointly with CSIR-CEERI</li> <li>• Higher coal yield using newly-developed Pentadyne-HP explosive</li> <li>• Site specific controlled blasting techniques for flattening of rock slopes in Konkan Railways</li> <li>• Fire control in closed coal mine of 'Giddi', Jharkhand which saved Giddi electrical substation washery etc.</li> </ul>
12.	CSIR-CLRI (CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute), Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of Ethnic Products jointly with CSIR-NEIST for Economic</li> <li>• DIASTEP: off the shelf footwear for low risk diabetics</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
13	CSIR-CMERI (CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute), Durgapur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero discharged leather processing technology</li> <li>• Polymer - Leather composites</li> <li>• Leather fashion forecasting</li> <li>• Collagen sheet for Abnormal wound Healing</li> <li>• Treatment of Bio refractory wastewater without sludge and odour emission</li> <li>• Waste water treatment using carbon nano tubes</li> <li>• Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV-150)</li> <li>• Five axis micro milling machine</li> <li>• 15-20 HP small tractor 'PUSHAN'</li> <li>• CSIR's Post Harvest Technology Centres in Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram</li> <li>• Solar powered dual-mode rickshaw (Soleckshaw)</li> <li>• Ion-Polymeric Metal Composites (IPMC) biomimetic actuators</li> <li>• Semi continuous type biodiesel plant suitable for rural sector</li> <li>• Austempered Ductile Iron (ADI) crankshaft for 5 HP single cylinder agriculture pump engine</li> <li>• Micro Electrical Discharge Machine</li> <li>• Autonomous Voice Control Intelligent Robotic Wheel Chair</li> <li>• Mobile Bridge Inspection Unit (jointly with CSIR-CRRI)</li> <li>• Self oscillating potential generated in patterned micro-fluidic fuel cell</li> </ul>
14.	CSIR-CRRI (CSIR-Central Road Research Institute), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methodology for emergency repair of airfield pavements</li> <li>• Emulsion based cold-mix technology for structural layers</li> <li>• Construction of Underpass (Railway line near Old Yamuna Bridge) at Ring Road bypass in Delhi without disrupting the rail traffic.</li> <li>• Advice on BRT in Delhi</li> <li>• Road safety Audit Manuals</li> <li>• Code of practice / standards / specification for Roads</li> <li>• Mobile Bridge Inspection Unit (jointly with CSIR-CMERI)</li> </ul>
15.	CSIR-CSIO (CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation), Chandigarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head-Up Display for Light Combat Aircraft (Under production at BEL)</li> <li>• 6 MV Linear Accelerator for medical applications (Treating cancer patients successfully)</li> <li>• Fiber Bragg Grating sensor technology</li> <li>• Surgical microscope for cataract surgery</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
16.	CSIR-CSMCRI (CSIR-Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute), Bhavnagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pulse oximeter</li> <li>● Portable analog seismic recorder</li> <li>● 4-probe contact-type lab-version of electrical conductivity sensor for soil has been developed</li> <li>● Computerized cephalometric analysis</li> <li>● Grain and Seed storage</li> <li>● A computer based instrumentation technique with embedded intelligence for maintaining the quality of stored potatoes in desired storage environment round the year</li> <li>● Design and development of Dual ion beam texturization system for microwave components of travelling wave tubes jointly with CSIR-CEERI</li> <li>● Self-reliance in Sulphate of Potash</li> <li>● Membrane technology for drinking water</li> <li>● Influence of <i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> and <i>Gracilaria edulis</i> sap on the productivity and quality of various crops</li> <li>● Ultrapure solar salt</li> <li>● Car running on Microalgal-based Bio diesel</li> <li>● Technology for manufacture of detergent grade zeolite-A from low grade bauxite available from Kutch, Gujarat</li> <li>● Process of preparation of heavy basic magnesium carbonate from bittern</li> </ul>
17.	CSIR-IGIB(CSIR-Institute of Genomics & Integrative Biology), Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FishMap: a community resource for Zebrafish genomics</li> <li>● Ayurgenomics: Links between ayurveda and modern science for predictive &amp; personalized medicine</li> <li>● Development of Indian Genome Variation Database (IGVdB)</li> <li>● Indian Diabetes Consortium (INDICO): A network of clinicians and researchers from major research laboratories</li> <li>● Bioinformatics tools</li> <li>● Enzymatic membrane for the detection of cholesterol in serum</li> <li>● BOD sensors</li> <li>● Novel water-soluble murine homolog of pituitary tumour apoptosis gene from leaves of <i>Punica grantum</i></li> </ul>
18.	CSIR-IHBT(CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology), Palampur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Biodiversity mapping</li> <li>● Germplasm characterization and diversity analysis Natural colours from plant extracts using green methods</li> <li>● Cultivation of lavender, rose and saffron</li> <li>● Metabolic engineering for catechins biosynthesis in tea</li> </ul>



Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
19.	CSfR-IICB (CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology), Kolkata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of salt tolerance in transgenic arabidopsis by over expressing superoxide dismutase from <i>Potentilla atrosanguinea</i></li> <li>Green technology for extraction of sweeteners from <i>Stevia rebaudiana</i></li> <li>Green process for isolation of natural vanillin from vanilla pods</li> <li>Prostalyin: ayurvedic treatment for prostate cancer</li> <li>Biomarker for valvular heart disease</li> <li>Acaciaside-B: a prospective molecule to develop prophylactic contraceptive for HIV epidemic</li> <li>Process for preparation of Flavanoid compounds (Vitamin P)</li> <li>Edible herb (<i>Piper betel</i>) for anti-Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia (CML)</li> <li>Non-recombinant membrane antigen and diagnostic kit for detection of Visceral Leishmaniasis and PKDL</li> </ul>
20.	CSIR-IICT(CSIR-Indian institute of Chemical Technology), Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certified by Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) as laboratory centre for off-site analysis of chemical weapons and their degradation products</li> <li>Recognized as national Centre for Pheromone Research and successfully controlled devastating pests in Groundnut leaf, brinjal shoot, rice and sugarcane</li> <li>Tocopherols and phytosterols</li> <li>Process Technology for Acetohydroxamic Ac'd (AHA) Agrochemicals</li> <li>Enzymatic degumming of rice bran oil</li> <li>Sodium Stearoyl -2 Lactylate (SSL) - food grade emulsifier</li> </ul>
21.	CSIR-IIIM(CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine), Jammu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risorine for treatment of Tuberculosis</li> <li>Lavender park in Kashmir Valley</li> <li><i>Withania somnifera</i> formulation as chemo-immuno-therapeutic</li> <li>Essential oil of <i>Cymbopogon flexuosus</i> as a promising anti-cancer agent</li> <li>Screening and identification of bioenhancers for plaque and gingivitis</li> <li>Green Process for Metal Gluconates</li> <li>Fermentation technology for the production Bio-fertilizers and Bio-control agents</li> <li>Released a variety of <i>Cymbopogon Khasianus</i> bor[IIIM(J) CK-10]: A rich source of Geraniol "Himrosa" for commercial cultivation</li> </ul>
22.	CSIR-IIP(CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum), Dehradun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solvent refining of used Lube oil</li> <li>Fuel and petrochemicals from waste plastics</li> <li>New indigenous catalyst for sweetening of lighter petroleum fractions</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
23.	CSIR-IITR (CSIR-Indian institute of Toxicological Research), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Technology transfer of Paraffin and Microcrystalline waxes to Numaligarh Refinery</li> <li>● Pilot plant for Bio-jet fuel</li> <li>● Propane deasphalting technology</li> <li>● Hierarchical mesoporous zeolites for production of aviation fuel from lipids</li> <li>● Improved Visbreaking technology for M/s Hindustan Petrochemicals Pvt. Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.</li> <li>● Ram Rocket Fuel Brahmos Missile</li> <li>● Biodegradable Soluble Cutting Oil (BSCO)</li> <li>● Revamping of sulfolane extraction unit for BTX production in SABIC, UK</li> <li>● Commercialization of state-of-art technology for Simultaneous Production of US Grade Gasoline and Pure Benzene (99%) at Reliance Industries Ltd., Jamnagar</li> <li>● PCR-based detection of GM crops</li> <li>● Differential display of proteins in parkinson's disease</li> <li>● Responsiveness study of cerebral and hepatic cytochrome P450s in rat offspring prenatally exposed to lindane</li> <li>● Toxic potential of municipal solid waste leachates in transgenic <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i></li> <li>● Genetic polymorphism in glutathione S-transferases and susceptibility to head and neck cancer</li> </ul>
24.	CSIR-IMMT (CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology), Bhubaneshwar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Microbial process for recovery of nickel and cobalt from chromite overburden of Sukinda mines</li> <li>● Anti-reflecting titanium dioxide films</li> <li>● Aluminium alloys for aerospace applications</li> <li>● Pilot plant for beneficiation of iron ore tailings at Essar-Kirandul</li> <li>● Advanced energy efficient eco-friendly process for utilization of iron ore resources of India</li> <li>● Community size reactor for production of methane rich biogas from waste vegetables</li> </ul>
25.	CSIR-IMTech (CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology), Chandigarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● New generation clot buster.</li> <li>● Recombinant Streptokinase</li> <li>● Clot specific streptokinase</li> <li>● Caerulomycin A: an immuno-suppressive drug</li> <li>● Cholera vaccine: Phase III human Trials</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
26.	CSIR-NAL (CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories), Bangaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India's first indigenous civilian aircraft CNM-5</li> <li>• Contribution to Chandrayaan: Wind Tunnel testing and Acoustic test for antenna</li> <li>• Varsha 2C GSM: weather prediction software</li> <li>• Carbon Composite Airframe Components/Assemblies for Tejas (LCA)</li> <li>• Technology for carbon fibre manufacturing developed and commercialized</li> <li>• Carbon Fibre Reinforced Polymer (CFRP) mousche for naval version of Light Combat Aircraft</li> <li>• Radome for the Doppler Weather Radar (DWR)</li> <li>• Unmanned Aero Vehicle</li> <li>• Drishti- A visibility system installed at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata</li> </ul>
27.	CSIR-NBRI (CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bioinoculants for enhancing plant productivity</li> <li>• Sequencing chloroplast genome of <i>Jatropha curcas</i></li> <li>• A novel gene of plant origin for inducing male sterility in plants</li> <li>• Biodiversity assessment, prospection and conservation of plant resources of India</li> <li>• Transgenic banana plants</li> <li>• Herbal Gulal</li> <li>• Anti cough herbal preparation</li> <li>• Delineation of bioremediation protocol for high phosphate bearing water bodies</li> </ul>
28.	CSIR-NCL (CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory), Pune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crystalline micro-porous titanium silicate</li> <li>• Bio-diesel/bio-lubricants</li> <li>• S (-) Amlodipine</li> <li>• THPE technology</li> <li>• Porous HDPE technology</li> <li>• Prostanoid by Biotransformation</li> <li>• Porous polyethylene implant and functional absorbing materials.</li> <li>• A semi-continuous process for quantitative transvinilation of carboxylic acids with vinyl esters</li> <li>• Resins and catalysts for the backward integration of BrahMos missile system</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process development for Acrylamido Methyl Propane Sulfonic Acid (ATBS) and</li> <li>• Ultra filtration membrane technology (Scale up)</li> <li>• Synthesis of new antimalarial compounds</li> <li>• Peptides for treating cancer</li> <li>• Iron-nitrogen doped carbon nanofiber as cathode for PEMFC</li> <li>• Transformation of Carbon Nanotubes to Graphene Nanoribbons</li> </ul>
29.	CSIR-NEERI (CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute), Nagpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stage biooxidation process for treatment of effluent at agrochemical industry</li> <li>• Carbon bed analyzer for treatment of liquid effluents</li> <li>• Environmental Genomics</li> <li>• Portable digital kit for measurement of arsenic in fields</li> <li>• NEERI-Zar potable water filter</li> <li>• Fenton Activated Carbon Catalytic Oxidation (FACCO) for treatment of waste water</li> <li>• Greenhouse gas measurement</li> <li>• Grey water treatment and reuse</li> </ul>
30.	CSIR-NEIST (North-East Institute of Science and Technology), Jorhat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An anti-arthritis herbal formulation</li> <li>• S&amp;T intervention in cultivation of edible mushroom pushed India at-3rd largest producer in the world</li> <li>• Novel synthesis of Sic fro processed cellulosic bio-precursors</li> <li>• Green tea polyphenols</li> <li>• Bio formulation Muga Heal</li> <li>• A new strain of lemon grass (BLI ARUN) through artificial hybridization</li> <li>• On-line/ real-time seismic network set up in North-Eastern India</li> <li>• Vanillin: Value added product from agricultural waste</li> </ul>
31.	CSIR-NGRI (CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute), Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delineation of Arsenic Contaminated Groundwater Zones &amp; Management of Groundwater Resources in Middle Ganga Plains</li> <li>• Web-based groundwater information system for farmers and policy makers</li> <li>• Indian legal continental shelf</li> <li>• Seismic evidence for rapid drift of the Indian tectonic plate</li> <li>• Oil and gas exploration using deep resistivity, magneto tellurics studies</li> <li>• Automatic gravity optimization of listric faults</li> <li>• Post-seismic deformation measurement using Global Positioning System in Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands after Sumatra earthquake</li> </ul>
32.	CSIR-NIIST (CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology), Thiruvananthapuram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technology for the production of synthetic rutile</li> <li>• Technology for Processing of fresh Byadagi chilli</li> <li>• Photo-Functional Materials</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
33.	CSIR-NIO(CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography), Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of an integrated Spice processing unit for processing fresh ginger, turmeric and large cardamom in the North Eastern States</li> <li>• Gold nanorod chains as plasmonic waveguides</li> <li>• Magnesium boride (MgB<sub>2</sub>), next generation superconductor with potential application in cryogen-free magnets and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)</li> <li>• Clay flyash red mud for building materials</li> <li>• CSIR-NIIST produced the highest proportion of globally top end research of any lab in India (14%)</li> <li>• Biofilter for odour control in various Industries like Meat &amp; Poultry, Rubber, Sewage treatment plant etc.</li> <li>• Technology transfer of Virtual Casting solver code to 3DFOUNDRYTECH</li> <li>• Clean bioprocessing technology of white pepper from fresh &amp; dried pepper</li> <li>• Modelling capability to simulate ocean physical variables crucial for formulating prediction system for India's coastal waters.</li> <li>• Understanding Physical and biogeochemical processes at a fine scale resolution in Goa, Godavari and Cochin Backwater estuaries</li> <li>• Exploration of gas hydrates along the continental margins of India, particularly the Krishna-Godavari offshore basin</li> <li>• Trajectory of an oil spill off Goa, Eastern Arabian Sea; field observations and simulations</li> <li>• Sindhu Sankalp: conversion of fishery training vessel to research vessel</li> <li>• Impact of tropical cyclone on biogeochemistry of the Central Arabian Sea</li> <li>• Geophysical characteristics of the Ninetyeast Ridge-Andaman island arc/trench convergent zone</li> <li>• Iron Fertilization for carbon di oxide sequestration</li> </ul>
34.	CSIR-NISCAIR (CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science popularization</li> <li>• Communication links to scientific community through the publication of 19 scholarly journals of international repute, covering all major disciplines of science and technology.</li> <li>• Open Access to all the 19 NISCAIR journals</li> <li>• Publication of popular science magazines such as 'Science Reporter', 'Vigyan Pragati', 'and 'Science ki Duniya'</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
35.	CSIR-NISTADS (CSIR-National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A report "India S&amp;T-2010"</li> <li>• Spatial database on natural resources and socio-economic parameters of India</li> <li>• Energy research and CSIR: A policy document</li> <li>• National data base on S&amp;T output and National publication indicators on S&amp;T for 2001 and 2006</li> <li>• Book on - Indian Science and Technology Volume II</li> </ul>
36.	CSIR-NML(CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory), Jamshedpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paving blocks from steel slag by Geopolymerization</li> <li>• Bioleaching of very low grade ore for extraction of uranium</li> <li>• Bioleaching of zinc tailings</li> <li>• Potable Automated Ball Indentor (PABI) device</li> <li>• Biomimetic payload completes its journey in space</li> <li>• Zirconia based cermet convergent and divergent nozzle</li> <li>• Eugraph and Sybograph : Biphasic calcium phosphate nanobioceramic for dental applications</li> <li>• Cost effective mine water reclamation technology for providing safe drinking water</li> <li>• Technology licensing for commercial manufacturing of Magstar equipment</li> <li>• Bulk production (10-15 L capacity) of anti-tranishing lacquer</li> </ul>
37.	CSIR-NPL(CSIR-National Physical Laboratory), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cesium-fountain primary frequency standard with 10-19 seconds accuracy: India's first and one of the world's most accurate atomic clock</li> <li>• Heartrace: Low-cost, Portable ECG device</li> <li>• Space Weather Regional Warning Centre contribution to Chandrayaan</li> <li>• Custodian of National Standards for all the primary base units except Mole</li> <li>• Standard of Optical Radiation in the form of a Variable Temperature Blackbody</li> <li>• Automatic 10 V Josephson Series Array Voltage Standard established</li> <li>• Instrumental in formulating the Legal Metrology Act -2009</li> <li>• Mobile Teleclock: adding new dimension to time dissemination</li> <li>• Piezoelectric accelerometers</li> <li>• Carbon Thrust pads for carbon thrust bearings</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Significant Achievements
38.	CSIR-SERC (CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre), Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probabilistic seismic hazard map of India</li> <li>• Remote health monitoring scheme for civil structures including railway bridges</li> <li>• Laced reinforced concrete storage structures</li> <li>• Seismic vulnerability analysis of brick masonry buildings</li> <li>• Crack width calculation at different load levels of RC shell structures</li> <li>• Mathematical modeling of slip in a buried shear fault</li> <li>• Flexural Strengthening of RC Beams using Fabric Reinforced Concrete (FABcrete)</li> <li>• Eco-friendly geopolymer concrete pavement</li> </ul>

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Drug Producing Companies

5761. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drug producing companies in the country and the companies, out of these, producing formulations only and those producing bulk drugs, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government is contemplating to set up drug producing companies in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The number of drug producing companies in the country and the companies, out of these, producing formulations and those producing bulk drugs, State-wise is given below:-

Sl. No.	State	Number of Manufacturing Units		Total
		Formulation	Bulk Drugs	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	1928	1211	3139

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Gujarat	1129	397	1526
3.	West Bengal	694	62	756
4.	Andhra Pradesh	528	199	727
5.	Tamil Nadu	472	98	570
6.	Others	3423	422	3845
Total		8174	2389	10563

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Question do not arise.

#### Proposal for Factory

5762. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal to open a Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) factory or any other railway factory near Bhopal or at any place in Madhya Pradesh (MP);

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

(c) whether the Railways are likely to consider Bina in MP as suitable for the purpose in view of the availability of railway land there; 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)

There is no proposal to open a Main Line Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) Factory near Bhopal or any other place in Madhya Pradesh. However, 'Setting up of Workshop for Repair/ Rehabilitation of Motorised Bogies of Electric Rolling Stock' at Misrod (near Bhopal), Madhya Pradesh; has been proposed in Railway Budget 2013-14.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) No proposal in this regard, has been received in the Ministry of Railways.

[English]

#### Fixation of Ceiling Prices for Imported Formulations

5763. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India has asked the Government to fix the ceiling prices separately for imported formulations because making the same drugs outside the country is more costly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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) and (b) The Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) had given the following suggestions/inputs on draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy 2011 (NPPP-2011):

*"Import products have different cost-structure and are not comparable to locally manufactured drugs,*

*consequently, imported formulations included in National List of Essential Medicines-2011 (NLEM)-2011) should be placed in a separate category and a separate ceiling price should be fixed for them."*

These suggestions of OPPI were placed before the Group of Ministers (GoM). Based on the recommendations of GoM, National Pharmaceutical 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 based on the approval of the Cabinet the NPPP-2012 was notified on 7.12.2012.

#### Projects under MGNREGS

5764. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the projects taken up and completed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of the amount spent thereon during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The total numbers of works started and completed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) as reported by States/UTs in MIS year wise from 2010-11 onwards are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of total expenditure incurred under MGNREGA as reported by States/UTs from 2010-11 onwards are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Provisional)	
		Works started (In Nos)	Works completed (In Nos)	Works started (In Nos)	Works completed (In Nos)	Works started (In Nos)	Works completed (In Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1345386	455739	1669179	553223	2553897	202259
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	88	0	1888	1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	26495	17888	23934	13450	35590	12032
4.	Bihar	132434	80185	99452	20637	106326	3410
5.	Chhattisgarh	94409	84306	98904	74876	108559	37550
6.	Gujarat	55260	43215	54144	37399	50309	16293
7.	Haryana	10444	9570	13213	11219	16159	5022
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33953	29641	44729	31211	50147	13187
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15992	6677	56001	16306	68804	6550
10.	Jharkhand	98046	50163	60179	23949	41264	5236
11.	Karnataka	224336	189390	164474	116437	232045	18790
12.	Kerala	122672	93082	159056	153466	199043	123611
13.	Madhya Pradesh	255154	176169	249398	140736	147462	43301
14.	Maharashtra	29876	7305	190395	41816	161606	7628
15.	Manipur	950	38	6937	1852	7456	355
16.	Meghalaya	11277	7135	10059	7202	7327	1488
17.	Mizoram	3075	1663	5097	1969	4103	2632
18.	Nagaland	10333	618	9606	3588	3802	478
19.	Odisha	121910	80815	67711	32942	61547	7304
20.	Punjab	9676	7552	7731	5890	8274	3037
21.	Rajasthan	94449	27518	77888	9533	92391	5939
22.	Sikkim	1283	884	2943	1233	1805	179
23.	Tamil Nadu	42202	41689	58005	53089	78292	24324
24.	Tripura	47898	46995	73367	65683	80692	39381
25.	Uttar Pradesh	663962	586257	672373	540039	482906	67574
26.	Uttarakhand	34046	21397	31858	16762	26713	3467
27.	West Bengal	216450	195706	250881	190078	272586	80976
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	248	104	536	326	334	37
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	722	436	593	297	94	0
32.	Lakshadweep	51	29	49	19	30	14
33.	Puducherry	645	106	669	66	559	488
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		3703634	2262272	4159449	2165293	4902010	732543

NR=Not Reported

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	State	Total Expenditure (In lakhs)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	543938.55	418014.43	435032.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5057.31	96.87	4791.43
3.	Assam	92104.35	74781.61	67911.60
4.	Bihar	266425.17	167286.18	205404.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	163397.81	207875.47	221243.68
6.	Gujarat	78822.00	65974.64	63114.48
7.	Haryana	21470.43	31388.07	39324.55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50196.38	50949.66	48528.64
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	37776.70	51593.57	63097.31
10.	Jharkhand	128435.40	117092.87	111061.05
11.	Karnataka	253716.51	187619.32	224241.53
12.	Kerala	70434.07	99582.87	150114.81
13.	Madhya Pradesh	363724.90	343545.04	266267.04
14.	Maharashtra	35811.97	165785.45	223495.21
15.	Manipur	44070.51	33048.99	30011.24
16.	Meghalaya	31902.39	29756.07	25651.25
17.	Mizoram	29315.12	23978.76	22803.89
18.	Nagaland	60537.48	51445.45	25099.12
19.	Odisha	153314.26	104567.38	119453.39
20.	Punjab	16584.21	16068.64	16954.61
21.	Rajasthan	328907.14	321719.73	344520.64
22.	Sikkim	8525.72	7104.33	7527.53
23.	Tamil Nadu	232331.96	292497.30	409416.19
24.	Tripura	63186.85	94599.01	97199.78
25.	Uttar Pradesh	563120.10	510367.57	265923.91
26.	Uttarakhand	38019.88	41445.26	34492.34
27.	West Bengal	253246.13	291455.33	428444.37
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	903.66	1574.27	1068.92

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	123.00	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	993.28	706.44	132.51
32.	Lakshadweep	251.70	284.11	152.36
33.	Puducherry	1082.11	1265.07	1248.02
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
Total		3937727.05	3803469.76	3953728.57

NR=Not Reported

[Translation]

**AID under AIBP**

5765. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance has been released to give irrigation benefit to Buldhana in Maharashtra and the Sharda Sahayak Canal System of Uttar Pradesh under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds provided as assistance during each of the last three years; and

(d) the extent to which work has been completed so far under the said job and the current status?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) has been

released to Wan, Wan Phase-II, Utawali, Khadakpurna and Pentakli major/medium irrigation projects benefitting Buldhana district in Maharashtra. CA of Rs. 136.360 crore (during 2011-12) and Rs. 40.140 crore (during 2012-13) has been released under AIBP to Khadakpurna Irrigation Project of Maharashtra. No CA has been released during the year 2010-11 for this project. The details of CA released to the Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP benefitting Buldhana district in Maharashtra indicating planned irrigation potential and the status of the Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

An amount of Rs. 18.00 crore has been released as CA under AIBP for Restoration Capacity of Sharda Sahayak Canal System Irrigation Project of Uttar Pradesh during 2011-12. However, no CA was released for this project during the years 2010-11 & 2012-13.

(d) Khadakpurna Irrigation Project of Maharashtra and Restoration Capacity of Sharda Sahayak Canal System Irrigation Project of Uttar Pradesh are on-going and irrigation potential of 10.511 Th.ha and 135 Th. ha has been created under AIBP respectively upto March 2011.

**Statement**

*Details of MI Schemes benefitting Buldhana district of Maharashtra under AIBP during last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	District	Latest Approved Estd. Cost Under AIBP	Potential Planned (in ha.)	Grant released during last 3 years			Status
					2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1.	Alewadi LMI	Buldhana	14.950	1000				Ongoing
2.	Ar-Kacheri LMI	Buldhana	23.120	1575	28.5440	No release	No release	Ongoing
3.	Lower Dnyanganga-II	Buldhana	23.540	1600				Ongoing
4.	Chondhi LMI Project	Buldhana	18.960	1265				Ongoing

*[English]***Bidding for Power Projects**

5766. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Advisory Group of power sector players constituted by the Government has sought changes in the draft Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) for the power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Group expressed concern over the proposed design-build finance-operate-transfer model for power projects and pointed out that the SBDs lack the flexibility to account for factors such as fuel prices hikes and clearance delays that are beyond the control of developers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Advisory Group in its meeting held on 6th March 2013 made following comments/suggestions on the draft Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) for the procurement of power by distribution licensees for location specific projects-

- The present document is based on the DBFOT Model which is a departure from the existing BOO Model and it may not provide sufficient security on project assets to the lenders, and therefore, there may be associated risks which may result in increased tariff.
- Some of the technical and operating parameters were not aligned with operating realities *e.g.* availability at 90%, auxiliary consumption at 5%, Net Station Heat Rate of 2350 kcal/kwh, etc. and were difficult to implement and therefore practical norms in line with those of CERC/CEA were required to be adopted.

- There were stringent termination and takeover provisions and that transferability of assets would be difficult and therefore funding by foreign bankers may be limited.
- In the case of bidding of projects based on mines on indigenous or imported coal, the SBD provided for incomplete pass-through in fuel cost thereby loading fuel risk on developer.
- The clauses relating to the role of Independent Engineer and Safety Consultant were intrusive.
- Certain modifications in the existing BOO document may only be made rather than creating a new document.

(d) Most of the concerns/issues raised by the Members of the Advisory Group were clarified/discussed during the meeting. The draft Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) for location specific power projects has not yet been approved by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM).

*[Translation]***Demand and supply of power**

5767. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:  
SHRI HARI MANJHI:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of demand and supply of power in various States including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time schedule by which supply of power will match the demands of the States and the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the total funds required in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India conducted by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have made year-wise forecast for Electrical Energy Requirement and Peak

Electric Load at Power Station Bus Bars (utilities only) for the 12th Plan (*i.e.* 2012-13 to 2016-17) for all States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh.

The State-wise forecast of electrical energy requirement and peak electrical load by the end of 12th Plan (*i.e.* 2012-13 to 2016-17) is given in the enclosed Statemnet.

(c) As per Planning Commission, the capacity addition of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources for the 12th Five Year Plan on an All India basis. With this capacity addition, the projected demand for the power on an All India basis is likely to be fully met by the terminal year of the 12th Plan (2016-17). The Government has advised various States to expedite the process of Power Procurement, in accordance with their demand supply scenario.

(d) As per 12th Five Year Plan documents prepared by the Planning Commission an amount of Rs. 15,01,666 crore (at current price level) has been projected for Electricity Generation from conventional sources.

#### **Statement**

##### *All India & State-wise/UT-wise forecast*

##### *Energy Requirement and Peak Electric Load at Power Station Bus Bars by the end of 12th Plan (Utilities Only)*

State/UTs	Energy	Peak
	Requirement	Electric
	by the end of 12th Plan in MU	Load by the end of 12th Plan in MW
	2016-17	2016-17
1	2	3
Delhi	37529	6398
Haryana	56681	10273
Himachal Pradesh	10901	1900
Jammu and Kashmir	16298	2687
Punjab	69410	12342
Rajasthan	77907	13886
Uttar Pradesh	138854	23081

1	2	3
Uttarakhand	12751	2189
Chandigarh	2165	426
Northern Region	422498	60934
Goa	4853	815
Gujarat	108704	19091
Chhattisgarh	24222	4687
Madhya Pradesh	77953	13904
Maharashtra	169353	28645
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	6286	944
Daman and Diu	2817	441
Western Region	394188	62015
Andhra Pradesh	129767	22445
Karnataka	78637	13010
Kerala	26584	4669
Tamil Nadu	119251	20816
Puducherry	3586	630
Southern Region	357826	57221
Bihar	29447	5018
Jharkhand	27691	4616
Odisha	35772	5672
West Bengal	70352	11793
Sikkim	528	144
Eastern Region	163790	24303
Assam	8947	1817
Manipur	1241	346
Meghalaya	2243	445
Nagaland	834	185
Tripura	1401	340
Arunachal Pradesh	552	135
Mizoram	936	285
North E. Region	16154	2966
Andman and Nicobar Islands	366	67
Lakshadweep	52	11
All India	1354874	199540

*[English]***Trading of Power**

5768. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether trading of power by private power distribution companies is authorized and they can sell power to any States under the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the provisions made in this regard under the said Act;

(c) whether the aforesaid companies can sell power to other States at higher rate even in case they do not have any surplus power in the area in which they are functioning;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The distribution companies are authorized under the Act to sell power to any person. The last proviso of Section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides as under:

*"Provided also that distribution licensees shall not require a licence to undertake trading in electricity. Accordingly, distribution companies are authorized to trade in electricity."*

(c) and (d) The distribution companies are obliged under the Act to sell power to their consumers at the rates decided by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. As trading in electricity undertaken by a distribution company is as per its own circumstances and policies and the Act does not envisage fixation of tariff for trading save as provided in Section 62 (1) (a) of the Act as under:-

*"Provided that the Appropriate Commission may, in case of shortage of supply of electricity, fix the minimum and maximum ceiling of tariff for sale or purchase of electricity in pursuance of an agreement, entered into between a generating company and*

*a licensee or between licensees, for a period not exceeding one year to ensure reasonable prices of electricity"*

Trading transactions are subject to trading margin, if any, fixed by the Appropriate Commission.

(e) The Appropriate Commission in this regard are the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions and the Appropriate Government in this regard are the State Governments.

However, Ministry of Power, vide letter dated 13th April, 2011 clarified that:-

- (i) the Electricity Act and various policies made by the Government under the Act permit the SERCs to regulate the short-term purchase of power by a DISCOM,
- (ii) The SERC can also prescribe a ceiling on the procurement cost of such short-term power, and
- (iii) SERCs can issue regulation or issue an order while considering the ARR of that DISCOM to the effect that the short-term power procured by a DISCOM during a given year shall not be more than a certain percentage of its annual energy supply if this power is contracted at a price more than the average power purchase cost determined in the ARR.

**Long Term Energy Policy**

5769. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue of long term energy policy in the country;

(b) the total budgetary allocation made during the 12th Five Year Plan for developing sustainable energy policy for future; and

(c) the details of the projects initiated for ensuring the energy security across the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Government has prepared an Integrated Energy Policy

(IEP), to address the issue of long-term energy policy in the country. As per the IEP, India's primary energy use is projected to expand to deliver a sustained growth rate of 9% through 2031-32 even after allowing for substantial reduction in energy intensity.

(b) As per the Twelfth Five Year Plan document the Gross Budgetary Support for the 12th Plan period to the various Ministries of Energy is as under:

	(Rs. crore)
Ministry of Power	- 54,279
Ministry of Coal	- 4,617
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	- 5,147
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	- 19,113

(c) As far as Power Sector is concerned, to meet the rising demand of power in the country, a capacity addition of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources for the 12th Five Year Plan on an all-India basis. The State-wise capacity addition programme for the 12th Plan is detailed at enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise capacity addition programme during 12th Plan*

		(in MW)
Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total
1.	Delhi	750
2.	Haryana	1160
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3583
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1109
5.	Punjab	3920
6.	Rajasthan	2930
7.	Uttar Pradesh	4730
8.	Uttarakhand	1025
9.	Chandigarh	0
10.	Chhattisgarh	12840
11.	Gujarat	4252
12.	Maharashtra	10300
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7380
14.	Goa	0
15.	Daman and Diu	0

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
17.	Andhra Pradesh	8770
18.	Karnataka	0
19.	Kerala	100
20.	Tamil Nadu	7270
21.	Puducherry	0
22.	Bihar	4690
23.	Jharkhand	2080
24.	Odisha	3960
25.	Sikkim	2066
26.	West Bengal	2092
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	1710
28.	Assam	850
29.	Manipur	0
30.	Mizoram	60
31.	Meghalaya	82
32.	Nagaland	0
33.	Tripura	828
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>88537</b>

#### **Power Supply to Industries**

5770. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial sector in the country is facing sixty per cent power supply restrictions and the power bills being served to them are exceeding the net worth of their business;

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

(c) the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the respective State Government

which makes arrangements for supply of power to various categories of consumers/sectors including industrial sector in the State. Load shedding and statutory power cuts are resorted by the respective State on industries depending on demand of power and its availability and their priorities for distribution. The quantum of power supply restrictions on industries vary from State to State, season to season, as well as time of day depending on the demand and supply of power. The power bills are raised as per the consumption and the applicable tariff approved by concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

The reasons for overall shortage of power leading to power cuts in different sectors including industrial sector are as under:

- (i) Growth of demand for power in the States usually outstripping the growth in their generation and capacity addition.
- (ii) Low Plant Load Factor of some of the thermal generating units.
- (iii) Inadequate availability of fuel.
- (iv) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses including theft of electricity.
- (v) Poor financial position of State Utilities making it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making required investments to create adequate generation, transmission and distribution system or to purchase power.

(c) Following steps are being taken by the Central Government to increase availability of power in the country:

- (i) Proposed capacity addition of 88,537 MW during 12th Plan period (2012-2017).
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.

- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vi) Import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-State and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.

#### **Baripada Railway Station**

5771. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the internet connection at Baripada Railway Station in Odisha has not been provided resulting into no booking of Tatkal Tickets from Baripada Railway computerized booking centre;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for getting the BSNL internet connection inspite of facility of railtel at said station; and

(d) the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No internet connection is required. Tatkal tickets are being issued from Baripada Railway Computerised booking centre at an average of 31 tickets per day.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Railtel connectivity has become available recently and will be provided in addition to BSNL connectivity.

#### **Expenditure on Fuel**

5772. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the impact of expenditure on fuel cost due to hike in the prices of diesel after the



introduction of market rates for bulk diesel consumption for the Railways;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to offset the losses being incurred as a result thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) The increase in the rates of High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil in January 2013 has added Rs.3,300 crore to the annual fuel bill of Railways.

(b) and (c) With a view to rationally insulate Railways' finances, particularly in the context of deregulation of HSD oil, a dynamic pricing mechanism has been introduced for adjusting tariffs in sync with movements in fuel cost.

The Railways are targeting economy in fuel bill by improving fuel efficiency, better management and utilizing state-of-the-art technologies like guidance for optimized locomotive driving technique, provision of auxiliary power unit, electronic fuel injection etc., introduction of alternate fuel like bio-diesel, CNG etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Monitoring of Indira Awas Yojana**

5773. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing monitoring mechanism for allotment of housing units under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) the details of committee constituted at district level for this purpose and its role therein;

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

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has a comprehensive

system of monitoring its schemes. Monitoring tools include receipt of online Monthly Progress Reports, Utilization Certificates and Audit Reports, Quarterly and Monthly reviews with State representatives, Scheme of Area Officers and National Level Monitors (NLMs) for field inspections and review by Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (V&MCs) at State and District level. Management Information System (MIS) AWAASsoft has been launched to impart total transparency in the programme. The MIS is accessible not only to all the stake holders including beneficiaries but also citizens at large.

(b) to (d) The Ministry has constituted Vigilance and Monitoring Committees to ensure efficient implementation of all the Programmes of the Ministry as per laid down norms. Four Hon'ble Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) are nominated as members by the Ministry of Rural Development in State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees for ensuring quality expenditure, particularly, in the context of large public funds being spent under all Rural Development Programmes (including Indira Awas Yojana) at State level. At District level, one of the Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the District is nominated by the Ministry as Chairman of the District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee. Other members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing areas of that district, if any are made Co-Chairman of that Committee. One of the Members of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) is also nominated as Co-Chairman of that Committee. The role of Monitoring and Vigilance Committees is for monitoring of the Schemes.

(e) Question does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Increase in Prices of Life Saving Drugs**

5774. SHRI C. R. PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to the Unstarred Question No.175 answered on 22 November, 2012 regarding Increase in Prices of Life Saving Drugs and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

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) A Statement is annexed to the reply.

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

**Statement**

The Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.175 answered on 22.11.2012 regarding 'Increase in Prices of Life Saving Drugs' sought the following information:-

- (a) the names of indigenous Indian Companies manufacturing the life saving drugs in public and private sectors;
- (b) the year, brand and drug-wise rate of increase in prices of life saving drugs during the last three years and current year;
- (c) the details of demand and supply of such drugs during the said period; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the supply of these drugs?

Year	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
2009-10	1.99	0.62	4.75	0.01	0.07	3.21	0.14	0.003	2.92	0.03	0.02	2.66
2010-11	0.09	0.02	1.98	0.22	0.09	2.28	0.08	0.03	2.46	0.30	0.01	1.89
2011-12	0.07	0.02	1.49	0.01	0.004	1.77	1.19	0.03	5.00	0.007	0.03	0.10

(c) The information is not maintained by the Government.

(d) In order to ensure compliance of the notified ceiling price, NPPA calls for the control samples of the subsequent batches and the price list of the companies in respect of the formulations wherein the companies are found to have overcharged. To ensure that companies adhere to the prices fixed by NPPA, the State Drug Controllers are sensitized and asked to forward the cases relating to non-compliance of the notified price. As a part of continuous market surveillance, NPPA also procures samples of various scheduled formulations to check the compliance of the notified ceiling price by the companies.

2. The requisite information in respect of the abovesaid Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.175 is as under:-

- (a) Life saving drugs are not defined in the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995. According to the information available with the National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA), in year 2007, there were 10563 pharmaceutical manufacturers across the country, the details of which are available at [www.nppaindia.nic.in](http://www.nppaindia.nic.in)
- (b) As per the Retail Audit Reports of IMS Health Research Pvt. Ltd. a Statement giving the details of percentage number of packs whose prices have increased on the monthly basis for the last three financial years and current year is as under:-

Total Market (MAT)	: Rs. 57688.80 Crores
Number of Medicines (Packs) covered	: 61,195
Number of Manufacturers covered	: 517
Number of Corporations covered	: 480

Percentage number of packs whose prices increased:

The prices of non scheduled formulations are not fixed by NPPA. There is no control on the launch price of the non scheduled formulations. As a part of the exercise for monitoring of prices for non-scheduled formulations, manufacturers are not allowed to increase the prices of non-scheduled formulations exceeding 10% per annum. In case a company increases the prices of non-scheduled formulations beyond 10%, the specific cases are taken up by NPPA with the respective companies for rolling back the increase within the limit of 10%. In case, a company does not comply with the instructions as above, NPPA initiates the process for capping the increase in the prices upto a ceiling of 10% by fixing the price of respective formulation pack/medicine.

**Spillover of Irrigation Projects**

5775. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether over half of irrigation projects in 12th Five Year Plan period have spilled over from 11th Plan to 12th Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of such projects, State/UT-wise and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) At the end of XI Plan, 326 Projects in the country including 148 Major, 138 Medium and 40 Extension, Renovation and Modernisation (ERM) were ongoing as indicated in the Report of the Working Group on Major, Medium Irrigation and Command Area Development for XII Plan formulation. Besides, 38 Projects were reported as completed, with liabilities in XII Plan and 86 Projects were proposed as new under Major/Medium irrigation sector. Out of the above 326 ongoing projects, 86 Projects are spill over projects from the XI Plan alone. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. The general reasons for delay in implementation of the major/medium irrigation Projects as reported by the State Governments to the Working Group for the XII Plan Formulation, *inter-alia*, include paucity of funds, Interstate problems, delay in land acquisition, delay in environment and forest clearance process, naxal menace, change in design, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, contractual litigation, local disputes, Inter-departmental clearances *i.e.* Railways, Roads, Highways, and Power Departments.

(c) The Union Government provides Central Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments for eligible projects as per AIBP Guidelines to enable the completion of the approved ongoing irrigation projects. Short comings in implementation of AIBP Schemes are generally addressed during monitoring visits by Central Water Commission (CWC) field offices. The implementation bottle necks are also brought to the notice of the implementing agencies and others concerned.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the projects spilled over from the XI Plan*

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Type of Project
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Gandikota CBR Lift Irrigation Schemes	Major
2.		Indira Sagar Rudrammakota Lift Irrigation Scheme(Final)	Major
3.		Raising and Widening of Flood banks to 1986 standards along with repairs to structures, Construction of new structures, formation of ramps and groyne in respect of reaches.	Major
4.		Rajiv Dummugudem Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major
5.		Somasila Swarnamukhi Link Canal	Major
6.		Sri Pothula Chenchiah Paleru Reservoir Project (Final)	Medium
7.		Jyothi Rao Pule Dummugudem Nagarjuna Sagar Srujala Sravanthi	Major
8.		Modernisation of Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal	Major-ERM
9.		Offshore Reservoir Scheme on Mahendranaya River	Medium
10.		Pulikanuma Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium
11.		Yerram China Poli Reddy Korisapadu Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium
12.		Chintalapudi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major
13.	Bihar	Uderasthan Barrage Scheme	Major
14.		Eastern Gandak Canal Project (E.R.M.)	ERM
15.		Eastern Kosi Canal Project (E.R.M.)	ERM

1	2	3	4
16.		Kundghat Reservoir Scheme	Medium
17.		Residualwork of Shivanagar, Salempur Sub Distributary, Murera, Singhapur minor under L.Morhar Irrigation Scheme	Major
18.		Nepal Benefit Scheme 2009 Gandak Project	Major
19.		Restoration of Dariyapur Wier and its Distributary System	Major-ERM
20.	Chhattisgarh	Kelo Project Raigarh	Major
21.		Kharung Tank Project	ERM
22.		Karra Nalla Barrage	Medium
23.	Gujarat	Harnav	ERM
24.		Ukai Kakrapar	ERM
25.		Fatewadi	ERM
26.		Hathmati	ERM
27.		Machchhu III	Medium
28.		Mazam	ERM
29.		Meshwo	ERM
30.		Kharicut	ERM
31.		Watrak	ERM
32.	Haryana	Irrigation works for better Water Management under RIDF XV II	Medium
33.	Jharkhand	ERM of Sundar Reservoir Scheme	ERM
34.		Kanti Reservoir Scheme	Medium
35.		Restoration of Gonda Reservoir Scheme	ERM
36.		ERM of Kajhia Weir Scheme	ERM
37.		Raisa Reservoir Scheme	Medium
38.		Restoration of Kutipisi Weir Scheme	ERM
39.		Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Scheme	Major
40.	Karnataka	Sri Rameshwara Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major

1	2	3	4
41.		Garakahalli Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium
42.		Rolli Mannikeri Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehabilitation of CRMC km 0 to 93	Major
44.		Strengthening and Renovation of Tawa RBC	ERM
45.		Bagharru Project	Medium
46.		Khirkiya Canal Extension Project	Medium-ERM
47.		Punasa LIS	Major
48.		Rehti Project	Medium
49.		Sagar Project	Medium
50.		Upper Kaketo Irrigation Project	Medium
51.		Lower Goi	Major
52.		Singhpur Bairaj	Medium
53.		Ghogra Complex Project	Medium
54.		Halone	Major
55.		Upper Narmada	Major
56.	Maharashtra	Dhapewada Project	Major
57.		Bordi	Medium
58.		Jigaon Major Project	Major
59.		Lower pedhi	Major
60.		Sarfnalla	Medium
61.		Ghungshi	Medium
62.		Kordi Nalla Project	Medium
63.		Purna Barrage 2 (Nerdhamna)	Medium
64.		Shirala Lift Scheme	Medium
65.		Tedhwa Shiwani Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium
66.		Uma Barrage	Medium
67.		Wasni	Medium
68.		Garga	Medium
69.		Pedhi Barrage	Medium

1	2	3	4
70.		Surewada Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium
71.		Wardha Barrage	Medium
72.		Deharji	Medium
73.	Odisha	Improvement Remal Irrigation Project	ERM
74.		Improvement Sunei Irrigation Project	ERM
75.		Improvement Taladanda Main Canal	ERM
76.		Improvement to Gohira Irrigation Project	ERM
77.		Mahanadi Chitrotpala Irrigation Project	Major
78.		Ong Dam Project	Major
79.		Brutang Irrigation Project	Major
80.	Punjab	Rehabilitation of Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch	ERM
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Kachnaudha Dam	Major
82.		Madhya Ganga Canal Stage 2	Major
83.		Arjun Sahayak	Major
84.		Restoration of Gandak Canal System	ERM
85.		Restoration of Sarda Sahayak System	ERM
86.		Badayun Irrigation Scheme	Major

#### **Increase in scholarships to Minority Students**

5776. SHRI G. M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of scholarship schemes for the students belonging to minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to simplify the process of granting scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) has been put in place for the two Scholarship Schemes namely Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based Scholarship.

Maulana Azad National Fellowship being implementing by University Grants Commission is also administrated online. Further, the total scholarship amount is being transferred into students Bank Account directly under these three Schemes.

#### **Wastage of Ground Water**

5777. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Central Ground Water Authority on wastage of ground water by packaged water companies especially by the unorganised sector operating in metro cities;

(b) the mechanism to monitor/keep a vigil eye on whether such industries have obtained the requisite consent of the concerned authorities;

(c) whether it is mandatory to submit a report to the Central Ground Water Authority/National Green Tribunal regarding 'sources' from which these factories collect water; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to make it necessary?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has fixed norms for withdrawal of ground water by industries using ground water as raw material including packaged water companies. Norms fixed by CGWA for extraction of ground water by such industries are as under:

Category of area as per ground water resource assessment (2009)	Ground water withdrawal limit
1	2
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge
Semi-critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge

1	2
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge
Over-exploited and Notified Areas	Permission is not granted.

(b) Central Ground Water Authority has directed all State Pollution Control Boards to setup monitoring mechanism to verify actual requirement and withdrawal of ground water including implementation of artificial recharge measures. CGWA has also advised Bureau of Indian Standards to advise all concerned industries using ground water as their raw material to obtain "No Objection Certificate" for ground water withdrawal from CGWA, which is mandatory.

(c) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) accords 'No Objection Certificate' to the firms for withdrawal of ground water, wherein industries are required to report about the source and number of ground water abstraction structures while applying for 'No Objection Certificate'. Submission of compliance report of conditions imposed in 'No Objection Certificate' is mandatory.

(d) In view of reply to part(c) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

### Flood Projects

5778. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals relating to flood projects received for sanction from State Government of Bihar during the last year and the current year and the number out of the said proposals sanctioned by the Union Government;

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Union Government for the said projects; and

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide ninety per cent of the cost of the projects as its share in view of the financial condition of the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) During the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, a total of 14 projects for flood management were received in Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) for techno-economic clearance. Out of these, 3 projects costing less than Rs. 25 crore have been techno-economically cleared by GFCC. The status of these projects is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The sanction of funds for above projects may be considered on their eligibility and approval of competent authority about continuation of Flood Management Programme during XII Plan.

(c) The Union Government has not proposed to provide 90 per cent of the estimated cost of project as its share to any General Category State including Bihar under Flood Management Programme.

### Statement

*Status of Schemes submitted by WRD, Govt. of Bihar for techno-economic appraisal in GFCC during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 (As on 29.04.2013)*

Sl. No.	Title of Scheme	Status
1.	Anti-erosion work near villages Khairpur, Raghapur & Akidatpur at the left bank of river Ganga U/s of Vikramshila Setu in Bhagalpur District (Rs. 69.95 crore)	Techno-economically cleared by GFCC for Rs. 24.98 crore.
2.	Anti-erosion work for restoration of spur no. 2, 3, 4 & 7 and revetment in between spur no. 4 to 7 near villages, Ismailpur & Bindtoli at the left bank of river Ganga D/s Vikramshila Setu in Bhagalpur District. (Rs. 99.64 crore)	Found Techno-economically viable by GFCC for Rs. 38.83 crore.
3.	Bagaha Town Protection Scheme (Phase-II) (Rs. 147.15 crore)	Found Techno-economically viable by GFCC for Rs. 59.46 crore.

Sl. No.	Title of Scheme	Status
4.	Anti-erosion work on the right bank of river Ghaghra river near Sitab Diara (Rs. 18.54 crore)	Techno-economically cleared by GFCC for 18.03 crore
5.	Estimate for A.E. work before flood 2012 in between 0.00 km to 28.00 in Pipra Piprasi Embankment (Rs. 24.98 crore)	Techno-economically cleared by GFCC for Rs 24.30 crore
6.	Scheme for extension of embankment from Manouber to Phuhia with protection work at vulnerable points and brick soling road on top of embankment in between km 96.50 to 110.48 of right Kamla Balan Embankment (Rs. 60.38 crore)	Found Techno-economically viable by GFCC for Rs. 56.65 crore.
7.	Raising & strengthening of flood protection embankment on Bangari river in East Champaran District (Rs. 18.68 crore)	Received in GFCC for techno-economic appraisal.
8.	Raising & strengthening of Lalbakeya left and right embankment, Bargania ring bundh & Doab embankment in East Champaran (Rs. 33.95 crore)	Received in GFCC for techno-economic appraisal.
9.	Construction of Head Regulator, tagging bundh and edge protection work at Belwa on Bagmati river in Sheohar District (Bagmati Flood Management Scheme, Phase-IV (Rs. 67.00 crore)	Received in GFCC for techno-economic appraisal.
10.	Anti-erosion work at Ramayanpur from Hardeo to Khatti (Rs. 81.20 crore)	Comments sent to State Government.
11.	Mahananda Flood Management Scheme Phase-II (Rs. 415.84 crore)	Received in GFCC for techno-economic appraisal.
12.	Bagmati Flood Management Scheme Phase-III (a) (Rs. 497.84 crore)	Received in GFCC for techno-economic appraisal.
13.	Bagmati Flood Management Scheme Phase-III (b) (Rs. 417.65 crore)	Received in GFCC for techno-economic appraisal.

[Translation]

#### Joint Venture of NTPC

5779. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has set up a Joint Venture with the Uttar Pradesh Government for construction of thermal power plant at Meja in Allahabad;

(b) if so, the details along with the proposed capacity thereof; and

(c) the present status of construction of the project?

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

(b) NTPC and Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL) have formed a joint venture company, namely, Meja Urja Nigam Pvt. Ltd. (incorporated on 02.04.2008) through 50:50 shareholding for undertaking the establishment and operation & maintenance of 2x660 MW (1320 MW) coal based thermal power project at Meja Tehsil in Allahabad.

(c) The award for Steam Generator Package was placed on 30.04.2012 and Turbine Generator Package on 01.05.2012. The construction of the project is progressing as per schedule.

[English]

#### TDS and Chloride in Water

5780. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any measures for population getting water from sources having Total Dissolved Solids and Chloride more than prescribed limit in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of schemes launched so far and success achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) (a) and (b) As informed by the State Government of Rajasthan, out of 1,21,133 habitations in the State, 47,44,864 people in 18,924 habitations were affected with salinity *i.e.* Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) and Chloride above the prescribed limits as on 1.4.2012. District-wise details of the affected population and habitations are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, State Government of Rajasthan has indicated that 1000 numbers of Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants have been sanctioned for installation in 12 districts of Rajasthan during the financial year 2013-14 for providing potable drinking water. The District-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) State Government of Rajasthan has sanctioned 1023 number of schemes during 2012-13 for rural areas of various districts of the State under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDW&S), which are affected with salinity problem. Besides, 213 number of schemes were on-going. Out of total 1236 sanctioned schemes, 1148 schemes have been completed. In addition to this, 98 Major Projects amounting to Rs.26558.89 crores based on surface sources are sanctioned, which would benefit 99 towns, 16038 villages and 5405 other habitations. Till date 31 projects completed, 49 projects under progress and rest 18 projects are yet to start.

#### Statement-I

*No of salinity affected habitations and population affected in Rajasthan as on 01.04.2012*

Sl. No.	District	Salinity	
		Habitations	Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Ajmer	106	18439
2.	Alwar	6	8820

1	2	3	4
3.	Banswara	0	0
4.	Baran	2	291
5.	Barmer	10570	2021312
6.	Bharatpur	921	920681
7.	Bhilwara	20	7929
8.	Bikaner	86	118420
9.	Bundi	137	62847
10.	Chittaurgarh	43	29537
11.	Churu	240	84006
12.	Dausa	16	4003
13.	Dhaulpur	17	19821
14.	Dungarpur	1	627
15.	Ganganagar	39	9323
16.	Hanumangarh	8	5871
17.	Jaipur	65	14443
18.	Jaisalmer	1118	248044
19.	Jalor	131	104977
20.	Jhalawar	14	11571
21.	Jhunjhunun	133	161829
22.	Jodhpur	4370	588338
23.	Karauli	89	44574
24.	Kota	39	25898
25.	Nagaur	493	155450
26.	Pali	4	1162
27.	Rajsamand	12	2494
28.	Sawai Madhopur	137	39628
29.	Sikar	24	10361
30.	Sirohi	0	0
31.	Tonk	0	0
32.	Udaipur	83	24168
Total		18924	4744864



**Statement-II**

*The details of the RO Plants sanctioned in various districts of the State of Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Districts	Number of RO Plants to be installed (Capacity 1000 liters per hour)	Total Estimated cost in Rs. crores
1.	Barmer	160	32.42
2.	Jalore	40	16.21
3.	Jaisalmer	40	
4.	Jodhpur	130	24.92
5.	Bharatpur	300	64.20
6.	Karauli	30	
7.	Nagaur	140	29.31
8.	Jaipur	15	24.32
9.	Sikar	20	
10.	Jhunjhunun	60	
11.	Churu	25	
12.	Chittorgarh	40	7.47
Total		1000	198.85

[Translation]

**International Projects**

5781. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers for which neighbouring countries have been approached for utilising their water; and

(b) the number of projects between the Government of India and neighbouring countries lying pending?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) For utilization of waters of Indus systems of rivers (namely Indus, Jhelam, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej) between India and Pakistan is governed by the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty-1960. There is no project on these rivers which are jointly developed between the two countries.

Similarly, India and Bangladesh have extensive bilateral cooperation in the area of water resources. This is overseen by a joint Rivers Commission (JRC) setup in 1972. To date, India and Bangladesh have signed a treaty on sharing of Ganges waters at Farakka in 1996. While both sides have also held discussions on sharing and utilization of waters of other common rivers including Teesta, Feni, Manu, Khowai, Gumti, Muhuri, Dharla and Dhudhkumar. There are no projects between India and Bangladesh lying pending for utilization of river water.

Govt. of Nepal has been approached for utilizing the water of common rivers like Sarda, Kosi, Rapti, Kamla and Bagmati. Between Govt. of India and Nepal, Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project on Sarda river; Saptakoshi Multipurpose Project and Sun-Kosi Storage-cum-diversion project on river Kosi; Naumere Multipurpose Project on river Rapti and Kamla Dam Multipurpose Projects are under consideration.

Similarly, Govt. of Bhutan has been approached for utilization of water of Sankosh and Bagmati rivers; and Bagmati Multipurpose Project on river Bagmati is under consideration with two countries.

**Bhaisa Singh Irrigation Project**

5782. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Bhaisa Singh Irrigation Project in Rajasthan has been stopped due to shortage of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to complete the construction work within the fixed time limit?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Water being a State subject, planning, execution and operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by the State Governments from their own resources and as per their own requirement and priority of works. As per information received from the State Government of Rajasthan, the work on Bhaisa Singh Irrigation Project in Rajasthan has not been stopped due to shortage of funds. The construction of Bhaisa Singh Irrigation Project is under progress and the funds have been allotted on the project as per requirement. A total amount

of Rupees 633.38 lakh has been spent against the total sanctioned amount of Rupees 1817.96 lakh. The work is expected to be complete as per target of year 2013-14.

[English]

### Vacancies under Konkan Railways

5783. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies including technical, non-technical, safety category under the Konkan Railways as on date, post, category and group-wise;

(b) the time since when these posts are lying vacant along with the reasons therefor and its adverse impact on the operational efficiency;

(c) the total number of vacancies filled up during the last three years and the current year, post, category, group and year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to fill up the vacant posts expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) The total number of vacancies including technical, non-technical, safety category under the Konkan Railways at present is

654. The details of these 654 vacancies, post wise, category wise and grade wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Filling of vacant posts is a continuous and need based process. Occupants of the posts keep on moving due to various reasons like promotion, transfer, administrative needs, etc. However, Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) takes all steps to fill the vacant posts expeditiously, as per the need and requirement. The cadre restructuring of KRCL was carried out in the year 2010-11. Vacancies after cadre restructuring were 1199. Out of 1199, 545 vacancies have been filled, during 2010 (242), 2011 (140), 2012 (118) and 2013 (45).

KRCL, being an operational railway, takes all steps to ensure operational efficiency.

(c) Total number of vacancies filled during last three years and the current year is 545. The year-wise, post-wise, category-wise and group wise vacancies filled during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) KRCL has its own Recruitment Policy wherein preference is given to land losers. Continuous efforts are being made by KRCL to fill up the vacant posts expeditiously, some of the steps taken by KRCL are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

### Statement-I

#### Details of vacancies

Sl. No.	Dept.	Post	Grade Pay	Vacancy on date Category-wise				
				UR	OBC	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	General	Protocol Assistant/Driver	4200	4	0	-1	0	3
		Driver/I	2800	4	0	7	-2	9
		Driver/II	2400	18	0	-3	-1	14
		Driver/III	1900	7	5	-3	-2	7
		Janitor-Cum-Watchman	1900	0	0	0	-1	-1
		Public Relation Inspector	4600	0	0	0	0	0
		General Assistant	1800	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Engg safety Category	Section Engineer	4600	-2	0	-2	-2	-6
		Junior Engineer	4200	-9	-2	0	-4	-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		P/way Supervisor	4200	17	0	0	-2	15
		Assistant P/way Supervisor	2400	-5	0	-1	-2	-8
		Track Saftey Men	1900	-9	0	-2	0	-11
		Trackmen	1800	-273	196	1	-25	-101
		Boulder Gangmen	1800	0	3	-6	-7	-10
		Multi Skilledmen/MCM	4200	-1	0	-1	0	-2
		Multi Skilledmen/I	2800	-9	0	-2	-1	-12
		Multi Skilledmen/II	2400	11	0	-2	-1	8
		Multi Skilledmen/III	1900	-1	1	3	2	5
		Bridge Sarang/MCM	4200	0	0	0	0	0
		Bridge Sarang/I	2800	-1	0	0	0	-1
		Bridge Sarang/II	2400	0	0	0	0	0
		Bridge Sarang/III	1900	0	0	0	0	0
	Engg Non-saftey category	Section Engineer/ Design	4600	-5	0	-1	0	-6
		Junior Engineer/Design	4200	-2	7	1	-1	5
		Multi Pupose Utilitymen	4200	0	0	0	-1	-1
		Multi Pupose Utilitymen/I	2800	-6	0	-1	-1	-8
		Multi Pupose Utilitymen/II	2400	11	0	4	-1	14
		Multi Pupose Utilitymen/III	1900	-7	0	-1	-1	-9
		Office Assitant Technical	2400	-1	1	-1	0	-1
		Rest House Keeper	2400	0	5	-1	-2	2
		JAINATOR	2800	-1	1	0	0	0
		Office House Keeper	1800	-2	0	-2	2	-2
		GARDNR	1800	-1	-1	-1	0	-3
		Khalsi	1800	-11	9	-1	-3	-6
		Head Cook	4200	-3	0	0	0	-3
		Senior Cook	2400	3	0	-1	-1	1
		Cook	1900	1	1	0	0	2
		Assistant Cook	1800	0	0	0	0	0
		Forester	4600	-1	0	0	0	-1
3.	Personnel	Senior Office Assistant/I	4600	-1	0	-2	-1	-4
		Office Assistant/II	4200	-52	0	-11	-6	-69
		Office Assistant	2800	28	24	4	-1	55
		Senior Personnel Inspector	4600	-3	0	0	0	-3
		Personnel Inspector	4200	1	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Senior Personal Secretary	4600	-10	0	-2	-1	-13
		Personal Secretary	4200	15	-1	-1	-2	11
		PS cum OA	2800	-2	-2	0	-1	-5
		Rec/Sort	1900	0	0	-1	0	-1
4.	Operating	Senior Station Master	4600	-21	0	-3	-3	-27
		Station Master	4200	-37	0	-21	-6	-64
		Assistant Station Master	2800	2	4	14	1	21
		Shunting Jammedar	2800	-6	0	-1	0	-7
		Shunting Jammedar/II	2400	-1	0	0	-1	-2
		Train Clerk/I	2800	-2	0	0	0	-2
		Train Clerk/II	2400	-9	0	-2	-1	-12
		Train Clerk/III	1900	3	4	1	0	8
		Pointsmen/A	1900	-20	0	-14	-8	-42
		Pointsmen/B	1800	-21	5	18	8	10
		Mail Express Guard	4200	0	0	0	0	0
		Passenger Guard	4200	-11	0	-6	-3	-20
		Senior Goods Guard	4200	2	0	-5	-2	-5
		Goods Guard	2800	-10	17	-9	-6	-8
5.	Account	Senior Account Assistant/ Account Assistant	4200/2800	-8	2	1	-1	-6
		Account Assitant/ Stock Verifier	4200/2800	-1	0	0	0	-1
		Senior Traffic Inspector Account	4800	0	0	-1	0	-1
		Section Officer	4800	3	0	-3	-1	-1
6.	Information Technology	Senior System Analysts	4600	-3	0	-3	-2	-8
		Senior System Programmer	4200	-1	0	-5	-2	-8
7.	Commercial	Commercial Supervisor	4600	-6	0	-1	-1	-8
		Commercial Supervisor	4200	5	0	-1	0	4
		Senior Passenger Assistant	4600	-23	0	-5	-2	-30
		Senior Passenger Assistant	4200	-42	0	-25	-15	-82
		Passenger Assistant	2800	21	21	16	6	64
		Senior Commercial Assistant	4600	-20	0	-4	-2	-26
		Senior Commercial Assistant	4200	-12	0	-15	-7	-34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Commercial Assistant	2800	-5	16	8	0	19
		Station House Keeping Helper/I	1900	-60	0	-11	-6	-77
		Station House Keeping Helper	1800	6	26	-1	-2	29
8.	Signalling and Telecommunication	Section Engineer	4600	0	0	-1	-1	-2
		Junior Engineer	4200	-1	-6	-3	-1	-11
		Master Craftsmen	4200	-1	0	-5	-3	-9
		Electrical Signal Telecom Maintainer/I	2800	-22	0	-4	-2	-28
		Electrical Signal Telecom Maintainer/II	2400	19	0	-1	-3	15
		Electrical Signal Telecom Maintainer/III	1900	-2	0	8	4	10
		Master Craftsmen/Fitter	4200	-3	0	0	0	-3
		Fitter/I	2800	-2	0	0	0	-2
		Fitter/II	2400	2	0	1	1	4
		Fitter/III	1900	2	-1	0	0	1
		Master Craftsmen/BTW	4200	-3	0	-1	0	-4
		Blacksmith cum Tinsmith cum Welder/I	2800	-3	0	0	0	-3
		Blacksmith cum Tinsmith cum Welder/II	2400	-4	0	-1	0	-5
		Blacksmith cum Tinsmith cum Welder/III	1900	1	9	1	1	12
		Master Craftmen/Carpenter- painter-Mason/I	4200	-3	0	0	0	-3
		Master Craftmen/Carpenter- painter-Mason/II	2800	-2	0	0	0	-2
		Master Craftmen/Carpenter- painter-Mason	2400	-3	0	0	0	-3
		Master Craftmen/Carpenter- painter-Mason/III	1900	7	-1	2	0	8
		Master Craftsmen/Telephone Operator	4200	-1	0	0	0	-1
		Telephone Operator/I	2800	-1	0	0	0	-1
		Telephone Operator/II	2400	0	0	2	0	2
		Telephone Operator/III	1900	-1	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Khalasi/I	1900	-16	0	-3	-2	-21
		Khalasi	1800	2	12	7	-2	19
9.	Electrical	Section Engineer	4600	-1	0	0	0	-1
		Junior Engineer	4200	6	-4	-3	-2	-3
		Master Craftsmen	4200	-6	0	-3	-1	-10
		Technician/Electrical/I	2800	-20	0	-4	-2	-26
		Technician/Electrical/II	2400	35	0	-4	0	31
		Technician/Electrical/III	1900	-11	-4	-3	-2	-20
		Khalasi/I	1900	-6	0	-1	-1	-8
		Khalasi/II	1800	2	3	6	-1	10
10.	Mechanical	Training Instructor	4600	-1	0	0	0	-1
		Section Engineer	4600	-6	0	-1	-1	-8
		Junior Engineer	4200	-4	6	0	-1	1
		Master Craftsmen	4200	-5	0	-3	-3	-11
		Technician/I	2800	-41	0	-8	-4	-53
		Technician/II	2400	87	0	-1	-6	80
		Technician/III	1900	-29	-13	5	8	-29
		Khalasi/I	1900	-38	0	-7	-4	-49
		Khalasi/II	1800	8	22	11	2	43
	Running	Training Instructor	4600	-1	0	0	0	-1
		Loco Pilot Mail	4200	-19	0	-6	-3	-28
		Loco Pilot Passenger	4200	-4	0	1	0	-3
		Loco Pilot Goods	4200	-8	0	-5	-3	-16
		Loco Pilot Shunter	2400	2	0	-1	-1	0
		Assistant Loco Pilot	1900	-35	3	-4	-3	-39
		Loco Inspector	4600	0	0	0	0	0
		Power Controller	4200	-2	0	-1	0	-3
		Crew Manager	4200	1	0	0	-1	0
11.	Rajbhasha		4200	0	0	0	0	0
		Rajbhasha Assistant	2800	0	0	0	0	0
		Rajbhasha Assistant/I	2800	0	0	0	0	0
		Hindi Typist	1900	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Medical	Health Inspector	4600	0	0	0	0	0
		Health Nurse	4600,	0	0	0	0	0
			4800					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Multi Purpose Health worker	4200 & 2400	-2	4	-3	-2	-3
13.	Vigilance	Chief Vigilance Inspector/ Vigilance Inspector	4600, 4200	-7	0	0	0	-7
		Stenographer	4200	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Store	Inventory Assistant/I	4,600	-2	0	-1	0	-3
		Inventory Assistant/II	4,200	0	0	-1	0	-1
		Store Assistant/I	2,800	-1	0	0	0	-1
		Store Assistant/II	2,400	-2	0	0	0	-2
		Khalasi	1,900	-2	0	0	0	-2
		Khalasi	1,800	-1	1	1	1	2

**Statement-II***Vacancies filed during last three years and current year*

Year & Total number of Post filled	Post	Group	Category					Total
			UR	OBC	SC	ST		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2010	Assistant Pointsmen	D	1	4	7	16	28	
Total post filled-242	Bungalow Peon	D	0	1	1	0	2	
	Blacksmith-Tinsmith-Welder/III	C	0	0	1	1	2	
	Commercial Assistant	C	0	2	1	0	3	
	Assistant Loco Pilot	C	8	13	16	8	45	
	Electrical Signal Maintainer/III	C	0	0	7	8	15	
	Junior Engineer/Civil	C	3	1	0	0	4	
	Junior Engineer/S&T	C	0	0	2	1	3	
	Khalasi	D	0	0	1	0	1	
	Khalasi/Electrical	D	0	0	1	0	1	
	Khalasi/Engineering	D	0	1	0	0	1	
	Khalasi/Mechanical	D	2	2	1	1	6	
	Khalasi/S&T	D	0	1	6	0	7	
	Office Assistant	C	0	1	0	0	1	
	Passenger Assistant	C	13	4	1	0	18	
	Rest House Keeper	D	0	0	1	0	1	
	Rajbhasha Assistant	C	1	0	0	0	1	
	Trackmen	D	1	0	71	30	102	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Typist/Hindi	C	1	0	0	0	1
	Total		30	30	117	65	242
2011	Assistant Pointsmen	D	0	0	4	1	5
Total post filled -140	Bungalow Peon	D	0	2	0	0	2
	Boulder Gangmen	D	0	0	2	0	2
	Commercial Assistant	C	0	7	6	1	14
	Assistant Loco Pilot	C	4	5	6	0	15
	Electrical Signal Maintainer/III	C	0	1	7	8	16
	Junior Engineer/Civil	C	0	3	5	0	8
	Junior Engineer/S&T	C	0	0	1	0	1
	Khalasi/Mechanical	D	0	0	8	0	8
	Khalasi/S&T	D	0	0	1	0	1
	Office Assistant	C	0	1	0	0	1
	Passenger Assistant	C	6	17	8	6	37
	Rest House Keeper	D	3	1	1	0	5
	Nurse	C	0	0	1	0	1
	Trackmen	D	0	0	12	2	14
	Multipurpose utility Women	D	1	1	0	0	2
	Bridge Sarang/II	D	1	0	0	0	1
	Cook	D	0	1	0	0	1
	Account Assistant	C	3	0	2	1	6
	Total		18	39	64	19	140
2012	Assistant Points men	D	1	0	0	0	1
Total post filled-118	Boulder Gangmen	D	0	0	2	0	2
	Assistant Loco Pilot	C	3	0	0	1	4
	Electrical Signal Maintainer/III	C	0	0	2	1	3
	Junior Engineer/Civil	C	0	1	2	2	5
	Junior Engineer/S&T	C	0	0	0	2	2
	Khalasi/Mechanical	D	0	0	7	0	7
	Junior Office Assistant	C	0	0	0	1	1
	Trackmen	D	0	0	2	0	2
	Multipurpose utility Women	D	1	0	0	0	1
	Technician/Mechanical/III	C	1	1	9	8	19
	Junior Engineer/II	C	1	2	2	0	5



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Junior Engineer Mechanical	C	1	0	1	2	4
	Assistant Station Master	C	5	3	1	0	9
	Junior Engineer Electrical	C	0	0	1	0	1
	Goods Guard	C	20	23	3	1	47
	General Assistant	D	1	2	1	0	4
	Office Assistant	C	1	0	0	0	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>118</b>
2013 (As on 24.04.2013)	Assistant Points men	D	12	23	5	2	42
	Khalasi/Mechanical	D	1	0	0	0	1
Total post filled—45	Bungalow Peon	D	1	0	0	0	1
	Technician/Mechanical/III	C	0	0	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>

**Statement-III**

Konkan Railway is taking steps to fill up recruitment grades through open market recruitment from the landlosers of Konkan Railway Project as per the extant Recruitment Policy of KRCL. In order to enable filling up the vacant posts at the earliest, steps have been taken by KRCL from time to time to relax the eligibility standards. Some of the major steps taken are:

1. For filling up SC/ST shortfall, the Recruitment Policy of KRCL was relaxed to permit two members of the family to apply against notification as against the earlier policy of taking only one member. This policy was further relaxed to remove all limitations of number of family members belonging to SC/ST community who can apply for employment in KRCL.
2. KRCL is also recruiting SC/ST candidates from local Employment Exchanges along the Konkan Railway route jurisdiction in case suitable candidates from the community are not available from landloser category.
3. The Recruitment Policy has now been further relaxed to enable filling up the vacancies in General category too from Employment Exchanges along the Konkan Railway route in case the vacancies are not filled up from

landloser candidates even after conducting the recruitment process twice.

4. Konkan Railway has also taken initiative in providing pre-exam training to landloser candidates for Psychological Aptitude test for the posts of Assistant Loco Pilot and Station Master.

**Frequency of Earthquakes**

5784. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether new technological skills and programmes have been adopted by the Government for seismology and earthquake prediction related research;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the frequency of the tremors of earthquakes in the country has increased;
- (d) if so, the parts of the country where tremors of earthquake were felt during the last one year and their intensity along with complete details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to set up a dedicated Seismology Research Lab;
- (f) if so, the details of the objectives of said laboratory;

(g) whether the Government has made any efforts to identify the earthquake prone areas and to reassess the seismic zones; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Preparatory studies have been initiated to carry out scientific investigations and select the suitable site for deep borehole drilling in the Koyna-Warna region. The investigations include, Seismological, Geophysical (seismic, gravity, magnetic), LIDAR, geomorphology and structural geological studies, apart from a few shallow (~1 km) exploratory boreholes.

(c) No apparent increase in the frequency of the tremors of earthquake in the country has been noticed.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) As a part of the Koyna Deep Borehole Programme it is envisaged to set up a Research Laboratory at Karad. The Maharashtra Government has provided 125 acres of land in Hazarmachi area of Karad Taluka and Foundation Stone has already been laid by Minister of Earth Science on 24th May 2012 in presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Maharashtra and Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences.

Further, the Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is in the process of re-structuring the operational seismology and earthquake research in the country under the umbrella of a dedicated Center of excellence in Seismology. The broad objectives of the Center are as follows:

- (i) Provide earthquake (M:3.0 and above) related information to all user agencies in shortest possible time.
- (ii) Provide earthquake hazard and risk related products of specific region, required by various agencies for institutionalizing various preventive measures for design and construction of earthquake resistant structures, land use planning and for enacting building bye-laws

towards minimizing damage to property and loss of lives due to earthquakes.

(iii) Carry out research in pure and applied seismology and earthquake precursory phenomena, earthquake processes and modeling.

(g) Yes, Madam.

(h) Earthquake prone areas of the county have been identified on the basis of scientific inputs relating to seismicity, earthquakes occurred in the past and tectonic setup of the region. Based on these inputs, Bureau of Indian Standards [IS 1893 (Part I):2002], has grouped the country into four seismic zones viz. Zone-II, -III, -IV and-V. Of these, Zone V is seismically the most active region, while zone II is the least. Broadly, Zone-V comprises entire northeastern India, parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, part of North Bihar and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Zone - IV covers remaining parts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, Sikkim, Northern Parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, parts of Gujarat and small portions of Maharashtra near the West Coast and Rajasthan. Zone-III comprises Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep islands, remaining parts of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal, Parts of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Zone-II covers remaining parts of country.

#### **Release of Funds under MFMS**

5785. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the funds released for the scheme so far and the States in which it currently operates?

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) Currently Mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System is being implemented for all subsidized Fertilizers.

(b) An amount of Rs.725 lakh has so far been released to National Informatics Centre for implementation of the Scheme across the country. The Department of Fertilizers is following a phased approach in the implementation of the Mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System. Phase-I of the Mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System is operational since Nov. 2012 in all States.

#### **Prediction of Torrential Rain**

5786. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Meteorological Department failed to predict torrential rains in coastal Andhra Pradesh in November, 2012 due to Nilam Cyclone resulting in vast devastation in the region;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Madam. IMD predicted the heavy rainfall over Andhra Pradesh 48h in advance and informed the designated Disaster Management Authorities of Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Railway Trackmen**

5787. SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway trackmen are subjected to perform various things/duties which they find to be humiliating and too old a practice to be relevant in the modern time;

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

(c) whether the Railway trackmen have demanded for abolishing such practices;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon by the Railways; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to remove such humiliating practices and improve their working conditions/efficiency?

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

(b), (d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### **Transport Subsidy on Fertilizers**

5788. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are charged transport subsidy from the nearest railway station and not from block headquarters;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has instructed the State Government with regard to transport subsidy on fertilizers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the district administrations are confused over subsidy of fertilizers and farmers are harassed by the fertilizer agents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Government has notified on 17th July 2008, a policy for uniform freight subsidy scheme for urea, wherein primary and secondary freight is paid to the company for transportation of urea from plant/port to the retailers at block level. As far as P&K fertilizers are concerned, after implementation of Nutrient Based Subsidy in 2010, the Government provides primary freight subsidy to the manufacturers /importers for transportation of fertilizer from plant/ports to rake unloading point. The secondary freight subsidy from rake unloading point to farmgate is subsumed in MRPs of P&K fertilizers which are determined by the companies on basis of market forces. It is the obligation of fertilizer companies to transport fertilizer to the retailers at their cost.

(d) and (e) In view of (a) to (c) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Proposals from States

5789. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals for railway projects received from the various State Governments which are pending with the Railways, State and project-wise;

(b) the total number of such proposals sanctioned by the Railways during the last three years, State and project-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated/spent thereon,

State and project-wise; and

(d) the time frame set for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Proposals from State Governments and Public Representatives are received at various levels. Details of each and every demand is not Centrally maintained. Based on the demands of State Governments/public representative, 54 number of new line projects have been taken up during last three years. Details of such projects, States covered, cost and outlay for 2013-14 is as under:-

Sl. No.	State(s)	Name of the project with length (in Km)	Latest anticipated cost	Outlay during 2013-14
			(₹ in crore)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Kota (Nasirabad-Jalindri) (145 km)	822	0.1
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Anandnagar-Ghugli via Maharajganj (50 km)	307	0.1
3.	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand	Barwadih-Chirimiri (182 km)	1137	0.1
4.	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh	Chickballapur-Puttaparthi-Sri Satya Sai Nilyam (103 km)	558	0.1
5.	Karnataka	Chickballapur-Gowribidanur (44 km)	327.25	0.1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Chola-Bulandshahar (16 km)	59	0.1
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Cumbam-Proddutur (142 km)	829	0.1
8.	Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan	Delhi-Sohna-Nuh-Ferozpur-Jhirka-Alwar (104 km)	1239	0.1
9.	North Eastern Region and Nagaland	Dimapur-Tizit (257 km)	4274	0.1
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad-Lalganj via Akbarganj, Maharajganj and Raibareilly (116 km)	654	0.1
11.	Punjab	Ferozpur-Patti (25 km)	147	0.1
12.	Karnataka	Gadag-Wadi (252 km)	1117	0.1
13.	Chhattisgarh	Gevra Road-Pendra Road (121.7 km)	838.02	10
14.	Haryana	Hissar-Sirsa via Agroha and Fatehabad (93 km)	400	0.1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Kapilvastu-Basti via Bansi (91 km)	643	0.1
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Kondapalli-Kothagodum (125 km)	723	0.1

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Mannuguru-Ramagundum (200 km)	1112	0.1
18.	Bihar, Jharkhand	Pirpainti-Jasidih (127 km)	915.98	0.1
19.	Rajasthan	Pushkar-Merta (59 km)	323	0.1
20.	Chhattisgarh, Odisha	Raipur (Mand Colliery)-Bhupdeopur (63 km)	379.08	10
21.	Chhattisgarh, Odisha	Raipur-Jharsuguda (310 km)	2161	0.1
22.	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	Srinivasapura-Madanapalli (75 km)	296	0.1
23.	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh	Sriperumbudur-Guduvanchery with Spur to Irungattukottai, Kattukotti-Avadi-Sriperambudur (60 km)	839	0.1
24.	Rajasthan	Thiyat-Hamira-Sanu (58.5 km)	236.93	1
25.	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar-Chandigarh via Sadhaura, Narayangarh (91 km)	876	0.1
26.	North Eastern Region and Tripura and Bangladesh	Agartala-Akhaura (Bangladesh)(13 km)	252	10
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Akkanapet-Medak (17.2 km)	114.37	1.1
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhadrachalam-Kovvur (151 km)	923.23	1
29.	Haryana	Rohtak-Mehem-Hansi (68.8 km)	287	0.5
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Unchhar-Amethi (66.17 km)	380	14.4
31.	West Bengal	Bhadutola-Jhargram via Lalgargh (54 km)	289.64	1
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur-Durgarajapatnam (41.55 km)	277.74	1
33.	Jharkhand	Hansdiha-Godda (30 km)	267.09	1
34.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai-Tuticorin via Aruppukottai (143.5 km)	603.43	2.1
35.	Karnataka	Marikuppam-Kuppam (23.7 km)	288	1
36.	North Eastern Region and Assam	Murkongselek-Pasighat (30.617 km)	165.82	1
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Nadikude-Srikalahasti (309 Km)	1313.99	1
38.	Punjab	Qadian-Beas (39.68 km)	205.22	10
39.	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Ratlam-Dungarpur via Banswara (176.47 km)	2082.75	10
40.	Karnataka	Shimoga-Harihar (78.66 km)	562.74	2
41.	Karnataka	Tumkur-Chitradurg-Davangere (199.7 km)	913	2
42.	Maharashtra	Wadsa-Gadchiroli (49.5 km)	232.4	2
43.	Karnataka	Whitefield-Kolar (52.9 km)	353.44	2
44.	Karnataka	Bagalkot-Kudachi (142 km)	986.73	50
45.	West Bengal	Balurghat-Hilli (29 km)	242.22	2
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli (56.25 km)	337.5	5
47.	West Bengal	Bowaichandi-Arambagh (31 km)	267.37	2

1	2	3	4	5
48.	North Eastern Region and Meghalaya	Byrnihat-Shillong (108.40 km)	4083.02	1
49.	West Bengal, Odisha	Digha-Jaleswar (41 km) with new Material Modification for Digha-Egra (31 km)	553.63	1
50.	West Bengal	Hasnabad-Hingalgañj (14 km)	260.1	1
51.	Bihar, Nepal	Jogbani-Biratnagar (Nepal) (18 km)	241.52	60
52.	West Bengal	Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur (33.13 km)	222.21	2
53.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh-Karanprayag (125.09 km)	4295.3	5
54.	West Bengal	Tarakeshwar-Magra (51.95 km) including Material Modification for Tarakeshwar-Furfurasharif (21.75 km)	527.54	2

(d) Due to huge throw forward and limited availability of resources, time frame for implementation of ongoing projects is not feasible to be fixed. Time frame for completion of a project is decided annually depending upon operational requirement, availability of resources and progress made on individual projects.

[English]

#### Nasik-Pune Line

5790. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval for Nasik-Pune Line has been received from the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the implementation of the said project?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Freight Concession for Salt

5791. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways grant concession in freight for ordinary iodized salt only;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of categories of salt in view of freight concession;

(c) whether the Railways propose to grant similar concession in freight for refined salt also; 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) to (d) Yes, Madam. As compared to other essential commodities such as foodgrains (class-130), salt is classified at a lower rate (class-110). In order to further cushion the impact of railway freight on the price of salt as applicable to the common man, a distance-based, graded freight concession scheme exists in the case of booking of non refined salt meant for human consumption (both iodized as well as salt meant for iodization) as under:

Distance (Km)	Concession on normal freight rates	Minimum freight
1-1000	Nil	As applicable
1001-1500	10%	Not less than freight for distance 1000 Kms.
1501-2000	15%	Not less than concessional freight for distance 1500 Kms.
2001-3000	20%	Not less than concessional freight for distance 2000 Kms.
3001 & above	25%	Not less than concessional freight for distance 3000 Kms.

There is no proposal to extend this concession scheme to refined salt, free flow salt, branded vacuum salt etc. at present.

#### **Medical Aid under MAEF**

5792. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical aid is being considered under Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the existing schools and hostels are likely to be eligible for the medical aid; and

(d) if so, the amount likely to be sanctioned for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (d) In the Budget speech for 2013-14, Finance Minister had proposed to allocate Rs. 100 crore to launch the initiative of Medical aid Scheme to the Minority Communities through Maulana Azad Education Foundation. Modalities of the Scheme are being worked out.

#### **New Line/Gauge Conversion**

5793. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of new line project on Kichha-Khatima section along with the reasons for inordinate delay in starting the construction work on said line which was sanctioned in the year 2003-04;

(b) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the land acquisition process with the Government of Uttarakhand; and

(c) the present status of gauge conversion work on Tanakpur-Pilibhit section alongwith the details of funds allocated/ spent thereon so far and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Kitcha-Khatima new line project has been sanctioned with commitment of Government of Uttarakhand to provide land free of cost. However, State Government has not

provided land so far and as a result execution is yet to be taken up. The Commissioner, Kumayu Mandal, has also proposed a new alignment between Lalkaun-Khatima and requested for abstract cost of project along with details of land to be acquired as per new alignment. Details about this new alignment have been made available to State Government with the request to indicate final decision regarding alignment, which is still pending with them.

(c) Gauge conversion of Pilibhit-Tanakpur portion of Bhojipura-Pilibhit-Tanakpur sanctioned gauge conversion project, has been taken up and earthwork, blanketing, bridge works, ballast, etc. are in different stages of progress. An expenditure of approximately Rs. 74.01 crore, has been incurred on this project up to March' 2013. An outlay of ₹ 10 crore has been proposed for this project in the Budget 2013-14. The project is likely to be completed by March, 2015 subject to availability of resources.

#### **Research and Development in Khadi Sector**

5794. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Research and Development activities undertaken in the country during the last three years by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for promotion of Khadi products;

(b) whether any tie-up has been made by the KVIC with any National or State level Institution for promotion of Khadi products in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether difficulties are being faced in conducting of activities by KVIC;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the schemes to revitalize Khadi sector launched by the Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) together with Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization(MGIRI) have taken a number of

steps in research and development for promotion of khadi which include establishment of design centre for khadi/textile garments, quality assurance manual for khadi, low cost hank dyeing machine, improved dyeing process for khadi fabric, development and popularization of e-charkha, technology for soft and stiff finish of khadi fabric and technology package for value added products using local wool or blend of local and imported merino wool, etc.

Besides, KVIC has been implementing a specific programme for cluster development, namely, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), under which assistance for replacement of obsolete equipments, setting up of common facilities centres, product development, market promotion and other supports are provided.

(b) and (c) With a view to popularize and promote Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) products, KVIC has been organizing District, State and National level exhibitions in collaboration with State/UT Khadi and Village Industries Boards. During the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13), KVIC has organised a total of 766 such exhibitions in the country. KVIC also focuses on quality participation in international exhibitions to tap new/ emerging markets for KVI products.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) KVIC has initiated a number of steps during recent years to re-vitalize the khadi sector. These include a comprehensive reform package for the khadi sector, namely, the Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP), which includes capacity building of 300 khadi institutions and improved marketing. KRDP is being implemented with an assistance of US\$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB). Government has also introduced in 2009-10, a Scheme for 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure', which provides assistance for revitalization of sick and problematic khadi institutions and helps in renovation of sales outlets.

Government has introduced *w.e.f* 1 April 2010, a flexible, growth stimulating and artisan oriented Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, in place of

the erstwhile system of Rebate. Under MDA, financial assistance is provided to institutions @ 20% of the value of production of khadi and polyvastra, to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45. MDA provides institutions a flexibility to use the assistance for improving the outlets, products and production processes, besides giving incentive to customers, etc. and is also directed towards revitalizing the sector.

### **Transmission Corridors**

5795. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the transmission corridors available in the country for transmitting power to Southern States, especially to Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State of Tamil Nadu is not getting adequate power due to transmission corridor problems; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) There are a number of transmission lines within Southern Region and also Inter-Regional lines connecting Southern Region which supply power to Tamil Nadu. Details are as follows:

(i) Transmission lines within Southern Region:

Presently, Tamil Nadu can receive power from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh through following Inter-State transmission lines in the Southern Region:

1. Nellore-S.P. Budur 400 kV D/C line.
2. Chittoor/Cuddapah - S.P. Budur 400 kV S/C line
3. Kolar-S.P. Budur 400 kV S/C line
4. Kolar-Hosur 400 kV D/C line
5. Somanahalli-Salem 400 kV S/C line

(ii) Inter-Regional lines connecting Southern Region:

To receive power from outside Southern Region, following Inter-Regional transmission links exist:



1. Gazuwaka HVDC back to back
2. Balimela-Upper Sileru 220kV S/C line
3. Talcher-Kolar HVDC Bipole
4. Chandrapur HVDC back to back
5. Kolhapur-Belgaum 220kV D/C line
6. Ponda-Nagajhari 220kV D/C line

(b) and (c) The State of Tamil Nadu is not able to import additional power from outside the Southern Region as the inter regional corridor between North-East-West (NEW) grid and Southern Region (SR) grid is at present fully booked for import of long term and medium term power by SR States from NEW grid. Additional inter-regional links between NEW grid and SR grid and intra-regional links within SR have been planned for mitigating corridor congestion and these are at various stages of execution.

#### **Power Tariff**

5796. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private power generation companies have sought higher tariff for the power being generated by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per information made available by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), the following generating companies have approached the Central Commission for relief on account of the escalation in international coal prices and the impact of the Regulation of the Government of Indonesia which required the long term fuel supply agreement for export of coal from the country to be aligned with the international price of coal:

- (i) Adani Power Limited.
- (ii) Tata Power Limited through its subsidiary Coastal Gujarat Power Limited.
- (iii) Reliance Power Limited through its subsidiary Coastal Andhra Power Limited.

In case of Adani Power Limited and Tata Power Limited, the Central Commission has issued orders, with dissent note by one member, directing the generating companies and the State Distribution Companies/State Governments to constitute a committee to suggest a compensation tariff which can be admissible over and above the tariff agreed to in the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for the period of hardship on account of escalation in international coal prices.

(c) The Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) entered between the procurers (which are mostly state utilities) and developers of power projects (Independent Power Producers) (IPPs) are legally enforceable contracts between the parties and are governed by the relevant provisions of the said contract and Ministry of Power has no locus standi in this regard.

#### **Coal Supply to NTPC**

5797. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) plants at Farakka, Kahalgaon, Badarpur and Tanda have received cheap, good and more quantity of coal from the Coal India Limited (CIL) during the financial year 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of pending dues of NTPC towards CIL; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to clear the outstanding dues of CIL and its subsidiaries at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As informed by NTPC, the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) for Farakka, Kahalgaon, Badarpur and Tanda is 22.8 Million Tonne (MT). Against this ACQ, during 2011-12, the actual coal received by these stations from CIL subsidiaries was 21.9 MT at notified price for the corresponding grade of coal through Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) mode. Thus, there was a shortfall of 0.9 MMT with respect to ACQ.

(c) and (d) The payment for coal supply to all CIL subsidiaries, is being done by NTPC as per the GCV of

coal received and posted on the website of NTPC and not on the GCV claimed by CIL subsidiaries.

#### **District Rural Development Agencies**

5798. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of constitution of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and their functioning;

(b) the amount allocated by the Union Government on DRDAs during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of achievements of DRDAs so far, State and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is the principal organ at the District level to manage and oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The DRDAs are established

by the State Governments under the Societies Registration Act.

The Governing Body of the DRDA is chaired by the Chairman, Zila Parishad and consists of, among others, all MPs, MLAs and MLCs of the district, 1/3rd of Panchayat Samiti chairpersons, officers of line departments in the district etc. The DRDA also has an Executive Committee headed by the Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director and consists of all the District level officers and others deemed necessary for planning and implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. The Project Director of the DRDA is the Member-Secretary of the Executive Committee.

(b) and (c) The Ministry administers a Scheme of DRDA Administration, to provide support for the DRDA establishment on cost sharing basis. Due to the nature of this scheme, no physical targets are set. Funds released during the last three years viz. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 under the Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement. No funds have been released during the current year *i.e.* 2013-14, so far.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise and Year-wise release of funds under DRDA Administration Scheme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2105.27	2503.53	1829.64
2.	Bihar	3151.00	3043.51	1903.92
3.	Chhatisgarh	1315.99	1412.54	1087.19
4.	Goa	155.99	186.54	140.64
5.	Gujarat	2100.12	2180.07	1516.02
6.	Haryana	1564.97	1774.73	1251.03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	887.03	1080.94	699.67
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	783.06	1378.03	1050.11
9.	Jharkhand	1628.59	1925.02	1264.24
10.	Karnataka	1823.65	1814.71	1433.03
11.	Kerala	1124.35	1269.06	930.49
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3659.78	4463.57	3133.95
13.	Maharashtra	2884.01	3327.90	2322.78
14.	Odisha	2362.27	2977.36	2285.40
15.	Punjab	1348.57	1281.20	995.90

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
16.	Rajasthan	2652.07	3219.88	2181.60
17.	Tamil Nadu	2660.55	3279.60	2357.12
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6064.38	6155.90	4658.85
19.	Uttarakhand	1054.96	1098.42	853.00
20.	West Bengal	1756.41	1897.24	938.17
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.14	122.82	41.87
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	40.94	0.00
23.	Daman and Diu	36.14	0.00	0.00
24.	Lakshadweep	44.78	0.00	51.89
25.	Puducherry	115.10	130.06	51.89
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	1888.85	1831.12	1371.03
27.	Assam	2172.41	2895.65	2112.92
28.	Meghalaya	605.52	667.21	443.97
29.	Manipur	688.40	601.69	492.85
30.	Nagaland	737.21	1058.07	575.71
31.	Mizoram	611.60	793.02	580.13
32.	Sikkim	97.22	123.87	93.4
33.	Tripura	383.60	465.79	204.59
Grand Total		48499.99	55000.00	38853.00

**Assistance to Fertilizer Trade Associations  
Consultants**

5799. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance, subsidies or grants, etc. given to fertilizer trade associations, consultants, etc. for seminars, workshops and exhibitions, during each of the last three years along with the purpose of giving it;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any post-audit on such expenses to justify that the tax payers money has been used judiciously;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if no, the reasons therefor?

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

of Fertilizers has not provided any assistance, subsidy or grant etc. during the last three years to any fertilizer trade association, consultant etc. for holding of seminars, workshops or exhibitions.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Decontrolling of Prices of Drugs**

5800. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decontrolled the prices of certain drugs;

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

(c) whether there has been sharp rise in the prices of the said drugs after they were decontrolled;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995, 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these bulk drugs are under price control. None of these 74 scheduled bulk drugs has been decontrolled.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology**

5801. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology is under the Ministry of Science and Technology;

(b) if so, whether it follows the Government reservation norms in its recruitment to scientific and non-scientific positions;

(c) if so, the breakup of staff pattern in terms of community; and

(d) the number of OBCs, SCs, STs and physically handicapped people working there?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI JAIPAL S. REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram is an autonomous organization under the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India and it follows the Government of India reservation norms in its recruitment to scientific and non-scientific positions.

(c)

	Scientific	Non-Scientific (Admn. & Technical)
Hindu	26	56
Christian	5	13
Muslim	1	0

(d)

	Scientific	Non-Scientific (Admn. and Technical)
No. of OBCs	4	22
No. of SCs/STs	0	3(SC)
No. of Physically Handicapped	0	0

#### **Release of funds under AIBP**

5802. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments including Andhra Pradesh have sent any proposal to increase the release of funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on the said proposals so far, in the 12th Plan period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) During the Annual Plan 2012-13, the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh had requested for enhancing their grant ceilings under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme. The Planning Commission considered their requests and enhanced the ceilings for AIBP and other water resource schemes as given below:

(Rs. crore)

State	Revised ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission	Enhanced ceiling sought by the State	Enhancement agreed to the Planning Commission
Gujarat	961.00	2000.00	1657.83
Madhya Pradesh	650.00	1350.00	1140.00

However, there was no specific request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for enhancement of grant ceiling during 2012-13.

**Legal Opinion**

5803. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases in which Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has sought legal opinion during the last three years;

(b) whether the legal opinion has been provided in all the cases to the Department;

(c) if not, the number of cases pending with this Ministry; and

(d) the time by which the said cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Total number of references received from Department of Personnel and Training from 01.04.2010 to 30.04.2013 is 1379.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) As on date 40 matters are pending with this Ministry.

(d) The said cases will be cleared at the earliest possible time. However, no time frame may be indicated.

**Availability of Life Saving Drugs at Affordable Price**

5804. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare all life saving drugs as scheduled drugs to control their prices;

(b) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to make available life saving drugs at affordable prices to the poor people;

(c) whether life saving drugs are not available in rural and remote areas; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make available life saving drugs in all parts of the country including hilly/remote/rural areas?

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

AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP, 2012) notified by the Government on 7th Dec, 2012 has the provisions of bringing under price control the medicines of strengths and dosage forms as specified in National List of Essential Medicines-2011(NLEM-2011).

(c) and (d) NPPA monitors shortages and availability of drugs on the basis of monthly reports received from State Drugs Control Administration and also complaints, if any, received from individuals etc. On receipt of such reports, NPPA immediately takes up the matter with the concerned manufacturer and advise them to rush the stock in the affected area. NPPA has not received any specific report about non availability/shortage of drugs.

**Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal**

5805. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work on the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal has stopped after the Punjab Government enacted the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 resulting in shortage of water for irrigation in various parts of Haryana;

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

(c) whether a Presidential Reference was filed by the Central Government in 2004 itself questioning the constitutional validity of the Act;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the completion of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The construction work on Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal within the territory of Punjab had stopped in 1990. The completion of the canal would enable Haryana to utilize its major share of Ravi-Beas waters through the canal.

(c) and (d) A Presidential Reference was made on 22nd July 2004 and is before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for report on the questions raised in regard to the constitutional validity of the PTAA.

(e) Ministry of Law and Justice has been requested in August 2012 to take appropriate action for early decision on the Presidential Reference.

### **Joint Electricity Commission**

5806. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for setting up of Joint Electricity Commission under the Electricity Act, 2003 in the various Union Territories particularly in Lakshadweep;

(b) whether under Section 8 of the Electricity Act, 2003, Lakshadweep is exempted from setting up of such a body as it is classified as a rural area;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for existence of such a body in Lakshadweep;

(d) whether this body can set power tariff under the existing rules and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to disband this Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Section 83 (1) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for constitution of Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission by an agreement to be entered into by the Central Government in respect of one or more Union Territories, and one or more State Governments. The JERC for UTs except Delhi has been constituted by the Central Government through Ministry of Power *vide* notification dated 02.05.2005 under the above statutory provision. JERC for UTs was set up after discussion with Ministry of Home Affairs, which is the nodal Ministry for UTs and after obtaining legal advice from Department of Legal Affairs. This was also keeping in view the fact that the scale of operations in the power sector in the remaining six Union Territories (except Delhi) were of such magnitude as could be adequately taken care of by a single Joint Commission.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Section 8 of Electricity Act, 2003 does not deal with the exemption from setting up of a regulatory body for rural areas.

(d) Yes, Madam. JERC is empowered to set power tariff under Section 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. There is no proposal to disband this Commission.

### **Administrative Expenditure under MGNREGS**

5807. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by the Union Government from various States including Andhra Pradesh for enhancement of administrative expenses for strengthening of professional support for transparency and accountability in implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development receives from time to time requests from State Governments to enhance the Central assistance provided by way of Administrative expenses etc. under Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). This Central Financial Assistance is provided to States/UTs under Section 22 (1)(c) of MGNREGA apart from the amount required for payment of wages for unskilled manual work under the Scheme and upto three-fourth of the material cost of the Scheme. The State Governments are advised to supplement Administrative expenses, if required, for effective implementation of MGNREGA. Enhancement of Administrative expenses is considered taking into account the overall needs of the States and accordingly it was increased from 4% to 6% in 2009. During the previous three years, the average Administrative expenditure incurred by the States was below 6% and is therefore, considered adequate for the present for meeting the expenditure for augmenting human resources and developing capacity for critical activities.

### **Rape Cases**

5808. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:  
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:  
SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of rape cases are pending in Apex Court and other lower courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, court-wise along with the reaction of the Government thereto and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of other steps taken/being taken by the Government for speedy trial of the aforesaid pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Survey for Socio-Economic Field**

5809. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is going to conduct 70th Round Survey in various socio-economic fields during January to December, 2013 across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the purpose for conducting this 70th Round Survey and the nature and sources of information to be collected for this survey;

(c) the time by which the survey is likely to be completed and published;

(d) whether such surveys were also conducted during 2004, 2008 and 2012; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in the Ministry of Statistics

and Programme Implementation has devoted its 70th Round of National Sample Surveys to the subject of Land and Livestock Holdings, Debt and Investment and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households. This survey will be conducted during January-December 2013 all over the country.

(b) The survey aims at collecting data for deriving different indicators such as ownership of land holdings, operational holdings, pattern of land use, details of crop production/animal farming activities of the holdings, seasonal variation in operational holdings of household, ownership of livestock, poultry & duckery in rural areas, quantitative information on stock of household assets, incidence of indebtedness, capital formation, etc. in both rural and urban areas and comprehensive picture of farming community to assess/analyse impact of transformation induced by public policy, investment and technological changes on farmer's access to resources and income as well as of farmer households. Data will be collected from the sampled households by interviewing the head of household or any other member who is better informed in the family about the subjects of the survey.

(c) The survey will be completed by December 2013. Processing of massive data collected in survey will take about a year and key results are expected to be released by December 2014.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

#### **Prices of Patented Medicines**

5810. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-Ministerial Group tasked with regulating prices of patented medicines has recommended using a per capita income linked reference pricing mechanism so as to reduce the prices of several patented drugs;

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

(c) whether the Department of Pharmaceuticals has suggested for fixing the prices of patented drugs by comparing the price at which these are procured by the

Governments in UK, Canada, France, Australia and New Zealand; and

(d) if so, the impact of this policy with regard to in profitability of foreign companies and the increase in affordability of drugs among the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The Committee which was looking into the issue of Price Negotiation mechanisms for patented drugs has since submitted its report which is being examined.

*[Translation]*

#### **Shortage of Vaccines**

5811. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the availability of essential medicines in the country at present;

(b) whether there is shortage of vaccines and there exists a considerable gap between the demand and supply in the expanding vaccine market in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to import the vaccines to meet the shortage of the vaccines in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fulfil the requirement of vaccines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Cartelisation by Auto Companies**

5812. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India has issued notices to the 17 auto-majors for cartelisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the consumers from exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Information filed with the Competition Commission of India (CCI) against certain car manufacturing companies alleging anti-competitive practices is under consideration of the Commission.

(c) For protecting the interest of consumers, CCI is empowered under the Competition Act, 2002, to impose penalty or issue 'cease and desist' order or both, against enterprises involved in anti-competitive practices including cartelisation.

*[English]*

#### **Installation of Weather Radars**

5813. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four Doppler radars procured in 2010 to be installed in coastal regions for accurate weather data are still lying idle as they have not received security clearance from the Ministry of Defence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Defence had raised objections to these radars being placed in closer to defence land that it may have security implications and data or image could be transmitted to unauthorized entities in other countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any independent agencies have been engaged to evaluate the safety of these radars; and



(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) 3 of the 4 Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) procured during 2009-2010 are only currently lying uninstalled as 4th DWR is currently under commissioning at Bhopal.

(b) 4-DWRs originally meant for Goa, Karaikal, Paradip and Mumbai could not be installed due to objection of the Ministry of Defence (MoD). Keeping the operational exigency and criticality of having DWR at Mumbai on priority then, commissioning of indigenous DWR that was meant for Kochi, had been taken up. Three Radars meant for Goa, Karaikal and Paradip are lying at respective locations in uninstalled condition.

(c) and (e) Yes, Madam.

(d) MoD had advised the India Meteorological Department (IMD), on 23rd April 2010, not to proceed with the installation of Weather radars at coastal area and inside any defence locations considering the security implications arising out of DWRs procured from China through global tendering process.

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

#### **Vacancies for OBCs in CPSUs**

5814. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of existing posts held by the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) up to the financial year 2012-13;

(b) whether the Government has issued any directions to the concerned officials to fill vacancies earmarked for OBCs in CPSUs in the recent past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The policy on reservation formulated by Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) provides 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in services. The information with regard to recruitment of OBCs by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in a year is not maintained Centrally in the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). However, as per Public Enterprises Survey 2012-13, the representation of OBCs as on 1.1.2012 (furnished by 214 CPSEs) was as under:

Group*	Total No. of Employees	Number of OBC employees
Group 'A'	197013	22259
Group 'B'	151870	14162
Group 'C'	519050	88685
Group 'D' (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	198538	37060
Total	1066471	162166
Group 'D' (Safai Karamcharis)	9668	330
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1076139</b>	<b>162496</b>

\*Group 'A': Managerial/Executive Level

Group 'B': Supervisory Level

Group 'C': Workmen/Clerical Level

Group 'D': Semi-skilled/Unskilled

(b) and (c) DPE had extended Instructions issued by Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) in November, 2008 to all Administrative Ministries/Departments to launch Special Recruitment Drive (SRD) to fill up backlog reserved vacancies of OBCs in direct recruitment in the CPSEs under their Administrative control in a time bound manner. Monitoring of the progress of compliance rests with the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments.

#### **Demand and Supply of Fertilizers**

5815. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI O. S. MANIAN:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI SULTAN AHMED:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether there is a gap between the demand and supply of fertilizers in the country;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of fertilizers and to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of fertilizers in the country, fertilizer-wise?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through imports. In addition to import, the Government encourages the Indian Fertilizer entities for acquiring fertilizer assets/resources and to set up Joint Ventures Fertilizer Projects abroad in the resources rich countries and also encourages to enter into long term off-take agreements for supply of fertilizers/fertilizer inputs at some preferential prices from such countries. The Government has notified the New Investment Policy 2012 on 2nd January 2013 to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector in future and to reduce India's import dependency in urea production.

#### **Release of Payments by Instrumentation Ltd.**

5816. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) whether M/s. Instrumentation Limited (IL) have not released payments of several Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units inspite of completion of work;

(b) if so, the names of such SSI units whose payment of Rs. Fifty lakh or above are pending as on 31 March, 2013;

(c) whether any responsibility for dereliction of duty for unnecessary withholding payments of SSI units have been fixed of;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that payments of all SSI units are released within time-bound manner?

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

(b) The names of the SSI units whose payment of Rs. 50 Lakh or above pending as on 31.03.2013 are as follows:

(i) M/s. Mayur Cables

(ii) M/s. Laxons

(c) and (d) The company is presently in financial crisis and it is finding it difficult to make timely payment of even salary/wages and statutory dues of its employees. However, all out efforts are being made to mobilize sufficient funds so that all pending dues can be met. Since non-payment is on account of severe liquidity crunch therefore, in this context, no disciplinary action is contemplated against any officers of the company.

(e) The Government has instructed the management of the Instrumentation Limited to settle outstanding dues expeditiously.

*[Translation]*

#### **Recruitment of Women/Handicapped Persons in PSUs**

5817. SHRI BHUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicapped persons and women recruited in the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the plan formulated and the targets fixed for recruitment of such people in each PSU during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Information with regard to number of physically challenged persons as well as women recruited in various Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is not maintained Centrally in Department of Public Enterprises.

(b) Recruitment to all posts below the Board level in CPSEs, including the posts reserved for physically challenged persons as per the reservation policy in vogue for persons with disabilities is done by the management of respective CPSEs. There is no reservation for women in CPSEs. Targets for recruitment of employees in CPSEs in a particular year are decided by the management of respective CPSEs as per their manpower requirement, keeping in view the policy on reservation in vogue for SCs/STs/OBCs and persons with disabilities.

[English]

### **Stoppage of Uttar Banga Express**

5818. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are considering to have the stoppage of Uttar Banga Express train at Jalpaiguri Road Station in order to mitigate the problem of passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Provision of stoppage of 13147/13148 Sealdah-New Cooch Behar Uttar Banga Express at Jalpaiguri Road has not been found operationally feasible at present.

[Translation]

### **Power Crisis**

5819. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the thermal power plants in the country are on the verge of closure due to shortage of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for constant decline in the growth rate of power sector;

(d) whether the power deficit in the country is likely to increase further during the current year and the same is likely to cause major financial crisis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the immediate steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to tide over the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Power sector has grown positively over the 11th Plan period. It registered a growth rate of 3.96% in 2012-13. The compression in growth rate is largely accounted by poor hydrological conditions in the year 2012-13 and inadequate gas availability due to steep reduction in gas availability from KGD-6 basin.

(d) and (e) The peak deficit in the year 2012-13 was 9% against the deficit of 10.6% in the year 2011-12. The decision to add generation capacity of 88,537 MW, import 82 Million Tonne of coal, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, etc., is expected to bridge the gap between peak demand and peak met.

### **Construction of Irrigation Projects**

5820. SHRI SOHAN POTAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan for construction of minor/major and medium irrigation projects and repairing and renovation of water bodies as several States have come under the clutches of drought due to shortage of rainfall;

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

(c) if not, the policy of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of the assistance given for completing the incomplete projects and starting new projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The irrigation projects including Minor/Major and Medium Irrigation Projects are undertaken by the respective State Governments as per their own priorities. With a view to encouraging 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). Under AIBP, the Central Assistance is provided to the States for completion of ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects and also for Extension, Renovation and Modernization

(ERM) of irrigation projects as per approved guidelines. AIBP Assistance in case of Minor Irrigation Schemes, the Central Assistance is provided to Special Category States like States of North-Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and also Undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha, other tribal and drought prone areas. Besides, Central Assistance is provided to States under State Sector Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies.

(d) The State-wise details of funds released for completion of on-going Major/Medium including Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) of irrigation projects and ongoing/new Minor Irrigation Schemes upto March, 2013 under AIBP are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details of funds released under the Schemes of RRR of Water Bodies upto March, 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise details of Central Assistance released for ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects, ERM of Irrigation Projects and Ongoing/New Minor Irrigation Schemes upto March, 2013 under AIBP*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Central Loan Assistance/grant released upto March, 2013	
		Ongoing Major, Medium and ERM Projects	Ongoing/new Minor Irrigation Schemes
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5275.622	400.410
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	355.5064
3.	Assam	317.627	2203.0973
4.	Bihar	720.39	96.0027
5.	Chhattisgarh	480.919	690.0587
6.	Goa	273.17	0
7.	Gujarat	7112.174	0
8.	Harayana	90.54	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	378.894	271.2455
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	441.055	1036.3025
11.	Jharkhand	965.97	509.3278
12.	Kamataka	5410.165	303.9128

1	2	3	4
13.	Kerala	179.27	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4815.973	1261.454
15.	Maharashtra	9395.097	934.5087
16.	Manipur	1142.415	249.0895
17.	Meghalaya	4.00	315.15540
18.	Mizoram	0	258.1791
19.	Nagaland	0	412.0246
20.	Odisha	4496.953	153.5835
21.	Punjab	670.983	0
22.	Raiasthan	2119.045	14.170
23.	Sikkim	0	64.1681
24.	Tripura	126.288	236.5470
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.000	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3131.029	0
27.	Uttarakhand	609.753	1560.8021
28.	West Bengal	384.997	20.6761
Total		48562.3290	11346.2218

**Statement-II****Funds for implementation of RGGVY***State-wise funds released upto March, 2013 under RRR*5821. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total funds released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Odisha	217.45
2.	Karnataka	199.02
3.	Andhra Pradesh	189.00
4.	Bihar	52.54
5.	U.P. (Bundelkhand)	39.459
6.	M.P. (Bundelkhand)	9.95
7.	Meghalaya Umiyam Lake (cost related to irrigation only)	2.42
8.	Chhattisgarh	34.68
9.	Gujarat	10.61
10.	Haryana	9.56
11.	Maharashtra	80.53
12.	Rajasthan	7.07
Total		852.289

(a) whether the nodal agency for implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has sought funds to the tune of Rs. 55,000/- crores from the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely time-frame by which funds will be made available to it;

(c) whether the implementation of the Scheme has been adversely affected due to lack of adequate financial support and there has been escalation of power tariff though the scheme envisages availability of power at reasonable tariff;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. The nodal agency of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) *i.e.* Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has not sought funds to the tune of Rs. 55,000 crores from Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam. Implementation of the scheme has not been affected due to lack of financial support. Tariff for supplying electricity in the rural areas are determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) as per Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) submitted by the State Utilities.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Requirement of Coaches for Kerala**

5822. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have assessed the actual requirement of coaches for full utilisation of the trains in Kerala, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Railways propose to earmark a certain percentage of coaches likely to be produced from the proposed rail coach factory, Palakkad exclusively for the usage in Kerala linked trains and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways propose to set up Intermediate Overhaul (IOH) and Periodic Overhaul (POH) in Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Requirement of coaches over Indian Railways are not assessed on State-wise basis.

(b) No, Madam. Allotment of coaches to the Zonal Railways is done, keeping in view the requirement of coaches over the zonal railways and production capacity of Production Units.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Facilities for Intermediate Overhaul (IOH) and Periodic Overhaul (POH) are set up, based on the overall requirement. Facilities in the region are presently adequate, and therefore, there is no proposal at present to set up facilities for Intermediate Overhaul (IOH) and Periodic Overhaul (POH) in Kerala.

*[Translation]*

#### **Increase in Production of Fertilizers**

5823. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with foreign companies for increasing the production of fertilizers in various parts of the country for 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has failed to achieve the target set for production of fertilizers during 2012-13;

(d) if so, the hurdles being faced by the Government to achieve the fixed target; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to make the country self-reliant in the production of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) The Govt. achieved the production of 225.75 LMT urea against the installed capacity of 207.52 LMT. But there was shortfall in the production of P&K fertilizers over its installed capacity by 26.93 LMT due to the following reasons:-

(i) Non-availability of adequate natural gas,

(ii) Unforeseen shut downs

(iii) Shortage of raw materials

(e) In order to make the country self-reliant in the production of fertilizers, the Government has taken various

steps such as, encouraging Indian PSUs/Companies for acquisition of fertilizer assets/resources and for setting up of joint venture fertilizer projects abroad in the resource rich countries with long-term off-take agreements at some preferential prices from such countries; Providing loans under plan fund to PSUs to renovate their old plants to maximize production and allowing to use various blends of rock phosphate to manufacture Single Super Phosphate (SSP) one of the fertilizers used as substitute of DAP. Further, the Govt. has notified the New Investment Policy 2012 on 2.1.2013 to facilitate fresh investments in urea sector for increasing domestic production of urea and to reduce India's import dependency in urea products. The revival of 3 closed Urea units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and five closed units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) is also covered under the New Investment Policy.

[English]

#### **Power Theft**

5824. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring changes in the Electricity Act, 2003 to make stringent provisions for punishment for the offences like theft of power in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. Electricity Act, 2003, already provides for measures against theft of electricity which have been made more stringent through the amendments in the Act in 2007.

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

#### **Persondays under MGNREGS**

5825. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the persondays generated under MGNREGS has come down during the said period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount of wages paid to the workers under the Scheme and the mode of payment?

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 up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The objective of MGNREGA is to supplement the income of a rural household and it is not intended to be the sole means of earning livelihood for the rural population. The workers are free to avail any other employment opportunities available to them. The details of total number of persondays generated under MGNREGA from 2010-11 onwards as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement. Provisions of MGNREGA are effected as demand driven schemes, to be prepared and implemented by the State Governments and it is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to provide the number of days of employment guaranteed under section 3 of the Act on demand. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment and persondays generated under MGNREGA by the States/UTs depend on demand for employment.

(d) All State Governments are required to make wage payment to MGNREGA workers in accordance with the provisions of the Act. With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of MGNREG Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through accounts in Banks or Post Offices. However, if due to inadequate banking/post office network, there is compelling reasons to make wage payment in cash, the same is also allowed by the Central Government. The actual expenditure on wages paid to workers under MGNREGA for the financial year 2012-13 is Rs. 25301.45 crore. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State	Persondays generated (In lakhs)			Actual Wage Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) (FY: 2012-13)
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3351.61	2884.75	2731.98	305870.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.12	0.53	25.65	1506.03
3.	Assam	470.52	352.55	309.64	39518.31
4.	Bihar	1602.62	656.52	826.71	102003.71
5.	Chhattisgarh	1110.35	1206.85	1182.90	147400.72
6.	Gujarat	491.84	312.93	280.05	31795.46
7.	Haryana	84.20	109.38	126.72	23416.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	219.46	266.77	239.38	29834.03
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	210.68	201.85	240.81	31180.49
10.	Jharkhand	830.90	609.12	550.78	66892.41
11.	Karnataka	1097.85	701.24	621.93	86477.6
12.	Kerala	480.34	633.15	836.42	131694.92
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2198.18	1642.64	1112.00	146944.06
14.	Maharashtra	200.00	734.21	815.57	147038.18
15.	Manipur	295.61	223.97	158.84	20719.59
16.	Meghalaya	199.81	166.94	134.41	14742.74
17.	Mizoram	165.98	125.43	127.42	17086.53
18.	Nagaland	334.34	259.50	131.89	14039.25
19.	Odisha	976.57	453.75	545.16	66673.38
20.	Punjab	75.40	64.51	63.59	9832.49
21.	Rajasthan	3026.22	2119.14	2180.55	209165.1
22.	Sikkim	48.14	32.85	33.15	3652.58
23.	Tamil Nadu	2685.93	3015.79	4079.24	392320.09
24.	Tripura	374.51	489.74	517.61	63940.12
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3348.97	2664.45	1376.40	160922.85
26.	Uttarakhand	230.20	197.45	160.55	18600.71
27.	West Bengal	1553.08	1484.74	1916.83	244656.99
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.03	8.17	4.97	911.38
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.47	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR



1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Goa	3.70	3.11	0.56	80.67
32.	Lakshadweep	1.34	1.64	0.47	95.81
33.	Puducherry	11.27	10.79	8.67	1132.52
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		25715.24	21634.43	21340.85	2530145.31

NR=Not Reported

### Assessment of Demand and Supply of Power

5826. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment about the requirement, demand and supply scenario, both peaking and non-peaking of power for the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including capacity addition likely to be achieved during the said period;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to fulfil the requirements;

(d) the investment required for meeting the demand of power; and

(e) the further steps proposed to be taken by the Government to find out the resources to achieve the required target of power generation during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India conducted by Central Electricity Authority have estimated Electric Energy Requirement (EER) and Annual Peak Electric Load (APEL) of the country for 12th Five Year Plan.

As per 18th EPS, the All India electrical energy requirement (MU) and peak electric load (MW) for 12th Plan is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	EER (MU)	APEL (MW)
1.	2012-13	1007694	143967
2.	2013-14	1084610	156208

Sl. No.	Year	EER (MU)	APEL (MW)
3.	2014-15	1167731	169491
4.	2015-16	1257589	183902
5.	2016-17	1354874	199540

The State-wise/UT-wise and year-wise details of electrical energy requirement (MU) and peak electric load (MW) for 12th Plan period are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As per Planning Commission, capacity addition of 88,537 MW is planned from conventional sources for the 12th Five Year Plan on an all-India basis. State-wise details of proposed capacity addition are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Steps taken to meet the power requirement in the country *inter-alia* are:

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (ii) Review meetings are taken by Ministry of Power regularly with CEA, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/CPSUs/Project Developers, etc. to identify the bottlenecks in capacity addition and resolve the issues.
- (iii) In view of the increasing requirement of capacity addition to meet the demand, the capacity building of main plant equipment has been carried out in the country with the formation of several joint ventures for manufacture of main plant equipments in the country.
- (iv) Thrust to make coal and gas available for power sector.

(v) Thrust is being given to power generation from renewable sources. As per MNRE, grid interactive renewable capacity addition likely during 12th Plan is about 30,000 MW.

(d) and (e) As per the draft 12th Five Year Plan document of Planning Commission, the total investment requirements for power during the 12th Plan are Rs.

18.2 lakh cr.

The sources of funds for the Public sector include budgetary support, internal generation and borrowings. Private sector funds include internal accruals or equity and borrowings. Debt sources are Domestic bank credit, Non-banking Financial Companies, Pension/Insurance funds and External Commercial Borrowings.

### **Statement-I**

#### *All India and State-wise/UT-wise Forecast*

#### *Electrical Energy Requirement at Power Station Bus Bars (Utilities Only) (U/R) 2009-10 to 2016-17*

(in Million Units)

State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Delhi	29100	31011	33047	35217	37529
Haryana	40750	44254	48060	52193	56681
Himachal Pradesh	8974	9421	9891	10384	10901
Jammu and Kashmir	14425	14872	15333	15808	16298
Punjab	51595	55567	59844	64450	69410
Rajasthan	54243	59382	65007	71166	77907
Uttar Pradesh	93148	102924	113727	125664	138854
Uttarakhand	10735	11207	11700	12214	12751
Chandigarh	1767	1859	1956	2058	2165
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>304716</b>	<b>330657</b>	<b>358806</b>	<b>389352</b>	<b>422498</b>
Goa	3641	3912	4204	4517	4853
Gujarat	82331	88254	94603	101409	108704
Chhattisgarh	17703	19146	20707	22396	24222
Madhya Pradesh	56763	61448	66519	72010	77953
Maharashtra	140736	147402	154383	161695	169353
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4977	5276	5593	5930	6286
Daman and Diu	2375	2479	2587	2700	2817
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>305153</b>	<b>325323</b>	<b>346825</b>	<b>369749</b>	<b>394188</b>
Andhra Pradesh	93189	101231	109968	119458	129767
Karnataka	58513	63001	67833	73036	78637
Kerala	20516	21889	23354	24917	26584
Tamil Nadu	91625	97865	104529	111648	119251
Puducherry	3024	3155	3293	3436	3586

State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>266433</b>	<b>286820</b>	<b>308767</b>	<b>332392</b>	<b>357826</b>
Bihar	16529	19096	22062	25489	29447
Jharkhand	21309	22844	24407	25990	27691
Odisha	26265	28374	30652	33113	35772
West Bengal	51021	55288	59912	64923	70352
Sikkim	440	461	482	504	528
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>115006</b>	<b>125635</b>	<b>137247</b>	<b>149933</b>	<b>163790</b>
Assam	6392	6953	7562	8225	8947
Manipur	737	840	956	1089	1241
Meghalaya	1749	1861	1981	2108	2243
Nagaland	692	725	760	796	834
Tripura	1029	1112	1201	1297	1401
Arunachal Pradesh	524	531	538	545	552
Mizoram	503	588	686	801	936
<b>North E. Region</b>	<b>11624</b>	<b>12621</b>	<b>13703</b>	<b>14878</b>	<b>16154</b>
Andman and Nicobar Islands	328	337	347	356	366
Lakshadweep	43	45	47	49	52
<b>All India</b>	<b>1001922</b>	<b>1080438</b>	<b>1165108</b>	<b>1256413</b>	<b>1354874</b>

*All India and State-wise/UT-wise Forecast  
Peak Electric Load at Power Station Bus Bars (Utilities Only) (U/R)  
2009-10 to 2016-17*

(in MW)

State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Delhi	5290	5547	5818	6101	6398
Haryana	7291	7944	8655	9429	10273
Himachal Pradesh	1459	1558	1665	1778	1900
Jammu and Kashmir	2471	2523	2577	2631	2687
Punjab	10292	10770	11271	11794	12342
Rajasthan	9396	10360	11422	12594	13886
Uttar Pradesh	14152	15993	18073	20424	23081
Uttarakhand	1716	1824	1938	2060	2189
Chandigarh	352	370	387	406	426
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>44033</b>	<b>47758</b>	<b>51799</b>	<b>56181</b>	<b>60934</b>
Goa	622	666	712	762	815
Gujarat	13047	14350	15782	17358	19091

State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Chhattisgarh	3534	3792	4070	4367	4687
Madhya Pradesh	10299	11102	11967	12899	13904
Maharashtra	22368	23795	25313	26928	28645
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	693	749	809	874	944
Daman and Diu	380	394	409	425	441
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>46909</b>	<b>50300</b>	<b>53936</b>	<b>57835</b>	<b>62015</b>
Andhra Pradesh	15553	17044	18681	20476	22445
Karnataka	9742	10473	11258	12102	13010
Kerala	3701	3922	4157	4405	4669
Tamil Nadu	14174	15736	17497	19489	20816
Puducherry	533	555	579	604	630
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>39850</b>	<b>43623</b>	<b>47752</b>	<b>52273</b>	<b>57221</b>
Bihar	2843	3277	3777	4354	5018
Jharkhand	3452	3727	4010	4301	4616
Odisha	4397	4686	4994	5322	5672
West Bengal	8289	9052	9887	10798	11793
Sikkim	117	123	130	137	144
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>16638</b>	<b>18291</b>	<b>20109</b>	<b>22106</b>	<b>24303</b>
Assam	1300	1414	1537	1671	1817
Manipur	180	212	249	294	346
Meghalaya	338	362	388	415	445
Nagaland	145	154	164	174	185
Tripura	254	274	294	317	340
Arunachal Pradesh	111	117	123	129	135
Mizoram	174	197	223	252	285
<b>North E. Region</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>2382</b>	<b>2563</b>	<b>2757</b>	<b>2966</b>
Andman and Nicobar Islands	59	61	63	65	67
Lakshadweep	8	9	10	10	11
<b>All India</b>	<b>143967</b>	<b>156208</b>	<b>169491</b>	<b>183902</b>	<b>199540</b>

**Statement-II***State-wise capacity addition during 12th Plan*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Capacity (MW)
1.	Delhi	750
2.	Haryana	1,160
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3,583

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Capacity (MW)
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,109
5.	Punjab	3,920
6.	Rajasthan	2,930
7.	Uttar Pradesh	4,730
8.	Uttarakhand	1,025

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Capacity (MW)
9.	Chandigarh	0
Northern Region		19,207
10.	Chhattisgarh	12,840
11.	Gujarat	4,252
12.	Maharashtra	10,300
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7,380
14.	Goa	0
15.	Daman and Diu	0
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Western Region		34,772
17.	Andhra Pradesh	8,770
18.	Karnataka	0
19.	Kerala	100
20.	Tamil Nadu	7,270
21.	Puducherry	0
Southern Region		16,140
22.	Bihar	4,690
23.	Jharkhand	2,080
24.	Odisha	3,960
25.	Sikkim	2,066
26.	West Bengal	2,092
Eastern Region		14,888
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,710
28.	Assam	850
29.	Manipur	0
30.	Mizoram	60
31.	Meghalaya	82
32.	Nagaland	0
33.	Tripura	828
N. Eastern Region		3,530
Total		88,537

[Translation]

#### Payment to Chemical Fertilizer Dealers

5827. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government do not make payment to the chemical fertilizer dealers for transporting chemicals from stockist and rake points to far-flung areas of the country as a result of which the cost of fertilizer increases;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide them transport charges or increase their rate of commission for them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) The Government has notified on 17th July 2008, a policy for uniform freight subsidy for urea, wherein primary and secondary freight is paid to the company for transportation of urea from plant/port to the retailers at block level.

As far as P&K fertilizers are concerned, after implementation of Nutrient Based Subsidy in 2010, the Government provides primary freight subsidy to the manufacturers/importers for transportation of fertilizer from plant/ports to rake unloading point. The secondary freight subsidy from rake unloading point to farmgate is subsumed in MRPs of P&K fertilizers which are determined by the companies on basis of market forces.

#### Security Gadgets at Railway Stations

5828. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of security gadgets such as x-rays machines, scanners, CCTV cameras etc. are out of order at sensitive railway stations particularly in Delhi for last several months;

(b) if so, whether the security of the passengers is being compromised by the Railways by not getting these machines repaired;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action likely to be taken against the guilty officers found responsible for such security lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Constant monitoring is done to ensure smooth functioning of security gadgets installed at railway stations over Indian Railways including railway stations of Delhi area. In case any gadget is found out of order, necessary remedial measures are taken in coordination with the concerned Departments of railways to get the gadget repaired.

#### **Notary Public**

5829. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to review the rules relating to issue of Notary Licenses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the new provisions in this regard will be implemented;

(d) the number of application received from various States pending with the Union Government in connection with the appointment as Notaries, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the decision for the said request will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present to review the rules relating to issue of Certificate of Practice (Notary Licenses).

(d) and (e) The process of applications received upto 31st May, 2012 for selection of Notary Public in respect of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, all North Eastern States and Union Territory (UT) of Chandigarh has already been over. The process for selection of Notary Public in respect of Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and National Capital Territory of Delhi will be completed in May, 2013. The process for selection of Notary Public for remaining States/UTs is proposed to be completed in June, 2013. The applications received after 1st June, 2012 are proposed to be processed very shortly.

A Statement showing the number of applications received from various States/UTs pending with Central Government in connection with appointment as Notaries is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	State/U.T. Admn.	Applications received
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	06
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Assam	-
5.	Bihar	27
6.	Chandigarh	09
7.	Chhattisgarh	02
8.	Delhi	69
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
10.	Daman and Diu	-
11.	Goa	-
12.	Gujarat	480
13.	Himachal Pradesh	02
14.	Haryana	88
15.	Jharkhand	04
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
17.	Kerala	91

1	2	3
18.	Karnataka	115
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Meghalaya	-
21.	Maharashtra	342
22.	Manipur	-
23.	Mizoram	-
24.	Madhya Pradesh	20
25.	Nagaland	-
26.	Odisha	06
27.	Punjab	52
28.	Puducherry	03
29.	Rajasthan	189
30.	Sikkim	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	317
32.	Tripura	01
33.	Uttar Pradesh	294
34.	Uttarakhand	13
35.	West Bengal	07

#### Supply of Coal by CIL

5830. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal procured by the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) from Coal India Limited (CIL) during the last three years;

(b) whether large quantity of stones were found mixed with the coal procured from CIL;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of financial losses suffered by NTPC as a result thereof;

(d) the Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of coal which the boilers of NTPC can handle *vis-a-vis* the GCV of coal being supplied by CIL and the status of signing of the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) between the NTPC and CIL; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Union Government and the management of NTPC to handle the situation and resolve the differences with CIL in a proper and effective manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Coal procured by NTPC from different subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) during the last three years is given below:

Year	Coal Quantity (Million Tonnes)
2010-11	114.9
2011-12	115.8
2012-13	132.6

(b) and (c) NTPC has informed that the coal being received at their stations contains stones both of (+)250 mm and (-)250 mm size. The quantity of (+)250 mm size stones was up to 1.06% of domestic coal quantity. As per provisions of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA), deduction has been made in the payment. As such, there is no financial loss suffered by NTPC on this account.

(d) As informed by NTPC, the GCV range specified in technical specifications of NTPC boilers is based on the available data of linked mine/mines from where coal linkage has been accorded. Accordingly, the range varies with project to project based on coal tie up. However, typically boilers are designed to fire coal from D to G grades as per earlier UHV regime. The minimum GCV as derived from lowest band of G grade coal corresponds to GCV of about 3100 Kcal/Kg. The GCV of coal being received by NTPC stations from CIL subsidiaries varies from 2500 Kcal/Kg to 5300 Kcal/Kg. FSA negotiation with CIL has been almost finalized except the issue of supply of coal not below 3100 Kcal/Kg to NTPC stations.

(e) Ministry of Coal and Coal India Ltd. are being constantly persuaded to resolve the differences.

[English]

#### Addition of Coaches

5831. SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are planning to provide more passenger coaches in a train running between Bhavnagar to Bandra, Mumbai; and

(b) 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) 12971/12972 Bandra Terminus-Bhavnagar Express has recently been augmented to 21 coaches by attaching one sleeper class coach by the train *w.e.f.* 01.08.2012. Further augmentation of this train is commercially not justified, at present.

#### **Parameters for Rajdhani Express**

5832. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selection of route of a Rajdhani Express is decided on the basis of some parameters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same parameters are used in respect of running all the Rajdhani Expresses at present; and

(d) if not, the reasons for deviation from the said parameters in certain cases, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) Rajdhani Express trains are fast, fully air conditioned long distance prestigious trains primarily meant for connecting the National capital to the State capitals. Although, there are no specific guidelines for selecting the routes of Rajdhani trains, the same are decided on the basis of operational feasibility and traffic justification.

#### **Status report of CBI cases**

5833. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether classified and confidential status reports of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) which are to be filed in cases pending in various courts including the apex court are being vetted by the Ministry of Law and Justice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is entitled to vet the classified status report of CBI on cases pending in courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons for interference in the functioning of autonomous organisations like CBI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) Information from Department of Personnel and Training is being sought. A consolidated reply will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Dues to workers under MGNREGS**

5834. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money that is overdue to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers, currently, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to simplify the procedure of opening of accounts in banks and post offices for the beneficiaries under MGNREGS;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of wage payment due to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers State/UT-wise as reported by States/UTs in MIS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) MGNREGA workers are entitled to open "Basic Saving Bank Deposit Accounts," which do not have the requirement of any minimum balance in Banks. For post office accounts, Ministry of Finance has amended "Post Office Saving Accounts Rules, 1981," *vide* notification dated 24. 12.2012 and as per amendment, wages under



MGNREGA, Government benefits and deposits can be made into post office saving account of MGNREGA workers. MGNREGA Job Card has been accepted as an officially valid document under Know Your Customer (KYC) norms of banks for opening of accounts. Other common procedures/requirements for opening of accounts in Post Offices and Banks are governed by rules and instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Payment due on Unskilled wage (2012-13) (Provisional)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1673.48
3.	Assam	2779.81
4.	Bihar	30984.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	8911.41
6.	Gujarat	1892.7
7.	Haryana	1363.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2435.86
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1755.92
10.	Jharkhand	225.07
11.	Karnataka	47241.73
12.	Kerala	7998.38
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10266.29
14.	Maharashtra	6375.41
15.	Manipur	2138.5
16.	Meghalaya	2476.2
17.	Mizoram	272.65
18.	Nagaland	1936.55
19.	Odisha	1378.05
20.	Punjab	1051.05
21.	Rajasthan	2275.1
22.	Sikkim	577.09

1	2	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	2128.44
24.	Tripura	199.85
25.	Uttar Pradesh	11498.72
26.	Uttarakhand	2881.42
27.	West Bengal	38850.67
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.97
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR
31.	Goa	20.07
32.	Lakshadweep	0
33.	Puducherry	32.86
34.	Chandigarh	NR
Total		212120.65

NR=Not Reported

**Hydro Power Generation Projects**

5835. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hydro power projects sanctioned by the Union Government during the last and the current Five Year Plan periods, State-wise;

(b) the details of the companies which have invested in these projects including the foreign companies;

(c) the details of hydro power projects for which proposals have been received by the Union Government during the last and the current Five Year Plan periods;

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government on each of these proposals; and

(e) the reasons for delay in clearance of pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The allocation of Hydro Power Projects, as per Hydro Power Policy, 2008, is done by the State Governments. The Union Government grants sanction only from financial angle and that too for projects being set-up by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Accordingly, the Union

Government has accorded financial sanctions in respect of four Hydro Power Projects of 944 MW capacity under the Central Sector during the last and the current Five Year Plan. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA), under the Ministry of Power, Government of India grants only technical concurrence to Hydro Projects as per the extant Rules/Guidelines. Accordingly, Detailed Project Report (DPR) proposals of 73 Hydro Projects of 33020 MW capacity have been received by CEA for concurrence during the last and

current Five Year Plan. Of these, 29 DPRs (17186 MW) have been concurred, 18 DPRs (7803 MW) are under examination, 4 DPRs (581 MW) which have been recently received are under scrutiny and 22 DPRs (7450 MW) have been returned to the developers due to deficiencies. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II to V respectively.

(e) CEA endeavors to accord concurrence for implementation of the Hydro Projects/Schemes on the basis of complete and adequate technical information and based on the technical viability of the projects.

### **Statement-I**

*Hydro Electric Schemes Accorded Concurrence by CEA in Central Sector and have received CCEA Approval-(2007-08 onwards)*

Sl. No.	Schemes	Agency	Nos. x MW	IC (MW)	CEA Concurrence	CCEA
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>						
1.	Kishanganga	NHPC	3x110	330	31.08.05	20.07.2007 14.01.2009
<b>Uttarakhand</b>						
2.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti	THDC	4x111	444	21.09.06	21.08.2008
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>						
3.	Pare	NEEPCO	2x55	110	24.09.07	04.12.2008
<b>Mizoram</b>						
4.	Tuirial	NEEPCO	2x30	60	27.06.97	14.01.2011**
<b>Total</b>				<b>944</b>		

\*\*Revised Cost Estimates

### **Statement-II**

*List of Hydro Electric Schemes Concurred by CEA since 2007-08*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	Sector	Developer	Installed Capacity		Date of Receipt	Date of CEA Clearance
					Units x MW	MW		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Pare	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	NEEPCO	2x55	110	06/07	24.09.2007
2.	Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	NHPC	12x250	3000	06/07	23.01.2008
3.	Gundia	Kerala	State	KPCL	1x200	200	3/08	25.04.2008
4.	Singoli Bhatwari	Uttarakhand	Private	LNT	3x33	99	10/07	11.07.2008
5.	Alaknanda	Uttarakhand	Private	GMR	3x100	300	01/08	08.8.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Rupsiyabagar Khasiyabara	Uttarakhand	Central	NTPC	3x87	261	10/07	16.10.2008
7.	Demwe Lower	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	ADPL	5x342+1x40	1750	11/09	20.11.2009
8.	Dibbin	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	KSKDHL	2x60	120	06/09	04.12.2009
9.	Lower Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	JAPL	9x300	2700	08/09	16.02.2010
10.	Teesta-IV	Sikkim	Central	NHPC	4x130	520	12/09	13.05.2010
11.	Kutehr	Himachal Pradesh	Private	SWEPL	3x80	240	08/09	31.08.2010
12.	Baglihar-II	Jammu and Kashmir	State	JKPDC	3x150	450	05/10	29.12.2010
13.	Sainj	Himachal Pradesh	State	HPPCL	2x50	100	09/09	29.12.2010
14.	Panan	Sikkim	Private	HHPL	4x75	300	12/09	07.03.2011
15.	Nafra	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	SNEL	2x60	120	08/10	11.02.2011
16.	Nyamjang Chhu	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	BEL	6x130	780	07/10	24.03.2011
17.	Kolodyne St-II	Mizoram	Central	NTPC	4x115	460	02/10	14.09.2011
18.	Tawang St-I	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	NHPC	3x200	600	06/10	10.10.2011
19.	Tawang St-II	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	NHPC	4x200	800	05/10	22.09.2011
20.	Vyasi	Uttarakhand	State	UJVNL	2x60	120	07/10	25.10.2011
21.	Indirasagar (Polavaram)	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	12x80	960	10/09	21.02.2012
22.	Bajoli Holi	Himachal Pradesh	Private	GMR	3x60	180	11/09	30.12.2011
23.	Tato-II	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	THPPL	4x175	700	9/10	22.05.2012
24.	Devsari/SJVNL	Uttarakhand	Central	SJVNL	3x84	252	10/11	07.08.2012
25.	Shongtong Karcham/HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh/ Kinnaur	State	HPPCL	3 x 150	450	01/11	16.08.2012
26.	Rattle/ GVKRHEPPL	Jammu and Kashmir	Pvt.	GVKRH EPPL	4x205+1x30	850	05/12	19.12.2012
27.	Gongri	Arunachal Pradesh	Pvt.	DEPL	2x72	144	07/11	04.02.2013
28.	Miyar	Himachal Pradesh	Pvt.	MHPCL	3x40	120	04/11	07.02.2013
29.	Hirong	Arunachal Pradesh	Pvt.	JAPL	4x125	500	01/12	10.04.2013
Total		29				17186		

Note: In addition to above, 1 DPR of Etalin HEP of 3097 MW in Arunachal Pradesh has been accepted for concurrence in the meeting held on 31.01.2013. Concurrence letter is yet to be issued.

### **Statement-III**

#### *List of Hydro-Electric Schemes under Examination*

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Sector/ State/No. x MW	State	Sector	Agency	Units x MW	Installed Capacity (MW)	Month of Receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Talong Londa HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	GMR	3x75	225	09/10
2.	Siyom HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	SHPPL	6x166.67	1000	09/10
3.	Naying HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	DSCNPPL	4x250	1000	05/11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Seli HEP	Himachal Pradesh	Private	SHPCCL	4x100	400	12/11
5.	Dagamara HEP	Bihar	State	BSHPCL	17x7.65	130	04/12
6.	Dikhu HEP	Nagaland	Private	MESPL	3x62	186	04/12
7.	Kalai-II HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	Kalai PPL	6x200	1200	04/12
8.	Chhatru HEP	Himachal Pradesh	Private	DSC	3x42	126	04/12
9.	Demwe Upper	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	LUPL	5x206+1x50	1080	07/12
10.	Tagurshit HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	LTAHPL	3x24.67	74	07/12
11.	Kiru HEP	Jammu and Kashmir	Joint Venture	CVPP	4x165	660	08/12
12.	New Ganderwal	Jammu and Kashmir	State	JKPDC	3x31	93	10/12
13.	Jelam Tamak	Uttarakhand	Central	THDCIL	3x36	108	12/12
14.	Bawala Nand Paryag	Uttarakhand	State	UJVNL	4x75	300	08/12
15.	Sach Khas	Himachal Pradesh	Private	L&T HHPL	3x86.67+1x7	267	01/13
16.	Nyukcharong Chu	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	SNCPCCL	3x32	96	01/13
17.	Kynshi-I	Meghalaya	Private	Athena Kyunshi Pvt. Ltd.	2x135	270	02/13
18.	Luhri	Himachal Pradesh	Central	SJVNL	3x196	588	03/13
Total						7803	

*Note:* Kirthai I – Presentation meeting for DPR of Kirthai-I (4x95+1x10=390MW) HEP was held on 04.03.13. Decision on taking DPR under appraisal in CEA, CWC & GSI would be taken after further discussion on issues raised by CWC.

#### **Statement-IV**

##### *DPRs of Hydro-Electric Schemes under scrutiny for acceptance for Examination*

Sl. No.	Scheme/Sector/ State/ No. x MW	State	Sector	Agency	Units x MW	Installed Capacity (MW)	Month of Receipt
1.	Umanghot HEP	Meghalaya	State	MeECL	3x80	240	03/13
2.	Lower Kopili	Assam	State	APGCL	2x55+1x5+2x2.5	120	03/13
3.	Gimliang	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	SKIPL	2x40	80	04/12
4.	Raigam	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	SKIPL	3x47	141	04/12
Total						581	

#### **Statement-V**

##### *List of Hydro-Electric Schemes Returned to Project Authorities (Year 2007-08 onwards)*

Sl. No.	Schemes	State	Sector	IC (MW)	Month of Receipt	Month of Return
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kirthai-II	Jammu and Kashmir	State	990	04/11	09/12
2.	Kwar HEP	Jammu and Kashmir	Joint Venture	560	07/2012	10/12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bhaironghati	Uttarakhand	State	381	01/08	02/08
4.	Mori Hanol	Uttarakhand	Private	64	12/09	01/10
5.	Bogudiyar Sirkari Bhyol	Uttarakhand	Private	146	04/10	09/10
6.	Tiuni Plasu	Uttarakhand	State	72	08/10	10/10
7.	Nand Prayag Langasu	Uttarakhand	State	100	03/11	04/11
8.	Integrated Kashang St-I	Himachal Pradesh	State	130	10/07	08/08
9.	Bara Banghal	Himachal Pradesh	Private	200	06/11	06/11
10.	Chango Yangthang	Himachal Pradesh	Private	140	4/11	12/11
11.	Sivasamudram	Karnataka	State	345	04/2012	05/12
12.	Kundah PSP	Tamil Nadu	State	500	11/06	12/07
13.	Teesta st.-II	Sikkim	Private	480	03/07	05/07
14.	Lethang	Sikkim	Private	96	01/10	04/10
15.	Lower Kopili	Assam	State	150	5/10	6/10
16.	Karbi langpi (U.Borpani)	Assam	State	60	11/08	12/08
17.	Yamne St-II	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	84	03/11	05/11
18.	Heo	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	210	04/11	05/11
19.	Hutong-II	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	1200	02/12	05/12
20.	Kalai-I	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	1352	01/12	05/12
21.	Pemashelphu HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	90	07/11	02/13
22.	Sissiri HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	100	12/09	02/13
Total: 22 Nos.				7450		

### Scheme for Construction of Toilets

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

5836. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 4465 dated 20 December, 2012 regarding Scheme for Construction of Toilets and state:

(a) whether the required information has been collected;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Government of Madhya Pradesh has furnished the requisite information against Unstarred Question No 4465 dated 20.12.2012 regarding Scheme for Construction of Toilets. The details are furnished below:

Details of the Unstarred Question No. 4465 that was to be replied on 20.12.2012	Reply
1	2
<p>(a) whether the Government is aware that the name of the scheme for construction of clean toilets in Madhya Pradesh under Bharat Nirman has been changed to Maryada Abhiyan;</p> <p>(b) if so, the details thereof;</p>	<p>(a) and (b) Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that Maryada Abhiyan is a strategy/campaign for the dignity of the women as an umbrella Scheme under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The main focus of this intervention is to prioritize dignity and safety of women while providing them with safe and appropriate sanitation facilities in their homes and build ODF villages. The target is to achieve 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) status all over the state in three phases with the conjoint approach of water and sanitation, as per NBA guidelines, as below:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase-1 (2012-13): To cover 5800 villages where all households are covered through piped water supply, villages of Burhanpur district, Badnawar block (in Dhar district) and Budni block (in Sehore district) from 2012 to March 2013. The projected targets for this period are: 0.7 million toilets for BPL families &amp; 0.7 million toilets for APL.</li> <li>● Phase-2: To cover all other villages where piped water supply schemes can be made functional through repair work.</li> <li>● Phase-3: All remaining villages in the State.</li> </ul> <p>The State Government has denied that they have changed the name of NBA, stating Maryada is a focused intervention for the dignity of women in the State.</p>
<p>(c) whether the State Governments have the authority to change the names of Central schemes; and</p> <p>(d) if not, the action likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?</p>	<p>(c) No.</p> <p>(d) The Government of India has advised State Government of Madhya Pradesh that as NBA funds are utilized, the name of the Government of India scheme should be there i.e. NBA. The State Government has also been advised that the State Government can not change the name of the scheme to Maryada and claim that it is only the strategy under NBA.</p>

(c) As indicated above in reply to part (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 4465, the Government of India has advised State Government of Madhya Pradesh that as NBA funds are utilized, the name of the Government of India scheme should be there *i.e.* NBA. The State Government has also been advised that the State Government can not change the name of the scheme to Maryada and claim that it is only the strategy under NBA.

[English]

### Stoppage of Trains

5837. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR  
 BWISWMUTHIARY:  
 SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal for providing stoppage to all non-stop trains at Kulithurai railway station between Trivandrum and Nagarcoil route;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Railways are likely to provide stoppage;

(c) whether the Railways are considering to increase the stoppage of important trains at Kokrajhar, Gossaigaon Hut, Fakiragram, Basugaon Bijni, Barpeta and Sarbhog railway stations falling in lower Assam; 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) At present, there is no proposal to provide stoppage of additional trains at Kulitturai station. However, stoppage of 16605/16606 Mangalore-Nagercoil Ernad Express has been provided at Kulitturai station *w.e.f.* 01.07.2011. Stoppage of additional trains at Kulitturai station has not been found operationally feasible at present.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. At present, there is no such proposal. Provision of stoppages of additional Mail/Express trains at Kokrajhar, Gosaigaon hat, Fakiragram, Basugaon, Bijni, Barpeta Road and Sorbhog stations has not been found operationally feasible at present. However, stoppages of recently introduced services *viz.* 15818/15819 Silghat Town-Dhubri Express (Tri-Weekly) at Kokrajhar and Fakiragram and 12525/12526 Kolkata-Dibrugarh Express (Weekly) at Fakiragram have been provided *w.e.f.* 11.02.2012 and 04.09.2012 respectively.

#### **Dams on Ganga**

5838. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN ALIAS LALAN  
SINGH:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of water projects are underway or have been sanctioned for construction in future in the Ganga river basin;

(b) if so, the number of ongoing schemes in the said Ganga basin till the end of December, 2012 and the number of those being considered for approval for construction;

(c) whether normal water flow in the rivers of the Ganga basin is no longer likely to remain the same in the wake of these projects and if so, the facts in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has worked out any norms in regard to the quantity of water needed for keeping normal water flow in rivers and if so, the minimum water flow required for the same; and

(e) whether it has been recommended that the projects be re-engineered to maintain 30 to 50 per cent of water flow in the lean period of December-March and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the data compiled by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission, there are a total of 69 hydropower projects in the upper Ganga Basin. Out of these, 17 projects are under operation, 25 are under construction, 10 projects have been cleared by Central Electricity authority and 17 projects are under development/ review stage.

(c) No Madam. Most of these projects are hydropower projects and run-of-the river type which do not substantially affect the water flow in the river (except some changes in pattern of flow).

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) No Madam. The IMG headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission has, in its report of April, 2013, recommended that "...in upper reaches, where the requirement is for critical ecological functions as well as societal needs and water flow decline sharply in winter, it (the ecological flow) may be mandated between 25%-50% depending on the season and the river stretch. In urban stretches, it will be mandated based on the quantum of waste water released in the river and calculated using a factor of 10 for dilution.

### Delay in Irrigation Projects

5839. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the major, medium and minor irrigation projects that are running delayed in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the cost of these projects at the time they were started and the percent escalated cost of these projects;

(c) the reasons for the dismal picture; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Working Group Report on Major, Medium Irrigation and Command Area Development for XII Plan formulation has mentioned that 287 Major/Medium projects were ongoing at the end of XI Plan. Out of these projects, Central Water Commission (CWC) has indicated that 163 Major/Medium projects are considered delayed. Besides, 1627 Surface MI schemes under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) targeted to be completed during the XI Plan, are delayed. The State-wise and Project-wise details of 163 Major/Medium irrigation projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The State-wise details of 1627 Surface MI schemes along with the reasons for delay are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Regarding escalation of cost due to delay, the total cost of MI schemes at the time of inclusion of those schemes which are eligible for funding under AIBP and the cost overrun if any, due to delay in completion of such MI schemes is to be borne by the respective State Governments.

(c) The general reasons for delay in implementation of the major/medium irrigation Projects as reported by the State Governments to the Working Group for the XII Plan Formulation, *inter-alia*, include paucity of funds, interstate problems, delay in land acquisition, delay in environment and forest clearance process, naxal menace, change in design, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, contractual litigation, local disputes, inter-departmental clearances *i.e.* Railways, Roads, Highways, and Power departments.

(d) Irrigation being a State Subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their resources and priorities. However, the Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) 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.



**Statement-I**

*State-wise and Project-wise details of Major/Medium Projects Reported Ongoing at end of XI Five Year Plan  
(Delayed beyond Normal Gestation period of Completion)*

(Rs. in crore, Potentill in Th.Ha.)

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Type of Project	Approval Status by Planning Commission	Un approved Cost	Original Cost	Lastest Estimated Cost (Appd.)*	Start Year	Reasons for delay	% of Cost Escalation **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	AMR SLBC Project	Major	UA	5635.38		6770.05	1983	LAQ	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal Project	Major	UA	4729.26		4266.09	1997	LAQ and R&R	-10
3.	Andhra Pradesh	NTR Telugu Ganga Project (Final)	Major	APD	220.22	4432		1983	LAQ & Forest Land	1913
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddavagu Diversion Scheme at Jagannathpur Project	Medium	APD		124.64	124.62	2004	LAQ & Forest Land	0
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Komarambheem Project	Medium	APD		202.59	274.14	2004	LAQ & Forest Land and R&R	35
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage II	Major	APD		697.7	1043.14	1995	LAQ	50
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Srisallam Right Bank Canal	Major	APD		220.22	1185.58	1982	LAQ and Funds shortage	438
8.	Assam	Borolla	Medium	UA	135.43		135.93	1980	Funds shortage, LAQ, Law and Order	0
9.	Assam	Champamati	Major	APD		15.32	147.24	1980	LAQ, law and order	861
10.	Assam	Dhansiri	Major	APD		401.24	596.16	1976	Disturbed area	49
11.	Bihar	Batane Reservoir Project	Medium	APD		4.0077	113.81	1976	LAQ, Interstate Problem and Funds shortage	2740
12.	Bihar	Bateshwarsthan Pump canal Scheme	Major	UA	389.31		348.6988	1978	Paucity of funds upto 1989, LAQ, interstate problem	-10
13.	Bihar	Durgawati Reservoir Project	Major	APD		25.3	983.1	1976	Delay in Forest Clearance, Paucity of Fund, hindrance by local People	3786

14.	Bihar	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	UA	814.72	1306.16	1971	Environment and forest clearance, LAQ, inter-state issues	60	
15.	Bihar	Tilaiya Dhadhar Diversion Scheme	Major	UA	301.79	155.16	1979	Inter-state problem, LAQ, change in scope.	-49	
16.	Chhattisgarh	Sondur Reservoir Project	Major	UA	635.75	624.39	1978	Non Clearance of forest and paucity of fund	-2	
17.	Chhattisgarh	Sutiyapat Medium Project	Medium	APD		16.95	98.6173	2003	Delay in fixing agency	482
18.	Goa	Tillari	Major	APD		217.22	1612.15	1987	LAQ, insufficient funds, review of project	642
19.	Gujarat	Aji IV	Medium	UA			132.62	1998	LAQ	
20.	Gujarat	Koliyari	Medium	APD		6.26	37.71	1996	PAP problem	502
21.	Gujarat	Ozat II	Medium	APD						
22.	Gujarat	Sardar Saraovar (Narmada) Project	Major	APD		6406.04	39240.45	1987	LAQ	513
23.	Jharkhand	Garhi Reservoir Scheme	Medium	UA	121.63		121.11	2001	Clearance of coal ministry awaited due to presence of Coal Mines in reservoir area	0
24.	Jharkhand	Konar Irrigation Project	Major	UA	348.38		469.23	1975	Contractual problems in Canal Tunnel reach	35
25.	Jharkhand	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	UA	1289.5		707	1973	Environment and Forest Clearance, Inter-state Issues	-45
26.	Jharkhand	Punasi Reservoir Scheme	Major	UA	593.43		586.35	1982	Forest clearance and R&R	-1
27.	Jharkhand	Subernarekha Multipurpose	Major	APD		357.7	6613.74	1978	Funds shortage	1749
28.	Jharkhand	Suru Reservoir Scheme	Medium	UA	96.3232		100.625	1982	LAQ	4
29.	Jharkhand	Amarja Project	Medium	UA	278		304.44	1973	Rectification of RBC and LBC	10
30.	Karnataka	Basapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium	UA	9.36		29.414	1992	Yet to be cleared by TAC	214
31.	Karnataka	Bennithora Project	Major	UA	389.5		480.95	1973	LAQ	23
32.	Karnataka	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	20		551.93	1993	LAQ obstruction by landowners demanding higher compensation, insufficient budget and delay in release of funds to project	2660

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	Karnataka	Dhudhagana Project	Major	UA	278		309.8	1992	FIC works executed only during non-crop period and objection by farmers to deposit 10% contribution	11
34.	Karnataka	Hemavathy	Major	UA	3877		13382.82	1967	LAQ	245
35.	Karnataka	Hippargi irrigation project	Major	APD		186.7	1521.78	1973	FIC works executed only during on-crop period and objection by farmers to deposit 10% contribution	715
36.	Karnataka	Hucchanakoppalulis	Medium	UA	50		53.43	1986	Appraisal of project held up for want of water allocation under Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT)	7
37.	Karnataka	Kachenahalli	Medium	UA	165		56.66	1993	Appraisal of project held up for want of water allocation under CWDT	-66
38.	Karnataka	LOWermullarmari	Medium	UA	8.4		220	1973	Funds shortage, LAQ, Shifting of PAPs	2519
39.	Karnataka	Nanjapura LIS	Medium	UA	31.6		68.7208	1998	Design aspects	117
40.	Karnataka	Varahi Irrigation Project	Major	UA	10		569.53	1979	LAQ, heavy rains, slips and slope failures in deep cut canals in hilly regions	5595
41.	Karnataka	Y.kaggal	Medium	UA	13		55.81	2004	Information not available	329
42.	Karnataka	Yagachi	Medium	UA	35.38		401.89	1983	Paucity of funds & LAQ	1036
43.	Kerala	Banasura Sagar Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		150.12	185.5	1999	LAQ	24
44.	Kerala	Karapuzha irrigation Project	Medium	APD		7.6	441.5	1978	LAQ	5709
45.	Kerala	Muvattupuzha Valley irrigation Project	Major	APD		48.08	878	1983	LAQ & court cases	1726
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Ban Sagar Major Project Canal Unit II	Major	APD		47.4	2143.65	1978	LAQ	4422
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Bardha Dam	Medium	UA	2.32		12.721	2000	LAQ for canal system	448

48.	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	Major	APD	1101.23	5127.22	1979	LAQ	366
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Sagar Project (Canal)	Major	APD	405.4	3182.77	1992	Forest Clearance, LAQ, Court Cases.	685
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat	Medium	APD	30.75	230.61	1984	Sheer Zone Treatment and Resources Constraint	650
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Kanera L.I.S.	Major	UA	117.76	117.88	1980	non clearance of wildlife chambal Ghariyal sanctuary.	0
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Kushaipura Medium Project	Medium	UA	83.97	83.97	2003	LAQ & refixation of agency	0
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahuar Medium Project	Medium	APD	10.99	191.27	1980	Forest land clearance and insufficient funds	1640
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Man	Major	APD	44.1	246.03	1997	Resouces constraint and litigation	458
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Pench diversion project	Major	APD	583.4	1286.46	1987	LAQ	121
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajiv Sagar Project	Major	APD	1181.75	1407.19	1976	Forest Clearance	19
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Rani Awanti Bal Lodhi Sagar Project	Major	UA	1514.89	1793.14	1971	Resources Constraint	18
58.	Madhya Pradesh	SAS Project Phase 2	Medium	UA	32.6825	66.7164	2004	World Bank aided Modernization project likely to be taken up for construction in October 2012	104
59.	Madhya Pradesh	Sindh Phase 1	Major	UA	56.42	32.741	1974	Non Clearance of land acquisition	-42
60.	Madhya Pradesh	Upper Beda	Medium	APD	87.86	208.6	2003	Forest Clearance, LAQ, Court Cases.	137
61.	Maharashtra	Ambehoal	Medium	UA	29.31	114.93	2001	Lack of funds	292
62.	Maharashtra	Andhali Project	Medium	UA	17.97	10.01	1986	Shortage of Funds, LAQ	6
63.	Maharashtra	Andra Valley	Medium	UA	34.46	103.55	1997	Forest Clearance	200
64.	Maharashtra	Arjuna 1	Medium	UA	476.49	432.08	2001	LAQ	-9
65.	Maharashtra	Arunawati Major Project	Major	APD	66.48	331.18	1980	Non-availability of funds	398
66.	Maharashtra	Ashti Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	134.82	137.26	1997	Shortage of Funds	2
67.	Maharashtra	Barshi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	197.07	214.12	1997	Shortage of Funds	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
68.	Maharashtra	Bawanthadi Inter-State Project	Major	APD		11.65	749.33	1975	Forest clearance	6332
69.	Maharashtra	Bembla	Major	APD		190.36	2176.28	1992	Non-availability of funds, LAQ	1043
70.	Maharashtra	Bhama Askhed	Major	UA	63.14		575.84	1995	Lack of funds	812
71.	Maharashtra	Bhatsa 1	Major	APD		13.68	1092.66	1969	Forest land acquisition	7887
72.	Maharashtra	Bhima Sina Link Canal Scheme	Medium	UA	304		304.8	1997	LAQ, Shortage of Funds	0
73.	Maharashtra	Chaskaman	Major	APD		10.65	728.49	1977	Lack of funds	6740
74.	Maharashtra	Chikotra	Medium	UA	4.28		137.94	1997	LAQ and R&R	3123
75.	Maharashtra	Chithewadi Medium Project	Medium	UA	194.33		145.68	1998	Shortage of Funds	-25
76.	Maharashtra	Chitri	Medium	UA	12.3		100.1	1992	LAQ and R&R	714
77.	Maharashtra	Dahigaon Lift Scheme	Major	UA	178.99		178.99	1997	Shortage of Funds	0
78.	Maharashtra	Dara Project	Medium	UA	117.62		73.8	1987	Due to forest land problem	-37
79.	Maharashtra	Dehali Project	Medium	UA	91.5		91.5	1984	Insufficient funds	0
80.	Maharashtra	Deoghar 1	Medium	UA	353.7		353.7	1987	LAQ	0
81.	Maharashtra	Dhamani	Medium	UA	120.33		691.83	2000	Lack of funds	475
82.	Maharashtra	Dhom Balkawadi Project	Major	APD		475.29	848.89	1997	Shortage of Funds, Change in Scope, Change in Design, R&R	79
83.	Maharashtra	Dudhganga	Major	APD		1457.6	1712.8	1976	Insufficient Funds	18
84.	Maharashtra	Ekrukh Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	169.09		175.92	1997	Shortage of Funds	4
85.	Maharashtra	Gadnadi 1	Medium	UA	651.95		951.95	1987	Oppose of P.A.Ps	0
86.	Maharashtra	Ghataprabha	Medium	UA	34.92		127.16	1997	Shortage of funds, LAQ and R&R	264
87.	Maharashtra	Ghataprabha	Major	APD	0	372.22	7777.85	1983	Not applicable	1990
88.	Maharashtra	Hetawane 1	Medium	UA	413.34		413.34	1986	LAQ & delay in development of command area due to SEZ	0
89.	Maharashtra	Human	Major	APD		33.68	1016.49	1983	Non approval of forest land	2918

90.	Maharashtra	Jam Medium Project	Medium	UA	188.9	188.9	1984	Shortage of funds, LAQ	0	
91.	Maharashtra	Jambre	Medium	UA	17.3	148.77	2000	R&R and LAQ	760	
92.	Maharashtra	Jamkhedi Project	Medium	UA	48	48	1993	LAQ	0	
93.	Maharashtra	Janai Shirsal Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	56.92	41.17	1994	Lack of Funds	623	
94.	Maharashtra	Jangamhatti	Medium	UA	3.5	30.32	1981	R&R and LAQ	766	
95.	Maharashtra	Kadvi	Medium	UA	3.47	110.13	1986	R&R and LAQ	3074	
96.	Maharashtra	Kalmodi	Medium	UA	5431	160.63	2000	Lack of Funds	196	
97.	Maharashtra	Kalpathri Medium Project	Medium	APD		9.77	82.17	2004	Not applicable	741
98.	Maharashtra	Kar River Project	Medium	APD		170.04	226.51	1980	Shortage of funds and LAQ	33
99.	Maharashtra	Kasari	Medium	UA	6.16	35.62	1983	R&R and LAQ	478	
100.	Maharashtra	Katangi Medium Project	Medium	APD		9.66	82.17	1996	LAQ	751
101.	Maharashtra	Khadakpurna Major Project	Major	APD		578.56	917.95	1994	R&R and LAQ	59
102.	Maharashtra	Korle Satandi 1	Medium	UA	121.76		205.03	2002	Strong local opposition in initial	68
103.	Maharashtra	Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Project	Major	APD		82.43	1916.59	1984	Shortage of funds, LAQ, Forest Clearance	2225
104.	Maharashtra	Krishna Project	Major	UA	906.66		1115.45	1968	Change in Scope, Shortage of funds, LAQ	23
105.	Maharashtra	Kudali Project	Medium	APD		271.79	425.32	1997	Shortage of funds, Change in Design, R&R	56
106.	Maharashtra	Kumbhi	Medium	UA	4.61		88.09	1981	R&R and LAQ	1746
107.	Maharashtra	Lal Nalla Project	Medium	APD		103.49	202.51	1994	Shortage of funds and LAQ	96
108.	Maharashtra	Lendi Interstate Project	Major	UA	554.55		624.57	1986	R&R, LAQ, Shortage of funds	13
109.	Maharashtra	Lower Chulband Medium Project	Medium	UA	1016.49		117.19	1995	Funds problem	-88
110.	Maharashtra	Lower Panzara Medium Project	Medium	APD		347.31	347.8	1989	Funds problem	0
111.	Maharashtra	Lower Wardha Major Project	Major	APD		857.7	2356.57	1980	Shortage of funds	175
112.	Maharashtra	Manikpunj Project	Medium	UA	51.92		51.92	1999	Insufficient Funds	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
113.	Maharashtra	Mhaswad R.B.C. K.M. 1 to 8.60	Medium	UA	4.82		4.82	1978	Lack of Funds	0
114.	Maharashtra	Morna (Gureghar) Project	Medium	APD		129.641	197.9	1996	Shortage of Funds, LAQ and R&R	53
115.	Maharashtra	Nagan Project	Medium	UA	125		92.82	1990	Insufficient Funds	-26
116.	Maharashtra	Gagewadi Project	Medium	UA	51.95		64.9	1994	Shortage of Funds	25
117.	Maharashtra	Nardave 1	Medium	UA	446.7		446.7	2001	Clearance of Identified forest	0
118.	Maharashtra	Navargaon	Medium	APD		8.72	70.7	1987	Non-availability of funds	711
119.	Maharashtra	New Gated Weir Khodshi	Major	UA	27.73		27.732	1979	Shortage of Funds	0
120.	Maharashtra	Nira Deoghar	Major	UA	61.67		7785.36	1996	Lack of funds	12524
121.	Maharashtra	Patgaon	Medium	UA	5.4		150.48	1983	R&R and LAQ	2687
122.	Maharashtra	Pentakli	Medium	APD	0	16.85	230.27	1989	LAQ	1267
123.	Maharashtra	Prakasha Burai L.I.S.	Medium	UA	110.1		111.1	2001	Insufficient Funds	1
124.	Maharashtra	Punand Project	Major	APD		29.92	340.56	1982	Insufficient Funds	1038
125.	Maharashtra	Purna	Medium	APD		123.79	213.1	1995	LAQ	72
126.	Maharashtra	Sapan	Medium	APD		1200.7	758.16	2000	Forest land clearance & Increase in height of dam	-37
127.	Maharashtra	Sarangkheda Barrage	Medium	APD		202.97	275.48	1999	Insufficient Funds	36
128.	Maharashtra	Shirapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	177.62		181.38	1997	Shortage of Funds	2
129.	Maharashtra	Shivan Project	Medium	UA	73.8		73.8	1994	Insufficient Funds	0
130.	Maharashtra	Sina Bose Khind tunnel	Medium	UA	117.54		117.54	2001	Shortage of Funds, LQA	0
131.	Maharashtra	Sina Kolegaon Project	Major	UA	455.28		455.28	1993	Delay in Mechanical and Electrical Components	0
132.	Maharashtra	Sonapur Tomta LIS	Medium	UA	50.82		50.82	1997	Shortage of Funds and LAQ	0
133.	Maharashtra	Sulwade Barrage	Medium	APD		290.88	290.88	1995	Insufficient Funds	0
134.	Maharashtra	Surya 1	Major	APD		18.9	781.78	1973	Forest land clearance	4036
135.	Maharashtra	Tarali Project	Major	APD		504.96	870.9	1997	Shortage of funds, Change in Scope, R&R	72
136.	Maharashtra	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	APD		3450.35	3358.43	1996	Lack of funds	-3

137.	Maharashtra	Temghar	Major	UA	70.51	323.53	1997	Lack of Funds	359
138.	Maharashtra	Tillari Interstate Irrigation Project 1	Major	APD		217.22 1612.15	1982	Opposition of PAPs, LSQ	642
139.	Maharashtra	Urmodi Project	Major	UA	1324.14	1323.69	1997	Shortage of Funds, Change in Scope, R&R	0
140.	Maharashtra	Utawali	Medium	APD		35.78 109.64	1999	LAQ	206
141.	Maharashtra	Uttarmand Project	Medium	APD		123.169 123.17	1997	Shortage of funds, LAQ, R&R	0
142.	Maharashtra	Wadi Shewadi Project	Medium	UA	258.33	258.33	1993	Insufficient Funds	0
143.	Maharashtra	Waghur	Major	APD		12.28 1183.55	1978	LAQ, R&R, Forest and Environmental clearance, Shortage of funds.	9538
144.	Maharashtra	Wan	Major	APD		13.37 276.32	1979	Conjunctive use	1967
145.	Maharashtra	Wang Project	Medium	APD		162.78 317.67	1997	Shortage of funds, LAQ and R&R	95
146.	Maharashtra	Warna	Major	APD		337.81 2149.95	1976	Shortage of funds	536
147.	Manipur	Khugu Multipurpose Project Manipur	Medium	APD		15 381.28	1983	Law and order, inadequate funds and	2442
148.	Manipur	Thoubal Multipurpose Project Manipur	Major	APD		47.25 982	1980	Disputed land, Local disturbance, Non-availability of Construction material	1978
149.	Odisha	Baghalati Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		45.44 152.95	1996	LAQ	237
150.	Odisha	Chheligada Dam Project	Medium	APD		52.96 201.01	2003	PAPs agitation	280
151.	Odisha	Deo Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		52.22 366.66	1997	R&R	602
152.	Odisha	Manjore Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		37.7 99.53	1996	LAQ	164
153.	Odisha	Rajua Irrigation Project	Medium	UA	17.65	18.38	1999	LAQ & contractual problems	4
154.	Odisha	Rengali Left Bank Canal II	Major	APD		705.15 1958.34	1997	Funding constraint and forest clearance	178
155.	Odisha	Rengali Right Bank Canal Project	Major	APD		738.27 1290.93	1996	LAQ, 7 Railway line crossing, 9 NH crossing, shifting of 33 KV towerline	75
156.	Odisha	Ret Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		86.14 348.66	2003	R&R	305



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
157.	Odisha	Rukura Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		25.22	207.35	1999	PAPs agitation	722
158.	Odisha	Subamarekha Irrigation Project	Major	APD		790.32	4049.93	19687	Interstate Issues	412
159.	Odisha	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		106.18	474.05	2003	LAQ, finalisation of spillway site	346
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Project	Major	APD		330.19	3148.91	1997	Interstate dispute and forest land clearance	854
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Major	APD		652.58	0	1977	Interstate dispute	-100
162.	West Bengal	Subamarekha Barrage Project	Major	UA	2032.69		2022	1991	Shortage of funds	-1
163.	West Bengal	Teesta Barrage Project	Major	APD		69.72	2988.61	1976	LAQ and Non-uniform flow of fund	4187
77 Major, 86 Medium										

\*Shaded Values in Col. 11 indicate the considered cost for XII Plan formulation instead of Latest Estimated Approved Cost.

\*\*Negative values in Col. 17 indicate LEC less than Unapproved Cost. PAPs-Project Affected Persons, LAQ-Land Acquisition, R&R-Resettlement & Rehabilitation, APD-approved, UA-Unapproved.

### Statement-II

#### Details of Delayed Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes Under AIBP

									(Rs. in crore)
Sl. No.	State	Nos. of MI schemes included	Year of inclusion	Target date of completion	Nos. of Delayed MI schemes	Reasons for delay	Amount spent	Amount required for completion	
<b>Special Category States</b>									
1.	Assam	505	2009-10	31.3.2012	384	Law and Order problem and inadequate budget kept by the State	1053.57	728.27	
2.	Sikkim	225	2010-11	31.3.2013	80	Limited working season, delay in transportation of construction material due to widening of NH-31 A	53.098	10.129	
3.	Tripura	37	2009-10	31.3.2012	25	Limited working season, land acquisition problem, delay in transportation of construction material for storage scheme	63.889	10.306	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	181	2010-11	31.3.2013	168	Less working season and inadequate budget kept by the State	142.268	36.167	

5.	Jammu and Kashmir							
	(A) Jammu Region	1	2009-10	31.3.2012	1	Schemes located in militancy prone area,	24.84	0.16
	(B) Kashmir Region	76	2008-09	31.3.2011	27	lesser working season, poor connectivity	275.422	5.807
	(C) Ladhak Region	11	2009-10	31.3.2012	11	to the scheme, prolong agitation over the Amarnath land dispute	34.319	25.301
6.	Odisha (KBK)	20	2007-08	31.3.2010	8	Law and Order problem, Insufficient	45.707	4.393
		37	2008-09	31.3.2011	26	budget provision kept by the State for MI schemes under AIBP	51.135	20.644
7.	Uttarakhand	492	2010-11	31.3.2013	451	Lessere working season, inadequate budget kept by the State	407.54	39.95

**Non-Special Category States**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	2006-07	31.3.2009	33	Land acquisiion problem and abnormal	152.4	2.70
		28	2008-09	31.3.2011	8	hike in cement and steel rate, local disturbances, unprecedented heavy flood in 2009	166.5	42.403
2.	Chhattisgarh	70	2007-08	31.3.2010	8	Land acquisition problem and Naxal	137.625	4.248
		58	2008-09	31.3.2011	23	affected area	116.40	0.58
		22	2009-10	31.3.2012	5		55.538	4.19
3.	Madhya Pradesh	63	2008-09	31.3.2011	18	Land acquisition problem, forest clearance	214.634	0.585
		19	2010-11	31.3.2013	11	problem and interference of Adiwasi Mukti Sangthan in MI schemes coming under tribal area	65.16	2.79
4.	Maharashtra	96	2006-07	31.3.2009	11	Land acquisition problem	320.166	21.70
		38	2007-08	31.3.2010	23		118.870	16.195
		6	2008-09	31.3.2011	6		49.183	3.268
		46	2010-11	31.3.2013	46		550.122	147.837
5.	Bihar	32	2010-11	31.3.2013	32	Scheme located in naxal affected area, inadequate budget kept by the State	32.735	31.762
6.	Rajasthan	7	2009-10	31.3.2012	6	Land acquisition problem, forest clearance	15.744	23.977
7.	Karnataka	201	2010-11	31.3.2013	67	Insufficient budget provision kept by the State for MI schemes under AIBP	123.855	144.543
8.	Jharkhand	285	2010-11	31.3.2013	149	Extremists affected area, non carries of material due to standing crops in the field and local disturbances	438.92	21.840

**Activities under MGNREGS**

5840. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
 SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
 SHRI RAMEN DEKA:  
 SHRI P. T. THOMAS:  
 SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:  
 SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
 SHRI K. P. DHANAPLAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of activities undertaken under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) whether the Government proposes to include more activities including dairy farming under the Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to exclude some activities being undertaken under the Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time lists permissible category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4 (1) of MGNREG Act could include. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, water availability etc. so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis and durable assets are created in rural areas by strengthening the natural resource base. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. Based on the suggestions and feedback received from various stakeholders including

State Governments, changes and modifications to the Schedule and guidelines are carried out from time to time and this is a continuous process. *Vide* notifications dated 4.5.2012, 21.11.2012 and 14.01.2013 Schedule-I has been substantially expanded to include a large number of additional activities. The list of activities at present included in Schedule-I of the Act is given in the enclosed Statement 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 are included in Schedule-I.

(d) No, Madam. There is no proposal to exclude any of the categories of works that are presently permitted in Schedule-I of the Act

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*List of activities included in Schedule-I  
 (Para 1B) of MGNREG Act.*

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams and springshed development;
- (ii) drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation;
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development;
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas including deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all weather access, including culverts and roads within a village, wherever necessary;

- (ix) construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block level and as Gram Panchayat Bhawan at the Gram Panchayat level;
- (x) agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- (xi) livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- (xii) fisheries related works, such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
- (xiii) works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- (xiv) rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- (xv) rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;
- (xv-a) Construction of Anganwadi Centers.
- (xv-b) Construction of play fields.
- (xvi) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

All activities mentioned in items (iv), (x), (xi) and items (xiii) to (xv) are allowed on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or the beneficiaries of land reforms or the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India or that of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, or the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007).

#### **Gram Nyayalayas**

5841. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Gram Nyayalayas to deliver speedy, effective and affordable justice at the doorsteps of the people and to reduce the pendency of cases;

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

(c) whether the Union Government had requested the States for speedy implementation of the Gram Nyayalaya Act;

(d) if so, the details of the demands of States for implementation of the Gram Nyayalaya Act, State/UT-wise and the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(e) the Central assistance provided to each State and UT for setting up of Gram Nyayalaya, during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the time by which the Gram Nyayalayas' are likely to be made functional in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at intermediate Panchayat level to improve access to justice for the common man. The Act has come into force with effect from 2nd October, 2009. In terms of Section 3(1) of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, it is for the State Governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts. As per information available, 172 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified by nine State Governments of which 152 Gram Nyayalayas have become operational. State-wise progress of setting up of Gram Nyayalayas and amounts provided during the last three years to the States for meeting non-recurring as well as recurring expenditure is as under:

							(Rs. in lakh)
Sl. No.	State	Gram Nyayalayas notified	Gram Nyayalayas operational	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1.	Madhya Pradesh	89	89	745.40	156.80	0.0	
2.	Rajasthan	45	45	0.0	144.00	243.0	
3.	Odisha	14	8	0.0	110.60	0.0	
4.	Karnataka	2	0	0.0	25.20	0.0	
5.	Maharashtra	10	10	0.0	9.6	15.8	
6.	Jharkhand	6	0	0.0	0.0	75.60	
7.	Goa	2	0	0.0	0.0	25.20	
8.	Punjab	2	0	0.0	0.0	25.20	
9.	Haryana	2	0	0.0	0.0	25.20	
<b>Total</b>		<b>172</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>745.4</b>	<b>0446.20</b>	<b>410.0</b>	

No amount has been released so far under Gram Nyayalayas Scheme during the current financial year (2013-14).

Central Government has been making regular requests to the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas in the respective States. The issues affecting the implementation of the Gram Nyayalayas Act were recently discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices of the High Courts and Chief Ministers of the States on 7th April, 2013. While the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh supported establishment of Gram Nyayalayas, States of Gujarat, Assam, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir were of the view that the Scheme would not make much impact in their States. The States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh were of the view that the jurisdiction of the Gram Nyayalayas overlap the jurisdiction of the regular Courts. It has *inter-alia* been decided by the Conference that the State Governments and High Courts should decide the question of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas, wherever feasible, taking into account their local problems. In the context of the decision to double the number of courts in the country at the subordinate level, regular Courts be set up at each Taluka, if not already set up, and in which case establishment or continuation of Gram Nyayalaya will have to be factored in, on a need basis.

[Translation]

#### Honey Producing Units

5842. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of honey producing units functioning in the country/State/UT-wise;and

(b) the details of production of honey in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has established under an Act of Parliament, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which has been mandated to promote and holistically develop village industries including Beekeeping. As reported by KVIC, there are about 2.64 lakh honey producing units/beekeepers in the country. The State/UT-wise number of these units/beekeepers is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State/UT-wise figures on production of honey during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of honey producing units/beekeepers in the Country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of honey producing units/Beekeepers
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1621
2.	Himachal Pradesh	16069
3.	Punjab	19269
4.	UT Chandigarh	3
5.	Uttarakhand	1303
6.	Haryana	1618
7.	Delhi	3
8.	Rajasthan	2670
9.	Uttar Pradesh	20501
10.	Bihar	17528
11.	Sikkim	107
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	159
13.	Nagaland	434
14.	Manipur	138
15.	Mizoram	332

1	2	3
16.	Tripura	80
17.	Meghalaya	215
18.	Assam	445
19.	West Bengal	25697
20.	Jharkhand	2153
21.	Odisha	9641
22.	Chhattisgarh	1265
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5482
24.	Gujarat*	702
25.	Maharashtra **	3850
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5905
27.	Karnataka	16488
28.	Goa	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Kerala	49071
31.	Tamil Nadu	60559
32.	Puducherry	216
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59
Total		263583

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise production of honey*

(Quantity in metric ton)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2499.97	1834.72	1999.85
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2762.88	2027.68	2210.17
3.	Punjab	7118.03	5223.93	5694.09
4.	UT Chandigarh	60.00	30.00	32.70
5.	Uttarakhand	1875.32	1376.30	1500.17
6.	Haryana	5341.57	3920.17	4272.98
7.	Delhi	75.00	40.00	43.60
8.	Rajasthan	9595.85	7042.40	7676.22
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14361.50	18317.68	19966.27

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
10.	Bihar	7355.00	7356.00	8018.04
11.	Sikkim	314.35	230.70	251.46
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	560.95	411.68	448.73
13.	Nagaland	747.10	548.30	597.65
14.	Manipur	592.30	389.39	424.43
15.	Mizoram	909.98	667.84	727.95
16.	Tripura	398.78	292.67	319.01
17.	Meghalaya	592.30	434.69	473.81
18.	Assam	2946.35	2162.33	2356.94
19.	West Bengal	6338.42	4651.77	5070.43
20.	Jharkhand	446.40	327.62	357.11
21.	Odisha	1968.87	1444.96	1575.00
22.	Chhattisgarh	1493.00	1095.71	1194.33
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2784.63	2043.64	2227.57
24.	Gujarat*	3252.93	165.10	179.96
25.	Maharashtra**	11793.17	3099.44	3378.39
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7068.55	5187.60	5654.48
27.	Karnataka	6367.03	4672.77	5093.32
28.	Goa	397.28	291.57	317.81
29.	Lakshadweep	8.40	6.17	6.72
30.	Kerala	5733.95	4208.14	4586.88
31.	Tamil Nadu	6024.82	4421.61	4819.56
32.	Puducherry	113.57	83.34	90.85
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114.08	83.72	91.26
<b>Total</b>		<b>112012.33</b>	<b>84089.64</b>	<b>91657.74</b>

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

### **Indira Awas Yojana**

5843. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being run by the Government under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) across the country;

(b) the details of the proposals submitted thereunder by various States particularly by Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the said proposals are still lying pending with the Union Government;

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

(e) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA):  
(a) to (e) Indira Awaas Yojana, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the rural areas of all

States/UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) with the aim to provide financial assistance to rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units. This is an ongoing allocation based scheme not a project based scheme. Funds under the Scheme are released to States in accordance with pre-determined criteria. Under the scheme, funds are released in two instalments. The first instalment is released in the beginning of the financial year and the second and the last installment is released after receipt of the proposal from Districts/States along with Utilization Certificate and Audited Accounts in respect of funds released as

first instalment. As and when the proposals for second instalment along with required documents are received, the funds are released immediately. During, the last year 2012-13, all the 50 districts of Madhya Pradesh submitted the proposals for second instalments and the second instalment was released to 39 districts. Second instalment could not be released to remaining 11 districts of the State due to non-receipt of required documents. A Statement showing the State-wise, year-wise Central funds released under IAY including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is enclosed.

**Statement**

*State-wise central assistance provided for the year 2010-11 to 2012-13 under Indira Awaas Yojana*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97594.48	89237.17	84243.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3784.31	3197.95	3327.41
3.	Assam	71031.77	76768.36	57349.21
4.	Bihar	226058.94	217691.10	171817.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	13279.76	25387.10	16780.23
6.	Goa	517.43	545.20	490.39
7.	Gujarat	51934.99	38069.29	20813.87
8.	Haryana	5974.80	6045.43	6357.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2143.04	2118.67	2178.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6643.35	5830.04	5775.10
11.	Jharkhand	55864.20	21816.66	25707.73
12.	Karnataka	44880.07	29895.68	20787.96
13.	Kerala	18590.80	18964.62	14539.64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44223.47	43588.24	39232.78
15.	Maharashtra	54813.82	53881.90	51306.53
16.	Manipur	2541.31	2362.86	2137.81
17.	Meghalaya	5572.45	5513.12	4894.99
18.	Mizoram	1335.55	1108.60	1080.27
19.	Nagaland	4455.68	3442.32	3641.79
20.	Odisha	47573.66	62730.58	46799.86
21.	Punjab	6358.58	2175.07	659.49
22.	Rajasthan	37422.23	39472.88	26211.11



Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
23.	Sikkim	852.16	501.54	348.25
24.	Tamil Nadu	34801.21	35173.29	36956.84
25.	Tripura	10826.77	11530.63	6186.32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	115179.92	115805.74	87774.23
27.	Uttarakhand	5395.01	5827.08	4081.19
28.	West Bengal	63014.36	67609.09	43631.13
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	77.09	98.04	791.81
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.69	89.56	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	41.02	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	71.12	0.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1032945.00</b>	<b>986477.80</b>	<b>785903.26</b>

#### **Incidents of Crime**

5844. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI ASWAMEDH DEVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Railways has been drawn about the rising incidents of bag lifting and pickpocketing of passengers in Gwalior-Agra railway section;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken to ensure the safety of the passengers in trains passing through this section; and

(c) whether the Railways have identified any gang indulged in such incidents on this section and if so, the number of persons apprehended for such illegal activities during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam. The number of incidents of bag lifting and pickpocketing of passengers reported in Gwalior-Agra railway section have decreased during the year 2012 in comparison to year 2011.

(b) Policing on Railways is a State Subject and prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises

as well as on running trains are, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the States concerned. However, Railway Protection Force supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police by deploying its staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations. 112 trains are being escorted by Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police to ensure the safety of passengers in trains in Gwalior- Agra section.

(c) No specific gang has been found indulging in the incidents of pickpocketing and bag lifting in Gwalior- Agra section in the recent past. However, 74 miscreants involved in such crimes have been arrested during the year 2012.

[English]

#### **Catering in Trains**

5845. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a serious cut in quantity of tea/coffee, snacks and juices being supplied in the past three months even through rail fares have been increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pantry car officials in Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains are supposed to display the items to be served to passengers during snacks/breakfast/lunch/dinner etc.;

(d) if so, the reason for the same not being displayed as was being done earlier and whether there is any collusion between contractors and railway employees in this regard;

(e) if so, the action taken against the contractors for not supplying the desired quality and quantity of food to passengers as well as found indulged in over-charging beyond the stipulated fare list for food items; and

(f) whether there exist any mechanism to check the quantity of food being served to the passengers, and if so, the steps being taken to ensure that rate list of food items in the all Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains are displayed compulsorily?

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

(b) and (d) Does not arise.

(c) As per instructions the menu for Rajdhani/Shatabdi express trains indicating the items served to passengers in breakfast/lunch/evening tea/dinner are displayed in the tray mat while supplying the items to the passengers. Menu cards are also available with pantry car manager.

(e) Complaints regarding overcharging and less quantity food are dealt with severely and punitive action like imposition of fine, warning, suitably advised and termination of contract etc. are taken according to the gravity of offence/irregularity.

(f) Supervision and monitoring have been strengthened through a mechanism put in place by deploying railway personnel, who check quality, quantity and hygiene and take corrective action in a time-bound manner. A centralized Catering Services Monitoring Cell has been set up in Board's office having a toll free number 1800-111-321 for prompt redressal of the passenger grievances related to the catering activities for real time assistance to travelling public. Further, on the same pattern, Catering Monitoring Cells have been set

up at Zonal and Divisional level for daily monitoring of the catering activities. Continuous monitoring through all these is being ensured.

#### **Fast Track Court for Children and Senior Citizens**

5846. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up fast track courts for children and senior citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these courts are likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 7.4.2013 has resolved that the State Governments would, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the respective High Court, take steps to establish Fast Track Courts for handling cases involving offences against women, children, differently-abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of society. It has further resolved that State Governments would provide funds for this purpose.

#### **Local Area Employment Scheme**

5847. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch local area employment scheme for educated rural youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering accredited skill development courses for rural youth with job guarantee scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Government is already implementing Aajeevika Skill Development Programme whereby rural BPL youths are given training to equip them with employable skills and enable them to secure wage employment in the industry or

other sectors. The projects are implemented in partnership with private sector and civil society organizations, who undertake the training of BPL youth and support their placement on the basis of projects sanctioned by the Ministry. These projects offer free placement linked intensive, short term skill training that include technical skills and soft skills to ensure sustainability in the employment of the trainee.

(c) and (d) The Aajeevika Skill Development Programme ensures that the Project Implementing Agencies must have independent certification and assessment of course curriculum and trainees by third party agencies. The programme mandates that 75% of the youth trained have to be given placement in an organised sector job on a salary which is not less than the minimum wages prescribed by the State Government.

*[Translation]*

#### **Bank Loans for Power Projects**

5848. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the banks are not granting loans for setting up of new power projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the discussion held between the Ministries of Power and Finance in this regard and the manner in which funds will be met for setting up of new power projects in case loans are not granted for the purpose;
- (d) the resultant effect of non-availability of financial assistance in augmentation of the power generation capacity; and
- (e) the details of such new power projects proposed to be set up in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

#### **Patent of Drug Formulations**

5849. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Multi National Companies in the country get their drugs patented with slight changes in the drug formulations;
- (b) if so, whether such companies have been identified;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether drugs of these companies are sold at high prices in the market and the common patients are not able to get the benefit of cheap generic drugs;
- (e) if so, the whether any action has been taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Patents are granted as per the amended Patent Act 1970.

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

*[English]*

#### **Freight Terminals**

5850. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Freight Terminals in the country are handling far higher number of rakes than their normal prescribed limit;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for capacity augmentation and better maintenance thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Capacity augmentation and improvement in Freight Terminals all over the country is an on-going activity. Proposals are examined based on operational requirement, commercial justification, technical feasibility and resource availability. The justification depends upon the traffic projections, availability of other goods sheds in close proximity and spare capacity available with them. 101 works for improvement of Freight Terminals at a cost of Rs.1124.23 cr. are sanctioned in the current year 2013-14 and on-going all over Indian Railways.

[Translation]

#### **Monitoring of Thermal Power Projects**

5851. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is monitoring/proposes to monitor production of thermal power in the country in view of the increasing pollution and limited coal reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of protests against setting up of thermal power projects due to environmental pollution have come to the notice of the Government and the Government is reconsidering setting up of thermal power plants in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) While production of Thermal Power Plant is being monitored to ensure targeted production, mitigating measures are being taken to reduce pollution from Thermal Power Plant as per the prescribed norms. The coal supplied to Thermal Power Station is also being closely monitored to ensure coal availability to Thermal Power Plant across the country.

(c) and (d) There have been few protests against setting up of Thermal Power Plants due to environmental pollution. In one such case relating to Thermal Power Plant of M/s Nagarajuna Construction Company Ltd (NCC) at Sompeta in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh

(AP), Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoE&F) had suspended the Environment Clearance and advised the Independent Power Producer (IPP) to maintain status-quo with regard to the development of the project. The developer has shifted the location of the project from Srikakulam to Nellore district. In another case relating to the power project of M/s East Coast Energy Pvt Ltd located at Kakrapalli village in Srikakulam district of AP., MoE&F had directed the IPP to suspend the construction work. Based on review of the project, MOE&F had restored the environmental clearance to the project.

(e) All the thermal power stations are equipped with high efficiency Electro Static Precipitators (ESP) and low NOx burner to limit the emissions of particulate matter and Nitrogen Oxides. High stacks of upto 275 meters are being stipulated to limit the impact of sulphur di-oxide emissions. In critically polluted areas, MOE&F has stipulated installation of Flue Gas Desulphurization Equipment to arrest Sulphur di-oxide emissions. 100% Fly ash utilization is also being stipulated from 4th year of installation so as to limit the ash disposal on land.

[English]

#### **Electricity to Farmers**

5852. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme of the Union Government to provide electricity to farmers at concessional rates in view of the recurring drought and floods in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to supply power from the Central Grid to the State Grids to tide over the power crisis in the Southern States like Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State to different categories of

consumers/sectors including agriculture comes under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the state Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The Central Government allocates power to the States/UTs from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) to mitigate the overall shortage of power. As per the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003, the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs) have the power to fix the tariff for the sale of electricity to consumers including farmers. Section 65 of the Act provides that in case the State Government likes to subsidise any consumer or class of consumers, the State Government shall pay to the concerned Utility/licensee the full amount required for the purpose.

(c) and (d) The Southern Grid is already connected with Central Grid asynchronously through 2 nos. of HVDC (High Voltage Direct Current) Back to Back Stations at Gazuwaka (1000 MW), Chandrapur (1000 MW) and Talcher– Kolar HVDC Bipole (2000/2500 MW) totaling more than 4000 MW and is already supplying power to Southern States including Andhra Pradesh.

In order to facilitate additional supply of power from Central Grid to Southern Grid, a number of transmission lines are taken up, which also includes synchronous interconnection by establishing through 2 single circuits (2xS/C) of 765 kV Extra High Voltage (EHV) AC transmission line from Raichur (Karnataka) to Sholapur (Maharashtra). The details of transmission lines taken up by POWERGRID are enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Transmission Elements taken up by POWERGRID*

Sl. No.	Name of the Line/ System
1.	Raichur–Solapur 765kV S/C inter-regional line
2.	Vijayawada–Nellore–Thiruvalem–Melakottaiyur 400kV D/C line LILO of existing 400kV Somanhalli–Salem at 400kV Hosur substation
3.	Somanhalli–Salem (New) 400kV D/C line
4.	Kurnool–Thiruvalem 765kV D/C line
5.	Narendra (New Kudgi)–Kolhapur (New) 765kV D/C line (initially charged at 400kV level)

#### **Duty Hours of Loco Pilots**

5853. SHRI O. S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Committee to review the duty hours of loco pilots and other safety related categories has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient points of its recommendations alongwith the action taken/being taken thereon by the Railways;

(c) whether the loco pilots are subjected to longer working hours at a stretch causing adverse effects on their functioning; and

(d) if so, the details of action being taken by the Railways to address the said issue of loco pilots?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The working hours of loco pilots are regulated in accordance with the provisions contained in the Railways Act, 1989 and the Railway Servants (Hours of Work and Period of Rest) Rules, 2005. Loco pilots are rostered to work for 104 hours in a fortnight. The duty hours are monitored at divisional, zonal and Railway Board levels to ensure that it is within parameters laid down. Sometimes in exceptional and emergent situations, they are required to work for extra hours for which they are compensated as per extant rules.

[Translation]

#### **Increase in Prices of Medicines Life Saving Drugs**

5854. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of certain medicines/life saving drugs have been raised exorbitantly during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage increase in the price of every medicine;

(d) the reasons for the repeated increases in the prices of medicines/drugs; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the research and development to look out for the possibility of manufacturing medicines at low cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) As per IMS Health data available with the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), the prices of medicines have remained stable during the last three years. The Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

1. Percentage number of packs whose prices increased:

Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
2010-11	0.09	0.02	1.98	0.22	0.09	2.28	0.08	0.03	2.46	0.30	0.01	1.89
2011-12	0.07	0.02	1.49	0.01	0.004	1.77	0.19	0.03	5.00	0.007	0.03	0.10
2012-13	0.08	0.08	0.64	-	0.01	0.04	0.40	0.005	0.07	0.04	N.A.	N.A.

2. Percentage number of packs whose prices decreased:

Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
2010-11	0.06	0.01	1.45	0.14	0.03	1.15	0.01	0.02	0.88	0.15	0.01	0.62
2011-12	0.01	0.04	0.89	0.03	0.008	0.67	0.12	0.02	3.74	0.003	0.02	0.03
2012-13	0.03	0.01	0.74	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	N.A.	N.A.

3. Percentage number of packs whose prices remained stable:

Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
2010-11	99.85	99.97	96.57	99.65	99.88	96.57	99.91	99.95	96.66	99.55	99.98	97.49
2011-12	99.92	99.94	97.62	99.96	99.99	97.56	99.69	99.95	91.26	99.99	99.95	99.87
2012-13	99.89	99.91	98.62	99.99	99.97	99.95	99.57	99.99	99.92	99.95	N.A.	N.A.

Source: IMS-Health

**Reservation under Sports Quota in Railways**

5855. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/guidelines for reservation in appointment in Railways from sports quota for various sports;

**Statement**

*Month Under Report: January, 2013*

I. Total Market Position:

Total Market (MAT)	: Rs. 60456.19 Crores
Number of Medicines (Packs) covered	: 61,985
Number of Manufactures covered	: 518
Number of Corporations covered	: 481

The details of percentage number of packs, whose prices have increased, decreased and remained stable on the monthly basis in percentage terms as per Retail Audit Reports of IMS Health for the last three financial years are as follows:

(b) the details of the appointments made under the sports quota during the last three years, sports, category and year-wise;

(c) whether the Railways propose to increase the number of posts under sports quota; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) There is no sport-wise reservation in sports quota, allotted to Zonal Railways and Production Units of Indian Railways, for recruitment of sportspersons.

(b) Sports category-wise details of sportspersons recruited on Indian Railway during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Games	Number of Sportspersons Recruited			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Aquatics	10	12	22	44
2.	Archery	10	5	4	19
3.	Athletics	41	36	53	130
4.	Badminton	8	5	20	33
5.	Ball Badminton	4	3	1	8
6.	Basketball	12	31	43	86
7.	Billiards and Snooker	3	0	2	5
8.	Body Building	2	9	5	16
9.	Boxing	12	13	9	34
10.	Chess	2	0	2	4
11.	Cricket	14	43	47	104
12.	Cross Country	2	0	1	3
13.	Cycling	8	1	6	15
14.	Football	12	44	67	123
15.	Golf	0	2	1	3
16.	Gymnastics	2	7	3	12
17.	Handball	1	9	9	19
18.	Hockey	31	32	44	107
19.	Judo	0	1	0	1
20.	Kabaddi	9	29	21	59
21.	Kho-Kho	1	6	4	11
22.	Power-Lifting	8	7	4	19
23.	Shooting	2	1	4	7
24.	Table Tennis	5	12	16	33
25.	Tennis	0	3	0	3
26.	Volleyball1	8	28	39	85
27.	Weight-Lifting	5	11	15	31
28.	Wrestling	11	11	18	40
	Total	233	361	460	1054

(c) and (d) The recruitment trend indicates that the number of posts given to Zonal Railways for recruitment against sports quota, is more than sufficient. Thus, there is no proposal at present to increase the number of posts for recruitment against sports quota on Indian Railways.

#### **Demand of Power**

5856. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and shortfall in the availability of power in the domestic, agriculture and industrial sectors of the country, sector and State-wise;

(b) whether the demand of power in these sectors is rapidly increasing and any study has been conducted to ascertain the requirement of power in these sectors in future in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the requirement of power in these sectors; and

(e) the quantum of power likely to be provided by the Union Government for the industrial and agricultural sector during the next two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Electricity being a concurrent subject in the Constitution, the priority and quantum of power to be made available to various Sectors (including domestic, agriculture and industrial sectors) in a State is decided and regulated by the concerned State Government/Utility from time to time depending upon the demand and overall availability of power to the State from various sources. The energy and peaking shortage in the country during the period April, 2012 to March, 2013 was 8.7% and 9.0% respectively. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The 18th Electric Power Survey Committee has in its report estimated the sector-wise requirement of power.

Forecast of Electrical Energy Consumption in Agriculture sector, domestic sector and industrial sector during 12th Plan as per 18th EPS (MU) are given in the enclosed Statement-II to IV.

(d) and (e) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for power supply and distribution to different categories of consumers in a State lies with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State. The priorities for supply of power to various categories of consumers in a State, including domestic, agriculture and industrial sectors are also administered by the State Government.

The steps have been taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country which inter-alia include the following:-

- (i) Planned Capacity addition of 88,537 MW during 12th Plan period (2012-2017).
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas bases power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of Inter-State and Inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.



**Statement-I****State-wise Energy and Peak Shortage during 2012-13**

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2012 - March,2013				April, 2012 - March,2013			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,637	1,637	0	0	340	340	0	0
Delhi	26,078	25,940	-138	-0.5	5,942	5,642	-300	-5.0
Haryana	41,407	38,209	-3,198	-7.7	7,432	6,725	-707	-9.5
Himachal Pradesh	8,982	8,735	-247	-2.7	2,116	1,672	-444	-21.0
Jammu and Kashmir	15,410	11,558	-3,852	-25.0	2,422	1,817	-605	-25.0
Punjab	48,600	45,995	-2,605	-5.4	11,520	8,751	-2,769	-24.0
Rajasthan	55,524	53,853	-1,671	-3.0	8,940	8,515	-425	-4.8
Uttar Pradesh	91,647	76,446	-15,201	-16.6	13,940	12,048	-1,892	-13.6
Uttarakhand	11,331	10,709	-622	-5.5	1,759	1,674	-85	-4.8
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>300,616</b>	<b>273,082</b>	<b>-27,534</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>45,860</b>	<b>41,790</b>	<b>-4,070</b>	<b>-8.9</b>
Chhattisgarh	17,098	16,799	-299	-1.7	3,271	3,134	-137	-4.2
Gujarat	93,209	93,061	-148	-0.2	11,999	11,960	-39	-0.3
Madhya Pradesh	51,117	46,163	-4,954	-9.7	10,077	9,462	-615	-6.1
Maharashtra	122,989	118,977	-4,012	-3.3	17,934	16,765	-1,169	-6.5
Daman and Diu	1,940	1,809	-131	-6.8	311	286	-25	-8.0
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,460	4,287	-173	-3.9	629	629	0	0.0
Goa	3,116	3,042	-74	-2.4	524	475	-49	-9.4
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>293,929</b>	<b>284,138</b>	<b>-9,791</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>40,075</b>	<b>39,486</b>	<b>-589</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Andhra Pradesh	99,785	82,254	-17,531	-17.6	14,031	11,630	-2,401	-17.1
Karnataka	66,295	57,065	-9,230	-13.9	10,124	8,761	-1,363	-13.5
Kerala	21,234	20,382	-852	-4.0	3,578	3,262	-316	-8.8
Tamil Nadu	92,150	76,009	-16,141	-17.5	12,606	11,053	-1,553	-12.3
Pondicherry	2,328	2,288	-40	-1.7	348	320	-28	-8.0
Lakshadweep	36	36	0	0	8	8	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>281,792</b>	<b>237,998</b>	<b>-43,794</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>37,638</b>	<b>31,586</b>	<b>-6,052</b>	<b>-16.1</b>
Bihar	15,410	12,835	-2,575	-16.7	2,295	1,784	-511	-22.3
DVC	17,433	16,461	-972	-5.6	2,606	2,525	-81	-3.1
Jharkhand	7,042	6,753	-289	-4.1	1,189	1,097	-92	-7.7
Odisha	25,152	24,318	-834	-3.3	3,968	3,694	-274	-6.9
West Bengal	42,123	41,834	-289	-0.7	7,322	7,249	-73	-1.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	413	413	0	0.0	95	95	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	241	186	-55	-23	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	107,573	102,614	-4,959	-4.6	16,655	15,415	-1,240	-7.4
Arunachal Pradesh	585	550	-35	-6.0	116	114	-2	-1.7
Assam	6,518	6,071	-447	-6.9	1,197	1,148	-49	-4.1
Manipur	573	542	-31	-5.4	122	120	-2	-1.6
Meghalaya	1,827	1,606	-221	-12.1	334	330	-4	-1.2
Mizoram	405	377	-28	-6.9	75	73	-2	-2.7
Nagaland	567	536	-31	-5.5	110	109	-1	-0.9
Tripura	1,116	1,061	-55	-4.9	229	228	-1	-0.4
North-Eastern Region	11,590	10,742	-848	-7.3	1,998	1,864	-134	-6.7
All India	995,500	908,574	-86,926	-8.7	135,453	123,294	-12,159	-9.0

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Forecast of Electrical Energy Consumption in Agriculture sector during 12th Plan as per 18th EPS (MU)*

State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Delhi	34	32	31	29	28
Haryana	10747	11282	11843	12433	13053
Himachal Pradesh	40	41	43	44	46
Jammu and Kashmir	288	322	361	404	453
Punjab	14801	16420	18194	20138	22266
Rajasthan	16654	17618	18626	19678	20777
Uttar Pradesh	12022	14192	16746	19748	23279
Uttarakhand	335	349	363	377	392
Chandigarh	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Northern Region	54921	60258	66208	72854	80295
Goa	26	29	32	35	38
Gujarat	15700	16978	18335	19740	21216
Chhattisgarh	2342	2538	2752	2959	3157
Madhya Pradesh	9054	10049	11153	12378	13738
Maharashtra	15867	16845	17885	18990	20164
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7

State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
Western Region	42991	46441	50158	54105	58316
Andhra Pradesh	23938	25733	27667	29750	31994
Karnataka	15178	16163	17052	18237	19420
Kerala	296	307	318	329	341
Tamil Nadu	13261	13713	14141	14608	15087
Puducherry	90	93	95	98	100
Southern Region	52762	56009	59273	63022	66942
Bihar	1208	1389	1597	1789	2003
Jharkhand	78	83	88	93	99
Odisha	181	198	217	239	264
West Bengal	1737	1902	2083	2281	2497
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Region	3204	3571	3984	4401	4863
Assam	78	86	94	104	114
Manipur	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Meghalaya	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	46	50	53	58	62
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	6	8	11	14	17
North Eastern Region	132	146	161	177	195
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
All India	154010	166425	179784	194559	210611

**Statement-III**

*Forecast of Electrical Energy Consumption in Domestic sector during 12th Plan as per 18th EPS (MU)*

State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Delhi	11027	11694	12402	13152	13948
Haryana	6009	6625	7304	8053	8878
Himachal Pradesh	1332	1413	1498	1589	1686
Jammu and Kashmir	1954	2189	2451	2746	3075
Punjab	8770	9449	10180	10969	11818
Rajasthan	8706	10050	11602	13393	15461

State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Uttar Pradesh	24545	28063	32084	36682	41938
Uttarakhand	1846	2031	2194	2369	2559
Chandigarh	571	606	643	682	723
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>64761</b>	<b>72119</b>	<b>80358</b>	<b>89634</b>	<b>100086</b>
Goa	771	833	900	972	1050
Gujarat	11043	12117	13295	14588	16007
Chhattisgarh	3451	3805	4194	4624	5097
Madhya Pradesh	7713	8909	10290	11885	13727
Maharashtra	21966	23302	24718	26221	27815
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67	79	92	107	125
Daman and Diu	77	85	93	103	113
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>45089</b>	<b>49128</b>	<b>53582</b>	<b>58500</b>	<b>63934</b>
Andhra Pradesh	17610	19578	21767	24201	26907
Karnataka	10105	11449	12971	13895	14884
Kerala	8117	8651	9219	9826	10472
Tamil Nadu	19923	21681	23559	25563	27701
Puducherry	617	654	692	732	773
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>56372</b>	<b>62013</b>	<b>68209</b>	<b>74217</b>	<b>80737</b>
Bihar	3774	4755	5991	7446	9148
Jharkhand	3225	3748	4258	4746	5290
Odisha	5654	6169	6740	7219	7731
West Bengal	10472	11591	13103	14845	16859
Sikkim	106	115	128	145	155
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>23231</b>	<b>26378</b>	<b>30221</b>	<b>34401</b>	<b>39183</b>
Assam	2581	2805	3003	3216	3443
Manipur	226	276	336	410	499
Meghalaya	273	290	307	326	345
Nagaland	237	266	288	311	336
Tripura	389	437	491	552	620
Arunachal Pradesh	70	81	93	107	123
Mizoram	213	255	306	367	440
<b>North Eastern Region</b>	<b>3989</b>	<b>4410</b>	<b>4824</b>	<b>5287</b>	<b>5806</b>
Andman and Nicobar Islands	107	116	126	137	150
Lakshadweep	23	24	25	27	28
<b>All India</b>	<b>193571</b>	<b>214189</b>	<b>237347</b>	<b>262202</b>	<b>289924</b>

**Statement-IV***Forecast of Electrical Energy Consumption in Industries Sector during 12th Plan as per 18th EPS (MU)*

State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Delhi	3503	3782	4082	4407	4758
Haryana	9988	11480	13183	15127	17347
Himachal Pradesh	4702	4992	5297	5621	5964
Jammu and Kashmir	991	1110	1243	1392	1560
Punjab	13584	14948	16450	18102	19922
Rajasthan	10857	12231	13764	15476	17388
Uttar Pradesh	16804	19000	21463	24226	27324
Uttarakhand	4510	4786	5070	5372	5691
Chandigarh	325	343	361	381	402
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>65264</b>	<b>72668</b>	<b>80914</b>	<b>90106</b>	<b>100355</b>
Goa	1694	1835	1987	2151	2327
Gujarat	28242	30706	33388	36308	39486
Chhattisgarh	6273	6769	7303	7876	8479
Madhya Pradesh	8297	9505	10889	12475	14292
Maharashtra	39703	43140	46935	51153	58817
Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	4288	4545	4818	5108	5415
Daman and Diu	1658	1765	1879	2000	2130
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>90153</b>	<b>98266</b>	<b>107198</b>	<b>117071</b>	<b>130948</b>
Andhra Pradesh	21530	23539	25738	28144	30777
Karnataka	10122	11130	12238	13458	14798
Kerala	4535	4760	4995	5244	5504
Tamil Nadu	27698	30149	32811	35700	38837
Puducherry	1317	1347	1379	1412	1446
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>65203</b>	<b>70926</b>	<b>77162</b>	<b>83957</b>	<b>91363</b>
Bihar	3199	3977	4943	5468	6049
Jharkhand	12092	12918	13803	14749	15762
Odisha	12902	13655	14203	14885	15563
West Bengal	20943	22817	24887	27165	29672
Sikkim	42	46	50	55	64
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>49178</b>	<b>53413</b>	<b>57886</b>	<b>62322</b>	<b>67108</b>
Assam	1417	1544	1676	1816	1962
Manipur	54	63	71	82	95
Meghalaya	842	901	970	1039	1123
Nagaland	17	19	20	22	25
Tripura	73	83	92	103	114

State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Arunachal Pradesh	77	87	97	109	122
Mizoram	36	51	55	64	73
North Eastern Region	2518	2747	2982	3236	3514
Andman and Nicobar Islands	11	12	13	14	16
Lakshadweep	2	2	2	2	2
All India	272329	298034	326158	356709	393306

[English]

### Nirmal Gram Villages

5857. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) the number of villages transformed into Nirmal Grams in the country including Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the target fixed for transforming villages into Nirmal Grams during the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14 in the country including Tamil Nadu, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds earmarked and released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the State and the District level review workshops have been organised for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The number of Gram

Panchayats transformed into Nirmal Grams in the country including Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the target fixed for transforming villages into Nirmal Grams during the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14 in the country including Tamil Nadu, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The funds released by Centre during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) The Government of India(Gol) organized the regional review meetings for Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA), covering all the States/UTs were organized on 29-6-2012, 06-07-2012, 15-07-2012, 20-07-2012, 27-7-2012 and 03-08-2012 at Agartala, Chandigarh, Ranchi, Raipur, Jaipur and Hyderabad respectively.

One day workshop on Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) for the orientation of State and District Swachchhata Preraks was organized by the Gol on 18th September, 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

In addition to review by Gol, State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) of the State has the responsibility to supervise the implementation of NBA in the project districts.

### Statement-I

*Number of Gram Panchayats transformed into Nirmal Grams during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT-wise	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	142	1236	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	14	124	0

Sl. No.	State/UT-wise	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14
3.	Assam	2	5	37	0
4.	Bihar	13	6	53	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	172	124	210	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0	0
7.	Goa			0	0
8.	Gujarat	189	422	794	0
9.	Haryana	259	330	1284	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	168	323	1600	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	15	0
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	17	0
13.	Karnataka	121	103	441	0
14.	Kerala	103	7	19	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	344	212	2007	0
16.	Maharashtra	694	442	2786	0
17.	Manipur	0	0	8	0
18.	Meghalaya	160	365	876	0
19.	Mizoram	5	53	95	0
20.	Nagaland	23	17	127	0
21.	Odisha	81	48	380	0
22.	Puducherry			0	0
23.	Punjab	51	19	544	0
24.	Rajasthan	82	32	410	0
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	237	51	1282	0
27.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	13	41	1634	0
29.	Uttarakhand	44	63	307	0
30.	West Bengal	0	36	77	0
Grand Total		2808	2857	16363	0

\*As per Online Monitoring System maintained by Ministry, however, this is subject to verification.

**Statement-II**

*The details of the target fixed for Nirmal Grams during the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14 in the country including Tamil Nadu, State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT-wise	2012-13	2013-14*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3350	550
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	161	123
3.	Assam	93	111
4.	Bihar	634	599
5.	Chhattisgarh	498	560
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
7.	Goa	0	24
8.	Gujarat	1406	2415
9.	Haryana	1721	1845
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2129	350
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	480
12.	Jharkhand	171	285
13.	Karnataka	748	521
14.	Kerala	20	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5332	5332
16.	Maharashtra	5149	3695
17.	Manipur	149	100
18.	Meghalaya	1989	800
19.	Mizoram	249	0
20.	Nagaland	142	142
21.	Odisha	1127	900
22.	Puducherry	0	0
23.	Punjab	6738	500
24.	Rajasthan	1057	487
25.	Sikkim	0	
26.	Tamil Nadu	1698	2167
27.	Tripura	63	63
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3350	3350
29.	Uttarakhand	729	145
30.	West Bengal	221	621
	<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>38941</b>	<b>26165</b>

\*Targets for 2013-14 are tentative and liable to changes



**Statement-III***The funds released by Centre during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT-wise	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14* (Opening Balance as on 01.04.13)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13880.00	9657.28	15022.69	23123.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.26	204.88	989.08	1163.80
3.	Assam	9437.36	12251.18	11943.31	11961.13
4.	Bihar	11259.76	17219.09	47814.55	34595.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	5479.58	2702.42	5731.55	7567.08
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.39
8.	Gujarat	4692.36	4308.28	3949.42	4000.65
9.	Haryana	2361.49	335.27	0.00	365.30
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2939.78	469.57	1666.96	954.73
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2792.51	967.95	3511.01	1178.97
12.	Jharkhand	5466.98	7264.92	4193.31	12554.06
13.	Karnataka	4458.66	8709.28	15950.81	16168.66
14.	Kerala	2286.34	158.89	0.00	280.30
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14402.60	15076.00	25812.96	13686.21
16.	Maharashtra	12911.70	5799.94	11872.83	10192.16
17.	Manipur	80.30	1087.87	3509.18	2706.35
18.	Meghalaya	3105.23	1115.72	2540.01	1807.59
19.	Mizoram	653.40	31.38	497.48	502.01
20.	Nagaland	1229.45	174.06	2302.68	1813.74
21.	Odisha	6836.73	11171.70	0.00	15957.38
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.77
23.	Punjab	1116.39	283.18	0.00	1276.49
24.	Rajasthan	5670.74	5424.41	13770.97	14667.40
25.	Sikkim	112.86	0.00	159.47	272.33
26.	Tamil Nadu	7794.35	7662.06	12645.32	10007.30
27.	Tripura	925.14	133.92	430.47	645.69
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22594.00	16920.72	25776.25	15585.10
29.	Uttarakhand	1707.61	804.76	2541.96	1842.13
30.	West Bengal	8327.50	14124.34	30638.39	19403.38
	<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>152642.08</b>	<b>144059.07</b>	<b>243270.66</b>	<b>224318.86</b>

\*No fund has been released during 2013-14 yet.

### Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers

5858. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption of chemical fertilizers has seen steep increase every year;

(b) if so, the details of consumption of various chemical fertilizers in the country during the last three years and the current years, State/UT and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted/proposed to conduct any study to find out the reasons for increasing consumption of chemical fertilizers;

(d) if so, the details of findings and proposed remedies; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among farmers for the balanced use of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The sales(consumption) of urea has slightly increased to 301.58 LMT in the year 2012-13 as against 294.77 LMT sales of last year. For phosphatic and Potasic fertilizers the sales (consumption) has decreased to 190.83 LMT in the year 2012-13 as against 255.81 LMT sales of last year. The details of sales (consumption) of chemical fertilizer (Urea, DAP, NPK and MOP) during the last three years and the current year State/UT wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per information furnished by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the increase/decrease in fertilizer application/usage depends on type of soil and its fertility status, types of crops grown and its nutrient requirement, method & mode of fertilizer application, irrigation facilities, rainfall, timely availability of fertilizer, fertilizer prices and farmers' affordability.

(e) Steps taken by Government to create awareness among farmers are as below:

- (i) Training of farmers: Financial assistance for two days training for farmers on balanced

use of fertilizers is provided @Rs 10,000/- per training through state Government/ICAR/SAUs/ Fertilizer Industry.

- (ii) Field Demonstrations: Field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers are conducted at farmer's field for which financial assistance of Rs 10,000/- per demonstration of one acre area is provided through state Government/ICAR/SAUs/Fertilizer Industry.

- (iii) Frontline Field Demonstration (FFD): For confidence building of farmers about usefulness of balanced use of fertilizers, soil testing laboratories conduct FFD on balanced use of fertilizers and financial assistance @ Rs 20,000/- per FFD is provided.

- (iv) An ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms" popularly known as ATMA Scheme is under implementation in 614 districts of 28 State & 3 UTs of the country. The scheme promotes farmer centric extension system by putting in place a new institutional arrangement for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level. The activities taken up under the scheme includes capacity building of extension functionaries and farmers, front line demonstrations, exposure visits, kisan melas, farers, group mobilization, farm schools and farmers-scientists interaction. Through these activities, latest agriculture technologies are disseminated to farmers of the country including creating awareness among farmers for the balanced use of fertilizers. Over 239.27 lakh farmers have benefitted since 2005-06 in different innovative agricultural production technologies under the Scheme. Further information on judicious use of fertilizers are also broadcast through Krishi Darshan, Kisan Vani progrmme, and through focused advertisement campaign under Mass Media scheme implemented through this Ministry.

**Statement***State-wise Sales of Fertilizers during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (up to April)*

(Figures in LMT)

State	Year	UREA Sales	DAP Sales	MOP Sales	NPK Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2010-11	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	2011-12	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	29.95	10.36	6.04	21.88
	2011-12	29.34	10.39	3.82	23.58
	2012-13	28.51	6.48	3.14	17.59
	2013-14 (April)	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.02
Arunachal Pradesh	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	2010-11	2.50	0.27	0.96	0.11
	2011-12	2.68	0.29	0.91	0.05
	2012-13	2.62	0.33	0.58	0.06
	2013-14 (April)	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	2010-11	16.94	4.59	1.97	3.12
	2011-12	18.12	4.41	1.26	3.56
	2012-13	21.01	5.41	1.14	3.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.64	0.02	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2010-11	5.54	2.41	0.94	1.32
	2011-12	6.30	2.59	0.83	1.97
	2012-13	7.06	2.33	0.66	1.04
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2010-11	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	2010-11	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.05
	2011-12	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05
	2012-13	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	2010-11	21.19	8.09	2.02	6.55
	2011-12	21.18	6.80	1.72	7.09
	2012-13	19.24	3.95	0.79	4.58
	2013-14 (April)	0.60	0.01	0.03	0.08
Haryana	2010-11	18.38	7.37	0.66	0.69
	2011-12	19.15	8.33	0.46	0.72
	2012-13	20.34	6.87	0.21	0.26
	2013-14 (April)	0.29	0.01	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	2010-11	0.61	0.00	0.04	0.41
	2011-12	0.61	0.00	0.07	0.33
	2012-13	0.65	0.00	0.07	0.17
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	1.27	0.81	0.19	0.00
	2011-12	1.19	0.65	0.09	0.00
	2012-13	1.44	0.50	0.16	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	2010-11	1.36	0.65	0.06	0.36
	2011-12	2.16	0.68	0.06	0.47
	2012-13	1.98	0.54	0.03	0.26
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	2010-11	14.28	8.43	4.14	13.51
	2011-12	14.45	9.07	3.64	16.40
	2012-13	14.46	4.04	2.67	9.40
	2013-14 (April)	0.29	0.06	0.00	0.04
Kerala	2010-11	1.44	0.41	1.56	2.22
	2011-12	1.49	0.41	1.42	2.00
	2012-13	1.36	0.25	0.88	1.53
	2013-14 (April)	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.02
Lakshadweep	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2010-11	16.92	10.92	1.33	3.52
	2011-12	17.86	10.57	0.75	4.67
	2012-13	18.91	11.07	0.85	2.33
	2013-14 (April)	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	2010-11	25.51	14.31	6.37	17.92
	2011-12	25.43	12.22	3.99	19.74
	2012-13	22.92	6.59	3.14	12.80
	2013-14 (April)	0.65	0.01	0.00	0.35
Manipur	2010-11	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	2010-11	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2012-13	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	2010-11	4.57	2.19	1.32	2.31
	2011-12	5.10	1.73	0.84	3.12
	2012-13	5.26	1.44	0.75	2.29
	2013-14 (April)	0.111	0.01	0.04	0.01
Puducherry	2010-11	0.35	0.04	0.09	0.16
	2011-12	0.25	0.03	0.05	0.13
	2012-13	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.131
	2013-14 (April)	0.01	0.00'	0.00	0.00
Punjab	2010-11	27.17	9.01	0.97	1.03
	2011-12	28.26	9.66	0.69	1.19
	2012-13	28.43	8.71	0.35	0.42
	2013-14 (April)	0.42	0.01	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	2010-11	15.70	7.16	0.28	1.37
	2011-12	16.91	7.07	0.23	1.40
	2012-13	18.46	5.93	0.15	0.84
	2013-14 (April)	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2010-11	10.15	3.19	4.72	6.84
	2011-12	10.45	3.71	4.16	7.57
	2012-13	9.28	2.33	2.17	5.71
	2013-14 (April)	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.07
Tripura	2010-11	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.00
	2011-12	0.26	0.00	0.05	0.00
	2012-13	0.17	0.02	0.06	0.00
	2013-14 (April)	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	2010-11	54.51	17.64	1.92	10.30
	2011-12	58.05	18.15	1.80	11.27
	2012-13	62.56	20.85	1.31	6.62
	2013-14 (April)	1.84	0.04	0.00	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttarakhand	2010-11	2.23	0.28	0.05	0.57
	2011-12	2.50	0.38	0.04	0.50
	2012-13	2.45	0.27	0.04	0.32
	2013-14 (April)	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.02
West Bengal	2010-11	11.26	4.62	3.23	8.76
	2011-12	12.74	4.76	3.02	8.13
	2012-13	13.87	4.25	2.16	7.90
	2013-14 (April)	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.02
Total	2010-11	282.25	112.86	38.90	103.01
	2011-12	294.77	111.95	29.92	113.94
	2012-13	301.58	92.22	21.34	77.29
	2013-14 (April)	6.16	0.22	0.10	0.70

[Translation]

#### Motipur Railway Station

5859. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sale of tickets at Motipur railway station on Muzzaffarpur-Motihari railway route;

(b) the status accorded to the said station;

(c) whether representations demanding upgrading passenger amenities/facilities at said station has been received to the Railways;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which passenger amenities are likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) The number of passengers dealt with at Motipur railway station in the year 2011-12 is 7,77,167 and the passenger earnings in the year 2011-12 were Rs. 2,69,22,890.

(b) As per its annual passenger earnings of Motipur railway station, it falls under 'D' category.

(c) and (d) Three representations have been received regarding raising of platform, provision of foot over bridge

on platform no. 2, provision of platform shed, arrangement of lighting, beautification, etc., at Motipur railway station.

(e) All essential amenities are available at the station, as per norms. Further augmentation/ improvement to amenities, including those as above, including those as above, may be considered depending upon need, relative priority and availability of funds.

#### Decrease in River Water

5860. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise million litres per day flow of water of small and big rivers of the country declined during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has received the State/ UT-wise details of the decline in flow of water of the rivers in each State;

(c) if so, the total number of rivers of the country in which the water has dried or reached the minimum level and the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of rivers in which the water level is declining due to pollution along with the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Some reduction in flow has been observed in downstream of storages on various rivers wherever water is being diverted for drinking and irrigation purposes. However, as per the data analysed by Central Water Commission (CWC), the observed data of average water availability in major rivers before 1985 and after 1985, no trend could be established regarding reduction in average water availability in the river basin.

(a) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. Ministry of Environment and Forests administers a Centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for assisting State Governments for various pollution abatement schemes. NRCP presently covers polluted stretches of 41 rivers in 191 towns spread over 20 States.

The National Water Policy, 2012 recommends that 'Conservation of rivers, river corridors, water bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a scientifically planned manner through community participation'. The policy further recommends that 'Ecological needs of the river should be determined, through scientific study, recognizing that the natural river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods, etc., and should accommodate developmental needs' and that a 'portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the low and high flow releases are proportional to the natural flow regime, including base flow contribution in the low flow season through regulated ground water use'.

[English]

#### **Benches of High Courts**

5861. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up High Court for every State;

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

(c) the number of Judges appointed to the recently set-up High Courts of Manipur and Tripura respectively;

(d) whether there is any criteria for deciding the number of Judges for a High Court; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Article 214 of the Constitution provides that there shall be a High Court for each State. There are currently 28 States in the country and 24 High Courts, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement. As may be seen, States of Punjab and Haryana have a common High Court at Chandigarh while Bombay High Court has jurisdiction over the States of Maharashtra and Goa.

Three North-Eastern States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland do not have a High Court because infrastructure for High Courts is not ready.

(c) to (e) Against the sanctioned strength of 04 Permanent Judges (including Chief Justice) each for both the High Courts of Manipur and Tripura, 01 Permanent Judge and Chief Justice have been appointed in Manipur High Court and 03 Permanent Judges and Chief Justice have been appointed in the High Court of Tripura.

The strength of Judges for the High Courts of Manipur and Tripura has been determined by the Government in consultation with the Supreme Court of India. While determining the Judges strength for these High Courts, factors such as, statistical data of institution, disposal and pendency of cases in the erstwhile Benches of Gauhati High Court at Manipur and Tripura, have been duly considered.



**Statement***Name of High Courts, their principal seats, benches and their jurisdiction*

Sl. No.	High Court	Principal Seat	Jurisdiction
1.	Allahabad	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Bombay	Mumbai	Maharashtra; Goa; Daman and Diu; Dadra and Nagar Haveli;
4.	Calcutta	Kolkata	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
5.	Chattisgarh	Bilaspur	Chattisgarh
6.	Delhi	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi
7.	Gauhati	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Gujarat	Sola (Ahmedabad)	Gujarat
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Jharkhand
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Karnataka
13.	Kerala	Kochi	Kerala and Lakshadweep Islands
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Madras	Chennai	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry
16.	Odisha	Cuttack	Odisha
17.	Patna	Patna	Bihar
18.	Punjab and Haryana	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
19.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
20.	Sikkim	Gangto	Sikkim
21.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Uttarakhand
22.	Manipur	Imphal	Manipur
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Meghalaya
24.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura

*[Translation]***Drinking Water and Sanitation Schemes**

5862. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any

survey for identifying the villages and tribal areas in various States of the country facing shortage of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the villages and tribal areas separately. State/UT-wise:

(c) the steps taken by the Government to cover more villages under drinking water and sanitation schemes; and

(d) the mechanism put in place to monitor the implementation of these schemes all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As regard safe drinking water, as per information reported by States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, out of a total of 16,66,075 rural habitations in the country, as on 1.4.2012, 2,58,241 habitations were partially covered. *i.e.* having less than 40 litres per capita per day of drinking water supply. The corresponding figures for Scheduled Tribe (ST) concentrated habitations are 3,56,949 and 71,258 respectively. State-wise/UT wise figures are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As regards sanitation facilities, no survey has been conducted for identifying the villages and tribal areas in various States of the country facing shortage of sanitation facilities. Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), projects are approved taking districts as unit covering all Gram Panchayats and villages. As per information reported by States/UTs on the online monitoring system of the Ministry, out of 2,53,755 Gram Panchayats, 2,09,387 Gram Panchayats are partially covered with sanitation facilities. State/UT-wise status is given in the enclosed Statement-II. There are 147 Tribal concentrated districts in the country. Against a total target of 3,24,73,004 individual household latrines, 2,45,03,389 latrines have been constructed in these districts so far.

(c) The Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) through which technical and financial assistance is provided to the States,

to supplement their efforts in providing safe and adequate and potable drinking water supply to rural areas including the tribal areas. Under the NRDWP, partially covered and quality affected rural habitations are prioritised for coverage with drinking water supply. 10% of allocation is earmarked for the Tribal Sub-plan for coverage of the ST concentrated habitations. Till date, NBA Projects have been sanctioned in 607 rural districts of the country. All villages in the districts are covered under the programme.

(d) The Government monitors the implementation of the NRDWP by States through the monthly physical and financial progress reports provided by them on the online monitoring system of the Ministry; review meetings are held periodically with State Government officials; Administrative and Technical Officers of the Ministry visit the States regularly to observe the implementation of the schemes etc; States are also required to prepare Annual Action Plan (AAP) every year and discuss the same with the Ministry so that the priorities under NRDWP are fixed and followed.

As regard NBA, comprehensive web-based online monitoring systems for NBA is in place with Gram Panchayat (GP) level data on targets and achievements. The data is being updated at district level and state level. The system has been upgraded with a facility to upload the names and card number for BPL and Identified APL beneficiaries for authentication of data along with the details of SC/ST households. Also Ministry has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring through Performance Review meetings. Area Officers, National Level Monitors and District Level Monitoring and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/District Level.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Status of Rural Habitations and ST Concentrated Habitations with Respect to Drinking Water Supply*

Sl. No.	State	Total Rural Habitations		ST Concentrated Habitations	
		Total	Partially Covered	Total	Partially Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72387	24868	18467	8524
2.	Bihar	107642	4950	1952	19
3.	Chattisgarh	72231	22179	46739	13657

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Goa	347	45	0	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	347	14290	152
6.	Haryana	7385	1087	1	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	8181	3121	225
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13938	7177	2304	1045
9.	Jharkhand	119191	3336	64322	521
10.	Karnataka	59575	24986	2744	917
11.	Kerala	11883	0	108	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	26684	56804	13543
13.	Maharashtra	100683	7520	17964	854
14.	Odisha	141928	41897	49242	14328
15.	Punjab	15170	2560		2
16.	Rajasthan	121133	22531	22920	4140
17.	Tamil Nadu	94614	3016	2485	40
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	12900	211	0
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	11151	1459	128
20.	West Bengal	95395	3655	10413	178
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	2556	5248	2425
22.	Assam	86976	20029	17412	4878
23.	Manipur	2870	1146	2320	990
24.	Meghalaya	9326	4179	9108	4116
25.	Mizoram	777	61	770	60
26.	Nagaland	1460	266	1442	264
27.	Sikkim	2498	628	381	73
28.	Tripura	8132	147	4480	78
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	491	57	158	20
30.	Chandigarh	18	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Havell	70	70	66	66
32.	Daman and Diu	21	21	6	6
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	9	9	9
35.	Puducherry	248	2	0	0
	Total	1666075	258241	356949	71258

**Statement-II***State-wise Total Gram Panchayats and Gram Panchayats partially covered with Sanitation facilities*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Gram Panchayats	GPs partially covered with Sanitation facilities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21950	19441
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1794	1639
3.	Assam	4016	3948
4.	Bihar	8593	8324
5.	Chhattisgarh	9858	8831
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	12
7.	Goa	190	190
8.	Gujarat	14555	11480
9.	Haryana	6283	3421
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3245	634
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4124	4095
12.	Jharkhand	4631	4389
13.	Karnataka	5663	4153
14.	Kerala	999	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	23093	19017
16.	Maharashtra	28282	15973
17.	Manrpur	2984	2972
18.	Meghalaya	5564	4100
19.	Mizoram	760	576
20.	Nagaland	1110	893
21.	Odisha	6237	5573
22.	Puducherry	71	71
23.	Punjab	12845	12135
24.	Rajasthan	9241	8510
25.	Sikkim	167	3
26.	Tamil Nadu	12619	8952
27.	Tripura	1063	950
28.	Uttar Pradesh	52841	50127
29.	Uttarakhand	7605	6773
30.	West Bengal	3360	2205
	<b>Total</b>	<b>253755</b>	<b>209387</b>

[English]

### Life Saving Drugs

5863. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the life saving drugs have not been defined in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its impact on the common people, who are in need of life saving drugs;

(c) the manner in which the National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) monitors the prices of all formulations including imported formulations; and

(d) the mechanism followed by NPPA in calculating the prices of domestic or imported drugs or formulations?

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

(a) to (c) There is no classification as 'life saving drugs/ medicines' under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). Under the provisions of the DPCO, 1995, the prices of 74 scheduled 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. No one is authorized to sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Govt.

In respect of drugs not covered under the DPCO, 1995 *i.e.* non scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices 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. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum on moving basis is noticed, 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.

The NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations that are under price control. To ensure that companies adhere to the prices fixed by NPPA, the State Drug Controllers are

sensitized and asked to forward the cases relating to non-compliance of the notified price. As a part of continuous market surveillance, NPPA also procures samples of various scheduled formulations to check the compliance of the notified ceiling price by the companies.

(d) NPPA fixes or revises prices of domestic scheduled formulations as per formula contained in para 7 of the DPCO, 1995 which provides for 100% Maximum Post Manufacturing Expenses (MAPE) to cover all costs incurred by the manufacturer from the stage of ex-factory cost to retailing and includes trade margin and margin to the manufacturer. The prices of imported scheduled formulations are fixed/revised as per proviso to para 7 of the DPCO, 1995 which provides for a maximum margin of 50% on the landed cost to cover selling and distribution expenses including interest and importer's profit.

### Filing of TDR

5864. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that refund of number of E-tickets are not done within 90 days of filing Ticket Deposit Receipt (TDR);

(b) if so, the total number of TDR filed month-wise during the financial year 2012-13 and the number of such cases (month-wise) finally settled till April 2013;

(c) the number of RTI applications filed relating to non-refund of TDR during the financial year 2012-13; and

(d) the action that the Railways are taking or propose to take to compensate the genuine customer who do not get refund within the time limit and action taken against the official/ officer responsible for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam. The average time taken to settle refund cases of e-tickets during the period from November 2012 to March 2013 has been less than 90 days after filing of online Ticket Deposit Receipt (TDR).

(b) The month-wise details of total number of TDR filed on the website of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) and number of cases finally settled

during the Financial Year 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

applications relating to non-refund after filing of TDR were filed with IRCTC.

(c) During the Financial Year 2012-13, 128 RTI

(d) Does not arise.

### **Statement**

*Total number of TDR filed month-wise and the number of such cases (month-wise) finally settled in Financial Year 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Month	Opening Balance	No. of TDR Filed Month Wise	Total Cases (3)+(4)	No. of TDR cases settled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	April, 2012	278386	156768	435154	163661
2.	May, 2012	271493	164750	436243	167732
3.	June, 2012	268511	169585	438096	164515
4.	July, 2012	273581	220028	493609	248865
5.	August, 2012	244744	229271	474015	232321
6.	September, 2012	241694	196916	438610	221490
7.	October, 2012	217120	212648	429768	221179
8.	November, 2012	208589	262743	471332	245745
9.	December, 2012	225587	281987	507574	278047
10.	January, 2013	229527	294638	524165	302729
11.	February, 2013	221436	231268	452704	244700
12.	March, 2013	208004	229944	437948	259383

### **Lack of Basic Facilities in Court Room**

5865. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of sufficient place and basic facilities in court room causing delay in timely providing justice; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed by the Government to provide better facilities for judicial staff in the Court cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Inadequacy of judicial infrastructure is one of the factors affecting timely delivery of justice. Development of judicial infrastructure in the subordinate courts is the primary responsibility of State Governments. In order to augment their resources, a

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of infrastructural facilities for judiciary has been in operation since 1993-94. Under the Scheme, Central Grants were provided on a matching sharing basis prior to its modification in 2011. Since then, Central Government has increased its share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified CSS for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary with effect from 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 *w.e.f* 2010-11. The modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme covers subordinate courts only.

Prior to revision of the scheme, Rs. 1245 crore was released to States/UTs from 1993-94 to 2010-11. After revision of the scheme, Rs. 1303 crore has been released during last two years (Rs. 595 crore in 2011-12 and Rs.

708 crore in 2012-13). Details of funds released to States/UTs upto 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

The matter relating to infrastructure development of judiciary is monitored by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of All India Judges Association. In the recent Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts held at New Delhi it has

been decided that monitoring mechanism of district and state committees created under All India Judges Association case be made a permanent feature and that the Chief Justices of High Courts should actively utilize the said mechanism for ensuring timely proposals having standard approved building plans for creation, furnishing, maintenance and development of infrastructure of Court buildings and residences.

**Statement**

*Grants released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for infrastructural facilities for judiciary*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the State	Release from 1993-94 to 2010-11	Release in 2011-12	Release in 2012-13	Total release from 1993-94 to 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	7683.45	1888.00	6393.00	15964.45
Bihar	4036.37	0.00	1524.00	5560.37
Chhattisgarh	2907.47	2097.00	0.00	5004.47
Goa	627.93	172.00	0.00	799.93
Gujarat	5371.42	0.00	9893.00	15264.42
Haryana	3516.42	2138.00	0.00	5654.42
Himachal Pradesh	1507.00	0.00	0.00	1507.00
Jammu and Kashmir	1687.60	1035.00	2572.00	5294.60
Jharkhand	1906.52	0.00	1500.00	3406.52
Karnataka	6536.85	2961.00	7610.00	17107.85
Kerala	3419.30	1169.00	1499.00	6087.30
Madhya Pradesh	6382.04	4403.00	2046.00	12831.04
Maharashtra	11131.62	12915.00	5920.24	29966.86
Odisha	5074.27	2416.00	1534.00	9024.27
Punjab	2677.92	0.00	7902.00	10579.92
Rajasthan	4188.51	1172.00	1042.00	6402.51
Tamil Nadu	5835.46	0.00	1953.00	7788.46
Uttarakhand	1635.35	0.00	829.76	2465.11
Uttar Pradesh	17542.57	15659.00	9398.00	42599.57
West Bengal	6435.46	2518.00	0.00	8953.46
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>100103.53</b>	<b>50543.00</b>	<b>61616.00</b>	<b>212262.53</b>
<b>NE States</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	441.44	972.00	750.00	2163.44

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	5926.40	2890.00	2954.90	11771.30
Manipur	641.71	0.00	0.00	641.71
Meghalaya	297.00	0.00	0.00	297.00
Mijoram	1099.95	0.00	704.78	1804.73
Nagaland	3860.64	169.00	750.00	4779.64
Sikkim	1278.05	0.00	549.50	1827.55
Tripura	1097.25	0.00	1495.60	2592.85
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>14642.44</b>	<b>4031.00</b>	<b>7204.78</b>	<b>25878.22</b>
<b>UTs</b>				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	395.55	500.00	0.00	895.55
Chandigarh	3400.95	500.00	0.00	3900.95
Dadra and Nagar	206.25	500.00	0.00	706.25
Haveili				
Daman and Diu	190.00	0.00	0.00	190.00
Delhi	3647.08	2250.00	2000.00	7897.08
Lakshadweep	51.25	0.00	0.00	51.25
Puducherry	1898.88	1250.00	0.00	3148.88
<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>9789.96</b>	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>2000.00</b>	<b>16789.96</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>124535.93</b>	<b>59574.00</b>	<b>70820.78</b>	<b>254930.71</b>

[Translation]

#### **MPLAD Fund for Bihar Members**

5866. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:  
Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds actually allocated to Members of Parliament (MPs) of Bihar along with the funds earmarked/proposed to be allocated under MPLAD Scheme for Fifteenth Lok Sabha;

(b) whether the released amount remain unutilised and if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure spending of funds in time;

(c) whether a number of recommendations made by the MPs are remaining unfulfilled in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon, constituency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) the total entitlement of Lok Sabha MPs from Bihar in the 15th Lok Sabha upto the end of the financial year 2012-13 was Rs. 560 crore. An amount of Rs. 378 crore has been released upto 31.03.2013, after receipt of required documents and certificates from the District Authorities. An amount of Rs. 186.83 crore has been reported to have been utilized upto 31.03.2013.

The provisions and conditions for fund release and management are given in Para 4, Sub-paras 4.1 to 4.17, of the Guidelines of MPLADS. Funds released to District Authorities are non-lapsable. Funds left in the District are carried forward for utilization in the subsequent years. Funds not released by Government of India in a year are carried forward for making releases in the subsequent years.



This Ministry continuously emphasises on timely and regular utilization of funds and submission of required documents and certifications by the District Authorities.

Under the Scheme, the MPs recommend works of developmental nature. The selection of the Implementing Agencies and the actual implementation in the field are undertaken by the District Authorities. Data on recommendations made and pending in the Districts is not maintained centrally in the Ministry.

[English]

### **Indigenous Equipment for Power Plants**

5867. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous equipment are being used in the setting up of power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any orders stipulating the extent of utilization of indigenous equipment in the setting up of power plants in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the measures being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote use of indigenous equipment in the setting up of power plants in the country?

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

(b) Out of thermal generating capacity of 97125.3 MW and hydro capacity of 13419 MW which are under construction for likely benefit during the 12th Plan and beyond, thermal projects aggregating to 56185.3 MW and hydro projects aggregating to 11634 MW are being set up with equipments supplied by indigenous equipment suppliers.

(c) to (e) In order to facilitate large power generation capacity addition programme currently under implementation, indigenous manufacturing of supercritical power equipment is being encouraged. BHEL have entered into technology collaboration agreements with M/s. Alstom (France) and Siemens (Germany) for manufacturing of

supercritical boiler and turbine generators respectively. Several Joint Ventures like L&T with Mitsubishi, Bharat Forge with Alstom, JSW with Toshiba, BGR with Hitachi, Gammon with Ansaldo have been set up in the country for manufacturing of supercritical boilers & turbine generators with technology tie-ups from International manufacturers of supercritical equipments. Doosan has come to establish its manufacturing facilities on their own strength. With a view to encouraging domestic manufacturing of supercritical units, bulk orders for 11 supercritical units of 660 MW each for NTPC and DVC and 9 supercritical units of 800 MW each for NTPC have been approved by the Government. These bulk orders have mandatory stipulation as per pre-agreed Phased Domestic Manufacturing Programme (PMP). The roadmap for PMP has also been defined indicating milestones for setting up manufacturing facilities for boilers and turbine generators. Further with a view to supporting indigenous manufacturers of thermal power plants based on supercritical technology, Central Electricity Authority had advised Central/State sector power generating companies/ utilities to incorporate the condition of setting up of PMP in the bids to be invited till October 2012 for super-critical boilers and turbine-generators.

Moreover, in order to compensate the disadvantages suffered by the domestic power equipment manufacturing industry on account of higher interest rates, local taxes and infrastructural inadequacies, create a level playing field to the domestic power equipment manufacturing industry vis-à-vis foreign vendors and promote self sufficiency in this vital sector, Government has levied Custom Duty @5%, Countervailing Duty (CVD) @12% (as applicable and equal to excise duty on domestic industry from time to time) and Special Additional Duty (SAD) @ 4% on the imported equipments of all categories of Power generation projects, viz., Mega Power Projects (including UMPPs) and non-Mega Power Projects.

### **Self Help Groups under NRLM**

5868. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to link one woman from every poor family across the country to Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the National Rural Livelihood Mission in the next five years;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to revise the operational guidelines for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to give the flexibility to the States;

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

(e) the number of poor women members of SHGs till date, State-wise;

(f) whether the aforesaid programme is for rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) households only; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to remove restriction between the BPL and poor and include more people under it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. It is the mandate of NRLM to ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time-bound manner, the ultimate target being full coverage of BPL families.

(c) and (d) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. Schedule-I of MGNREGA, as amended from time to time, lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4(1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. Based on the suggestions and feedback received from various stakeholders including State Governments, changes and modifications to the Schedule and guidelines are carried out from time to time and this is a continuous process. The operational guidelines have been revised

recently. The list of activities at present included in Schedule-I of the Act is enclosed as Statement-I. Section 16(1) of MGNREGA provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act.

(e) The data regarding exact number of poor women members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) is not maintained. However, as per the information provided by the States through the Monthly Progress Reports, out of 42,76,911 SHGs formed in the country, 28,36,677 SHGs are women SHGs. Statement-II indicating State-wise SHGs formed is annexed.

(f) and (g) Under NRLM, the target group is BPL households. A proposal has already been moved for finalising the target group based on the participatory identification of the poor process.

#### ***Statement-I***

#### *List of activities included in Schedule-I (Para 1B) of MGNREGA Act.*

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams and springshed development;
- (ii) drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation;
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development;
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in

- water logged areas including deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all weather access, including culverts and roads within a village, wherever necessary;
- (ix) construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block level and as Gram Panchayat Bhawan at the Gram Panchayat level;
- (x) agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- (xi) livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- (xii) fisheries related works, such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
- (xiii) works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- (xiv) rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- (xv) rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;
- (xva) construction of Anganwadi centres.
- (xvb) constructions of play fields.
- (xvi) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

All activities mentioned in items (iv), (x), (xi) and items (xiii) to (xv) are allowed on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or the beneficiaries of land reforms or the beneficiaries under the Indra 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).

#### **Statement-II**

*SHGs formed under the SGSY since inception (1.4.99) up to 2012-13 (provisional)*

Sl. No.	States/UT	SHGS formed		
		Total	Women	%age
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	847159	824051	97.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	675	361	53.48
3.	Assam	227937	131864	57.85
4.	Bihar	212116	120010	56.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	78525	34050	43.36
6.	Goa	1110	851	76.67
7.	Gujarat	122646	37639	30.69
8.	Haryana	29264	15750	53.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11738	6992	59.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10229	4566	44.64
11.	Jharkhand	81534	51005	62.56

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	83835	63150	75.33
13.	Kerala	70300	62016	88.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	377588	149586	39.62
15.	Maharashtra	256365	210374	82.06
16.	Manipur	3031	4878	160.94
17.	Meghalaya	11544	6483	56.16
18.	Mizoram	2506	1456	58.10
19.	Nagaland	5749	1969	34.25
20.	Odisha	246988	183095	74.13
21.	Punjab	8427	6747	80.06
22.	Rajasthan	211191	118616	56.17
23.	Sikkim	2570	1749	68.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	376269	363749	96.67
25.	Tripura	38876	22847	58.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	556409	119239	21.43
27.	Uttaranchal	38132	16765	43.97
28.	West Bengal	361264	274499	75.98
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	577	240	41.59
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	0	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	21	31	147.62
33.	Puducherry	2320	2047	88.23
Total		4276911	2836677	66.33

### Voter List

5869. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eligible citizens who are not registered to vote, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of registered voters who have registrations in more than one State;

(c) the number of deceased individuals who are still listed as voters, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the measures being undertaken by the Government to upgrade the Voter Registration Systems and clean up the Voter List?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Election Commission has stated that it is not possible to give the exact number of eligible citizens not registered in the electoral roll.

Article 326 of the Constitution provides that every citizen of India who is not less than eighteen years of age on a qualifying date fixed by law (1st January of the year) and who is otherwise not disqualified under the Constitution or any law made by appropriate legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at an election to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of a State. Pursuant to the above constitutional provisions, the Representation

of the People Act, 1950 and the rules made thereunder makes detailed provisions for enrolment of eligible electors in the constituencies in which they are ordinarily resident.

Under the said provisions, only an applicant who is not disqualified for registration and fulfils condition of registration are enrolled as an elector if he/she makes an application in the prescribed Form along with necessary supporting documents such as proof of age and ordinary residence before the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) of the concerned constituency and the ERO after making necessary enquiry/hearing and after satisfying himself, passes an order for his /her enrolment in the electoral roll.

(b) Under section 17 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, no person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for more than one constituency. In Para IV of Form 6, the claimant/applicant has to give a declaration that his name has not already been included in electoral roll in this or other Assembly Constituency or if his name has been included elsewhere, the same may be deleted from that electoral roll. Accordingly, the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) takes necessary action.

(c) The Election Commission conducts summary revision every year during which list of names of all dead voters in a polling station is prepared by the concerned Booth Level Officer (BLO). Besides the EROs obtain lists of dead persons from Registrar of Births and Deaths two times in a year and the lists are supplied to the BLOs for making field verification. On the basis of BLOs reports, ERO deletes such names after following due procedure. In summary revision of the electoral rolls with reference to 01.01.2013 as the qualifying date, 36,62,333 entries of deceased electors have been deleted throughout the country. Statement-I showing State-wise deletions of names of deceased electors is enclosed. It may be seen that 1, 13,030 names of deceased electors have been deleted in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 2013 summary revision.

(d) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation and revision of electoral rolls for elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies are the functions entrusted to the Election Commission under article 324(1) of the Constitution. The Election Commission takes every possible step to keep the

rolls revised, updated and error free. Some of them are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Deletions (Deceased Electors)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55961
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4422
3.	Assam	3134
4.	Bihar	568123
5.	Chhattisgarh	149272
6.	Goa	2339
7.	Gujarat	80945
8.	Haryana	25994
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14786
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	47742
11.	Jharkhand	160791
12.	Karnataka	173460
13.	Kerala	138752
14.	Madhya Pradesh	119913
15.	Maharashtra	848538
16.	Manipur	8437
17.	Meghalaya	3800
18.	Mizoram	5742
19.	Nagaland	7120
20.	Odisha	53228
21.	Punjab	85903
22.	Rajasthan	108819
23.	Sikkim	1084
24.	Tamil Nadu	546361
25.	Tripura	18425
26.	Uttarakhand	33375
27.	Uttar Pradesh	113030
28.	West Bengal	231734
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0

1	2	3
30.	Chandigarh (UT)	0
31.	Daman and Diu	644
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	NCT of Delhi	2134
34.	Lakshadweep	173
35.	Puducherry	8152
Country Total		3662333

**Statement-II**

- Appointment of BLO in each polling station for field verification.
- Appointment of Booth Level Agents (BLAs)/Booth Level Volunteers to increase participation of local people in revision process.
- The draft rolls are displayed at designated locations for information of the local people and inviting claims and objections.
- Special campaign drives are done on specified days, which are normally holidays, for the general public.
- A copy of draft roll and final roll is given to recognized political parties free of cost.
- The roll is also read out in specially convened meetings of RWAs/Ward Sabha/Gram Sabha/Municipal Boards.
- Draft roll and final rolls are put in public domain on the website of the CEO of the concerned State.
- The Commission has developed Electoral Roll Monitoring System (ERMS) and Public Grievance Redressal System (PGRS) for monitoring of the electoral roll and complaints related to voter registration.
- Celebrating 25th January (the Election Commission Foundation Day), as the National Voters Day every year.
- Lists of dead persons are obtained from Registrars of Births and Deaths two times in a year and names of dead voters are deleted by the ERO of the AC concerned.

**Gauge Conversion/Doubling Projects**

5870. SHRI ADAGROO H. VISHWANATH:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of gauge conversion projects on Mysore-Chamarajnarag-Mettupalyan, Arasikere-Hassan-Mangalore, Bangalore-Hubli, Shimoga Town-Talaguppa, Hotgi-Gadag and Kolar-Chikkaballapur sections in Karnataka;

(b) the present status of doubling projects on Bangalore-Mysore, Shivani-Hosadurga Road and Torangallu-Ranjitpura sections;

(c) the details of completed surveys for gauge conversion on which work has not started yet in Andhra Pradesh, project-wise;

(d) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to start and complete the said gauge conversion projects in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Present status of gauge conversion projects is given as under:-

Project	Status
Mysore-Chamarajanagar-Mettupalayam	Gauge conversion of Mysore-Chamarajanagar section already completed and commissioned. Requisite clearances to take up work on Chamarajanagar-Mettupalayam new line is not received.
Arasikere-Hassan-Mangalore	Completed and commissioned.
Bangalore-Hubli	Completed and commissioned.
Shimoga Town-Talaguppa	Completed and commissioned.
Hotgi-Gadag	Completed and commissioned.
Kolar-Chikkaballapur	Completed and commissioned.

(b) Present status of doubling projects is given as under:-

Project	Status
Bangalore-Mysore	Doubling of Bangalore-Kengeri-Ramanagaram section already completed and commissioned. On Ramanagaram-Mysore portion, 57.5 Km out of 91.5 Km doubling has already been completed.
Shivani-Hosadurga Road	Land acquisition, earthwork, bridge works and ballast supply taken up.
Torangallu-Ranjitpura	Land acquisition taken up.

(c) There is no such survey for gauge conversion.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Target for Power Generation**

5871. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several hurdles/bottlenecks to meet the target for power generation during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to overcome such hurdles and achieve the target set for the 12th Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Target for power generation is fixed on an annual basis. As against the power generation target of 930 BU for the year 2012-13, 911.65 BU has been achieved, which is 98% of the target. The major reasons for not achieving the target include less generation from Hydro projects due to less rainfall and non-commissioning of Kudankulam nuclear power plant.

The following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government to achieve the electricity generation target during 2013-14:

- Renovation and Modernization of old power plants.
- Efforts are being made to make coal and gas available for power sector.
- Review of progress of power projects is being done at the highest level by Hon'ble Minister of State for Power (Independent Charge), Secretary, Ministry of Power and Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority, to identify the constraint areas and facilitate their faster resolution, so that the projects are commissioned on time.

#### **Production of Essential Drugs by MNCs**

5872. SHRI K. SIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:  
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has the control over the Multi-National Companies (MNCs) in the production of essential drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to monitor production and availability of essential drugs and bulk drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has notified the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy-2012 on 07.12.2012. The salient features of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) are as under:

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

### Using Foreign Technologies

5873. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any steps to make use of technology applications for drinking water, literacy, immunization, housing, sanitation in the country like Western World;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the position of India is declining in the world of science due to lack of adequate budgetary provision; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Government has taken several measures to make use of technology applications for drinking water, literacy, immunization, housing and sanitation in the country. Under Water Technology Initiative, technology elements such as remote monitoring of desalination systems, faster in-situ detection of contaminants as in some of the developed nations and integration of renewable sources of energy for water treatment have been introduced.

An Indo-European Commission (EC) technology applications programme for purification of water and detection of contaminants in water has been initiated. A web enabled Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) has been introduced for strengthening follow up of children for full immunization coverage in the country. The technology applications programme on water, sanitation and hygiene is involved in creating awareness amongst various stakeholders, through print and electronic media, as in the Western World.

In order to introduce technology elements for enhanced energy efficiency in buildings, a joint Indo-US programme entitled 'Centre for Building Engineering Research and Development (CBERD)' has been launched. Programmes for demystifying technologies and introducing new technology elements through demonstrations related to sanitation including recycling/reuse of waste water, soak

pits, low cost toilets, etc, are being implemented nationally as well as globally with identified EC countries, etc, through exchange visits of scientists/engineers between India and some of the European nations.

(c) The present level of investment in the country for science and technology sector is 0.88 % of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As per the Thomson Reuters Report 2012, India's share in global research output has increased from 2.2 % in 2000 to 3.5 % in 2010. Also, the plan-wise S&T allocation in the country has increased, from Rs 12,022 crore in IX Plan (1997-2002) to Rs 75304 crore in XI Plan (2007-2012).

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

### Computerised Reservation Centres

5874. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of computerised rail reservation system in the Railways;

(b) the details of railway stations/locations where computerised reservation counters are proposed to be set up during the current year, zone-wise;

(c) the roadmap envisaged for expansion of computerized reservation network in the country by the Railways;

(d) the number of such proposals received from Members of Parliament along with the number of proposals out of them given approval by the Railways during the last one year, State/UT-wise;

(e) the status of implementation of sale of Passenger Reservation System (PRS) tickets through post offices which was announced in 2012; and

(f) the reasons for the delay in its implementation and the steps that the Railways intend to take for its speedy implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a)



Computerized rail reservation system is presently working at approximately 3104 locations. On an average, 5.18 crore passengers are booked per month through the system, including tickets booked through internet.

(b) Sanctioning of locations for computerized rail reservation system is a continuous process. The locations are sanctioned as per policy at stations where reservation related workload is at least 100 transactions per day or at District Headquarters, important hill stations/tourist & pilgrimages centres/post offices on the basis of proposals received from Public/Public representatives and the Zonal Railways.

(c) Further expansion is planned as per policy stated above.

(d) A total of 139 proposals were received in the last one year from Members of Parliament. Of these, 51 locations have been sanctioned. State/UT-wise data is not maintained. However, zonal railway-wise data is as under:

Sl. No.	Railway	Number of locations
1.	Central Railway	2
2.	Eastern Railway	8
3.	East Central Railway	6
4.	East Coast Railway	1
5.	Northern Railway	4
6.	North Central Railway	4
7.	North Eastern Railway	2
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	0
9.	North Western Railway	3
10.	Southern Railway	13
11.	South Central Railway	0
12.	South Eastern Railway	0
13.	South East Central Railway	1
14.	South Western Railway	3
15.	Western Railway	4
16.	West Central railway	0
Total (Indian Railway)		51

(e) PRS facility was sanctioned at 46 more post offices during the last one year. Out of these, 13 locations have been commissioned. The remaining locations will be commissioned after training of postal staff, site preparation in post offices, arranging of network connectivity through BSNL/Railtel etc. and provisioning of equipments. Such action is in progress.

(f) Delay has been caused since locations are finalized as per extant policy in consultation with Zonal Railways and postal authorities based on availability of space and staff in post offices and availability of network connectivity through BSNL/Railtel etc. Zonal Railways have been advised to take steps for speedy commissioning of sanctioned locations.

[English]

#### **Mega Power Projects Policy**

5875. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has rationalized the existing Mega Power Projects Policy to give additional concessions to mega power projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, in order to compensate the disadvantages suffered by the domestic power equipment manufacturing industry on account of higher interest rates, local taxes and infrastructural inadequacies, create a level playing field to the domestic power equipment manufacturing industry vis-à-vis foreign vendors and promote self sufficiency in this vital sector, Government of India has decided on 19.07.2012 to impose Custom Duty @5%, CVD @12% (as applicable and equal to excise duty on domestic industry from time to time) & SAD @ 4% which will be uniformly applicable to the imported equipments of all categories of Power generation projects, viz., Mega Power Projects (including UMPPs) and non-Mega Power Projects. Thus, Mega Power Policy stands withdrawn for new projects except for those where certificates were already issued for mega/provisional mega before 19.07.2012.

[Translation]

### Schemes Under RGGVY

5876. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work done under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduytikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was not commensurate with the targets fixed for the year 2012-13;

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

(c) whether most of the funds under planned expenditure had lapsed due to failure of completion of works as per targets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to make progress as per the target fixed and the details of villages and the number of households likely to be covered under the Scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduytikaran Yojana (RGGVY), against the target of 6000 un-electrified villages fixed for the year 2012-13, 2587 villages have been completed. Cumulatively, out of the coverage of 1,10,886 UE villages, 1,07,083 (97%) UE villages have been completed. The constraints in implementation of the programme are as under:

- (i) Extremely difficult terrain, bad weather and problem of approachability particularly in North East States and Jammu and Kashmir.
- (ii) Severe law and order problems in Naxal affected States viz. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.
- (iii) Litigation in contracts such as in Ukhrul and Senapati districts in Manipur pending with Hon'ble High Court, Guwahati.

(c) and (d) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/District under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. Therefore, the lapsing of funds does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Power has proposed to continue the RGGVY scheme in the 12th Plan. The remaining villages as well as rural households are to be covered during 12th Plan subject to approval of the continuation of the Scheme in the 12th Plan. The following steps have been taken to speed up the electrification of villages in the country under RGGVY:

- (i) Ministry of Power has urged the State Governments and DISCOMs to remove the bottlenecks in project implementation expeditiously.
- (ii) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- (iii) District Committees have been set up in all the States to monitor the progress of rural electrification works.
- (iv) The States also required to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
- (v) The Government of India and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, State Power Utilities and Implementing Agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedule.
- (vi) Ministry of Rural Development expanded the scope of District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee for 'Review of RGGVY' as a regular agenda item in the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings.
- (vii) Hon'ble Minister of Power has written a letter to all Hon'ble Members of Parliament indicating the progress of their respective parliamentary constituencies where RGGVY works are in progress to review the progress of the projects in their

Parliamentary Constituencies. They have also been requested to monitor the projects at their level and also discuss the same in the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings in presence of public representatives as well as district officials so that the issues affecting the progress are resolved expeditiously.

(viii) Wherever there is delay in forest clearance/ Railway clearances etc. requiring Inter-Ministerial interventions, the matters are taken up with concerned Ministry/Railway Board at different levels to expedite the issue of necessary clearances.

#### **Amendments in Tenancy Act**

5877. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to the reply given to USQ No. 4460 dated 20 December, 2012 regarding amendment in the Tenancy Act and state:

(a) whether setting up of educational institutes for scheduled caste children is permissible on the agricultural land of Scheduled Caste titleholders in NCR, UP, Haryana and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) whether the transfer of agricultural land of Scheduled Caste titleholders take place in the name of societies/trust/ company, etc. but mutations done only in the name of a member of societies/trust/ company belonging to Scheduled Caste only; and

(d) if so, the number of such transfers carried out during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) The information is awaited from concerned State Governments.

[English]

#### **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme**

5878. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) is implemented by the Government in all States;

(b) if so, the details of the Micro and Small Scale Enterprises that have availed benefit under this Scheme in the country including the State of Jharkhand, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the loan amount beyond the current limit of Rs.100 lakh under the Scheme so that more enterprises can avail benefit of purchasing plant and machinery; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details of the Micro and Small Scale Enterprises that have availed benefit under this Scheme in the country including the State of Jharkhand, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

*Progress under CLCSS since inception till 31.03.2013*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of units	Amount of subsidy disbursed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1353	9555.5
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.0
4.	Assam	6	58.8
5.	Bihar	15	116.3
6.	Chandigarh	146	684.8
7.	Chhattisgarh	182	1022.3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	164.1
9.	Daman and Diu	13	122.6

1	2	3	4
10.	Goa	32	136.3
11.	Gujarat	4542	24220.9
12.	Haryana	964	6816.5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	10	50.8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1.0
15.	Jharkhand	96	696.0
16.	Karnataka	2721	13067.2
17.	Kerala	126	961.1
18.	Lakshadweep	1	1.5
19.	Madhya Pradesh	192	1182.4
20.	Maharashtra	2438	14334.2
21.	Manipur	1	6.8
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.0
23.	Mizoram	0	0.0
24.	Nagaland	2	30.0
25.	New Delhi	300	2019.1
26.	Odisha	271	1509.5
27.	Pudduchery	18	136.1
28.	Punjab	1916	11731.3
29.	Rajasthan	1137	6717.7
30.	Sikkim	1	15.0
31.	Tamil Nadu	4945	20643.2
32.	Tripura	6	13.3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	415	2356.8
34.	Uttarakhand	13	101.1
35.	West Bengal	131	1047.4
Total		22009	119519.6

#### Proposals from Meghalaya

5879. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for Railway projects received by the Railways from the Government of Meghalaya during the last Five Year Plan period and upto the current year;

(b) the details of action taken thereon by the Railways; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways to improve railway network in the State of Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Several demands from public representatives and the Government of Meghalaya have been received at different levels and the details of all these demands is not maintained Centrally at one place. The following work falling fully/partly in the State of Meghalaya has been taken up during the last Five Year Plan:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest anticipated cost	Expenditure upto 31.03.2013	Outlay 2013-14
1.	Byrnihat-Shillong (108 km)	4083.02	2.5	1

Besides the above work, the following works falling partly/fully in the State of Meghalaya have also been taken up:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest anticipated cost	Expenditure upto 31.03.2013	Outlay 2013-14
1.	Teteliya-Byrnihat (21.5 km)	385.2	153.11	50
2.	Dudhnoi-Mendipathar (19.75 km)	175.43	135.43	40

The following surveys falling partly/fully in the State of Meghalaya have been completed:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Cost in Rs. crore
1.	Lanka-Sakhain New Line (150 km)	4144.61
2.	Panchratna (Jogighopa)-Badarpur (Silchar) New Line (437 km)	18180.57
3.	Shillong-Chandranathpur New Line (222.56 km)	7209.61

### **Safeguarding Interest of BHEL**

5880. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to protect the interest and efficiency of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) from Chinese competition;

(b) if so, the reasons for sluggish performance of BHEL in recent quarters and the reasons for decreasing order book; and

(c) the details of Chinese companies who are competing with BHEL in the Indian domestic market along with their market share?

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

(b) The major reasons affecting the performance and also the decreasing order book position of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) in the recent past is due to a combination of factors which inter-alia include:-

- a sharp contraction in new orders maturing in the domestic power sector market due to issues related to non-availability of land, coal/fuel linkages, environmental clearances etc.
- orders getting deferred or being put on hold
- weak investment sentiments, financing constraints from the banks
- customers constraints in releasing payments for deliveries and thereby also curtailing progress of some of the power projects
- aggressive competition from new players/ Joint Ventures formed in the private sector in the country for super-critical boilers and turbine generators affecting price realisation and impacting margins
- inflationary pressures and hardening of interest rates impacting cost/domestic demand and cost of capital
- political turmoil/armed conflict in countries like Syria

(c) A number of Chinese companies are competing with BHEL in the Indian market such as Dongfang, Harbin Power, Shanghai Electric, SEPCO etc. Out of 54,964 MW utility power generating capacity added during the 11th Five Year Plan, equipment from Chinese suppliers/manufacturers accounted for nearly 18,500 MW (i.e. 34%).

### **Target for Employment Generation**

5881. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) the details of target fixed by the Government for generation of employment by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the extent to which the targets have been achieved during the said period, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to achieve such targets during the 12th Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating self-employment in the country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. State-wise release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Although KVIC is the nodal agency for PMEGP at the national level, the role of State Governments/ Union Territories is crucial in achieving the targets as the beneficiaries and projects are selected by the District level Task Force Committee (DTFC) and the scheme is also reviewed at the State Level Bankers Committee by senior

functionaries of the State Governments/Union Territories. Central Government has been providing necessary funds, policy inputs and guidance to KVIC for achieving the targets. Intensive monitoring of the scheme and periodic interaction with Banks are also carried out at various levels by KVIC and at national level by the Ministry, in addition to

100% physical verification of the units assisted. The same would continue in XII Plan also.

KVIC has undertaken awareness camps, workshops, exhibitions, etc at State and district levels to further popularize the scheme.

### **Statement**

*State-wise margin money subsidy released and utilized, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated*

#### **2010-11**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2544.81	2941.29	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1374.78	1339.72	961	4781
3.	Punjab	1833.28	1755.06	823	8234
4.	UT Chandigarh	63.98	28.96	30	302
5.	Uttarakhand	1120.18	1190.26	974	8769
6.	Haryana	1887.82	1886.64	915	10508
7.	Delhi	173.83	109.72	149	1490
8.	Rajasthan	4401.64	3904.93	2481	24085
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13848.08	13360.58	4462	45019
10.	Bihar	3504.32	3207.20	1428	8316
11.	Sikkim	173.77	154.24	78	321
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	248.00	342.44	232	2320
13.	Nagaland	466.00	546.35	242	1396
14.	Manipur	0.00	304.55	204	1691
15.	Mizoram	306.00	546.51	380	3658
16.	Tripura	811.25	1098.76	733	2583
17.	Meghalaya	515.00	574.00	305	1609
18.	Assam	5538.00	4808.10	4756	38473
19.	West Bengal	6719.17	6719.06	5679	56790
20.	Jharkhand	1562.68	2429.68	1707	15363
21.	Odisha	4949.26	4983.97	2581	25842
22.	Chhattisgarh	2983.58	3643.65	1576	18213

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5440.13	5196.18	1180	17467
24.	Gujarat*	3042.54	3229.02	1354	16483
25.	Maharashtra**	4793.82	5244.46	4848	36592
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7443.94	7750.24	2743	53808
27.	Karnataka	3696.02	3681.27	1871	14000
28.	Goa	391.71	294.79	133	2456
29.	Lakshadweep	77.00	26.08	32	84
30.	Kerala	3164.19	3141.21	1641	11375
31.	Tamil Nadu	4389.80	4475.04	2247	31895
32.	Puducherry	85.64	103.24	216	757
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	171.83	101.06	183	573
Total		87722.05	89118.26	49064	480613

#including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**2011-12**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2780.57	2983.42	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.28	1152.51	809	4248
3.	Punjab	1695.61	1756.94	899	4622
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	39.98	38	144
5.	Uttarakhand	1123.74	1059.62	894	6942
6.	Haryana	1396.25	1353.79	786	7418
7.	Delhi	213.02	189.69	195	906
8.	Rajasthan	3684.10	3518.29	2075	14955
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18851.45	18599.43	5569	59901
10.	Bihar	7417.30	9873.73	4887	35193
11.	Sikkim	0.00	113.87	64	253
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	349.25	431.63	375	1516
13.	Nagaland	695.46	1155.94	556	6545
14.	Manipur	630.42	869.51	564	3142

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Mizoram	508.00	723.57	418	3404
16.	Tripura	2868.06	2539.45	1812	16079
17.	Meghalaya	833.42	1228.13	712	3273
18.	Assam	4035.14	5544.99	5280	44205
19.	West Bengal	5581.67	5581.67	5806	61092
20.	Jharkhand	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116
21.	Odisha	4220.87	4194.51	2259	20905
22.	Chhattisgarh	3182.97	3306.12	1510	10345
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5172.54	5419.41	1943	16256
24.	Gujarat*	6101.97	6147.35	1863	18662
25.	Maharashtra**	4730.07	4548.95	2705	24661
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5568.30	5497.37	1672	37336
27.	Karnataka	3863.96	3872.13	1852	14971
28.	Goa	215.22	296.12	155	2467
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.52	12	25
30.	Kerala	2910.66	2928.85	1629	9195
31.	Tamil Nadu	7383.44	7164.15	3228	43473
32.	Puducherry	164.32	79.22	72	361
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83.22	116.47	204	552
Total		101022.92	105783.66	55135	495523

#including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**2012-13**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted#	Estimated employment generated# (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3667.37	2113.48	1296	11902
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1449.60	1259.51	855	4171
3.	Punjab	1691.03	1079.88	626	4002
4.	UT Chandigarh	135.38	34.11	24	87
5.	Uttarakhand	1979.18	1028.70	781	4196
6.	Haryana	1898.29	886.02	406	4077
7.	Delhi	368.98	106.56	130	1040



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Rajasthan	6737.25	3815.75	1346	10242
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14789.65	10464.36	3640	36091
10.	Bihar	7234.44	5956.02	2356	15317
11.	Sikkim	216.09	75.72	42	245
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.74	263.20	193	1330
13.	Nagaland	1049.83	554.40	237	2988
14.	Manipur	1057.31	839.86	518	2245
15.	Mizoram	724.52	511.40	486	3888
16.	Tripura	2867.73	660.26	362	2597
17.	Meghalaya	1194.87	664.78	369	1476
18.	Assam	6614.04	2918.62	3493	11548
19.	West Bengal	7326.41	6099.40	5344	42820
20.	Jharkhand	3396.37	2099.86	1231	6155
21.	Odisha	7937.60	4445.80	2198	21980
22.	Chhattisgarh	4456.80	3735.69	1467	7650
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9831.73	6538.15	2414	19543
24.	Gujarat*	5640.48	3012.66	883	8648
25.	Maharashtra**	6875.19	5425.28	2922	16686
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7190.36	4163.02	1344	13247
27.	Karnataka	6318.62	3046.56	3638	6139
28.	Goa	387.68	83.87	46	355
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	3265.49	1909.97	1108	7290
31.	Tamil Nadu	6084.27	4224.13	1654	28812
32.	Puducherry	17.00	42.23	31	123
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	149.75	30.77	67	155
Total		122844.05	78090.02	41507	297045

#Provisional

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**Parcel Booking**

5882. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Private Agencies engaged in VP/SLR/AGC for parcel booking are charging more than the original tariff fixed by the Railways as a result the

common public are being exploited by the well-organised parcel mafia functioning with the connivance of the railway officials; and

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the last one year in this regard, zone-wise along with the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b)

Parcel space of the Assistant Guard's Cabins (AGCs), Brakevans (SLRs) and Parcel Vans (VPs) is leased out by the Railways to the private parties by inviting bids through open tenders. The reserve price for leasing of Assistant Guard's Cabins (AGCs) and Brakevans (SLRs) is fixed by the Railways at par with the tariff rates applicable for booking of parcels by that train. The leaseholder aggregates the parcels from different customers and offers the consolidated cargo to the Railways for transportation in the leased space between specific pair of points. Marketing, aggregation, distribution, loading and unloading of parcels is done by the leaseholder. In lieu of providing value added door-to-door service, the leaseholder collects some remuneration from their customers, to which Railway Administration has no concern. However, one compartment of the Brakevan of each passenger carrying train remains with railways for the clearance of newspapers, luggage, pet etc. from originating as well as from intermediate station(s), wherein parcels are booked by the Railways on tariff rates applicable for such booking.

#### **Status of Embankments of River Ganga and Padma**

5883. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint from the erosion affected villages flooded by the broken embankments on the river Ganga/Padma in Jangipur, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the compensation paid to the affected people;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to reconstruct/repair embankment roads on both the sides of canal/river (Ganga/Padma); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Government has not received any complaint from the erosion affected villages flooded by the broken embankments on the river Ganga/Padma in Jangipur, West Bengal. There is erosion problem in the area and protection work for arresting erosion is being taken up by Government of West Bengal, considering the situation demands.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) Farakka Barrage Project has kept a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh towards maintenance and repair of Jangipur Barrage and afflux bundh during the financial 2013-14.

#### **Periyar Forbe Power Projects**

5884. SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide assistance to the Periyar Forbe Power Project at Mullaperiyar in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the involvement of the Government of Kerala in the said project; and

(c) the details of the beneficiary States from the power generated from the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) As per "Re-assessment Studies of Hydro Electric Resources – December, 1988" carried out by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), no hydro-electric Scheme with the name "Periyar Forbe" power project in Kerala has been identified and no such scheme is under survey and investigation. No Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Periyar Forbe is under examination in the CEA.

#### **Model Village Initiative**

5885. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch Korea's new village movement Initiative in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the project?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Workshop at Nashik**

5886. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have conducted any survey or propose for expansion of Traction Machine Workshop at Nashik;

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

(c) whether the Railways propose to set up a new factory in the vicinity of said workshop; and

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

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

(b) and (d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Revamping of Scooters India Limited**

5887. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the modalities of the revival programme planned by the Government for revamping of Scooters India Ltd. have been finalised:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any implications on the employment status of existing workforce within it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government has approved the following revival proposal for the Scooters India Limited (SIL):-

(i) To infuse fund to the tune of Rs. 70.38 crore as equity for capital expenditure.

(ii) To provide Rs. 20 crore as interest free plan loan for working capital.

(iii) To convert Plan Loan of Rs. 1.93 crore, outstanding as on 31.03.2012, into equity.

(iv) To convert non-plan loan of Rs. 83.28 crore, outstanding as on 31.03.2012, into equity.

(v) To waive interest accrued and due of Rs. 22.17 crore as on 31.03.2012.

(vi) To waive interest accrued and not due of Rs. 4.20 crore as on 31.03.2012.

(vii) Enhancement of superannuation age from 58 years to 60 years.

(viii) Implementation of 2007 pay revision as per DPE guidelines.

(c) and (d) The superannuation age of the employees of SIL has been enhanced from 58 to 60 years.

*[Translation]***Water Resource Management in Rural Areas**

5888. SHRIMATI ASWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility of seeking assistance from the World Bank for water management in rural areas is being proposed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the water resources are likely to be provided in each city/town of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are 10 water management projects under implementation in the country with the assistance of World Bank, namely, Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring, Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement, Hydrology Project II, Orissa Community Tank Management, Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture and Water Resource Management, Andhra Pradesh Community Tank Management, Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring, Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement, West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation and Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement.

At present, there is no proposal to seek assistance from the World Bank for water management in rural areas.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Production of Electricity

5889. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of electricity was increased in some States during the last few years;

(b) if so, the names of those States and the year-wise details of the total electricity production during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Union Government is aware that those States having surplus power are supplying power to the needy States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total quantity of the power supplied, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The names of these States and the year-wise details of the total electricity production during the last three

years and current year with growth rate (2012-13 *vis-à-vis* 2009-10) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The States are primarily responsible for ensuring their respective load generation balance. Any shortage/surplus that may arise are met through procurement/sale of power in the Electricity market through Open Access. There is overall shortage of power in the country on varying demand, States may have surplus power on certain days in certain months/seasons. State-wise details of net energy exported by the power surplus States to power deficit States during the period April, 2012 to February, 2013 (latest data) are given below:

Sl. No.	State	Energy Export (MU)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	2236.82
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	770.22
3.	Chhattisgarh	10233.31
4.	Karnataka	269.524
5.	Odisha	696.88
6.	Sikkim	314.66
7.	DVC	3951.94

### Statement

*State-wise, year-wise details of the total electricity production during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	State	Capacity (MW) as on 31.03.2013	Generation (MU) 2012-13	Generation (MU) 2011-12	Generation (MU) 2010-11	Generation (MU) 2009-10	% Growth 2012-13 <i>vis-à-vis</i> 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	BBMB	2866.3	10941.96	12459.46	11273.43	9371.32	16.76
2.	Delhi	2548.4	10740.71	9970.69	9130	10152.83	5.79
3.	Haryana	6411.59	25452.55	24046.48	18854.83	18390.37	38.4
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4883	20330.53	19160.61	15388.6	14452.32	40.67
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2559	12469.81	12284.48	12432.18	11434.9	9.05
6.	Rajasthan	7384.13	42373.85	41327.14	35250.88	29394	44.16
7.	Uttar Pradesh	18017.74	104380.5	97007.5	94232.24	88278.44	18.24
8.	Uttarakhand	3426.35	12452.65	13542.54	11488.73	9779.55	27.33
9.	Chhattisgarh	9998	68128.85	59375.35	56155.66	51797.86	31.53
10.	Gujarat	22337.31	90755.63	78424.79	71214.2	65162.06	39.28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10375	50696.11	49432.41	47606.91	48426.72	4.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Maharashtra	22295	92147.14	93391.74	86784.37	83498.39	10.36
13.	Andhra Pradesh	17333.05	87096.11	92068.65	85132.31	79281.09	9.86
14.	Karnataka	9479.82	43955.4	43583.27	36832.98	35462.92	23.95
15.	Bihar	2770	14706.46	13812.29	14568.73	12066.52	21.88
16.	DVC	6433.2	26155.57	19832.69	16664.86	14888.73	75.67
17.	Jharkhand	3000	11564.78	6657.29	5681.91	5673.37	103.84
18.	Odisha	8317.5	41628.15	40285.88	35664.7	34693.61	19.99
19.	West Bengal	9541	46836.11	46108.54	45085.57	43349.73	8.04
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	405	1239.66	978.4	1399.56	1052.96	17.73
21.	Manipur	141	581.75	523.5	603.89	381.66	52.43
22.	Meghalaya	332	782.42	594.5	438.8	675.03	15.91
23.	Tripura	595.5	1426.83	1442.84	1313.42	1332.27	7.1

[English]

#### Guidelines for PSEs

5890. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has placed certain restrictions on officials of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) joining private commercial enterprises after retirement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines prescribing that no functional Director of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) including the Chief Executive who has retired/resigned from the service of the company, after such retirement/ resignation, shall accept any appointment or post, whether advisory or administrative, in any firm or company, whether Indian or foreign, with which the company has or had business relations, within one year from the date of retirement without prior approval of the Government.

#### Irregularities in Distribution of Fertilizer

5891. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received complaints from various State Governments regarding irregularities in the distribution of fertilizers in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to check such irregularities and ensure the availability of fertilizers to the farmers in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) DOF has not received any complaint from the State Governments regarding irregularities in the distribution of fertilizers during last year 2012-13 (*i.e.* April, 2012 to March, 2013) and current year.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure adequate and timely availability and to control the artificial scarcity of fertilizers, including in inaccessible and low consuming areas:

(a) The Month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with the

State Governments, before commencement of each cropping season. Accordingly, Month-wise, State-wise supply plan is made by Department of Fertilizers and issued to the States and fertilizer companies. State Governments are responsible for monitoring the availability intra-State.

- (b) DOF, continuously monitors the availability through following system:
- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system ([www.urvarak.co.in](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their State institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
- (iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
- (iv) The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through imports.
- (c) Department of Fertilizer is providing reimbursement of rail freight for all the fertilizers as a primary freight subsidy and along with this secondary freight subsidy for distribution from rail head to block level in case of urea only.
- (d) Department of Fertilizers (DoF) has notified Special Freight Scheme for P&K fertilizers (except SSP), *w.e.f.* 01.04.2012, for giving subsidy for secondary movement for difficult,

hilly and accessible States like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, all North Eastern States and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, in order to have equitable distribution of fertilizers

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

5892. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses of the power distribution companies by 15 per cent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some States in the country have already made achievements in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. With the aim to reduce the AT&C losses up to 15% in the country and improvement in power distribution sector, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in July 2008. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction.

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, customer care, computerized billing and collection etc. and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for big cities (population:4 lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350 MU) whereas Part-B is for up-gradation, augmentation and strengthening of electrical infrastructure in projects towns.

So far, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs.33832.17 crores (Part-A: Rs.6713.08 Crores covering 1401 towns and 65 SCADA projects in 65 towns; Part-B: Rs.27119.09 crores in 1134 towns) have been sanctioned.

(c) and (d) R-APDRP Scheme is still under implementation and as on 31.03.2013, 306 towns have been

integrated with data center under Part-A of the Scheme. Initial assessment indicate reduction of AT&C losses on an average 6 to 7% in these towns. It is expected that on successful completion of the scheme, the AT&C losses is

likely to be reduced to the extent of 15% in the project areas. As per PFC's report, AT&C losses at national level has been reduced from 36.64% in 2002-03 to 26.15% in 2010-11. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise AT&C Losses(%) from 2002-03 to 2010-2011*

Sl. No.	States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.14	22.62	21.15	16.68	17.88	16.19	12.99	16.43	17.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	61.73	16.34	25.43	68.99	57.96	61.59	60.15	58.82	61.45
3.	Assam	39.43	43.35	39.31	35.24	36.64	35.18	32.68	29.31	29.19
4.	Bihar	77.64	66.25	82.50	83.75	43.99	47.38	34.37	43.92	47.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.48	30.99	32.30	38.76	29.26	27.59	32.73	36.28	28.64
6.	Delhi	59.51	51.19	43.55	40.32	34.32	34.59	17.92	20.78	15.76
7.	Goa	22.99	21.28	18.34	12.37	16.89	13.10	21.69	6.12	14.08
8.	Gujarat	31.24	35.48	35.15	26.72	23.60	22.81	22.04	22.81	16.89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	29.52	9.26	21.71	17.06	13.47	17.15	12.85	18.46	15.72
10.	Haryana	47.62	42.85	43.66	42.83	25.60	33.02	33.29	29.32	28.02
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	68.22	68.79	68.33	63.25	64.68	71.92	69.05	70.44	72.86
12.	Jharkhand	72.63	62.47	62.83	52.14	54.41	23.34	54.16	10.21	46.79
13.	Karnataka	45.68	35.82	33.67	38.04	32.76	32.13	24.94	25.34	23.71
14.	Kerala	36.19	32.73	32.12	23.61	23.34	21.52	21.61	14.90	14.09
15.	Madhya Pradesh	49.42	41.52	54.27	44.44	45.67	45.85	46.61	41.03	37.28
16.	Maharashtra	44.25	38.95	27.98	33.15	34.59	31.32	31.19	25.02	23.30
17.	Manipur	76.81	69.70	88.56	77.83	79.69	79.61	81.32	47.55	40.17
18.	Meghalaya	42.39	39.35	38.12	37.90	39.08	39.45	43.37	48.77	51.63
19.	Mizoram	49.63	38.70	24.61	21.98	31.71	28.40	41.08	38.95	41.00
20.	Nagaland	53.74	55.63	43.13	50.41	48.01	49.12	44.12	46.16	50.07
21.	Odisha	40.88	47.40	54.07	44.07	39.90	41.68	42.20	39.70	44.35
22.	Pondicherry	41.67	20.53	16.46	17.46	17.46	18.71	18.47	19.35	14.43
23.	Punjab	26.45	25.52	24.00	23.31	22.54	19.10	18.51	17.73	17.47
24.	Rajasthan	47.13	50.84	46.74	42.19	35.74	33.02	29.83	30.07	24.19
25.	Sikkim	80.12	66.67	38.33	44.87	61.43	51.20	46.81	55.36	51.96
26.	Tamil Nadu	20.02	20.64	19.41	17.09	16.21	16.19	14.39	18.87	19.90
27.	Tripura	34.27	14.84	20.96	32.36	29.19	30.26	31.91	29.16	34.48

Sl. No.	States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
28.	Uttar Pradesh	32.21	58.38	46.81	43.89	44.25	43.10	35.04	35.73	40.29
29.	Uttarakhand	37.59	43.48	45.62	27.98	35.54	38.32	39.89	28.35	28.48
30.	West Bengal	26.62	32.87	23.91	28.34	30.66	23.24	25.81	33.24	27.40
Grand Total		36.64	34.90	34.82	33.02	30.62	29.45	27.37	26.58	26.15

Source: PFC

[Translation]

### AIBP in Rajasthan

5893. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the year and scheme-wise details of the schemes started under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in Rajasthan during the last five years and the current year;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under each of the schemes during the above mentioned period;

(c) whether some of the schemes have been delayed; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay and the time by which these schemes are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), no major/medium irrigation project proposal of Rajasthan has been included during the last five years including the current year. The details of surface minor irrigation projects started under AIBP during the last five years and the current year in Rajasthan including the cost under AIBP, funds released, expenditure incurred, likely date of completion and reasons for delay are given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

*Details of surface minor irrigation schemes started under AIBP in Rajasthan during last five years and the current year*

(Rs. In Lacs/Potential in Hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Distt.	Cost under AIBP	Year of inclusion under AIBP	Potential planned	Funds released during 2009-10	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2012	Potential created	Target date of completion	Status	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Anwa	Kota	153.95	2009-10	103	1417.00	2.18		March, 2012	Not Completed	Work stopped due to non clearance from MOEF
2.	Kishorpura	Kota	166.58	2009-10	165		0.65		March, 2012	Not Completed	Work stopped due to non clearance from MOEF
3.	Semli Phatak	Baran	669.00	2009-10	448		1168.60	448	March, 2012	Completed	Completed
4.	Ladpura	Kota	154.77	2009-10	180		0.50		March, 2012	Not Completed	Not viable as BC ratio is less than one, therefore, to be proposed for deletion.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Danta	Kota	167.46	2009-10	267		1.07		March, 2012	Completed	Scheme completed under NAREGA. Therefore, to be proposed for deletion
6.	Bhimni	Jhalawar	1625.44	2009-10	1948		721.79		March, 2012	Not Completed	Land Acquisition problems
7.	Bhanwar Semla	Chittorgarh	1035.00	2009-10	1300		72.39		March, 2012	Not Completed	Land Acquisition problems

### National Water Policy

5894. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to chalk out a new water policy to check the misuse of water, harvest rain water and recycling of water in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which the policy is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the intention of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012, based on the broader consensus that emerged among States, had adopted the National Water Policy (2012). The National Water Policy, 2012 *inter alia* recommends measures to check misuse of water, harvest rain water and recycling of water in the country.

(b) and (c) The National Water Policy, 2012 has made several recommendations for conservation, development and management of Water Resources in the country. Implementation of various recommendations would require different time periods. Implementation of the policy also requires the active co-operation and support of the States. Accordingly the National Water Policy, 2012 has been forwarded to all the States/ UTs and the concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for appropriate action.

### Train Accidents

5895. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each train accident due to derailment, collision, fire, level crossing and other accidents along with the number of death of passengers as well as the railway personnel killed during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise;

(b) the number of cases where payment of compensation to the victims' families are still pending during the said period along with the number of cases settled and the amount of compensation paid by the Railways, Zone-wise;

(c) the reasons for non-settlement of the pending cases along with the effective steps taken to expedite the settlement of pending cases; and

(d) the details of technological, safety and human resource related measures taken by the Railways to minimize train accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Zone-wise and year-wise number of consequential train accidents i.e. collisions, derailments, manned level crossing accidents, incidents of fire in train and miscellaneous accidents during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, is as under:

Railway	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central	3	5	7
Eastern	5	6	4
East Central	11	7	7
Northern	16	9	7
North Eastern	4	2	2
Northeast Frontier	6	7	3
North Western	3	4	1
Southern	3	3	1
South Central	6	5	4
South Eastern	8	1	2
Western	2	1	4
East Coast	9	8	8

Railway	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
South Western	4	2	6
West Central	2	7	3
North Central	8	9	5
South East Central	1	1	3
Metro Railway	1	0	0
Konkan Railway	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>68</b>

*Note:* The above cases exclude cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users.

Zone-wise and year-wise loss of lives alongwith number of death of passengers and railway staff in consequential train accidents excluding cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, is as under:

Zonal Railway	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Passengers	Rly Staff	Total	Passengers	Rly Staff	Total	Passengers	Rly Staff	Total
Central				2		2	1		1
Eastern	63	3	66	5	1	6			
East Central				9		9			
Northern							4		4
North Eastern		1	1						
Northeast Frontier	1		1	3		3			
North Western									
Southern				8	3	11			
South Central					2	2	30		30
South Eastern	146	4	150*					1	1
Western									
East Coast					10	10			
South Western					1	1	25	1	26
West Central	24		24	2		2			
North Central	1		1	71		71			
South East Central								2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>64</b>

\*includes death of 150 persons in the derailment and collision of Jnaneswari Express on 28.05.2010 near Kharagpur caused due to sabotage.

(b) Compensation to the victims of consequential train accidents under Section 124 of Indian Railways Act 1989, is payable only after a claim is filed in the Railway Claims Tribunal and decree is awarded by the Tribunal. As on 31.03.2013, a total of 489 claims cases for death/injury in train accidents

under section 124 of the Railways Act are pending in different benches of the Railway Claims Tribunal. Year-wise and zone-wise number of such compensation claims cases settled and the amount of compensation paid for death/injury in train accidents during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, is as under:-

Zones	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	No. of Cases settled	Compensation paid (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Cases settled	Compensation paid (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Cases settled	Compensation paid (₹ in lakhs)
Central	7	17.60	5	2.51	3	10.13
Eastern	5	20.00	93	190.19	51	92.58
East Central	2	4.07	-	-	9	16.42
Northern	17	64.28	6	16.31	19	27.31
North Eastern	3	5.87	8	10.82	7	22.11
Northeast Frontier	-	-	3	0.80	-	-
North Western	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	23	13.39	15	11.72	63	57.08
South Central	15	42.06	1	0.14	14	11.94
South Eastern	91	261.83	107	218.16	15	13.75
Western	5	19.36	6	13.77	10	18.50
East Coast	10	77.81	-	-	-	-
South Western	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Central	-	-	9	28.51	19	46.31
North Central	9	44.00	-	-	-	-
South East Central	-	-	2	4.78	2	2.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>570.27</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>497.71</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>318.83</b>

Note: (i) Figures shown above pertains to Indian Railways only and does not include the figures of Konkan Railway Corporation.

(ii) Compensation paid in a year is not related to the accidents/casualties in that year. The amount of compensation relates to the cases finalized and payments made in a particular year.

(c) The Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) is a quasi-judicial body independent from the Railways. Judicial process for settling the claims involves different stages, namely, filing of written statements, filing of evidence and arguments, which is a formalized process and takes time. The time taken in disposal of compensation claims depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case.

Railways make all out efforts at their end for early disposal of the compensation claims in train accidents. An Accident Cell is set up at each Zonal Headquarter

to provide assistance for filing of accident compensation claims and to monitor them till decree is passed by the RCT. After the decree is passed, payment of decreed amount is released at the earliest.

(d) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and

interlocking systems, safety drives and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), Train Collision Avoidance System/Anti Collision Device (ACD), etc.

Measures taken for development of manpower to prevent accidents include a well laid down training plan for each and every category of staff consisting of initial, refresher, promotional and special courses. Safety Category Staff are imparted mandatory refresher training at a periodicity of 3 to 5 years. Training modules are periodically revised keeping in view the technological changes and changes in the work-practices. Safety Category Staff also undergo mandatory medical examination at prescribed intervals.

#### **Compliance of Electricity Act**

5896. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which improvement has taken place in the quality, production and distribution of power after implementation of the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) whether any central body/authority has been constituted for ensuring proper compliance of the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and to monitor the works executed as per the objective of the said Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the number of private power distribution companies operating in the power distribution sector in the country at present, State-wise along with the provisions made in the said Act to review or survey the work done by these private companies for their better performance; and

(e) the manner in which the licence holders of private power distribution companies under sub-section 2(11) of section 19 of the said Act have been able to ensure quality, regularity and reliability of power supply and the action taken by the Government under the said sub-section for non-compliance of the provisions by them during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Electricity Act, 2003 has consolidated the laws relating to the generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to the development of electricity industry promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The policy and regulatory framework facilitated by the Electricity Act, 2003, has ushered in the following benefits in quality, production and distribution of power:

- (i) De-licensing of generation of electricity: Delicensing of generation together with competitive bidding for power procurement has facilitated investment in generation projects and reduced cost of generation benefiting the ultimate consumers.
- (ii) Open Access in Transmission/ Distribution Systems: Promotion of competition through introduction of Open Access in power sector by the Electricity Act, 2003 has provided choice to the consumers
- (iii) Electricity Regulatory Commissions have been established in all States and Union Territories to regulate the sector including award and revoking of licences, tariff setting consistent with National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy defining and enforcing performance standards and quality of service to consumers.
- (iv) Establishment of Appellate Tribunal: An Appellate Tribunal has been established for disposal of appeals against the order of the CERC and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions so that there is speedy disposal of such matters.

- (v) Establishment of Consumer Grievances Redressal Forums and establishment of Special Courts has empowered the consumers to demand better quality and supply of power.

(b) and (c) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the Appropriate Commission which includes Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the Load Despatch Centres and District Committees have the responsibilities *inter-alia* of monitoring different aspects of the working of various provisions of the Electricity Act. The relevant provisions of the Act, *viz.*, sections 79 and 86 deals with the functions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) respectively, section 73 deals with the functions of CEA, sections 28 and 32 deals with the functions of Load Despatch Centres and Section 166 (5)

deals with the District Committees.

Further, the Appropriate Commission has powers under section 142 of the Act to impose penalty against any person for contravention of the provisions of the Act, policies, rules and regulations framed under the Act. The Commission has also the power under Section 143 of the Act to impose penalty on any person for non-compliance of the directions of Regulation Load Despatch Centre (RLDC).

(d) and (e) As per available information, a list of private distribution companies operating in power sector in various parts of the country is enclosed as Statement.

Section 19 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for revocation of licence of the power distribution companies by the Appropriate Commission for prolonged violation of provisions of the Act or rules or regulations made there under. However, there is no such subsection 2(11) of section 19 of the said act as mentioned in the question.

#### **Statement**

*Private Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) operating in various States of the country:*

States/UTs	No. of Private Distribution Companies	Name of Companies
West Bengal	2	Calcutta Electricity Supply Co.(CESC) Dishergarh Power Co. Ltd.
Goa	1	M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.
Gujarat	2	Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd. (Torrent Power Ltd.) Surat Electricity Co. Ltd. (Torrent Power Ltd.)
Delhi	3	TATA Power Delhi Distribution Limited. BSES Rajdhani Power Limited. BSES Yamuna Power Limited.
Maharashtra	2	BSES (Reliance Energy Ltd.), Tata Power Co. Ltd.
Kerala	1	Kanan Devan Hills Plantations Company Private Ltd.
Uttar Pradesh	1	Noida Power Company Limited.
Odisha	4	Southern Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. North Eastern Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. West Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. Central Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd.
Jharkhand	1	Jamshedpur Utility & Services Company (JUSCO).
Chhattisgarh	1	M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.

*[English]***Compliance of Drugs Prices Fixed by NPPA**

5897. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the manner in which the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) ensures the compliances of the drug prices fixed by it;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the compliances of the prices of drugs and the samples purchased by NPPA during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the punitive action taken on the basis of purchase of samples by NPPA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) In order to ensure compliance of the drugs prices fixed/notified under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995), National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) carries out continuous market surveillance based on IMS data, procures samples of scheduled formulations from market, examines price list received from the companies in Form V of the DPCO, 1995, besides the reports received from the State Drugs Controllers and complaints/ references received from individuals/ NGOs.

(b) During the last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 NPPA has purchased 553, 559 and 626 samples respectively. Of these, prima facie DPCO violation/ discrepancies were found in 225, 156 and 163 cases respectively during the last three years.

(c) As and when the cases of selling medicines at higher price comes to notice of the NPPA, action is initiated against the respective companies to recover the overcharged amount from them. Since inception and as on 31.03.2013, there are 929 cases where demand notices have been issued by NPPA to Pharmaceutical companies amounting to Rs. 2607.29 crores for selling their medicines at prices higher than the price fixed by NPPA under DPCO 1995. Out

of which, Rs. 234.37 crore has been realized till 31.03.2013 leaving a balance of Rs. 2372.92 crore to be realized. Out of Rs. 2372.92 crore, an amount of Rs. 2267.83 crore is under litigation and pending in various courts.

**Shortage of Staff in SFIO**

5898. SHRI N. S. V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of expert staff at Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) to deal with case of forensic audit, tax and capital market etc.;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the sanctioned employee strength; and

(d) the time by which a decisions likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) There are a few vacancies of experts in SFIO in the areas of forensic audit, tax and capital market. All posts in SFIO are to be primarily filled up deputation basis. All attempts are being made to fill these positions.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to increase the existing sanctioned strength for the time being. In order to fill up vacancies, SFIO has been regularly advertising these posts in major newspapers/employment news. In addition, a proposal has been sent to Department of Personnel and Ministry of Finance for amendments to the existing recruitment rules to enable SFIO to introduce other methods of recruitment. Best efforts are being made by the Ministry to urgently fill up these vacancies.

*[Translation]***Construction of ROB/RUB**

5899. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
 DR. BALIRAM:  
 SHRI C. R. PATIL:  
 SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
 SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:  
 SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

and Foot Over Bridges (FOBs) in lieu of Level Crossings under construction, zone-wise, both under cost sharing as well as annuity basis are as under:

Sl. No.	Zone	No. of ROB/RUBs/FOBs under construction on cost sharing as well as annuity basis
1.	Central Railway	35
2.	Eastern Railway	152
3.	East Central Railway	78
4.	East Coast Railway	24
5.	Northern Railway	210
6.	North Central Railway	123
7.	North Eastern Railway	25
8.	North East Frontier Railway	6
9.	North Western Railway	62
10.	Southern Railway	198
11.	South Central Railway	85
12.	South Eastern Railway	33
13.	South East Central Railway	26
14.	South Western Railway	63
15.	Western Railway	118
16.	West Central Railway	48
Total		1286

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Rail Over Bridges (ROBs), Rail Under Bridges (RUBs) and Foot Over Bridges (FOBs) under construction in various States till date both under cost sharing as well as annuity basis, project-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals sent by various State Governments for the construction of ROB/RUBs/FOBs at level crossing, location-wise along with the action taken by the Railways on each such proposals;

(c) the details of new projects for construction of ROB/RUB/FOB identified under construction during each of the last three years including the current year, zone-wise and the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose alongwith the ratio of contribution from each State Governments to such projects;

(d) the details of the current status of each of these projects as on date; and

(e) the steps taken/being 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) It is presumed that the question is regarding Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs). Railway is not maintaining the data State-wise. However, the number of Road Over Bridges (ROBs), Road Under Bridges (RUBs)

(b) The complete proposal for construction of ROB/RUBs/FOBs in lieu of level crossing received from State Government on cost sharing basis, in-time, is invariably included/sanctioned in Railway Works Programme.

(c) ROB/RUBs/FOBs in lieu of LC completed, funds allocated and utilised for the purpose in last three years (2010-13), zone-wise are as under:

Sl. No.	Zone	No. of ROB/RUBs/ FOBs completed in lieu of LCs in last 3 years (2010-13)	Fund allocated in last 3 years (2010-13) (Rs. in crore)	Fund utilised in last 3 years (2010-13) (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central Railway	70	91.25	52.85
2.	Eastern Railway	153	178.47	81.91
3.	East Central Railway	63	221.97	101.14

1	2	3	4	5
4.	East Coast Railway	48	171.99	82.92
5.	Northern Railway	174	576.05	564.13
6.	North Central Railway	72	280.54	182.28
7.	North Eastern Railway	47	100.22	81.82
8.	North East Frontier Railway	135	78.59	61.55
9.	North Western Railway	222	312.18	203.75
10.	Southern Railway	239	381.11	360.76
11.	South Central Railway	291	435.32	323.59
12.	South Eastern Railway	11	91.00	45.00
13.	South East Central Railway	158	165.56	78.47
14.	South Western Railway	277	140.89	133.64
15.	Western Railway	38	144.81	78.39
16.	West Central Railway	123	179.53	108.45
Total		2121	3549.48	2540.65

- Railway and State Govt. share the end to end construction cost of ROBs/RUBs, sanctioned on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 50:50.
- Normally, Railway Bridge Portion is being constructed by Railways and Approaches are being constructed by State Govt.
- Generally, the cost of the Railway Portion of the work is around 20% of the total construction cost of ROBs/RUBs, where as railway shares the 50% of the cost that means railway contributes to the extent of 30% of the cost to the State Govt. for the construction of their portion (approaches) of work and hence there is no contribution from State Govt. for the construction of ROBs/RUBs in Railway Portion.

(d) As per Pink Book 2013-14, there are 6,142 sanctioned works of ROBs/RUBs on Indian Railways. Out of the above 1,291 are ROBs and 4,851 are RUBs. These works are in various stages of planning, estimation and construction.

(e) Railway has taken pro-active measures in close coordination with various stake holders to expedite the construction of ROBs/RUBs are as under:

- joint survey with all concerned including State Govt. to finalise the tentative GAD,

- circulation of check list and guidelines for preparation of GAD to State Govt. to avoid any back reference from Railway to State Govt.
- standardization of drawings for various spans to avoid delay in designing.
- 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.

[English]

#### **Import/Export by Railways**

5900. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways import technical know-how, machinery and equipment to meet their requirements of modernisation;



(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total expenditure on import during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Railways also export technical know-how, machinery and equipment;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the total revenues earned by the Railways during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) whether the Railways propose to adopt Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode in meeting their requirements of modernization indigenously and achieve self-reliance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The import of machinery and equipment include inter alia track machines, wheels, components of diesel and electric locomotives, components of passenger coaches, machinery for workshops and Production Units.

The total expenditure incurred on above mentioned import during the last three years, year-wise is as under:

Year	Amount (in crores)
2009-10	1494.46
2010-11	1666.17
2011-12	1457.64

(c) and (d) The details of export by Railway Production Units and revenue earned therefrom during last three years are as under:

Export Items	Countries to which exported	Year		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
DEMUs	Sri Lanka	30	60	30
Revenue Earned		27.44 crore	65.84 crore	32.92 crore
MG DMU	Senegal	0	16	0
Revenue Earned		-	15.6 crore	-
Diesel Locos	Sri Lanka	0	3	3
	Bangladesh	-	-	10
Revenue Earned		-	7.44 crore	112.44 crore
Diesel loco spares	Mozambique, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Tanzania			
Revenue Earned		93.38 lakhs	220.65 lakhs	2.13 lakhs
Total Revenue Earned		28.37 crore	91.09 crore	145.38 crore

(e) and (f) Railways encourage Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) with the objective of generating additional resources as an extra-budgetary measure to mop up funds for building/strengthening rail infrastructure and for achieving greater efficiencies. Implementation of some of the projects so funded will also lead to modernization and in achieving self reliance.

Redevelopment of stations, privatization of container trains, construction/maintenance of railway lines or procurement of wagons under Wagon Investment Schemes would also lead to modernization in these areas.

#### Losses of Power Distribution Companies

5901. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the accumulated losses of the power distribution companies of various States during each of the last three years including the current year, State-wise along

with the reasons for such losses and the details of those power distribution companies which are earning profits;

(b) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation and the Power Finance Corporation are not able to make financial provisions for the loss incurring power distribution companies of various States;

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

(d) whether the Government after conducting a review of the working of the profit earning power distribution companies has issued any advisory to the loss incurring power distribution companies in other States to follow their model; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the status of implementation of the same and other steps being taken by the Government to arrest the losses of various State power distribution companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per PFC report on "Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2008-09 to 2010-11", based on the account details provided by the utilities, many utilities selling directly to consumers have incurred losses during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11.

State-wise details of accumulated profit/(loss) as per balance sheet for utilities selling directly to consumers are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise data pertaining to the year 2011-12 and current year are not available.

The main reasons for poor financial health of State Power Utilities are infrequent revision of tariff/inadequate tariff increase, non-payment of subsidy amount, high

technical and commercial losses etc.

(b) and (c) As per the Prudential Norms, provision is required to be made in the books if a loan becomes Non-Performing Asset (NPA). Since all the power distribution companies, including the loss-making ones are paying the dues of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and none of the loans given to them has become NPA, no provision is required to be made.

As far as Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is concerned, as on 31.03.2013, there is no NPA from State sector borrowers. Hence no provision has been made in the books of accounts.

(d) and (e) No advisory has been issued to the loss incurring power distribution companies. However, in the Power Ministers' Conference held on 5th Feb., 2013, a presentation was made presenting a comparative study of various distribution models based on the Report of M/s. CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Ltd. (CRIS) appointed by the "High Level Panel on Financial Position of Distribution Utilities" to look at emerging models of distribution utilities and compare their relative strengths and weaknesses.

Electricity is a concurrent subject and the responsibility of sub-transmission and distribution rests with the States. Government of India acts as a facilitator in supplementing the efforts of States to provide power to consumers in an improved manner.

The steps taken by the Union Government to improve distribution sector and to reduce the losses of SEBs/power distribution companies of the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*Accumulated Profit/(Loss) as per balance sheet for utilities selling directly to consumers.*

(Rs. in crores)

Region	State	Utility	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
<b>Eastern</b>	Bihar	BSEB	-3,114	-4,526	-5,858
	Bihar Total		-3,114	-4,526	-5,858
	Jharkhand	JSEB	-4,650	-5,356	-6,079
	Jharkhand Total		-4,650	-5,356	-6,079

Region	State	Utility	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	Odisha	CESCO	-1,053	-1,199	-1,348
		NESCO	-626	-657	-731
		SESCO	-681	-722	-743
		WESCO	-457	-487	-527
	Odisha Total		-2,817	-3,064	-3,349
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD			
	Sikkim Total				
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	-361	-273	-216
	West Bengal Total		-361	-273	-216
<b>North Eastern</b>	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	-686	-898	-1,081
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		-686	-898	-1,081
	Assam	CAEDCL	-88		
		LAEDCL	-72		
		UAEDCL	-106		
		APDCL		-584	-1,030
	Assam Total		-265	-584	-1,030
	Manipur	Manipur PD	-1,103	-1,190	-1,324
	Manipur Total		-1,103	-1,190	-1,324
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	-393	-449	
		MeECL			-540
	Meghalaya Total		-393	-449	-540
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	-416	-555	-714
	Mizoram Total		-416	-555	-714
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	-646	-755	-914
	Nagaland Total		-646	-755	-914
	Tripura	TSECL	-237	-234	-360
	Tripura Total		-237	-234	-360
<b>Northern</b>	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	-493	-307	81
		BSES Yamuna	-58	18	173
		NDPL	324	675	933
	Delhi Total		-228	386	1,188
	Haryana	DHBVNL	-1,261	-1,894	-2,288
		UHBVNL	-2,778	-3,691	-3,820
	Haryana Total		-4,039	-5,585	-6,107

Region	State	Utility	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	-230	-383	
		HPSEB Ltd.			-894
	Himachal Pradesh Total		-230	-383	-894
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	-9,457	-11,563	-13,730
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		-9,457	-11,563	-13,730
	Punjab	PSEB	-8,411	-9,713	
		PSPCL			-1,482
	Punjab Total		-8,411	-9,713	-1,482
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	0	0	0
		JDVVNL	0	0	0
		JVVNL	0	0	0
	Rajasthan Total		0	0	0
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	-4,789	-6,572	-7,689
		KESCO	-1,399	-1,562	-1,635
		MVVN	-2,910	-4,109	-4,457
		Pash VVN	-3,182	-4,601	-4,906
		Poorv VVN	-4,260	-5,807	-6,776
	Uttar Pradesh Total		-16,540	-22,651	-25,463
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	-1,240	-1,744	-1,960
	Uttarakhand Total		-1,240	-1,744	-1,960
<b>Southern</b>	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	-154	-118	-115
		APEPDCL	66	84	97
		APNPDCL	-26	-20	-15
		APSPDCL	137	141	144
	Andhra Pradesh Total		22	86	111
	Karnataka	BESCOM	-362	-351	-351
		CHESCOM	-212	-285	-274
		GESCOM	-186	-217	-155
		HESCOM	-485	-659	-724
		MESCOM	42	51	52
	Karnataka Total		-1,203	-1,461	-1,451
	Kerala	KSEB	1,245	1,486	1,727
	Kerala Total		1,245	1,486	1,727

Region	State	Utility	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	268	221	88
	Puducherry Total		268	221	88
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	-17,414	-27,709	
		TANGEDCO			-8,401
	Tamil Nadu Total		-17,414	-27,709	-8,401
<b>Western</b>	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	74	-259	-726
	Chhattisgarh Total		74	-259	-726
	Goa	Goa PD	991	1,006	927
	Goa Total		991	1,006	927
	Gujarat	DGVCL	35	56	119
		MGVCL	41	58	83
		PGVCL	47	50	53
		UGVCL	26	31	44
	Gujarat Total		148	196	299
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	-1,896	-2,675	-3,280
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	-1,862	-3,295	-3,873
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	-2,234	-3,364	-4,338
	Madhya Pradesh Total		-5,992	-9,334	-11,491
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	-1,146	-2,260	-3,793
	Maharashtra Total		-1,146	-2,260	-3,793

Source: PFC

### **Statement-II**

*The steps taken by the Union Government to strengthen and to arrest the losses of the power distribution system of the country are as under:*

#### **R-APDRP:**

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

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

So far, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 33832.17 Crs. (Part-A: Rs. 6713.08 Crs. covering 1401 towns and 65 SCADA projects in 65 towns; Part-B: Rs. 27119.09 crs. in 1134 towns) have been sanctioned.

#### **Rating of Utilities**

In order to enable a unified approach by Financial Institutions (FIs)/ Banks for funding State Distribution Utilities, Ministry of Power has developed an integrated rating methodology for State Distribution Utilities. The overall objective of the integrated rating methodology is to devise a mechanism for incentivizing/disincentivizing

the distribution utilities so as to improve their operational and financial performance, enable regulatory compliance and influence respective State Governments to fulfill commitments on subsidy, equity support including transition funding support to achieve self-sustaining operations.

#### **Order of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL)**

Ministry of Power has requested "Appellate Tribunal for Electricity" to issue directions under section 121 of the Electricity Act to the State Regulatory Authorities to revise the tariff appropriately (*suo-motto*, if required), in the interest of improving the financial health and long term viability of electricity sector in general and distribution utilities in particular.

The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) in its order dated 11th November, 2011 has issued directions to the State Commissions with a view to improve the financial health of SEBs/ Discoms and ultimately help to deal with the mounting arrears of pending dues of the distribution utilities, which *inter alia* include automatic fuel & power purchase adjustment cost, *suo-motto* determination of tariff, if petition is not filed by utility, annual truing up of accounts and no resource gap to be left uncovered by SERCs. The regulatory assets are to be created only in extraordinary circumstances and to be liquidated in maximum 3 years.

#### **Model Tariff Guidelines:**

Forum of State Regulators and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) have resolved to implement Model Tariff Guidelines, which address issue of rationalization of tariff. FOR (Forum of Regulators) has circulated Model Tariff Guidelines to SERCs, for their adoptions. Now SERCs are required to adopt these tariff guidelines and make regulation. Adoption of Model Tariff Guidelines is a precondition for disbursement of loan by Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation to utilities.

#### **Financial Restructuring of State Distribution Companies**

A Scheme for Financial Restructuring of State Owned Discoms has been notified by the Government of India to enable the turnaround of the State Discoms and ensure their long term viability. The Scheme contains measures

to be taken by the State Discoms and State Government for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Govt.

#### **National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme)**

National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) provides interest subsidy aggregating to Rs. 8466 crs. on loan disbursement amounting to Rs. 25,000 crs. to the State Power Utilities-both in public and private sector, to improve the distribution network. Under the National Electricity Fund (NEF) the distribution licensee can avail the assistance in the form of interest subsidy for undertaking the works not covered under R-APDRP and RGGVY.

The objective of the NEF Scheme is to incentivize the investment in distribution sector to improve the infrastructure and to expedite the reform process in the sector.

#### **Derailment of Train**

5902. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of passengers died and injured in derailment of Muzaffarpur-Yashwantpur Express (15228) in Tamil Nadu in the month of April 2013;

(b) the details of ex-gratia announced and actually paid so far to injured and kins of deceased;

(c) whether the Railways have inquired into the cause of said incident and fixed responsibility in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of reasons identified for the mishap; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) On 10.04.2013, at about 05.45 hrs. 12 coaches of train No.15228 (Muzaffarpur-Yeshwantpur Express) derailed in Vellore District of Tamil Nadu. In this accident, 1 person lost his life and 33 others were injured out of which 6 suffered grievous injuries.

(b) An ex-gratia relief of Rs. 2 lakhs to the next of the kin of the deceased passenger, Rs. 50,000 to the grievously injured passengers and Rs. 10,000 to the passengers with simple injuries has been announced. So far, an amount of Rs. 7.10 lakhs has been paid as ex-gratia.

(c) to (e) A detailed inquiry into the accident has been ordered to be conducted by Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle based at Chennai, under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The cause of accident and responsibility can be known once the Commissioner of Railway Safety submits his final report.

### **20 Point Programme**

5903. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of implementation of 20 Point Programme-2006 in the recent past;

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

(c) the extent to which the said programme has been able to obtain its objectives so far;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to revamp TPP-2006 in the light of changing priorities of the Government from 10th Plan to 12th Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be revamped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Schemes and programmes under the Twenty Point Programme-2006 (TPP) are reviewed by the concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation also regularly reviews the TPP on the basis of physical progress reports furnished by the State Governments and the Central Nodal Ministries as well as through review meetings and field visits.

The TPP consists of 20 Points and 65 Items and about 162 measurable Parameters. All 65 Items are monitored on annual basis. 20 Items consisting of 34 Parameters are monitored on monthly basis. The All-India achievements for these 20 Items for the period April 2012 to January 2013 in the financial year 2012-2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

State-wise performance is monitored on monthly basis for 19 Parameters, for which monthly targets are fixed. The State-wise position of these 19 monthly monitored targeted Parameters is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) There is no specific proposal under consideration at present for revamping of TPP.

(e) and (f) Questions do not arise.

### **Statement-I**

*Achievements under Twenty Point Programme-2006 during April 2012 to January 2013- All India*

Sl. No.	Item	Achievements
1.	Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).	
	(i) No. of Job Cards issued	54.08 lakh
	(ii) Employment generated	181.57 crore mandays
	(iii) Wages given	Rs. 20411.23 crore
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	
	No. of Individual Swarozgaries assisted	2,33,941

Sl. No.	Item	Achievements
3.	Self Help Groups (SHG)	
	(i) No. of SHG formed	1,80,431
	(ii) No. of SHG to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY	86,489
4.	Distribution of waste land to the landless	
	Land distributed	2,74,357 hectare
5.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour)	
	(i) No. of Inspections made	6,696
	(ii) No. of Irregularities detected	1,335
	(iii) No. of Irregularities rectified	1,363
	(iv) No. of Claims filed	329
	(v) No. of Claims settled	489
	(vi) No. of Prosecution cases pending	427
	(vii) No. of Prosecution cases filed	2
	(viii) No. of Prosecution cases decided	8
6.	Food Security	
	(i) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)	378.26 lakh tonnes
	(ii) Food Security: Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	84.57 lakh tonnes
	(iii) Food Security: Below Poverty Line (BPL)	151.44 lakh tonnes
7.	Rural Housing-Indira Awaas Yojana	
	No. of Houses constructed	16,89,853
8.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	
	No. of Houses constructed	1,07,535
9.	Rural Areas.-National Rural Drinking Water Programme-(NRDWP)	
	(i) Coverage of Habitations (Partially covered & Slipped back)-(NRDWP)	61,195
	(ii) Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations – (NRDWP)	9,607
10.	Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas	
	No. of Individual Household Latrines Constructed	29.65 lakh
11.	Institutional Delivery	
	No. of Deliveries in Institutions	138.77 lakh
12.	SC Families Assisted	
	No. of SC Families Assisted	50.70 lakh
13.	Universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	
	No. of ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	11,279
14.	Functional Anganwadis	
	No. of Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	14.05 lakh



Sl. No.	Item	Achievements
15.	Number of Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security.	
	No. of Poor Families assisted	8.55 lakh
16.	Afforestation:	
	(i) Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	14,65,760 hectares
	(ii) No. of Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)	114.37 crore
17.	Rural Road-Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	
	Length of Road constructed	25,176 Kms
18.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	
	No. of Villages Electrified	7,308
19.	Energized Pumps Sets	
	No. of Pumps Sets energized	4,07,069
20.	Supply of Electricity	
	Electricity Supplied	7,46,220 Million Units (MU)

**Statement-II**

*State-wise position of 19 Monthly monitored targeted Parameters of TPP-06 during April 2012 to January 2013*

**Performance Criteria**

**Very Good** - 90% and above achievement

**Good** - 80% to 90% achievement

**Poor** - below 80% achievement

**1. Andhra Pradesh****Very Good**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Houses constructed-IAY Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Habitations covered (Partially covered and Slipped back)-NRDWP, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed - PMGSY, Pumps sets energized

**Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Electricity supplied

**Poor**

Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP, SC Families Assisted

**2. Arunachal Pradesh****Very Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered and Slipped back)-NRDWP, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Electricity supplied

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed- PMGSY, Villages Electrified-RGGVY

**3. Assam****Very Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered and Slipped back) NRDWP, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Road Constructed PMGSY, Electricity supplied

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Villages Electrified - RGGVY

**4. Bihar****Very Good**

Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed-PMGSY

**Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Houses constructed-IAY, Villages Electrified-RGGVY, Electricity supplied

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, SHG provided income generating activities, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Houses constructed - EWS/LIG Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Pumps sets energized

**5. Chhatisgarh****Very Good**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, Food Security: Targeted Public-Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security :Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Electricity supplied

**Poor**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed-IAY, Houses constructed-EWS/LIG, Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Road Constructed PMGSV, Villages Electrified-RGGVY, Pumps sets energized

**6. Delhi****Very Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Electricity supplied

**Poor**

Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Houses constructed EWS/LIG, SC Families Assisted, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter

**7. Goa****Very Good**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL.), Houses constructed-EWS/LIG, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings

Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Pumps sets energized  
Electricity supplied

**Poor**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed-IAY, SC Families Assisted, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter

**8. Gujarat**

**Very Good**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed- PMGSY, Pumps sets energized, Electricity supplied

**Poor**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Houses constructed-IAY, Houses constructed-EWS/LIG

**9. Haryana**

**Very Good**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered and Slipped back)-NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed- PMGSY, Pumps sets energized, Electricity supplied

**Poor**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Houses constructed - IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter

**10. Himachal Pradesh**

**Very Good**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed-PMGSY, Villages Electrified-RGGVY, Pumps sets energized, Electricity Supplied

**Poor**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed-IAY, Houses constructed-EWS/LIG

**11. Jammu and Kashmir**

**Very Good**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, Coverage of water quality affected habitations- NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed-PMGSY

**Poor**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed - IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG. Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Villages Electrified - RGGVY, Electricity supplied

**12. Jharkhand**

**Very Good**

Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL),

Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Villages Electrified - RGGVY, Electricity supplied

**Good**

Houses constructed - IAY

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Food Security :Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) NRDWP, Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation ( Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted ( Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed- PMGSY, Pumps sets energized

**13. Karnataka**

**Very Good**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, habitations covered (Partially covered & Slippedback)- NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed- PMGSY, Pumps sets energized

**Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Electricity supplied

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, Houses constructed - IAY, Coverage of water quality affected habitations- NRDWP

**14. Kerala**

**Very Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food

Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)- NRDWP, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Electricity supplied

**Good**

Pumps sets energized

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, Road Constructed PMGSY

**15. Madhya Pradesh**

**Very Good**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed- PMGSY, Villages Electrified - RGGVY, Pumps sets energized

**Good**

Electricity supplied

**Poor**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed - IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter

**16. Maharashtra**

**Very Good**

Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL),

Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and forest Lands), Road Constructed-PMGSY, Electricity supplied

**Good**

Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted- SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Houses constructed - IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter

**17. Manipur**

**Very Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Road Constructed-PMGSY, Electricity supplied

**Good**

Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)- NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Villages Electrified - RGGVY

**18. Meghalaya**

**Very Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)

**Good**

Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Electricity supplied

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP. Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed- PMGSY, Villages Electrified- RGGVY

**19. Mizoram**

**Very Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Electricity supplied

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities. Houses constructed IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed-PMGSY, Villages Electrified - RGGVY

**20. Nagaland**

**Very Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered and Slipped back) - NRDWP, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Electricity supplied

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, SHGs

provided income generating activities, Houses constructed IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road - Constructed- PMGSY, Villages Electrified - RGGVY

### 21. Odisha

#### Very Good

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Pumps sets energized. Electricity supplied

#### Good

Coverage of water quality affected habitations- NRDWP

#### Poor

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed - Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, SC Families Assisted, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed-PMGSY, Villages Electrified-RGGVY

### 22. Puducherry

#### Very Good

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Pumps sets energized, Electricity supplied

#### Good

Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

#### Poor

SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, SC Families Assisted

### 23. Punjab

#### Very Good

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and forest Lands), Road Constructed-PMGSY, Electricity supplied

#### Good

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)

#### Poor

SHGs provided income generating activities, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Houses constructed-IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Pumps sets energized

### 24. Rajasthan

#### Very Good

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed- PMGSY, Villages Electrified - RGGVY, Pumps sets energized, Electricity supplied

**Good**

Houses constructed- EWS/LIG

**Poor**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed - IAY, Coverage of water quality affected habitations- NRDWP

**25. Sikkim****Very Good**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Houses constructed IAY, Houses constructed- EWS/LIG, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.). Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter. Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Electricity supplied

**Poor**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, Road Constructed- PMGSY, Villages Electrified- RGGVY

**26. Tamil Nadu****Very Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, Coverage of water quality affected habitations- NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Road Constructed- PMGSY, Pumps sets energized

**Good**

Electricity supplied

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed

IAY, Houses constructed - EWS/LIG, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)

**27. Tripura****Very Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Houses constructed-EWS/LIG, Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Electricity supplied

**Good**

Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed - IAY, SC Families Assisted, Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed - PMGSY, Villages Electrified- RGGVY

**28. Uttarakhand****Very Good**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP. ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Pumps sets energized, Electricity supplied

**Good**

Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)

**Poor**

Houses constructed - IAY, Houses constructed-EWS/

LIG, SC Families Assisted, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Road Constructed-PMGSY

### 29. Uttar Pradesh

#### Very Good

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)

#### Good

SHGs provided income generating activities, Electricity supplied

#### Poor

Houses constructed-IAY, Houses constructed-EWS/LIG, Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)-NRDWP, Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Road Constructed-PMGSY, Pumps sets energized

### 30. West Bengal

#### Very Good

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Houses constructed-IAY, Houses constructed-EWS/LIG, Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)-NRDWP, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Seedlings Planted ( Public and Forest Lands), Road Constructed-PMGSY, Pumpssets energized. Electricity supplied

#### Poor

Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP, Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)

### 31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

#### Very Good

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted- SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)

#### Good

Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)

#### Poor

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Houses constructed - IAY, Houses constructed- EWS/LIG, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Electricity supplied

### 32. Chandigarh

#### Very Good

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Electricity supplied

#### Good

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)

#### Poor

Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Houses constructed EWS/LIG, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter, Seedlings Planted ( Public and Forest Lands)

### 33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

#### Very Good

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation ( Public and Forest Lands),



Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Electricity supplied

**Poor**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed-IAY, Houses constructed-EWS/LIG, Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter

### 34. Daman and Diu

**Very Good**

Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Electricity supplied

**Good**

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)

**Poor**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, SHGs provided income generating activities, Houses constructed -IAY, Pumps sets energized

### 35. Lakshadweep

**Very Good**

Individual Swarozgaries Assisted-SGSY, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands), Electricity supplied

**Poor**

SHGs provided income generating activities, Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Food Security: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL), Houses constructed - IAY, Area Covered under Plantation ( Public and Forest Lands)

### Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

5904. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to set up a Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF);
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government had requested the corporate houses to contribute to BRLF;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the response received by the Union Government from the corporate houses;
- (e) whether the rural livelihoods schemes would be launched in all districts of the country; and
- (f) 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF) is proposed to be set up as not-for-profit society to facilitate and upscale civil society action in partnership with Government for transforming livelihood and lives in rural households, with emphasis on women. The Government has not set up the BRLF till date.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Corporate houses had been requested to partner with the proposed BRLF so far. M/s Sir Ratan Tata Trust has agreed to partner and contribute to the BRLF corpus.

(e) and (f) BRLF is proposed to be set up as a society with an All-India mandate, initially focusing on approximately 170 tribal populated districts of Central India.

[Translation]

### Irrigation by Canals

5905. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water is not being released in several canals of Bihar due to which the farmers are facing lots of difficulties in irrigating their fields;

(b) if so, the number of canals in which water is being released along with the number of canals in which water is not being released; and

(c) whether water is not being released when required by the farmers and is being released when not required by the farmers, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Water being a State subject, planning, execution and operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by the State Governments from their own resources and as per their own requirement and priority of works. As per information received from the State Government of Bihar, during the Rabi season 2012-13 water could not be released in various canals (Main canals-6 nos, Branch canals-34 nos. and Distributaries-216 nos.) of Eastern Koshi canal and Eastern Gandak canal systems due to restoration works. However, water was released during the Kharif season 2012 in almost all canals (Main canals-18 nos., Branch canals-159 nos. and Distributaries-670 nos.) of Major Schemes like Sone, Gandak and Koshi Projects and in canals of various Medium Irrigation Schemes/Reservoirs.

[English]

#### **Company Secretaries**

5906. SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mandatory provision in the Companies Bill to have company secretaries in listed/unlisted/medium and small scale enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has made any evaluation on the expected demand for company secretaries in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of physical number of company secretaries available in the country and the expected demand in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Companies Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha, *inter-alia*, incorporates provisions (Clause 203) regarding appointment of 'Key Managerial Personnel' (KMP) which provides that every Company, belonging to such class or classes of company as may be prescribed, shall have a Company Secretary as whole-time key managerial personnel.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), there are 28,719 members on the roll of Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI). Further, 48,697 persons are pursuing the professional programme as on 31.03.2013. This number is likely to meet the current and emerging demands.

#### **Water Projects in Chhattisgarh**

5907. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation and drinking water projects approved in Chhattisgarh during the last three years;

(b) the share of the Central and State Governments in them and the amount released by the Central Government every year; and

(c) the number of completed projects, those under construction and the time by when these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) 6 Irrigation Projects were accepted by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources on irrigation, flood control and multipurpose projects during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. 3 Projects out of the above 6 projects were included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during the last three years. The details of the projects including Central and

State share, amount released and year of completion are given in the enclosed Statement-II. 11 number of major/medium irrigation projects have been included since inception of AIBP in the year 1996-97. Six Projects have been completed since inception of AIBP and five projects are on-going.

85 Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes under AIBP were included during the last three years. The details of the MI Schemes including Central and State share, amount released and year of completion are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

During the last three years, Khapri Irrigation Project was included under Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme in 2011-12. Central share and State share for implementation under CAD&WM in respect of Khapri Irrigation Project are Rs. 373.914 lakh and Rs. 369.325 lakh respectively. No Central Assistance has been released for Khapri project. Five Projects have been completed under CAD&WM Programme since its inception. Out of the five projects, one project *i.e.* Paury Project was completed in 2011-12.

As reported by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation based on the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the details of drinking water projects (on-going, new and completed) in Chhattisgarh State during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the funding pattern between the Centre and the Northeastern States and Jammu and Kashmir is in the ratio of 90 : 10 and the same between the Centre and States other than Northeastern States and Jammu and Kashmir, including Chhattisgarh is in the ratio of 50 : 50. This sharing pattern is maintained at the State level. Amounts released under NRDWP to Chhattisgarh in last three years are as under:

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Released Amt (Rs in crore)	122.01	139.06	148.64

The details of completed and under construction drinking water projects during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement-I**

*Details of Irrigation Projects of Chhattisgarh accepted during 2009 to 2013 by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources*

Sl. No.	Meeting Number	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Major/ Medium	Estimated Cost in crore	Annual irrigation (ha)	Drinking water provision in MCM
1.	104th	12.05.2010	Karra Nalla Irrigation Project	Medium	99.19	4,100	0.10
2.	104th	12.05.2010	Ghumariya Nalla Irrigation Project	Medium	47.79	3,200	0.25
3.	104th	12.05.2010	Sutiapat Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	98.62	6,960	0.50
4.	105th	25.06.2010	Kharung Tank Project-ERM	Major	101.04	56,300	19.23
5.	106th	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project-ERM	Major	159.95	55,000	14.77
6.	115th	24.07.2012	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project (ERM)	Major ERM	492.31 (PL 2011-12)	420580	14.00

ERM-Extension, Renovation, Modernisation

**Statement-II***Central Assistance releases to Major, Medium, ERM Projects included during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 for Chhattisgarh*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	Maj./Med./ERM	Year of Inclusion under AIBP	Year of Completion as Per latest MoU	Central Assistance released			Central: State Share (%)
					2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>								
1.	Kharung	Maj/ERM	2010-11	2013-14	4.5	0	3.375	25
2.	Sutiapat	Med.	2010-11	2013-14	6.318	0	12.15	90
3.	Maniyari Tank (ERM)	Maj/ERM	2011-12	2012-13		22.252		54
Total					43.0117	22.252	15.525	

**Statement-III***Status of MI Schemes of Chhattisgarh under AIBP during last three years*

Year	No. of Schemes included	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Central Share (Rs. in crore)	State Share (Rs. in crore)	Grant released (Rs. in crore)			Status	Target date of completion
					2010-11	2011-12	2012-13		
2010-11	0	0	0	0	0	0		No MI scheme completed	March, 2014
2011-12	85	462.240	416.0160	46.2240	0	168.8476	141.7400		
2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total	85	462.2400	416.0160	46.2240		168.8476	141.7400		

**Statement-IV***Details of Drinking Water Projects which are ongoing, new and completed during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Chhattisgarh*

Details	Year		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
<b>Pipe Water Supply Schemes</b>			
Ongoing	746	660	857
New	1049	741	887
Completed	1135	544	1258
<b>Hand-pump schemes</b>			
Ongoing	923	2913	4019

1	2	3	4
New	23987	29496	21242
Completed	21997	28390	22956
<b>Other than hand-pumps and PWS Schemes</b>			
Ongoing	906	570	1466
New	4367	5700	13920
Completed	4703	4804	14007

[Translation]

### Review of Working of NGOs

5908. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for Rural Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the shortcomings, if any, found in the working of NGOs;

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard; so far;

(e) whether the Government has recently started a new grading system for categorization of these NGOs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) Under the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) has a system of monitoring of the projects sanctioned to the NGOs under its various schemes. However, CAPART has not reviewed the working of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) involved with rural development activities.

(b) Details of CAPART's three tier monitoring system for review of the project implemented by the NGOs are attached as Statement.

(c) and (d) CAPART has not found any shortcomings

against the projects sanctioned by it during the last three years.

(e) and (f) No, Sir

### Statement

The said works are monitored by CAPART. CAPART has effective three tier monitoring system as under:

### Pre-funding Appraisal:

After the desk appraisal of the proposal, CAPART depute its empanelled FCEs for Pre-funding appraisal to look into the following aspects:

- Periodic filing of reports and returns with the registration authorities, filing of income tax returns, if any, compliance with the FCRA requirements. Verification of Account from Bank/ Post Office and Registration Certificates from the office of the Registrar Societies. Maintenance of Basic records- Executive Committee, General Body minutes books, books of accounts etc. Consultation with the members of the society for assessment of transparency in managing the society. Capacity, expertise and infrastructure to implement the project. Rapport established by the V.O with the people, Panchayats, the Local Administration, Bank etc. Consultation held by the V.O with proposed beneficiaries, Villagers, Panchayats, Block officials, Bankers while formulating the proposal and ensuring the sustainability.
- On the basis of appraisal as above, the FCE in his report comment on the need of the project proposed,

describe the technical feasibility, economic viability, social acceptance and administrative and technical competence of the V.O.

**Mid-term appraisal by CAPART:**

The FCE is expected to look into the following aspects:

- Management of the affairs of the society, fulfilling the legal requirements, authenticity of the progress report available in comparison to the field work done, Physical and financial achievement made by the V.O in terms of implementation of the project, beneficiaries involvement, Checking of vouchers and books of accounts, beneficiaries satisfaction and their participation etc.
- Based on these factors, the monitor is expected to make his recommendation for release of next installment. The report submitted by FCE and all the requisite documents like Utilization Certificate, Audit Statement of Accounts, Progress reports etc submitted the V.O have been examined. Based on the positive report of FCEs and requisite documents submitted by V.O CAPART releases next installment.

**Post Evaluation:**

On receipt of the completion report and other final documents, CAPART appoint FCEs for Post Evaluation within 15 days. The FCE is expected to into the following aspects:

- To verify whether all the stipulated work has been completed out as per the terms of the sanction order. To ascertain beneficiaries satisfaction, books of accounts and ensure proper utilization of funds, Physical and financial achievements in terms of implementation of project, impact of the project and sustainability of the project. Comprehensive assessment and evaluation of VOs are conducted by CAPART of the work of large recipients. In addition to the periodic evaluations, such evaluations are also conducted through professional institutions or team of experts.

*[English]*

**RGGVY in Jharkhand**

5909. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in Jharkhand;
- (b) the time by which the programme is expected to be completed in the State;
- (c) the reasons for the slow progress of the work;
- (d) whether the phase-II under RGGVY for the State is pending for sanction with the Union Government; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 22 projects (13 projects in X Plan and 9 projects in XI Plan) were sanctioned in Jharkhand covering electrification of 19,071 Un/de-Electrified Villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 7,106 Partially Electrified Villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 18,03,377 BPL households. Cumulatively, as on 31.03.2013, the electrification works in 18,086 UE villages, 5,729 PE villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 12,98,825 BPL households have been released under the scheme. The remaining works are expected to be completed by the end of March, 2014.

(c) The reasons for slow progress in the State of Jharkhand are as follows:-

- (i) Litigation against JSEB.
- (ii) Grid connectivity problem.
- (iii) Problem relating to forest clearance and poor performance of the contractors.

(d) and (e) Two supplementary projects for Godda and Pakur districts were received from NTPC on 20.06.2012 under Phase-II of RGGVY. Since these DPRs were not prepared based on actual field survey and were not recommended by Government of Jharkhand, were returned to NTPC. These DPRs may now be considered under

XII Plan subject to approval of Government of India for continuation of RGGVY under XII Plan.

[Translation]

**Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana**

5910. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred under the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana from the year 2010-2011 till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the said scheme is yielding the desired results;

(c) if so, whether strengthening the said scheme has proved effective in helping the rural women to achieve their goals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the budget provision for the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) was announced in the budget of 2010-11 as a sub – component of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers. The Ministry has made expenditure/released Rs. 94.8575 crore as 1st installment of Central share under MKSP till date. The State-wise details of expenditure are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure/release of funds as 1st installment of Central share (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.1725
2.	Bihar	20.0975
3.	Karnataka	1.1725

1	2	3
4.	Kerala	16.595
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6.195
6.	Maharashtra	1.0925
7.	West Bengal	2.5325
Total		94.8575

(b) to (d) The project period under MKSP is for three years. Accordingly, the projects mentioned above have been sanctioned for a period of three years. Hence, the impact assessment study is possible after completion/ conclusion of projects sanctioned in the initial phase at the end of the project period of three years.

**Performance of PSUs**

5911. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding poor work performance by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry have been received; and

(b) if so, the action plan formulated by the Union Government for proper monitoring of functions of these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The cumulative production of PSUs under the Department of Heavy Industry during the year 2012-13 has been to the tune of Rs. 56506.25 crore as against Rs. 56009.39 crore during the year 2011-12. Hence, the question of poor performance does not arise.

(b) The mechanism of monthly reports and periodic review meetings for regular monitoring of performance of PSUs under the Department is in place.

[English]

**All India Judicial Services**

5912. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI C. R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up All India Judicial Services on the lines of IAS and IPS;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time by which said Judicial Service is likely to be set up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the proposal would help in bringing talent to higher judiciary; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Constitution was amended in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) under Article 312 of the Constitution. There has been overwhelming support in favour of AIJS by the Law Commission in its Reports, the First National Judicial Pay Commission, Committee on Centre State Relations and Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee. However, consensus on having AIJS has not been possible in the consultations held with the State Governments and the High Courts. The proposal was placed for consideration in the Conference of Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 07th April, 2013. It has been decided that further consultation on the matter would be required with States and High Courts.

#### **E-Court**

5913. SHRI P. K. BIJU:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the present status of E-Court Project for computerisation of district and subordinate courts in the country;

(b) the amount allocated, released and utilised for this project during the last three years along with the number of courts that have benefited under scheme, State and year-wise; and

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) eCourts Integrated Mission Mode Project envisages computerization of 14,249 district and subordinate courts by 31st March 2014. As on 31st March 2013, 12,233 district & subordinate courts have been computerised. Balance 2,016 district and subordinate courts are proposed to be computerised by 31st March, 2014 subject to the sites being made ready in time. The amount allocated, released and utilised in the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crores)				
Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Amount Released	Amount Spent	Courts Computerised
2010-11	120.00	119.896	136.60	5,244
2011-12	297.00	90.00	132.21	13,093
2012-13	233.66	83.51	86.29	2,600

High Court wise details of the number of courts which have been computerised under the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Computerisation Status: as on 31st March 2013.*

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	1,914
2.	Andhra Pradesh	937	652
3.	Bombay	1,843	1981
4.	Calcutta	759	770
5.	Chhattisgarh	313	182
6.	Delhi*	303	0
7.	Gauhati	378	381
8.	Gujarat	800	880
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	172	131
10.	Jharkhand	532	450
11.	Karnataka	773	629
12.	Kerala	402	348



1	2	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,018	1,052
14.	Madras	779	539
15.	Odisha	399	411
16.	Patna	1,060	156
17.	Punjab & Haryana	589	676
18.	Rajasthan	789	786
19.	Himachal Pradesh	108	100
20.	Sikkim	10	10
21.	Uttarakhand	232	185
Total		14,249	12,233

\*Courts computerised through other projects, not through eCourts.

[Translation]

### Financial Assistance to Minority Students

5914. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students belonging to minority community provided with financial assistance under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount spent under this scheme by the Government during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the per student assistance given under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b)

The number of students belonging to the notified minority communities provided with financial assistance and the amount spent by the Government under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The per student assistance being given under this Scheme is as follows:

Fellowship	@ Rs.16,000/- per month for initial two years (JRF*)
	@ Rs.18,000/- per month for remaining tenure (SRF*)
Contingency for Arts & Commerce	@ Rs.10,000/- per annum for initial two years
	@ Rs.20,500/- per annum for remaining three years.
Contingency for Sciences & Engineering	@ Rs.12,000/- per annum for initial two years
	@ Rs.25,000/- per annum for remaining three years.
Departmental Assistance	@ Rs.3,000/- per annum per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure
Escorts/Reader Assistance	@ Rs.2,000/- per month in cases of physically and visually challenged candidates

\*JRF=Junior Research Fellowship; SRF=Senior Research Fellowship

### Statement

#### Financial Assistance to Minority Students

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Students									Amount Spent (Rs. in Crore)				
		2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
		Fresh	Renewal	Total	Fresh	Renewal	Total	Fresh	Renewal	Total	13*	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32		32	37	32	69	34	69	103		No State-wise fund released	No State-wise fund released	No State-wise fund released	No State-wise fund released
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	Launched in 2009-10	0	3		3	4	3	7					
3.	Assam	34		34	33	34	67	35	67	102					
4.	Bihar	56		56	52	56	108	55	108	163					
5.	Chhattisgarh	7		7	4	7	11	6	11	17					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6.	Goa	1		1	4	1	5	4	5	9					
7.	Gujarat	9		9	18	9	27	12	27	39					
8.	Haryana	0		0	13		13	8	13	21					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4		4	5	4	9	4	9	13					
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	32		32	30	32	62	39	62	101					
11.	Jharkhand	17		17	19	17	36	21	36	57					
12.	Karnataka	27		27	28	27	55	33	55	88					
13.	Kerala	63		63	53	63	116	57	116	173					
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16		16	15	16	31	14	31	45					
15.	Maharashtra	72		72	66	72	138	67	138	205					
16.	Manipur	6		6	4	6	10	5	10	15					
17.	Meghalaya	6		6	6	6	12	6	12	18					
18.	Mizoram	5		5	4	5	9	4	9	13					
19.	Nagaland	5		5	6	5	11	6	11	17					
20.	Odisha	3		3	6	3	9	5	9	14					
21.	Punjab	75	Launched in 2009-10	75	59	75	134	62	134	196					
22.	Rajasthan	21		21	21	21	42	20	42	62					
23.	Sikkim	0		0	4		4	4	4	8					
24.	Tamil Nadu	35		35	33	35	68	34	68	102					
25.	Tripura	0		0	4		4		4	4					
26.	Uttar Pradesh	130		130	121	130	251	130	251	381					
27.	Uttarakhand	4		4	4	4	8	5	8	13					
28.	West Bengal	78		78	80	78	158	62	158	220					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1		1	1	1	2		2	2					
30.	Chandigarh	4		4	4	4	8	5	8	13					
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0			0		0	0					
32.	Daman and Diu	0		0			0		0	0					
33.	Delhi	8		8	9	8	17	9	17	26					
34.	Lakshadweep	2		2	4	2	6	1	6	7					
35.	Puducherry	4		4	4	4	8	4	8	12					
Total		757	0	757	754	757	1511	755	1511	2266		14.9	29.98	51.98	66.00

\*Achievement for 2012-13 is being finalised.

**Test of River Water**

5915. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government tests the water samples of rivers for ascertaining the quality of river water and level of pollution therein;

(b) if so, the names of rivers whose water was found alarmingly polluted during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the companies during the said period which have been dumping their waste into the rivers?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under Ministry of Environment and Forests tests the water samples of the rivers from 1275 monitoring stations located on 445 rivers. Central Water Commission (CWC) under Ministry of Water Resources also tests the river water samples collected from 396 monitoring stations located in all the major river basins of India.

(b) CPCB has identified 121 polluted rivers based on the water quality data analysis over the years, list of which is enclosed as Statement. CWC made a study with water quality data of 10 years (2000-09) and published the report 'Water Quality Hot Spots in Rivers of India' in 2011. The study reveals that water of some stretches of major rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, Sone and Wainganga are not fit for drinking purposes.

(c) Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards have taken following steps to prevent and control pollution:

- (i) The provisions of Water Act 1974 are implemented by consent management to regulate discharge of effluents and enforcement of standards in respect of polluting sources.
- (ii) Control of industrial pollution under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- (iii) A mutually agreed time targetted programme is implemented under Corporate

Responsibility on Environment Protection (CREP) with a bank guarantee on various commitments

- (iv) Special Drives are taken against the major 17 categories of polluting industries
- (v) Directions are issued to industries discharging their waste water into rivers and lakes
- (vi) 41 problem areas are identified as per Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI)
- (vii) Environmental auditing is takenup
- (viii) Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of small scale industrial units are promoted
- (ix) Promotion of low-waste and no-waste technology
- (x) Diversion and development of treatment facilities

**Statement***List of Polluted Rivers*

- 
1. Adyar
  2. Ambika
  3. Amlakhadi
  4. Anas
  5. Arasalar
  6. Arkavati
  7. Arpa
  8. Bagad
  9. Bahalla
  10. Baleshwar Khadi
  11. Bandi
  12. Barakar
  13. Beas
  14. Berech
  15. Betwa
-

- 
- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 16. Bhadra            | 52. Karamana     |
| 17. Bharalu           | 53. Kathjodi     |
| 18. Bhatsa            | 54. Kaveri       |
| 19. Bhavani           | 55. Khan         |
| 20. Bhima             | 56. Khari        |
| 21. Bhogavo           | 57. Kharkhala    |
| 22. Brahmani          | 58. Khetri       |
| 23. Burhidihing       | 59. Kim          |
| 24. Cauvery           | 60. Kolak        |
| 25. Chambal           | 61. Kolar        |
| 26. Chandrabhaga      | 62. Kosi         |
| 27. Coovum            | 63. Koyna        |
| 28. Daman Ganga       | 64. Krishna      |
| 29. Damodar           | 65. Kshipra      |
| 30. Deepar Bill       | 66. Kuakhai      |
| 31. Dhadar            | 67. Kundalika    |
| 32. Dhansiri          | 68. Kundu        |
| 33. Dhela and Kichha  | 69. Laxmantirtha |
| 34. Dikchu            | 70. Mahanadi     |
| 35. Ganga             | 71. Mahi         |
| 36. Ghaggar           | 72. Malprabha    |
| 37. Girna             | 73. Mandakini    |
| 38. Godavari          | 74. Maner        |
| 39. Gomti             | 75. Maney Khola  |
| 40. Haora             | 76. Manjira      |
| 41. Hindon            | 77. Markanda     |
| 42. Hundri            | 78. Mindhola     |
| 43. Indrayani         | 79. Mithi        |
| 44. Jojari            | 80. Mula & Mutha |
| 45. Kadambayar        | 81. Musi         |
| 46. Kali              | 82. Nakkavagu    |
| 47. Kali Nadi Eastern | 83. Nambul       |
| 48. Kalisot           | 84. Narmada      |
| 49. Kalong            | 85. Nira         |
| 50. Kalu              | 86. Noyyal       |
| 51. Kanhan            | 87. Palar        |
-

*[English]***Evening Courts**

5916. SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether evening courts in Karnataka and other States have worked successfully and Government proposes to extend the same to all States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether proper infrastructure is available for proper functioning of these courts and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocation and utilization in this regard by the Union Government for the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) On the recommendation of Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII), Government has allocated Rs. 2500 crores for a period of five years (2010-15) to State Governments including Government of Karnataka for morning/evening/shift/special judicial magistrate courts using the existing infrastructure to try petty cases and, thus, clear the backlog of cases and relieve pressure on judicial time. As per the information received from the State Governments, 1145 morning/evening/shift/special judicial magistrate courts have been setup in the country. As per the information given by the High Court of Karnataka no evening courts have been established in the Karnataka State.

Details of the funds released under Thirteenth Finance Commission for morning/evening/ shift/special judicial magistrate courts to States during the last three years as well as their utilization in last three years are enclosed as Statement-I and II. Main reasons for lower utilisation of funds are:

- (i) resistance to such courts from the Bar associations;
- (ii) geographical and local constraints, particularly in North-Eastern and other States; and
- (iii) non-availability of retired Judicial officers of appropriate status for manning these courts

- 
- 88. Panam
  - 89. Panchganga
  - 90. Patalganga
  - 91. Pawana
  - 92. Pennar
  - 93. Purna
  - 94. Puzhackal
  - 95. Ramganga
  - 96. Rangavali
  - 97. Ranichu
  - 98. Rihand
  - 99. Sabarmati
  - 100. Sankh
  - 101. Saryu
  - 102. Satluj
  - 103. Seonath
  - 104. Shedi
  - 105. Sikrana
  - 106. Subarnrekha
  - 107. Sukhna
  - 108. Tambiraparani
  - 109. Tapi
  - 110. Teesta
  - 111. Tons
  - 112. Tunga
  - 113. Tungabhadra
  - 114. Ulhas
  - 115. Umtrew
  - 116. Vaigai
  - 117. Venna
  - 118. Wardha
  - 119. Weinganga
  - 120. Western Kali
  - 121. Yamuna
-

**Statement-I***Details of release of funds to States for Setting up of morning/evening/shift/special judicial magistrate courts*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Total Allocation	Released 2010-11	Released 2011-12	Released 2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145.18	29.04	14.52	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.15	10.63		
3.	Assam	45.31	9.06		
4.	Bihar	214.32	42.86	21.43	
5.	Chhattisgarh	54.56	10.91		
6.	Goa	7.68	1.54		
7.	Gujarat	161.17	32.23	16.12	
8.	Haryana	61.61	12.32	6.16	
9.	Himachal	19.75	3.95	1.98	1.98
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.61	6.52	3.26	
11.	Jharkhand	82.62	16.52		
12.	Karnataka	136.71	27.34	13.67	
13.	Kerala	67.42	13.48	6.74	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	204.9	140.98	20.49	
15.	Maharashtra	297.57	59.51	29.76	
16.	Manipur	5.33	1.07		
17.	Meghalaya	1.57	0.31		
18.	Mizoram	6.27	1.25	0.63	
19.	Nagaland	4.23	0.85		
20.	Odisha	83.25	16.65	8.33	
21.	Punjab	54.25	10.85	5.43	
22.	Rajasthan	129.34	25.87	12.93	
23.	Sikkim	2.04	0.41		
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.54	24.71		
25.	Tripura	12.54	2.51	1.25	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	340.84	68.17	34.08	
27.	Uttarakhand	42.8	8.56	4.28	
28.	West Bengal	109.43	21.89	10.94	
	All States Total	2500.00	500.00	181.66	32.31

**Statement-II***Details of Utilization of funds to States for Setting up of morning/evening/shift/special judicial magistrate courts*

(Rs.in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Total Released till date	Utilization 2010-11	Utilization 2011-12	Utilization 2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.55	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.63	-	-	-
3.	Assam	9.06	0.08	-	-
4.	Bihar	64.3	0.01	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.91	-	-	-
6.	Goa	1.54	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	48.35	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	18.48	0.15	0.75	0.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.9	-	0.03	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.78	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	16.52	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	41.01	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20.23	0.00	0.29	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61.47	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	89.27	2.70	5.24	2.19
16.	Manipur	1.07	1.07	0.06	-
17.	Meghalaya	0.31	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1.88	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	0.85	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	24.98	0.85	-	-
21.	Punjab	16.28	0.15	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	38.8	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	0.41	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	24.71	0.05	0.09	0.40
25.	Tripura	3.76	0.11	0.05	0.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	102.25	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	12.84	-	0.15	-
28.	West Bengal	32.83	-	-	-
	<b>All States Total</b>	<b>713.97</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>3.10</b>

-Indicates information not received from the States.

[Translation]

### Legal Assistance

5917. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government to seek free legal assistance from legal assistance scheme to poor, undertrial prisoners, women and SC/ST persons;

(b) the State/UT-wise number of persons who got benefits under this scheme in the country especially in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(c) the State/UT-wise number of applications received, approved, rejected and pending regarding free legal assistance during the said period; and

(d) the State/UT-wise details of the financial assistance provided in different States/UTs under Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Under Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 the following persons are entitled to free legal services:

- (i) a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
- (ii) a victim of trafficking in human beings or begar as referred to in article 23 of the Constitution;
- (iii) a woman or a child;

(iv) a person with disability as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996);

(v) a person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster;

(vi) an industrial workman;

(vii) a person in custody, including custody in a protective home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, or in a juvenile home, or in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987; or

(viii) a person in receipt of annual income as may be prescribed by the State Government, if the case is before a court other than the Supreme Court and as may be prescribed by the Central Government, if the case is before the Supreme Court.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) A Statement showing the details of the funds provided by National Legal Services Authority to various States/Union Territories during the last three financial years is enclosed.

### Statement

*Details of the grants provided by the National Legal Services Authority to the State Legal Services Authorities during the last three financial years viz. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authority	2010-11 (Rs.)	2011-12 (Rs.)	2012-13 (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10667983	15000000	15000000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3100000	7500000	2500000
3.	Assam	9750000	15000000	13800000
4.	Bihar	9600000	15000000	12500000
5.	Chhattisgarh	7600000	15000000	5000000
6.	Goa	1875163	8000000	2500000
7.	Gujarat	9100000	10000000	15000000



Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authority	2010-11 (Rs.)	2011-12 (Rs.)	2012-13 (Rs.)
8.	Haryana	8183395	14000000	17500000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9950000	13000000	7500000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5704000	15000000	12500000
11.	Jharkhand	9100000	15000000	7500000
12.	Karnataka	8600000	15000000	10000000
13.	Kerala	8600000	14331350	17500000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10100000	15000000	22500000'
15.	Maharashtra	8600000	15000000	15000000'
16.	Manipur	3100000	9000000	7500000
17.	Meghalaya	2600000	9000000	7500000
18.	Mizoram	3600000	9000000	7500000
19.	Nagaland	3100000	9000000	7500000
20.	Odisha	8600000	15000000	15000000
21.	Punjab	7950000	14000000	15000000
22.	Raiasthan	8600000	15000000	15000000
23.	Sikkim	3600000	9000000	7500000
24.	Tamif Nadu	8600000	15000000	17500000
25.	Tripura	4100000	10000000	7500000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4600000	15000000	10000000
27.	Uttarakhand	4100000	13000000	7500000
28.	West Bengal	10600000	15000000	17500000
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1000000	3300000	500000
30.	U.T. Chandigarh	1300000	6000000	3000000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1000000	3500000	500000
32.	Daman and Diu	1000000	3500000	500000
33.	Delhi	6000000	13000000	12500000
34.	Lakshadweep	1000000	3000000	500000
35.	U.T. of Puducherry	3000000	6200000	7500000

[English]

**Protection of Marine Resources**

5918. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes a scheme to keep a check on issue of acidification of oceans;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated to protect the marine resources during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of developmental work undertaken during the aforesaid period in respect of marine resources?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
AND MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL)

REDDY): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal specifically to keep a check on the issue of acidification of the oceans. However, the ministry has been implementing a research program entitled "Sustained Indian Ocean Biogeochemical and Ecological Research (SIBER)" to monitor changes in the marine environment including pH, a potential indicator for ocean acidification. Currently, the pH observations are being made regularly at two open ocean time series stations in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal and two coastal sites off Goa and Visakhapatnam.

(b) and (c) Doesn't arise.

### **Reforms in Power Sector**

5919. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is working on reforms in power sector with Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) during the 12th Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power in consultation with Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries and stakeholders is formulating the Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) for power procurements under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Further, for the development of Inter-State transmission projects under PPP mode, SBD document is already available.

### **Micro Credit Scheme under NMDFC**

5920. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme named Micro Credit Scheme is being implementing under the National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC);

(b) if so, the achievements made under the Scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether there is no disbursement under the Micro Credit Scheme since 2007 till date in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the reasons for decline in funds released and beneficiaries during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to increase the fund allocation under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Minority Affairs, has been implementing the Scheme of Micro-Finance for minorities since 1998-99 at concessional interest rates for members of Self Help Groups (SHGs). Till 31.3.2013, an amount of Rs. 58330.50 lakh has been disbursed to 5,18,443 beneficiaries across the country. Funds under this Scheme are disbursed on the basis of actual demand from the field through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The State-wise disbursements made under the Scheme are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) In case of Maharashtra, since there was no demand, no funds were disbursed during 2007-08 to 2011-12. During 2012-13, Rs. 300.00 lakh have been released for 1333 beneficiaries.

(e) to (f) There has been a gradual increase in the funds released under the Micro-Finance Scheme during last three years. As regards number of beneficiaries, it depends on the quantum of Micro-Finance per beneficiary. The quantum of Micro-Finance per beneficiary has also increased during last three years. The details of fund released and beneficiaries covered during the last three years are as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)	Number of Beneficiaries covered
1.	2010-11	10379.00	129742
2.	2011-12	15938.00	88702
3.	2012-13	18670.00	82974

The proposals for the current year *i.e.* 2013-14 have not been received.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakh)	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	669.39	21871
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.25	42
3.	Assam	515.42	7713
4.	Bihar	120.29	6084
5.	Delhi	72.80	611
6.	Gujarat	145.50	1769
7.	Haryana	480.52	4942
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	282.72	3078
9.	Jharkhand	35.19	456
10.	Karnataka	335.02	4315
11.	Kerala	13866.80	113577
12.	Madhya Pradesh	115.31	1379
13.	Maharashtra	500.79	5313
14.	Manipur	16.61	1765
15.	Meghalaya	3.60	62
16.	Mizoram	9.81	123
17.	Nagaland	990.52	6211
18.	Odisha	234.30	4213
19.	Puducherry	60.00	750
20.	Rajasthan	65.26	3003
21.	Tamil Nadu	9409.66	100148
22.	Tripura	5.00	50
23.	Uttar Pradesh	217.67	9718
24.	Uttarakhand	19.93	1130
25.	West Bengal	30156.20	220120
<b>Total</b>		<b>58330.50</b>	<b>518443</b>

**Allocation under Drinking Water Scheme**

5921. SHRI C. R. PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funding pattern between Union Government and State Governments under drinking water schemes;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat has spent Rs. 11,285 crore during 2004-05 to 2011-12 and Central

assistance provided was only 2,421 crore for the said purpose;

(c) if so, the reasons for providing less Central assistance to Gujarat;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to reimburse the remaining amount to meet at least 50 per cent expenditure by Government of Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Government of India administers the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), in which financial and technical assistance is provided to the States to supplement their efforts in providing safe and adequate drinking water to the rural areas. Under the NRDWP, the funding pattern between the Centre and the Northeastern States and Jammu and Kashmir is in the ratio of 90: 10, and that between the Centre and States other than Northeastern States and Jammu and Kashmir is 50: 50.

(b) and (c) As per data maintained in the Ministry including that available on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), the amount released to the State Government of Gujarat by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under NRDWP and the erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), during 2004-05 to 2011-12 is Rs. 2573.21 crore. As informed by the Government of Gujarat, the State has released Rs. 11285.19 crore during the same period. Under NRDWP, allocation of funds is made as per prescribed criteria and the States are allocated funds as per their eligibility. During the years 2004-05 to 2011-12, as against allocation of Rs. 2346.61 crore to the State of Gujarat, a higher amount of Rs. 2573.21 crore has been actually released to the State. Hence, the question of providing less Central assistance to Gujarat does not arise.

(d) and (e) Water is State subject. States can, therefore, incur higher expenditure than the required proportionate State share for drinking water schemes. Since the pattern of allocation of funds to States under the NRDWP is as per approved criteria, there is no provision

for reimbursing the higher State expenditure incurred by the States, including Gujarat.

#### **Number of Tribunals**

5922. SHRI G. M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribunals/appellate tribunals established so far in the country;

(b) the total number out of them under the Ministry of Law and Justice;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to bring all the aforesaid tribunals/appellate tribunals under the Ministry of Law and Justice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per the information available, 62 Tribunals/Authorities have been established in the country, including two under the Ministry of Law and Justice.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of the judgments of the Supreme Court of India in L. Chandra Kumar's case (AIR 1997 S.C. 1125 to 1155) and Civil Appeal No.3067 of 2004 - Union of India vs. R. Gandhi, proposal to bring all Tribunals under the administrative control of a single nodal agency has been considered and Inter-Ministerial consultations held. However there was no consensus possible. Since consensus has remained elusive, Government has now constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 13.03.2013 to consider and examine the issues involved.

#### **Monitoring by CGWA**

5923. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Groundwater Authority (CGWA) has formed any 'task force' to ensure that builders adhere to implementation of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) order for ban over groundwater extraction by builders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) In compliance of the National Green Tribunal's order dated 11.01.2013, Central Ground

Water Authority (CGWA) issued a Public Notice on 16th January 2013 restraining all the builders in NOIDA and Greater NOIDA from extracting any quantity of underground water for the purpose of construction or otherwise till the stay is vacated by National Green Tribunal or further orders, whichever is earlier. Further, CGWA has directed District Magistrate, Gautam Budh Nagar; Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow; Chairman, Greater NOIDA; Chairman, NOIDA and Regional Officer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Gautam Budh Nagar to ensure that the order of Hon'ble Tribunal is implemented with immediate effect. However, CGWA has not formed any task force to ensure that builders adhere to implementation of the National Green Tribunal ban over groundwater extraction.

#### **Deficiency in Sanitation Scheme**

5924. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some deficiencies have been found in rural sanitation scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove the said deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Government of India started the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986 to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas. It was simply a supply driven, highly subsidy and infrastructure oriented programme. As a result of deficiencies and low financial allocations, the CRSP had very little impact on the gargantuan problem. The experience of community-driven, awareness-generating campaign based programme in some States and the results of evaluation of CRSP, led to the formulation of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) approach in 1999. The TSC was started as a demand driven, community-led programme with major IEC inputs to make sanitation a felt need of the people.

As per the Twelfth Plan Working Group recommendation, the APL-BPL distinction and the very low incentive under the TSC have played havoc with the

programme. Many slip-backs in the NGP villages have been attributed to non-availability of water, clearly indicating need to synergize the drinking water and sanitation programme.

Owing to above and to accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, The Government of India has revamped the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) as the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the XIth Five Year Plan. NBA is currently being implemented in 607 rural districts across the country. NBA envisages covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats: Under NBA, following steps have been taken:

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

Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development with NBA.

#### **Problems in MSMEs**

5925. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the problems confronted by three types of enterprises i.e. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and their solution are quite different from each other due to wide variation in capital investment in MSMEs;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a separate policy for micro enterprises;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other 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) and (b) The challenges faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are virtually the same viz. credit, skill development, technological upgradation, infrastructure, marketing and institutional structure. The Government response has been to formulate policies to enable them to face these problems. Thus, in credit, Credit Guarantee Scheme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); in skill development, Entrepreneurial Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Management Development Programmes (MDPs); Skill Development Programme in tool engineering and related areas; in technological upgradation, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS); in infrastructure, Micro and Small Enterprise Cluster Development Programme; in marketing, Procurement Preference Policy and Marketing Development Assistance (MDA); and in institutional structure, establishment of Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation Councils in States are the major policies being implemented by the Government.

(c) to (e) In case of micro enterprises, since the size of the unit is smaller, it needs extra protection. Government is conscious of the problems being faced by micro enterprises. There is special dispensation for Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the MSMED Act, 2006. The Act, in its section 15 to 24, provides regulation to take care of the issues relating to delayed payments. In addition, in pursuance of section 11 of this Act, a Procurement Preference Policy has been notified on 26 March 2012 to provide marketing support to micro and small enterprises. The Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) incentivizes technological upgradation in micro and small enterprise sector. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines to scheduled commercial banks not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to Rs.10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector. Further, RBI has issued guidelines for flow of at least 40% of the credit by the commercial banks to MSE sector, out of which 20 per cent should go to micro sector.

[Translation]

#### Functional Irrigation Projects

5926. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation projects functional in Gujarat;

(b) the areas being irrigated by each of the said projects, project-wise;

(c) the names of the projects which are not functioning properly; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for streamlining such projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Gujarat, there are 153 numbers of major and medium irrigation projects in the State of Gujarat at present. The names of major and medium irrigation projects and irrigation potential created in each of them are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. All these projects are functional. Over and above, there are 1100 minor irrigation projects with a total area served by them as 2.794 lakh ha. in the State of Gujarat which are also functional. There is no project in Gujarat State which is in non-functional condition.

#### Statement-I

*Major Irrigation Projects (Completed and On-going) and their Irrigation Potential in the State of Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of Irrigation Project (Scheme)	River/ Basin	Present Status	Irrigation Potential Created in Ha.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bhadar(S)	Bhadar	Completed	17159
2.	Dantiwada	Banas	Completed	45823
3.	Hathmati	Hathmati	Completed	17492
3.A	Khari-cut Canal System-Raipur Wier	Khari/Sabarmati	Completed	10257
4.	Kadana & Mahi Stage-I Project	Mahi	Completed	13429
4.A	Mahi Stage-II Project-Wanakbori Weir	Mahi	Completed	242694
5.	Shetrunji (s)	Shetrunji	Completed	34803
6.A	Dharoi/Sabarmati RBMC & LBMC	Sabarmati	Completed	61085
6.B	Moti Fatewadi-Wasna Barraige	Sabarmati	Completed	33600
7.	Sipu	Banas	Completed	20680
8.	Watrak	Watrak/Sabarmati	Completed	16341

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Ukai-Kakarapar	Tapi	Completed	321018
10.	Karjan	Karjan	Completed	61380
11.	Sukhi	Sukhi/Narmada	Completed	25255
12.	Damanganga	Damanganga	Completed	51650
13.	Panam	Panam/Mahi	Completed	43686
14.	Machchhu-I	Machchhu	Completed	6758
15.	Und-I	Und	Completed	9450
16.	Shetrunji	Shetrunji	Completed	34802
Sub Total				1067362

**On Going**

1.	Sardar Sarovar Project	Narmada	On Going	559178
Total				1626540

**Statement-II***Medium Irrigation Projects and their Irrigation Potential in the State of Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of Irrigation Project	River/Basin	Present Status	Irrigation Potential Created in Ha.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aji II	Aji	Completed	2384
2.	Aji III	Aji	Completed	6635
3.	Amipur	Ami	Completed	6775
4.	Baldeva	Tokri	Completed	2240
5.	Bhadar (P)	Bhadar/Mahi	Completed	6520
6.	Bhimdad	Madhu	Completed	1215
7.	Chhapparwadi (J)-II	Chhapparwadi	Completed	2834
8.	Demi-I	Demi	Completed	1578
9.	Demi-II	Demi	Completed	2424
10.	Deo Projecr	Deo	Completed	8300
11.	Dhatarwadi	Dhatarwadi	Completed	2480
12.	Drafad-Ozat	Ozat	Completed	1840
13.	Fulzar-I	Fulzar	Fulzar	1214
14.	Gajod	Gajod	Completed	1154
15.	Ghelo	Ghelo	Completed	3136
16.	Goma	Goma	Completed	2521
17.	Gondli	Gondli	Completed	936

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Guhai	Sabarmati	Completed	5831
19.	Hadaf	Mahi	Completed	4740
20.	Heran-G	Heran/Narmada	Completed	4173
21.	Hiran-I (S)	Hiran	Completed	2631
22.	Hiran-II	Hiran	Completed	7145
23.	Jhanjeshri	Zanjeshri	Completed	1653
24.	Jhuj	Kaveri	Completed	5810
25.	Jojawa-Wadhwan	Orsang/Narmada	Completed	6750
26.	Kaila	Kaila	Completed	876
27.	Kalindri	Kalindri	Completed	1580
28.	Kalubhar	Kalubhar	Completed	4647
29.	Kankavati (Falla)	Kankavati	Completed	1559
30.	Karad	Karad/Mahi	Completed	4545
31.	Kelia	Khrela	Completed	3083
32.	Khodiyar	Shetrunji	Completed	7689
33.	Limdi-Bhagavo-I	Limdi-Bhogavo	Completed	3197
34.	Machhannala	Mahi/Anas	Completed	3744
35.	Machchhu-II	Machchhu	Completed	9522
36.	Machhundri	Machhundri	Completed	6912
37.	Madhuvanti	Madhuvanti	Completed	2188
38.	Malan	Malan	Completed	2268
39.	Mazam	Mazam/Sabarmati	Completed	4717
40.	Mashwo Reservoir Project	Meshwo	Completed	7980
41.	Mitti	Mitti	Completed	2020
42.	Moj	Moj	Completed	5460
43.	Mukteswar	Saraswati/Banas	Completed	5986
44.	Mujiasar	Satali	Completed	1700
45.	Nara-Gajansar	Nara	Completed	1731
46.	Niruna	Bhurud	Completed	2430
47.	Ozat (Weir)	Ozat	Completed	1497
48.	Patadungari	Khan/Mahi	Completed	5072
49.	Phopal-I	Phopal	Completed	4056
50.	Rajwal	Rajwal	Completed	3055
51.	Ranghola	Rangoli	Completed	4050
52.	Raval	Raval	Completed	3888



1	2	3	4	5
53.	Rojki	Rojki	Completed	1539
54.	Rudramata	Khari-Pur	Completed	2997
55.	Saburi	Saburi	Completed	1740
56.	Sanandro	Kali	Completed	668
57.	Sani	Sani	Completed	2759
58.	Sasoi	Sasoi	Completed	3055
59.	Shingoda	Shingoda	Completed	4133
60.	Sorthi	Sorthi	Completed	1861
61.	Sukhabhadar	Sukhabhadar	Completed	5410
62.	Suvi	Suvi	Completed	984
63.	Uben	Uben	Completed	2500
64.	Umariya	Mahi	Completed	2378
65.	Und I	Und	Completed	9450
66.	Vartu-I	Vartu/Chhogari	Completed	2610
67.	Vartu-II	Vartu/Chhogari	Completed	5300
68.	Ver-II	Ver	Completed	3558
69.	Wadhavan Bhagavo-I	Bhogavo	Completed	1671
70.	Wankleswar Bhay	Bed/Mahi	Completed	2514
71.	Ambajal	Ambajal	Completed	1519
72.	Bagad	Bagad	Completed	1300
73.	Bangawadi	Bangawadi	Completed	818
74.	Bhukhi	Bhukhi	Completed	998
75.	Brahmani-I	Brahmani	Completed	10800
76.	Chhapparwadi (L)	Chhapparwadi	Completed	828
77.	Chimnabai Sarovar	Vahela	Completed	2024
78.	Chopadvav	Chopadvav	Completed	1020
79.	Diaminsar	Diaminsar	Completed	1515
80.	Dhari	Dhari	Completed	800
81.	Doswada	Mindhola	Completed	1362
82.	Dholi	Dholi	Completed	1410
83.	Diaminsar	Diaminsar	Completed	1515
84.	Edalwada(T)	Edalwada(T)	Completed	1362
85.	Faddang Bati	Faddang Bati	Completed	995
86.	Falku	Falku	Completed	1076
87.	Fatehgadh	Fatehgadh	Completed	513

1	2	3	4	5
88.	Fulzar-II	Fulzar-II	Completed	688
89.	Ghee	Ghee	Completed	830
90.	Ghodadhroi	Ghodadhroi	Completed	1466
91.	Godhatad	Godhatad	Completed	664
92.	Harnav Reservoir Project Stage I	Harnav	Completed	1879
93.	Harnav Reservoir Project Stage II	Harnav	Completed	1561
94.	Jangadia	Jangadia	Completed	928
95.	Kabutari (T)	Kabutari (T)	Completed	1900
96.	Kakadiamba	Kakadiamba	Completed	799
97.	Kankavati	Kankavati	Completed	1850
98.	Karmal	Karmal	Completed	1326
99.	Kanswati	Kanswati	Completed	607
100.	Khambhada	Khambhada	Completed	735
101.	Kharo	Kharo	Completed	1315
102.	Khodapipar	Khodapipar	Completed	925
103.	Lakhanka	Lakhanka	Completed	900
104.	Lakhigam	Lakhigam	Completed	800
105.	Lakroda	Sabarmati	Completed	3600
106.	Lalpari	Lalpari	Completed	546
107.	Malpara	Malpara	Completed	820
108.	Mathal	Mathal	Completed	820
109.	Morsal	Morsal	Completed	509
110.	Nibhani	Nibhani	Completed	780
111.	Nyari-II	Nyari	Completed	1390
112.	Ozat Weir (S)	Ozat	Completed	1590
113.	Phopal II	Phopal	Completed	1243
114.	Pigut	Pigut	Completed	1406
115.	Puna	Puna	Completed	607
116.	Raidy	Raidy	Completed	1500
117.	Rami (T)	Rami	Completed	1089
118.	Rangmati	Rangmati	Completed	740
119.	Rupavati	Rupavati	Completed	1184
120.	Saburi	Sabuti	Completed	1840
121.	Sankroli	Sankroli	Completed	1218
122.	Sapda	Sapda	Completed	962

1	2	3	4	5
123.	Saraswasti(Barrage)	Saraswati	Completed	6721
124.	Shedha Bhadthari	Shedha	Completed	1611
125.	Sindhani	Sindhani	Completed	1116
126.	Sonmati	Sonmati	Completed	758
127.	Surajwadi	Surajwadi	Completed	1215
128.	Uben Wier	Uben	Completed	890
129.	Und II	Und	Completed	5313
130.	Und III	Und	Completed	1201
131.	Ver-I-Wier	Ver	Completed	1250
132.	Vaidy	Vaidy	Completed	1235
133.	Vansal	Vansal	Completed	586
134.	Venu-I	Venu	Completed	2610
135.	Vijrakhi	Vijrakhi	Completed	593
136.	Wodisang	Wodisang	Completed	1337
Total				350806

[English]

### **Vigilance and Monitoring Committees**

5927. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single meeting of State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs) has been held during the last two years in most of the States and these are almost defunct;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for regular monitoring of implementation of various rural development schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Reports received so far from States/districts for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 indicate that meeting of State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs) have been held in all except eight States *viz.* Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. These reports also indicate that

no meeting was held in 101 districts during the said period. These districts are in Andhra Pradesh (1), Arunachal Pradesh (3), Assam (3), Bihar (14), Himachal Pradesh (1), Jammu and Kashmir (20), Jharkhand (3), Madhya Pradesh (3), Maharashtra (3), Manipur (5), Nagaland (11), Odisha (1), Punjab (3), Rajasthan (1), Tamil Nadu (6), Uttar Pradesh (18), and West Bengal (5). The reasons for these Committees not meeting as frequently as required vary from State to State and include delay on the part of Chairman in indicating the date for the Meeting, postponement due to inability of the Chairman to attend the Meeting, elections, preoccupation of Member Secretary, etc.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has strengthened third party monitoring through National Level Monitors (NLMs) and web-enabled Management Information Systems (MIS) put in place. Meetings of Performance Review Committee, consisting of Central and State Government officers, are also held in each quarter.

### **Grants to NGOs**

5928. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds granted to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during each of the last three years and current year along with the objectives thereof, NGO-wise; and

(b) the criteria on which the grants were given to these NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing following Schemes in which funds are granted to Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs):-

- (i) Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women
- (ii) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates belonging to Minority Communities

The objective of 'Scheme of Leadership Development of Minority Women' which was implemented from the year 2012-13, is 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 funds granted to selected NGO under the Scheme during 2012-13 is Rs. 10.45 crore. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The objective of Free Coaching and Allied Scheme is to coach/train candidates of minority communities to secure jobs or admission for higher professional or technical education through training/coaching. The funds are released to NGOs as well as Government Organization as per the Scheme guidelines. The details of NGOs is available on the official website of this Ministry [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in). The funds released during each year of the last three years and the current year is as under:-

Year	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	14.37
2011-12	15.98
2012-13	13.99
2013-14 (as on 29.4.2013)	Nil

(b) The criteria for Leadership Development of Minority Women, on which grants were provided to the NGOs are: (i) Capacity of the organization; and (ii) Infrastructure available with the organization. Besides, before sanctioning the organizations were shortlisted on the basis of mandatory criteria prescribed under the scheme guidelines.

Grants under the Free Coaching and Allied Scheme is given to NGOs which fulfill the eligibility criteria as per the scheme guidelines such as experience, infrastructure, faculty, types of course/s and number of candidates to be coached/trained etc.

### **Statement**

#### *Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women State-wise Releases of Grant-in-aid to NGOs/Institutions during 2012-13*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Name of Organisation	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Groupious Social Welfare Society	1967175
		(ii) Society for Computer Education	5701920
		(iii) Maulana Azad Memorial Society	400680
		(iv) Allama Iqbal Edcational Society	851445
		(v) Tharu Janjati Mahila Evam Vikas Samiti	1001700
		(vi) Nehru Yuva Kendra	3756375
		(vii) Nirmal Indian Sewa Samiti	2504250
		(viii) Shri Bholanath Sewa Sansthan	300510

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Name of Organisation	Amount Released (in Rs.)
		(ix) Antarrashtriya Pariwar Sewa Sansthan	1001700
		(x) Gorakhpur Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad	710430
		(xi) Manav Vikas Sewa Sansthan	4053000
		(xii) Bahin	250425
		(xiii) Pioneer Foundation	3005100
		(xiv) Anchal Women Welfare Society	1502550
		(xv) Purvanchal Social Development Society	400680
		(xvi) Unity Technical Institute Society	250425
		(xvii) Gopal Shikshan Evam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	915390
		(xviii) Pragati Path Gamini	1552635
		(xix) Sarva Sukhai Ujjawal Gramoudhyog Sewa Sansthan	1001700
		(xx) Premlata Manju Tiwari Purva Madhyamik Vidyalay Samiti	400680
		(xxi) Sadbhawana Samiti	1001700
		(xxii) Development Services International	1930950
		(xxiii) Sai Sewa Sansthan	2049600
		(xxiv) Mahila Eovm Bal Vikas Sansthan	765135
		(xxv) Institute for Socialist Education	500850
		(xxvi) Shiva Audhogik Vikas Sewa Sansthan	1020180
		(xxvii) Institute of Entrepreneurship Development	8198400
		(xxviii) Tirupati Educational and Welfare Society	11275950
		(xxix) Bal Bharti Academy	12605880
2.	Uttarakhand	(i) EDARA Shabab-e-Islami	460005
		(ii) Himalayan Institute for Rural Awakening	4099200
		(iii) Manav Sewa Samaj	150255
		(iv) Balajee Sewa Sansthan	305130
		(v) Gramin Kshetra Vikash Samiti	460005
3.	Rajasthan	(i) Srijan Sansthan	2800875
		(ii) Jaipur Sewa Foundation	929250
		(iii) Will and Way Deveopment Institute	250425
		(iv) Self Development Institute	1024800
		(v) Chankya Yuva Sangh	250425
		(vi) R. K. Sansthan	250425
		(vii) Navjeevan Society	250425
4.	Karnataka	(i) Consortium of Minorities Association	1275225
		(ii) Mamatha Makkala Mandira	450765

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Name of Organisation	Amount Released (in Rs.)
		(iii) Parivarthana Rural Development Society	464625
5.	Odisha	(i) Arun Institute of Rural Affairs	400680
		(ii) Sampark	250425
		(iii) Nilachal Seva Pratisthana	869925
		(iv) Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha	250425
6.	Gujarat	(i) Navjeevan Trust	500850
		(ii) Matushri Chandramati Pratishthan	250425
		(iii) Rural Development Foundation	300510
		(iv) Bramha Samaj Seva Trust	400680
		(v) Kaira Social Services Society	1010940
7.	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Human Welfare Organisation	1994895
		(ii) Indo-European Chamber of Commerce and Industry	1302210
		(iii) Shanti Niketan Sikhsha Samithi	601020
		(iv) Suman Shiksha Yevam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	601020
		(v) Shri Krishna Gramoththan Samiti	1452465
8.	Kerala	(i) Janasree Sustainable Development Mission	2168250
9.	Maharashtra	(i) Jankalyan Vikas Mandal	710430
		(ii) Mehmooda Shikshan and Mahila Gramin Vikas	715050
10.	Manipur	(i) Kuki Christian Church	5538540
11.	Chhattisgarh	(i) Samarpit—Centre for Poverty Alleviation and Social Research	450765
12.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Center for Alternate Rural Employment Trust (CARE)	450765
Total			104519520

### Multi-sectoral Development Programme

5929. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme;

(b) the number of districts covered under this programme during the last three years and the current year including West Bengal, State-wise;

(c) whether any proposals have been received by the Union Government from West Bengal to fund for the development of backward regions of the State including Malda; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in 2008-09 by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, is under implementation in 90 (ninety) Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of 20 States/Union Territories (UTs) for development of infrastructure and basic amenities. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 3780 crore for this programme during 11th Five Year Plan, projects for Rs. 3733.90 crore were approved and Rs. 2935.93 crore were released. During the year 2012-13, projects worth Rs.1109.74. crore have been approved and Rs.646.42

crore has been released till 31.03.13. An allocation of Rs. 1250.00 crore has been made for the current year 2013-14 under the Scheme.

(b) State-wise list of districts including West Bengal covered under MsDP during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I. The proposals for current year 2013-14 have not yet been received from States/UTs.

(c) and (d) The proposals received during last three years from West Bengal for various MCDs including Malda have been considered and eligible projects have been approved. The year-wise details of the MCDs of West Bengal including Malda which have been funded under MsDP are enclosed Statement-II. The proposal for the current year 2013-14 has not been from West Bengal.

**Statement-I**

*Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) covered under MsDP during 2010-11*

State/UT	Name of MCDs
Assam	Karimganj
	Cachar
	Kamrup
	Dhubri
	Bongaigaon
	Barpeta
	Morigaon
	Nagaon
	Darrang
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
	Lower Subangiri
	Changlang
	Tirap
	Tawang
	West Kameng
	Papumpare
Bihar	Araria
	Kishanganj
	Purnea

State/UT	Name of MCDs
	Katihar
	Sitamarhi
	West Champaran
	Darbhanga
Haryana	Mewat
	Sirsa
Jharkhand	Ranchi
	Sahibganj
	Gumla
Karnataka	Pakur
	Gulbarga
	Bidar
Kerala	Wayanad
Maharashtra	Buldhana
	Washim
	Hingoli
Manipur	Parbhani
	Churachandpur (Manipur)
Meghalaya	Ukhrul (Manipur)
	West Garo Hills
Mizoram	Lawngtlai
Madhya Pradesh	Mamit
	Bhopal
Odisha	Gajapati
Sikkim	North Sikkim
West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
	Howrah
	North 24 Parganas
	Kolkata
	Dakshin Dinajpur
	Malda
Murshidabad	Dakshin Dinajpur
	Birbhum

State/UT	Name of MCDs
	Nadia
	South 24 Pargana
	Burdwan
	Cooch Behar

*Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) covered under  
MsDP during 2011-12*

State/UT	Name of MCDs
Assam	Nagaon
	Morigaon
	Goalpara
	Karimganj
	Cachar
	Barpeta
	N C Hills
	Dhubri
	Kokrajhar
	Bongaigaon
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
	West Kameng
	East Kameng
	Papumpare
	Changlang
	Lower Subansiri
Bihar	Sitamarhi
	West Champaran
	Darbhanga
	Araria
	Kishanganj
	Purnea
	Katihar
	Kishanganj
Haryana	Mewat
	Sirsa
Jammu and Kashmir	Leh (Laddakh)

State/UT	Name of MCDs
Jharkhand	Sahibganj
	Pakur
	Gumla
	Ranchi
	Khunti
	Simdega
Karnataka	Gulbarga
	Bidar
Kerala	Wayanad
Manipur	Churachandpur
	Thoubal
	Senapati
	Tamenglong
	Ukhrul
	Chandel
Mizoram	Lawngtlai
	Mamit
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
Sikkim	North Sikkim
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
	Bhagpat
	Ghaziabad
	Badaun
	Pilibhit
	Bareilly
	Meerut
	Siddharth Nagar
	J.P. Nagar
	Kheri
	Balrampur
	Barabanki
	Sharawasti
	Bijnor
	Bahriach



State/UT	Name of MCDs
West Bengal	Shahjahanpur
	Moradabad
	Muzaffar Nagar
	Cooch Behar
	Murshidabad
	Kolkata
	Birbhum
	Dakshin Dinajpur
	Burdwan
	Howrah
Uttar Dinajpur	
Nadia	
South 24 Pargana	

*Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) covered under MsDP during 2012-13*

State/UTs	Name of MCDs
Assam	Cachar
	Dhubri
	Karimganj
	Bongaigaon and Chirang
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
	Papumpare
	Tirap
	East Kameng
	Changlang
	Lower Subhansiri
	Tawang
Bihar	Kishanganj
	Katihar
	Darbhanga
	Sitamarhi
	Kishanganj
	Purnia
	West Champaran
	Araria

State/UTs	Name of MCDs
Jharkhand	Sahibganj
	Kunti
	Ranchi
	Simdega
	Gumla
Karnataka	Pakur
	Bidar
Kerala	Gulbarg
	Wayanad
Maharashtra	Parbhani
	Hingoli
Meghalaya	Washim
	West Garo Hill
Mizoram	Lawngtlai
Odisha	Gajapati
Sikkim	North Sikkim
Uttarakhand	Haridwar
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
	Meerut
	Malda
	Bahraich
	Rampur
	Lucknow
	Siddharth Nagar
	Muzaffar Nagar and Shamli
	J. P. Nagar
	Bijnor
	Pilibhit
	Shahjahanpur
	Shrawasti
Bulandshahr	
Barabanki	
Saharanpur	
Badaun	
Bareilly	

State/UTs	Name of MCDs	State/UTs	Name of MCDs
	Balrampur		Birbhum
	Moradabad and Sambhal		Burdwan
	Baghpat		Howrah
	Kheri		North 24 Pargana
	Shamli		Murshidabad
West Bengal	South 24 Pargana		South 24 Pargana
	Malda		Nadia
	Dakshin Dinajpur		Cooch Behar
	Kolkata		Uttar Dinajpur

**Statement-II**

*District-wise status of projects approved and funded under MsDP in respect of West Bengal including Malda*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs)	During 11th Plan			During 2012-13	
		Allocation	Approved	Released	Approved	Released
1.	Malda	6870.00	6870.00	6589.68	2283.93	2126.27
2.	Birbhum	5480.00	5477.17	5364.32	2895.49	1447.75
3.	Burdwan	3960.00	3959.68	3954.44	2044.36	1022.18
4.	Murshidabad	11710.00	11614.07	11304.86	5999.18	2999.60
5.	Nadia	5640.00	5637.04	5150.35	2601.07	1300.56
6.	Howrah	2890.00	2890.00	2596.80	1660.30	830.16
7.	Uttar Dinajpur	7650.00	7649.78	7323.93	3908.20	1984.99
8.	South 24 Parganas	8200.00	8200.00	6311.65	4098.56	3467.10
9.	Cooch Bihar	4820.00	4819.96	4558.78	2374.71	1187.37
10.	North 24 Parganas	5480.00	5480.00	5194.74	3035.82	1517.92
11.	Kolkata	2340.00	2328.17	1748.63	746.24	373.75
12.	Dakshin Dinajpur	3570.00	3563.33	2554.37	1895.20	1798.11
	IT Cell	-	90.48	90.48	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>68610.00</b>	<b>68579.68</b>	<b>62743.03</b>	<b>33543.06</b>	<b>20055.76</b>

**Reduction in Prices of Life Saving Drugs/Medicines**

5930. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reduced the prices of life-saving drugs/medicines during the last three years;

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

(c) whether there are some life-saving drugs which are beyond the reach of the common man even after

reducing of prices by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reduce further the prices of such medicines/drugs, if so, the time-frame set for the said purpose; and

(f) the action taken by the Government to ensure the adequate availability of such medicines/ drugs at affordable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) There is no classification as 'life saving drugs/medicines' under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). Under the provisions of the DPCO, 1995 prices of 74 bulk scheduled drugs and the formulations containing any of these drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs / formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO,1995. Details of bulk drugs whose prices have been reduced by NPPA during the last three years are enclosed as Statement-I. The details of reduction in prices of derivative formulations are enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Revision of prices of medicines as per the provisions of DPCO, 1995 is a continuous and ongoing exercise. As far as availability is concerned, whenever any shortage of drugs is reported in any part of the country, the NPPA immediately takes up the matter with the concerned manufacturer asking them to rush the supply in the affected area.

#### **Statement-I**

*Prices of Drugs/Medicines Reduced by NPPA during the last three years*

Figures in Rs./Kg.

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug	Pre-revised	Revised price
1.	Analgin	553	523
2.	Ibuprofen	486	453
3.	Ibuprofen Sodium	819	703
4.	S+Ibuprofen	1,471	1,312

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug	Pre-revised	Revised price
5.	Ranitidine Hcl	691	660
6.	Salbutamol Sulphate	4,478	3,633
7.	Spironolactone	29,601	28,859

#### **2011-2012**

1.	Metronidazole	526	514
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#### **2012-2013 (as on 19.11.2012)**

1.	Vitamin C Plain	613.00	409.00
2.	Vitamin C Coated	600.00	419.00
3.	Vitamin C - Sodium Ascorbate	645.00	469.00
4.	Glipizide	26,114.00	15,946.00

#### **Statement-II**

*The number of packs of formulations price of which reduced during the last three years*

Year	Prices reduced
2010-11	60
2011-12	50
2012-13	104

#### **Financial Assistance to PMGSY Projects**

5931. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance from international institutions are sought for the projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

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

(c) whether the National Quality Monitors have encountered any major irregularities during their random inspections of roads constructed under PMGSY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The assistance has been received from World Bank and Asian Development Bank for the projects under PMGSY. The details are as under:

**World Bank**

The World Bank funded Rural Roads Project-I under PMGSY was implemented from the year 2004-05 to 2011-12 and State-wise funding was as given below:-

Sl. No.	States	RRP-I funding under WB (Rs. in cr.)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	205.10
2.	Jharkhand	28.81
3.	Rajasthan	965.93
4.	Uttar Pradesh	656.29
Total		1,856.13

The World Bank funded Rural Roads Project-II under PMGSY was signed on 14th January, 2011 and closing date is 30 November, 2015. As per Project Appraisal Document (PAD) the proposed State-wise funding is given below:

Sl. No.	State	RRP-II funding under WB (in million US\$)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	215
2.	Jharkhand	223
3.	Meghalaya	238
4.	Punjab	111
5.	Rajasthan	443
6.	Uttar Pradesh	200
7.	Uttarakhand	276
Total		1,706

**Asian Development Bank**

Loans utilised under ADB and the projects completed under PMGSY areas below:

Loan No.	State	Funding under ADB (in million US \$)
1	2	3
2018	Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh	400.00
2248	Assam, Odisha and West Bengal	180.00

1	2	3
2414	Odisha	38.65
2535	Assam, Odisha and West Bengal	185.00
Total		803.65

Loans in progress for financing the projects under PMGSY are as below:

Loan No.	State	Funding under ADB (in million US \$)
2445	Assam	84.00
	West Bengal	46.00
2651	Chhattisgarh	14.21
	Madhya Pradesh	101.24
	Odisha	75.88
	West Bengal	30.87
2881	Assam	41.92
	Chhattisgarh	66.08
	Madhya Pradesh	67.68
	Odisha	54.88
	West Bengal	14.40
Total		597.16

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As per 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 Monitoring Mechanism has been put in place for ensuring the quality of road works under the programme. The third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level where independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs), who are retired and experienced engineers, are engaged for inspections of randomly selected roads. The NQMs are deputed to carry out inspections on the basis of guidelines in an objective and technical manner. After the visit of NQM, the inspection report is provided to Project Implementation Unit (PIU). If quality of any work is graded as 'unsatisfactory', the PIU should ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within the time period stipulated. The PIUs are also required to furnish Action

Taken Reports (ATRs) in such cases to National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) for validation through the State Rural Road Development Agency (SRRDA) of concern State/UT Government.

As per the available record at NRRDA, during the year 2011-12, NQMs conducted 2,763 inspections and 463 cases were found in unsatisfactory category. Similarly, during the year 2012-13, NQMs conducted 2,535 inspections and 524 cases were found in unsatisfactory category. The inspection reports of the NQMs in respect of these cases have been provided to the respective State Governments for appropriate action as per the programme guidelines and also available in public domain through official website of PMGSY.

### **Regulatory Policies**

5932. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that regulatory policies in respect of allocation of water are an important risk that industries see will have a bearing on their functioning in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to solve such issues in future in coordination with State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The report "Water Use in Indian Industry Survey" published by FICCI Water Mission, New Delhi in, 2011 States that "Regulatory policies in respect of allocation of water (mainly in the State Water Policy) is also an important risk that industries see will have a bearing on their functioning in the coming years with 15% of the industries mentioning it as a major risk".

(c) State Governments formulate the State Water Policy, including policies in respect of allocation of water, considering availability and demands of water for various uses, viz, domestic, irrigation, industrial, etc.

The National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its Sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012, based on the broader consensus that emerged amongst States, had adopted the National Water Policy (2012). The National

Water Policy, 2012 *inter alia* recommends that "Equitable access to water for all and its fair pricing, for drinking and other uses such as sanitation, agricultural and industrial, should be arrived at through independent statutory Water Regulatory Authority, set up by each State, after wide ranging consultation with all stakeholders".

### **Hydro Power Projects**

5933. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited proposes to construct hydro power projects in Meghalaya and the National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) is constructing a hydro power project in Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total cost of the projects and the pattern of cost sharing in this regard;

(c) whether any objection has been raised by any neighbouring country regarding construction of such projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government of Meghalaya has allotted Mawphu Hydro Electric Project (HEP), Stage – II (85 MW) to North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO) for Survey & Investigation, Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation and its subsequent execution. As per Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) prepared in December 2010, the estimated cost of the project is Rs 453.81 crores.

No hydro power project in Manipur is presently under construction by NHPC Limited. However, NHPC has formed two Joint Ventures (JV) for implementation of the following hydro power projects in Manipur.

(i) Tipaimukh HEP (1500 MW) is to be implemented through a JV amongst NHPC (69%), SJVNL (now NEEPCO is proposed in place of SJVN) (26%) and Govt. of Manipur (5%). As per Techno-economic clearance, the cost of the

project is Rs.5,163.86 crores (at December, 2002 Price Level).

- (ii) Loktak Downstream HE Project (66 MW) is to be implemented through a JV between NHPC (74%) and Govt. of Manipur (26%). As per Techno-economic clearance, the cost of the project is Rs 867.77 crore (at Oct. 2006 Price Level).

(c) and (d) The Government of Bangladesh has expressed its apprehension that the construction of these projects may adversely affect Bangladesh. India has assured Bangladesh that it would not take any steps with regard to Hydro Power Projects that would adversely affect Bangladesh.

(e) The status of these Projects is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of project/ Executing agency/I.C	CEA Concurrence	Present status
<b>Manipur</b>			
1.	Tipaimukh (Central sector) NHPC, Govt. of Manipur, SJVNL*/ 1500 MW	02.07.2003	Environment clearance: 24.10.2008 Forest clearance: proposal for forest clearance submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forests.
2.	Loktak D/s (Central sector) NHPC & Govt. of Manipur/66 MW	15.11.2006	Environment clearance: 16.01.2013 Forest Clearance: Stage-I approval: 3.3.11 for diversion of 211.57 Ha.
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
3.	Mawphu HEP Stage-II (Central sector) NEEPCO/85 MW		Under Survey and Investigation for DPR preparation.

#### **Court Managers**

5934. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to appoint the Court Managers in order to help judges in completing cases, related primary formalities with a view to ensure early settlement of cases;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the appointment of Court Managers would benefit the common man and reduce the heavy backlog of pending cases in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) With a view to enhance the efficiency of court management and resultant improvement in case disposal, Government has allocated Rs. 300 crore to the States for creation of posts of professionally qualified Court Managers, on the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission. One Court Manager would be provided to assist judges in each Judicial District, two in each High Court and one for each Bench of the High Court.

(c) The Court Managers would provide support to judges and assist them in performing their administrative duties. This would allow more time to judges for performing the judicial functions and would thus, enable disposal of pending cases, to the benefit of the litigants.

#### **Meteorological Services to Farmers**

5935. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Short Message Service (SMS) and the Integrated Voice Response System (IVRS) services have been successful for the farmers;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce a dedicated Agromet (Agriculture Meteorological) service for the farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL

REDDY): (a) Under the "Integrated Agromet Advisory Service (IAAS)" Programme, district and agro-climatic zone scale advisories have already been disseminated successfully to the farming community through various national and regional level communication mechanisms, viz. print, TV and All India Radio, web media channels, SMS and IVRS in collaboration with different public and private organizations, namely IFFCO Kisan Sanchar (IKSL) Ltd., Reuters Market Light (RML), Nokia Tools, Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, etc. At present, 18 States namely Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh have been covered under such services. Presently 3.4 million farmers in the country have been subscribed to SMS services.

(b) Although, Government had started agro-climatic zone scale (cluster of 3-6 districts) Agromet Advisory Service (AAS) since 1989, expanded district scale operation of IAAS had been implemented from April 2007.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Use of CNG/LNG**

5936. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made in the use of CNG/LNG in diesel based multiple units in the Railways;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the implementation process; and

(c) the financial implications involved therein along with the likely advantages to the Railways as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) One DEMU Power Car (DPC) of Shakurbasti Diesel Shed has been converted to CNG-diesel dual-fuel mode and is running successfully for the last few years. 3 contracts have been awarded for CNG conversion of 50 nos. of DPCs.

(b) The execution of conversion works has been slow on account of non availability of spare power car

for conversion. Now it has been decided to provide CNG-diesel dual-fuel mode at ICF, Chennai on new DPCs being manufactured, so that making available DPCs for conversion is not a bottle-neck.

(c) The cost of conversion of DPCs varies from approx. Rs. 80 lakh each (giving 20% diesel substitution) to approx. Rs. 1.2 cr. each (giving 65% diesel substitution).

The expected advantages of this conversion would be lower fuel cost as CNG is cheaper than diesel and lower emissions level of CNG operated engines.

#### **Audit Certificates**

5937. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Audit Certificates which as per MPLADS guidelines are to be issued annually have not been given by the Administration of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the reasons for not furnishing these certificates; and

(c) if not, details of all the Audit certificates issued since 2004 till 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):(a) to (c): During the 14th Lok Sabha (2004-2005 to 2008-09), funds were released upto the 1st instalment of 2006-07. No Audit Certificate has been furnished by the District Authority of Lakshadweep for the funds released.

As per the present guidelines of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), Audit Certificate of the immediately concluded financial year has to be (*inter alia*) provided by the District Authority before the second instalment of MPLADS funds for the year is released. In the 15th Lok Sabha, Audit Certificate for 2009-10 has been furnished by the District Authority of Lakshadweep. On receipt of all required documents and certificates, the 2nd instalment for 2010-11 has been released.

[Translation]

### Fall in Groundwater Level

5938. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Administrative Reforms Commission has expressed concern about the falling groundwater level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government so far to address the said concerns?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), in its 3rd Report, under chapter on "India's Key Hazards, Vulnerabilities And The Crisis Response Mechanism", has mentioned that "Irrigation, using groundwater aggravates the situation in the long run as ground-water withdrawal exceeds replenishment". In the Report, ARC, *inter alia*, has recommended for taking up of ground water recharge and watershed development programmes on priority.

(c) For solving the problem of falling ground water level, Central Government has taken following steps:-

- (i) Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under Schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the country.
- (ii) CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water in the country.
- (iii) Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, *inter-alia*, conservation of water resources.
- (iv) Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs

to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation; and

- (v) Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.

[English]

### Allocation for Judiciary

5939. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budgetary allocation for judiciary in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the budget allocated for the judiciary is adequate and if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the budget allocation for judiciary particularly in view of the need for evolving an appropriate technology to enable accessible and speedy justice;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The primary responsibility for providing budgetary allocation for subordinate judiciary rests with the respective State Government. The Central Government has been augmenting the resources of the State Governments in this regard *inter-alia* through Plan Schemes for infrastructure development and e-Courts Mission Mode Project. The details of budgetary allocations made for judiciary under the Plan Schemes being implemented by the Department of Justice in the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) The Chief Justice of India has written in February, 2013 to the Chief Justices of High Courts in the context of doubling the number of subordinate courts,



to take up the matter with the State Governments so that outlay by them (State Governments) for the judiciary is increased. This has been reiterated in the recent Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held at New Delhi on 7th April, 2013.

Against the budgetary allocation of Rs. 1487 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan, approved outlay of Department of Justice for the 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 5802 crore, which is nearly three times higher than before.

#### **Statement**

*Details of budgetary allocation and funds released by Department of Justice for Judiciary under Plan Schemes during the last three years and the allocation for the current year.*

(As on 30.04.2013)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Estimate (B.E.)	Actual release
1.	2010-11	280.00	277.41
2.	2011-12	1000.00	691.60
3.	2012-13	1050.00	798.26
4.	2013-14	1103.00	-

[Translation]

#### **Unclaimed Dividend of Companies**

5940. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of dividend payment is lying unclaimed with the top 50 blue chip companies of the country;

(b) if so, the total amount of dividend payment lying unclaimed; and

(c) the names of such companies along with the details of the amount of dividend payment lying unclaimed with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) According to data available on the 'MCA21' portal, an amount of Rs. 1101.35 crores is presently available with

1406 companies on account of unpaid and unclaimed dividends. A list of 50 companies having the largest amount of unpaid and unclaimed dividends is enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Companies Names	Amount of Unclaimed and Unpaid Dividend (In Rs. of crore)
1	2	3
1.	Reliance Industries Limited	112.88
2.	ITC Limited	74.34
3.	Hindustan Unilever Limited	49.05
4.	Hero Motocorp Limited	40.22
5.	Tata Steel Limited	38.53
6.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	34.14
7.	ICICI Bank Limited	19.17
8.	Larsen and Toubro Limited	18.69
9.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	14.23
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	13.59
11.	Cipla Limited	13.55
12.	Tata Motors Limited	12.03
13.	Jindal Steel and Power Limited	11.54
14.	Jaiprakash Associates Limited	10.94
15.	Coromandel International Limited	10.94
16.	Mahindra and Mahindra Limited	9.86
17.	Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd	9.32
18.	Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited	9.01
19.	Tata Chemicals Limited	8.77
20.	Grasim Industries Ltd	8.63
21.	Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited	8.60
22.	Reliance Communications Limited	8.59

1	2	3
23.	Reliance Infrastructure Limited	8.45
24.	Reliance Capital Ltd	8.43
25.	Indian Oil Corpn. Limited	8.28
26.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	7.95
27.	The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited	7.07
28.	The Tata Power Company Limited	6.97
29.	HDFC Bank Limited	6.42
30.	Hindalco Industries Limited	6.33
31.	Bajaj Holdings & Investment Limited.	5.71
32.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	5.39
33.	Bajaj Auto Limited.	5.33
34.	Kirloskar Brothers Limited	5.30
35.	Torrent Power Limited	5.11
36.	Ashok Leyland Limited	5.06
37.	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	4.93
38.	Asian Paints Limited	4.66
39.	SRF Limited	4.65
40.	Satyam Computer Services Ltd.	4.41
41.	Piramal Enterprises Limited	4.28
42.	Petronet LNG Limited	4.25
43.	The Peerless General Finance & Investment Co. Ltd.	4.25
44.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	4.13
45.	Akzo Nobel India Limited	4.09
46.	Tata Global Beverages Limited	3.96
47.	Dabur India Limited	3.86
48.	Pfizer Limited	3.83
49.	Gujarat Ambuja Exports Limited	3.83
50.	HCL Infosystems Limited	3.82

*[English]***Availability of Molasses**

5941. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of molasses available in major sugarcane producing States during the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise;

(b) the quantum of ethanol produced from molasses during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not using the maximum quantum of molasses;

(d) the average price of petrol and ethanol blended Motor Spirit; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage mills for maximum utilization of molasses.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The quantum of molasses as available in 10 major sugarcane producing States during last 3 years and the quantum of ethanol produced from molasses during the said period is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The maximum quantum of molasses, as available, is utilized for production of ethanol.

(d) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group, the Government has made the price of Motor Spirit (MS) market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Motor Spirit in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. At present, Retail Selling Price of Petrol (at Delhi) is Rs.66.09 per litre effective from 16th April, 2013.

(e) The Government, vide notification dated 20.12.2007, has already allowed sugar factories to manufacture, at its option, ethanol directly from sugarcane juice or from molasses. The Government is granting loans from the Sugar Development Fund at a concessional rate to

sugar factories to utilize molasses for production of ethanol or anhydrous alcohol.

**Statement**

*State-wise information on quantum of molasses available and ethanol produced from molasses during 2009-10 to 2011-12 in 10 major sugarcane producing States*

Name of States/ Years	Availability of Molasses (In lakh Metric Tonne)	Production of Ethanol from Molasses (In lakh Litre)
1	2	3
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
2009-10	3.69	739.98
2010-11	4.25	507.77
2011-12	5.83	1324.06
<b>Bihar</b>		
2009-10	1.32	203.47
2010-11	1.84	324
2011-12	1.71	428.16
<b>Gujarat</b>		
2009-10	5.71	510.22
2010-11	6.69	686.44
2011-12	7.16	1084.43
<b>Haryana</b>		
2009-10	7.90	524.72
2010-11	10.10	782.64
2011-12	12.35	607.90
<b>Karnataka</b>		
2009-10	13.43	2174.33
2010-11	18.38	2736.57
2011-12	19.63	3500.97
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
2009-10	29.35	3368.69
2010-11	37.63	3762.65
2011-12	36.41	3851.81

1	2	3
<b>Punjab</b>		
2009-10	2.09	299.63
2010-11	4.51	699.24
2011-12	7.51	678.24
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
2009-10	10.42	1700.75
2010-11	12.50	2119.43
2011-12	14.80	2301.72
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
2009-10	31.68	4516.05
2010-11	35.72	6546.59
2011-12	43.45	7201.42
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
2009-10	5.01	495.48
2010-11	5.95	297.73
2011-12	8.13	923.42

[Translation]

**Container Freight**

5942. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways proposes to offer concession in freight charges for transportation of perishable products through containers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the freight rates for container transportation have been reduced or hiked during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to promote the transportation of products through containers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Concession at the rate of 25% in the Haulage Rate for movement of fruits and vegetables in containers is applicable in the case of traffic sponsored by Ministry of Agriculture and/or its National Horticulture Board with effect from 15.03.2013.

(c) and (d) The Model Concession Agreement provides for periodic revisions in the haulage rates for containers. The details of changes made in the standard Container Haulage Rates during the last three years as assessed at the average lead of 1250 kilometers, are given below:

Date of effect	Up to 20 Tonne		above 20 and Up to 26 Tonne		above 26T		Empty Container	
	Freight/TEU	% age Incr.	Freight/TEU	% age Incr.	Freight/TEU	% age Incr.	Freight/TEU	% age Incr.
01.01.2011	13138	-	16925	-	18963	-	8540	-
01.12.2012	16036	22.1%	18372	8.5%	20530	8.3%	10423	22.0%
01.02.2013	17192	7.2%	19695	7.2%	22009	7.2%	11175	7.2%
01.04.2013	16266	-5.4%	19695	0.0%	22009	0.0%	9698	-13.2%

In accordance with the enabling provision contained in the Concession Agreement, movement of notified commodity groups in Containers was also allowed at a 'Container Class Rate', which was initially fixed at 10 percent below the Railway Tariff for that commodity with effect from 01.12.2010 and, subsequently, revised to 15 percent below the applicable railway tariff rates with effect from 14.02.2011.

(e) Some of the steps taken with a view to promote container traffic are listed as under:

- (i) Container Train Operators have been permitted to access railway owned terminals (notified as Container Rail Terminal).
- (ii) Levy of Haulage Charge with telescopic benefit has been allowed under Hub & Spoke system.
- (iii) In the container Haulage Rate structure, a low weight category for voluminous cargo of 0-10 tonne has been introduced in 2012-13.
- (iv) The list of commodity groups in the 'Container Class Rate' (CCR) category has been pruned down from nine to six in 2012-13; also Pig Iron and Sponge Iron were exempted from the list of commodities attracting 'Container Class Rate'.
- (v) Feldspar, a mineral, has been excluded from the list of restricted commodities and

allowed to be transported in containers at normal haulage rates.

- (vi) In principle approval has been accorded to exempt EXIM container traffic from mandatory 100 percent weightment.
- (vii) Private sidings are opened for access by container train operators to move traffic of the siding owner.
- (viii) Cost effective Double stack operation of container trains has been extended upto Gurgaon area (National Capital Region) from Mundra and Pipavav ports.

[English]

#### Shortage of Manpower in CEA

5943. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI N. S. V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing strength vis-a-vis the actual sanctioned strength of manpower in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), post-wise;

(b) whether there is severe shortage of manpower in the CEA which has affected its working in dealing with the power crisis in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such shortage; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts in CEA at the earliest and also to strengthen it financially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of the existing strength vis-à-vis the actual sanctioned strength of manpower in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), post-wise as ascertained from Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) With the existing staff strength, CEA is making all efforts to discharge its functions in an efficient manner. The posts in various grades in CEA are filled up by various means such as Direct Recruitment, promotion, nomination by Cadre Authority, namely, Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) etc. The delay in filling up of the various posts is on account of time taken by the recruiting agencies such as Union Public Service

Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission and also that pre-appointment formalities entail considerable time. Further, nomination of the candidates by the DoP&T also takes time.

109 vacant posts of Assistant Director Grade-II (AD-II) in Group-B and 24 posts of Assistant Director Grade-I (AD-I) in Group-A, have already been reported to UPSC for filling up through the Engineering Service Examination (ESE)-2013 to be conducted by the UPSC. Further, 30 posts of AD-I have already been reported to UPSC for filling up through ESE-2012. Action has already been initiated to redraw the Seniority lists at different grades in Central Power Engineering (Group-A) Service based on the Judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for filling up of the vacant promotional posts in CEA. These measures would facilitate enhancement of the staff strength of CEA and further improve its functioning. Adequate funds have been provided under the Plan and Non-Plan head of the Budget Estimates for the year 2013-14 in respect of CEA.

### **Statement**

*Details of Technical Posts sanctioned and filled in CEA (HQ) and its Subordinate Offices as on 01.04.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Group	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	Chief Engineer	A	30	10	20
2.	Director (E&M)	A	94	92	2
3.	Dy. Dir (E&M)	A	204	109	95
4.	Astt. Dir.I (E&M)	A	153	66	87
5.	Asstt. Dir-II (E&M)	B	109	0	109
6.	Stat. Invest. Gr. I	B	2	2	0
7.	Hd D/Man (E&M) & SO	B	22	19	3
8.	D/Man Gr.I (E&M)	B	66	26	40
9.	D/Man Gr.II (E&M) & SO	B	38	2	36
10.	Jr. Engineer (E&M).	B	2	0	2
11.	Prof. Assistant	B	2	1	1
12.	Stat. Assistant	B	2	2	0
13.	D/Man Gr. III (E & M)	C	5	0	5
14.	Chief Engineer (Civil)	A	1	1	0
15.	Director (Civil)	A	2	1	1

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Group	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
16.	Economic Advisor	A	1	0	1
17.	Director (IES)	A	2	2	0
18.	Dy. Dir (Civil)	A	9	4	5
19.	Asstt. Dir (Civil)	A	8	4	4
20.	Asstt. Dir-II (Civil)	B	6	6	0
21.	Head D/man (Civil)	B	2	2	0
22.	D/man Gr.I (Civil)	B	6	4	2
23.	D/man Gr.II (Civil)	B	25	14	11
24.	Foreman Sub-Office	B	2	2	0
25.	D/man Gr.III (Civil)	C	5	0	5
26.	Electrician Sub-Office	C	2	2	0
Total (i)			800	371	429

*Details of Non-Technical Posts sanctioned and filled in CEA (HQ) as on 01.04.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of post	Group	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	Director/Deputy Secretary	A	2	1	1
2.	Deputy Director (OL)	A	1	1	0
3.	PPS	A	25	12	13
4.	Sr. Accounts Officer	A	2	0	2
5.	Under Secretary	A	4	4	0
6.	Asstt. Controller of Accounts	A	1	0	1
7.	Section Officer	B	17	16	1
8.	Pvt. Secretary	B	46	26	20
9.	AD (OL)/Hindi Office	B	1	1	0
10.	Assistant	B	43	39	4
11.	P.A./Steno Gr.I	B	95	45	50
12.	Sr. Hindi Tran	B	2	2	0
13.	Jr. Hindi Tran.	B	2	2	0
14.	Lib. Inf. Asstt.	B	1	1	0
15.	U.D.C	C	110	46	64
16.	Steno Gr.III	C	52	13	39
17.	D.E.O	C	16	7	9
18.	L.D.C	C	61	6	55
19.	Driver	C	8	7	1
20.	Despatch Rider	C	2	2	0
21.	Sr. Gest. Operator	C	1	1	0
22.	MTS	C	145	123	22
Total (ii)			637	355	282

*Details of Non-Technical Posts sanctioned and filled in Sub Offices of CEA as on 01.04.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Group	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	AD (OL)/Hindi Officer	B	1	1	0
2.	Sr. PA	B	4	1	3
3.	SAS Acctt	B	1	0	1
4.	P.A./Steno Gr.I	B	22	10	12
5.	Office Suptd	B	1	0	1
6.	Hindi Trans. Gr.II	B	6	4	2
7.	Asstt. (Sub. Office)	B	2	1	1
8.	Head Clerk	B	2	1	1
9.	Steno Gr.II	C	6	5	1
10.	U.D.C	C	20	15	5
11.	Store Keeper	C	1	0	1
12.	L.D.C	C	33	12	21
13.	Driver	C	13	9	4
14.	MTS	C	63	46	17
Total (iii)			175	105	70
Grand Total (i+ii+iii)			1612	831	781

[Translation]

**Overdrawal from Power Grid**

5944. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the measures in place to check grid outages and power swings in the country at present;

(b) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) had laid down certain rules/guidelines regarding overdrawal of power by States after the grid failure incident during the month of July, 2012;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the States that have flouted the said rules/guidelines upto March, 2013 along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken by the Government against those States in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for increasing the protection system of power grids to prevent future grid disturbances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Measures such as frequency based automatic load shedding schemes, system protection schemes, primary response from generators through Free Governor/Restricted Governor mode of operation are, at present, in place to prevent grid outages and power swings. Further, RLDCs and SLDCs also keep a watch on the overloading of grid elements even under normal frequency band of operation and advise the concerned utility to check the overloading which may lead to grid outages/power swings.

(b) to (d) No specific rules/guidelines regarding overdrawal of power by States have been issued by CERC after the grid disturbance incident during the month of July, 2012.

(e) To prevent the recurrence of the grid disturbances which took place on 30th and 31st July 2012, the Enquiry Committee, constituted by Ministry of Power, had recommended several measures for increasing the protection system of power grids including Third Party Protection Audit (TPA) of the sub-stations throughout the country. TPA has been completed in all regions of the

country. Other measures that have been initiated include preparation of comprehensive defense plan covering under-frequency, rate of change of frequency under voltage, system protection schemes to cover large generation and transmission line outages, advise to utilities to prepare outage plans for generating units and transmission lines in consultation with Regional Power Committees.

[English]

**Agreement signed by NTPC**

5945. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has signed any agreement with any Renewable Energy Development Agency to explore the potential of geo-thermal resources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said agreement;

(d) whether the sites for such geo-thermal based power projects have been identified; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by NTPC on 16th February, 2013, with Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA), an Agency constituted under Department of Energy, Government of Chhattisgarh, to explore the potential of geothermal resources and subsequently implement geothermal based power project at Tatapani in the State of Chhattisgarh on Build, Own and Operate (BOO) basis.

(c) Salient features of the MoU are given below:

(i) CREDA will grant NTPC exclusive rights to explore the geothermal resources and subsequently to implement techno-economic viable geothermal power project at Tatapani.

(ii) NTPC shall explore the geothermal resources in Tatapani and prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR)/Feasibility Report (FR) for assessing the techno-commercial viability of the identified project.

(iii) NTPC will explore all possibilities for maximizing the grant from National/International agencies. NTPC shall be responsible to obtain all statutory clearances/approvals related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

(iv) Once techno-economic viability is established, NTPC shall implement the geothermal based project at Tatapani on BOO basis.

(v) CREDA with the help of/as per directions of the Government through State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) will facilitate expeditious grant of permissions, approvals, no objection certificate, recommendation etc. under the purview of the State Government.

(vi) All infrastructure support such as use of existing roads/kucha roads/paths etc. to the location of site would be provided by the State Government as per the requirement/request of CREDA.

(d) and (e) A geothermal project site, Tatapani, located at about 92 km northeast of Ambikapur, District Balrampur, Chhattisgarh has been identified by CREDA for feasibility study.

[Translation]

**Construction of Rural Roads in Bihar**

5946. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural roads constructed along with the funds allocated by the Union Government in Bihar during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints of using substandard material for the construction of said roads; and



(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against the guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) The details of roads constructed and the funds released under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) by the Union Government to the State of Bihar during the last three years is as under:

Year	No. of roads completed	Length of roads completed (in Km)	Funds Released to the State of Bihar (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	734	2,515	3,366
2011-12	2,007	7,540	3,336
2012-13	1,703	6,342	1,278

The progress report for the month of April, 2013 is not yet due from the State and no funds have been released to the State during current financial year.

(b) Yes, Madam. Rural Roads is a State subject and PMGSY is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. To bring execution of the Programme to the desired quality standards, a three tier quality management mechanism has been institutionalized under PMGSY. First-tier of this mechanism is in-house quality control at Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) level. Second-tier is structured as an independent quality monitoring at State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) in which provision of regular inspection of works has been envisaged. The third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level. Under this tier, the independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of roads, selected at random.

Complaints about various irregularities in road construction works are received in the Ministry from the complainants in the States including from the State of Bihar from time to time. The complaints received in the Ministry are sent to the States for necessary action. Also, the Ministry directs National Rural Roads Development Agency

(NRRDA) to depute National Quality Monitor(s) (NQMs) for enquiring into the matter and further processing is done on the basis of NQM reports.

(c) As per the records available in the Ministry, during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, NQMs were deputed to the State of Bihar for investigation in 51 complaints and out of these complaints, deficiencies were noticed in 27 cases. These reports have been sent to the State/Executing Agencies for rectification of defects and appropriate action.

#### **Area of Irrigated Land**

5947. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of irrigated land in the country benefited by minor irrigation, lift irrigation, water harvesting and recycled water projects; and

(b) the State/UT and year-wise total allocation made to the various States for various projects in this regard from the year 2005 till 2013?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The total area of Irrigated land in the country benefited by minor irrigation as per 3rd Minor Irrigation Census Report published in October 2005 was 51969.93 thousand hectares. Out of this, 2002.428 thousand hectares was from Surface Lift Irrigation Schemes.

(b) The State Governments are implementing water resources projects by utilizing their own resources. In addition the Union Government provides Central Assistance to States under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for minor irrigation and lift irrigation as given in the enclosed Statement-I. Also Central Assistance is provided to the State Governments under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies with domestic support with effect from 2009 as given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development with effect from 26.02.2009, for development of rain fed/degraded areas are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I***State-wise details of grant released in respect of surface MI Schemes under AIBP from 2005-06 to 2008-09*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of ongoing/new MI schemes	Grant released	No. of ongoing/new MI schemes	Grant released	No. of ongoing/new MI schemes	Grant released	No. of ongoing/new MI schemes	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	275 ongoing	8.775	243 ongoing	27.00	243 ongoing	2.7100	474	20.59
		243 new	9.225	0	0	231 new	44.4700	145 new	10.368
2.	Assam	63 ongoing	14.9938	46 ongoing	23.1400	69 ongoing	36.868	149 ongoing	114.8714
		22 new	6.8894	47 new	7.1285	102 new	22.94	320 new	204.333
3.	Manipur	117 ongoing	1.503	211 ongoing	18.2322	0	0	242 ongoing	39.56
		211 new	3.897	0	0	242 new	49.807	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	46 ongoing	1.575	8 ongoing	0.75	0	0	27 ongoing	8.6009
		0	0	0	0	27 new	1.16	53 new	16.2
5.	Mizoram	43 ongoing	9.315	43 ongoing	2.2553	47 ongoing	23.773	62 ongoing	46.6676
		0	0	47 new	11.980	62 new	10.570	73 new	4.05
6.	Nagaland	136 ongoing	5.751	45 ongoing	0.2995	173 ongoing	29.12	243 ongoing	21.38
		45 new	2.2477	173 new	10.3	70 new	11.39	166 new	27.2079
7.	Sikkim	100 ongoing	0.675	79 ongoing	3.3236	63 new	3.24	0	0
		79 new	0.2363	0	0	0	0		
8.	Tripura	220 ongoing	4.167	176 ongoing	15.583	80 ongoing	2.2	167 ongoing	20.5065
		176 new	11.628	80 new	5.99	87 new	5.9	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*State-wise details of grant released in respect of surface MI Schemes  
under AIBP from 2009-10 to 2012-13 year (upto 3.12.2012)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		No. of ongoing/ new MI schemes	Grant released	No. of ongoing/ new MI schemes	Grant released	No. of ongoing/ new MI schemes	Grant released	No. of ongoing/ new MI schemes	Grant released
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	376 ongoing	30.78	145 ongoing	36.3472	79 ongoing	33.7883	0	0
		0	0	79 new	12.2878	0	0	92 new	54.6651
2.	Assam	422 ongoing	255.7694	362 ongoing	356.9030	825 ongoing	377.7456	495 ongoing	272.1464
		505 new	322.20	0	0	0	0	269 new	141.8745
3.	Manipur	242 ongoing	13.7903	165 ongoing	40.50	165 ongoing	44.5500	165	0
		165 new	28.750	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	80 ongoing	18.4518	73 ongoing	89.4527	152 ongoing	81.3011	114 ongoing	31.4639
		23 new	4.05	49 new	20.7424	0	0	65 new	28.40
5.	Mizoram	73 ongoing	36.450	73 ongoing	23.9290	58 ongoing	42.1101	0	0
		Not received	Nil	58 new	27.1632	0	0	0	0
6.	Nagaland	233 ongoing	57.2860	0	0	177 ongoing	27.1964	0	0
		Not received	Nil	177 new	70.00	96 new	45.4561	120 new	76.9910

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7.	Sikkim	63 ongoing	2.6049	63 ongoing	0.2894	225 ongoing	33.7144	0	0
		Not received	Nil	225 new	14.0745	Not received	Nil	0	0
8.	Tripura	163 ongoing	3.3231	0	0	37 ongoing	34.8751	0	0
		37 new	28.0257	0	0	Not received	Nil	21 new	17.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	107 ongoing	37.8195	0	0	181 ongoing	47.1152	181 ongoing	48.519
		Not received	Nil	181 new	32.40	Not received	Nil	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	493 ongoing	124.9973	439 ongoing	110.7215	386 ongoing	105.2500	275 ongoing	155.24
		12 new	33.0561	0	0	217 new	58.2178	0	0
11.	Odisha (KBK)	57 ongoing	40.5	37 ongoing	27.8538	0	0	0	0
		78 new	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Uttarakhand	974 ongoing	115.2613	58 ongoing	44.3265	512 ongoing	157.5188	532 ongoing	148.8013
		20 new	11.7450	492 new	105.7335	40 new	75.2325	0	0
13.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	23 ongoing	28.3500	0	0
		0	0	0	0	17 new	113.400	0	0
14.	Chhattisgarh	Not received	Nil	189 ongoing	131.7986	167 ongoing	10.338	85 ongoing	141.74
		22 new	16.0383	0	0	85 new	168.8476	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	148 ongoing	173.3724	199 ongoing	166.4573	41 ongoing	68.5688	67 ongoing	121.52
		0	0	19 new	36.045	67 new	142.7192	68 new	350.19
16.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	19 ongoing	77.2109	33 ongoing	178.8416
		0	0	46 new	256.1439	0	0	0	0
17.	Bihar	0	0	56 ongoing	14.4215	32 ongoing	15.5303	0	0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		0	0	32 new	13.9320	0	0	129 new	9.72
18.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	34	4.4561	0	0
						ongoing			
		0	0	34 new	8.10	0	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		7 new	14.170	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Karnataka	0	0	37	12.6859	260	59.1674	201	48.600
				ongoing		ongoing		ongoing	
		92 new	48.5066	201 new	21.8529	0	0	200 new	113
21.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	176	102.9158	108	53.2646
						ongoing		ongoing	
		0	0	285 new	102.9158	171 new	121.5000	0	0

**Statement-II**

*Funds released to States under the scheme of RRR of Water Bodies with domestic support (As on 30.04.2013)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Water Bodies	Total Project cost	CCA (ha)	Committed Central Share	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11	Fund released during 2011-12	Fund released during 2012-13	Total funds released	Funds utilized
1.	Odisha	1321	254.33	64979	228.89	72.12	75	70.33	0.00	217.45	293.3077
2.	Karnataka	427	232.77	8182.19	209.49	74.04	47.47	77.51	0.00	199.02	165.75
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1029	339.69	36673.71	305.72	0.00	189	0.00	0.00	189	0.489
4.	Bihar	15	64.45	15718	55.3	0.00	25	0.00	27.54	52.54	25.00
5.	U.P. (Budelkhand)	28	46.15	29697	41.53	0.00	29.08	0.00	10.3790	39.4590	41.3966
6.	M.P. (Bundelkhand)	78	41.89	25254	10.47	0.00	7.33	2.62		9.95	7.33
7.	Meghalaya Umiam Lake (cost related to irrigation only)	1	2.83	405	2.54	0.00	1.78	0.64	0.00	2.42	1.78
						0.00			0.00		
8.	Maharashtra	258	135.08	89951	119.34	0.00	0.00	80.53	0.00	80.53	2.06
9.	Gujarat	34	17.47	6574	15.72	0.00	0.00	10.61	0.00	10.61	0.00
10.	Chhattisgarh	131	122.91	24936	110.61	0.00	0.00	34.68	0.00	34.68	3.5956
11.	Rajsthan	16	11.35	1351.97	7.45	0.00	0.00	7.07	0.00	7.07	3.6591
12.	Haryana	3	40.24	5749	10.06	0.00	0.00	7.04	2.52	9.56	6.79
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3341</b>	<b>1309.16</b>	<b>309470.9</b>	<b>1117.12</b>	<b>146.16</b>	<b>374.66</b>	<b>291.03</b>	<b>40.439</b>	<b>852.289</b>	<b>551.158</b>

**Statement-III**

*Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)  
Details of no. of projects, area (m.ha), sanctioned and Central funds (Rs. in core)  
released from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 31.03.2013)*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			Total		
		No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area achieved	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area achieved	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	0.473	30.68	171	0.741	119.8	173	0.747	160.94	102	0.425	125.137	556	2.386	436.56
2.	Bihar							40	0.192	3	24	0.120	12.18	64	0.312	15.18
3.	Chhattisgarh	41	0.209	13.69	71	0.284	50.38	69	0.299	62.37	27	0.124	0	208	0.916	126.44
4.	Goa							0	0	0			0	0	0.000	
5.	Gujarat	151	0.708	50.23	141	0.714	161.73	138	0.712	160.71	59	0.317	329.237	489	2.451	701.91
6.	Haryana							47	0.179	11.63	13	0.060	5.226	60	0.239	16.86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.204	16.51	44	0.238	57.77	30	0.148	48.93	21	0.100	8.0230	131	0.690	131.23
8.	Jammu and Kashmir							41	0.179	0	43	0.189	38.268	84	0.368	38.27
9.	Jharkhand	20	0.118	7.64	22	0.097	24.1	45	0.242	15.7	30	0.163	48.1731	117	0.620	95.61
10.	Karnataka	119	0.492	81	127	0.547	70.96	116	0.548	127.41	68	0.333	334.55	430	1.920	613.92
11.	Kerala				26	0.142	11.01	15	0.082	10.81	20	0.097	4.81	61	0.321	26.63
12.	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.671	43.48	99	0.548	113.25	111	0.615	108.6	37	0.211	128.30	363	2.045	393.63
13.	Maharashtra	243	0.996	67.77	370	1.614	208.14	215	0.931	378.69	120	0.527	501.60	948	4.068	1156.20
14.	Odisha	65	0.336	21.77	62	0.35	73.47	68	0.38	77.53	39	0.212	89.700	234	1.278	262.47
15.	Punjab	6	0.035	2.29	13	0.053	3.45	14	0.067	8.44	12	0.046	14.888	45	0.201	29.07
16.	Rajasthan	162	0.926	69.92	213	1.257	257.47	229	1.301	318.33	145	0.788	424.53	749	4.272	1070.25
17.	Tamil Nadu	50	0.26	16.17	62	0.311	60.16	56	0.271	17.57	32	0.171	227.768	200	1.013	321.67

18.	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.35	22.68	183	0.897	132.13	174	0.86	164.46	64	0.318	128.43	487	2.425	447.70
19.	Uttarakhand				39	0.207	15.97	18	0.099	2.34	8	0.040	4.21783	65	0.346	22.53
20.	West Bengal							77	0.323	16.06	42	0.183	40.313	119	0.506	56.37
<b>NE States</b>																
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.068	5.45	32	0.091	20.08	41	0.124	22.09	28	0.073	15.970	114	0.356	63.59
22.	Assam	57	0.221	32.53	86	0.36	40.82	83	0.37	37.53	54	0.216	42.97	280	1.167	153.85
23.	Manipur				27	0.128	10.37	33	0.17	15.33	15	0.0691	33.75	75	0.367	59.45
24.	Meghalaya	18	0.03	2.43	29	0.052	9.88	14	0.038	12.87	12	0.039	37.43	73	0.159	62.61
25.	Mizoram	16	0.062	5.06	16	0.066	17.14	17	0.072	5.84	15	0.059	16.439	64	0.259	44.48
26.	Nagaland	22	0.106	8.56	19	0.083	26.71	20	0.086	59.42	17	0.069	76.418	78	0.344	171.11
27.	Sikkim	3	0.015	1.17	3	0.014	3.88	3	0.014	1.15	2	0.007	8.178	11	0.050	14.38
28.	Tripura	10	0.03	2.45	10	0.03	8.16	11	0.03	18.17	17	0.044	24.017	48	0.134	52.80
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1324</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>501.48</b>	<b>1865</b>	<b>8.824</b>	<b>1496.83</b>	<b>1898</b>	<b>9.079</b>	<b>1865.92</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>2720.527</b>	<b>6153</b>	<b>29.211</b>	<b>6584.76</b>

\*New Projects under IWMP are being sanctioned from 2009-10.

Note: The integrated watershed management programme being demand driven no State-wise fund allocation is made by the department of Land resources.



*[English]***Freight Traffic on Indian Railway**

5948. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
 SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS  
 LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freight transportation by rail is comparatively less and have declined over the last few decades *vis-à-vis* the road transportation in the country;

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

(c) the details of freight traffic on Indian Railways during the 11th Five Year Plan period and upto the current year and the ratio of freight carried by rail *vis-à-vis* road in the country, year-wise;

(d) whether the freight rates of the Railways are higher than that of the road transportation, and if so, the ratio of difference between both modes of freight rates; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Railways to increase their freight traffic *vis-à-vis* road transportation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Authentic data of traffic from other modes of transport mainly road is neither comprehensive nor comparable with the rail traffic. For door-to-door service as well as short lead traffic, road transport is preferred, whereas, for long distances and bulk traffic, rail mode is preferred. Therefore, accurate comparison of traffic transported by rail and road is difficult.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Freight loading during the Eleventh Five Year Plan increased from 794 million ton in the first year of the Plan *i.e.* 2007-08 to 970 million ton in the terminal year *i.e.* 2011-12. In the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2012-13 freight loading is provisionally estimated as 1010 million ton. Data for freight carried by road is not maintained.

(d) Indian Railways' freight tariffs are explicitly notified in the form of a firm structure, based on the

classification of commodity transported and its lead. Since the tariff structure prevalent on other modes of transport, such as roadways, are generally not so, their comparison with the railway freight tariff structure is considered neither accurate nor meaningful.

(e) To increase rail traffic Indian Railways have introduced various Schemes like Dynamic Pricing Policy, Freight Incentive Scheme, Rail Side Warehousing Complexes, Automobile and Ancillary Hubs, Liberalized Wagon Investment Scheme, Wagon Leasing Scheme, Automobile Freight Train Operator Scheme and Special Freight Train Operator Scheme.

*[Translation]***Flood Control**

5949. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the flood prone areas in the country which face the fury of floods every year;

(b) whether any expert Committee has been appointed or is proposed to be appointed to suggest ways and means for minimizing the frequent occurrence of floods in these areas and to deal with problem of floods in other parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the said Committee so far; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in pursuance of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) In 1980, the Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) had assessed the area of 40 mha in the country lying in 21 States and one Union Territory. Subsequently, a Committee constituted under the Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC), Patna in February' 2006 identified a total of 39 districts in the country as flood prone. The details of these 39 districts are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) A number of Expert Committees had been set up by Government of India in the past for study of the flood problem in various parts of the country and to suggest ways and means for minimising frequent occurrence of floods. Recently, the Government of India constituted a Task Force on Flood Management and Erosion Control in 2004 which recommended immediate, short term and long term measures of flood management and erosion control in NE region and Ganga Basin States. The summary of recommendations of Task Force 2004 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The subject of Flood Management falls within the purview of the State Governments and the role of Union Government provides support to the State Governments which is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature. The Union Government has also been providing Central Assistance to the State Governments for effective flood management in critical areas. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force 2004 on Flood Management/Erosion Control, the Government of India launched a Flood Management Programme during XI Plan for providing Central Assistance to the State Governments to enable them to undertake works related to flood management/ erosion control and anti-sea erosion. Under this Programme, a Central Assistance of Rs. 3566 crore was provided to the various States during XI Plan.

**Statement-I**

*List of Districts identified as "Flood Prone Districts" by the Committee headed by Chairman, GFCC*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Sl. No.	Name of Flood Prone District
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	1.	Dhubri
		2.	Lakhimpur
		3.	Morigaon
		4.	Dhemaji
		5.	Barpeta
		6.	Jorhat
		7.	Goalpara
		8.	Sibsagar

1	2	3	4
		9.	Nalbari
2.	Bihar	10.	Sheohar
		11.	Sitamarhi
		12.	Darbhanga
		13.	Gopalganj
		14.	Saharsha
		15.	Muzaffarpur
		16.	Supaul
		17.	Madhubani
		18.	Katihar
		19.	Samastipur
		20.	Bhagalpur
		21.	Vaishali
		22.	East Champaran
		23.	Purnea
		24.	Araria
3.	Odisha	25.	Jaipur
		26.	Jagatsinghpur
		27.	Kendrapara
		28.	Bhadrak
		29.	Puri
		30.	Cuttack
4.	Uttar Pradesh	31.	Mirzapur
		32.	Sidharathnagar
		33.	Gorakhpur
		34.	Basti
		35.	Farukabad
		36.	Balia
5.	West Bengal	37.	Murshidabad
		38.	Nadia
		39.	Birbhum

**Statement-II****Recommendations of Task Force 2004 on Flood Management/Erosion Control and Action Taken****A. Broad Recommendations of Task Force-2004**

- (i) Expanding the role of the Central Govt. in the Flood control sector. The flood control schemes should be funded through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the ratio of 90% Central and 10% State from the present 75:25. The corpus for Centrally Sponsored Scheme also needs to be increased substantially to accommodate all critical flood management and critical anti-erosion works.
- (ii) Schemes worth Rs. 316.14 crore as immediate measure, to be taken before the coming flood season. The Schemes worth Rs. 2030.15 crore were recommended under Short term-I category to be executed during the remaining two years of the X Five Year Plan i.e. during the 2005-06 and 2006-07 and Rs. 2635.81 crore under Short Term-II category to be completed in XI Plan.
- (iii) The total investment for plan / flood Management may be to at least 1% of the total Plan outlay.
- (iv) Earmarking funds in the State sector as Additional Central assistance for maintenance of embankments.
- (v) Eligibility criteria of schemes for Central funding is proposed to be reduced to Rs. 1.0 crore from the existing limit of Rs. 3.0 crore per scheme.
- (vi) Creation of a revolving fund of Rs. 50 crore, which may be available annually to the Ministry of Water Resources to take up emergent flood management schemes. The normal requirement of 'in principle' approval of the Planning Commission is recommended to be waived in this particular case. The Schemes under this fund could be implemented by the States/Boards after inspection by CWC/Brahmaputra Board. The Task Force has further recommended that to mobilize resources for this revolving fund, a flood cess of say 1% to 2% could be levied on

new infrastructure like roads, buildings, power plants etc. in the flood prone States.

- (vii) The Central Govt. may consider funding the flood control component of the reservoir projects.
- (viii) Under the institutional arrangements, setting up of an Authority in the North East region with all the statutory powers. In the meantime it recommended strengthening and restructuring of the Brahmaputra Board.
- (ix) Establishment of Sikkim and North Bengal River Management Board for planning and integrated implementation of measures for flood management in Sikkim and North Bengal.
- (x) Strengthening of the Ganga Flood Control Commission by addition of a Member (Works) and appropriate field formation for investigation and execution of critical flood management works.
- (xi) Extension of jurisdiction of Farakka Barrage Organisation from Rajmahal in the upstream to Jangipur Barrage afflux bund in the downstream.
- (xii) Strengthening of Flood Management Organisation of the Central Water Commission by restoring the post of Member(Floods) abolished earlier and redeployment of posts of Chief Engineer, two Directors and other lower level functionaries in order to have policy formulation and coordination amongst various agencies.
- (xiii) The Brahmaputra Board and the proposed Sikkim and North Bengal River Management Board be entrusted the techno-economical examination of the schemes upto Rs. 15 cr. for submission to the Planning Commission for investment clearance.
- (xiv) Expediting the taking up of reservoir projects in the Northeast as well as in Nepal and Bhutan under the category of long term measures for flood management.

The report of the Task Force was circulated to the various Ministries/Planning Commission and the concerned State Governments.

### **B. Action Taken/Implementation Status of the Recommendations of Task Force-2004**

The Government of India has initiated actions on the recommendations of Task Force-2004 on Flood Management/ Erosion Control and status thereof is as under:

- (i) The Government has expanded role of Central Government in Flood Sector. During X Plan, the Government of India approved the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Critical Anti-erosion Works in Ganga Basin States" for Rs. 305.03 crore and State Sector Scheme "Critical Flood Control and Anti-erosion Schemes in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley States" for Rs. 225.00 crore for undertaking Immediate, Short-Term-I measures recommended by the Task Force-2004.
- (ii) In September, 2007, the Government of India launched a Flood Management Programme during XI Plan for providing Central Assistance to the State Governments to enable them to undertake works related to flood management/ Erosion control and anti-sea erosion. Under this Programme, a Central Assistance of Rs.3566 crore was provided to the various States during XI Plan.
- (iii) A proposal for setting up of North East Water Resources Authority was formulated by the Union Ministry of Water Resources. All the States except Arunachal Pradesh welcomed the proposal. The concerns of the State of Arunachal Pradesh are being addressed at appropriate level in Government of India. The proposal of Restructuring and Strengthening of Brahmaputra Board is under consideration of the Government of India.
- (iv) A proposal for setting up of Sikkim and North Bengal River Management Board was formulated by the Union Ministry of Water Resources but the same was not agreed to by the Planning Commission. Mean-while the jurisdiction of Brahmaputra Board has been extended by the Government of India to cover the State of Sikkim and area of North Bengal.

- (v) The Union Ministry of Water Resources had formulated a proposal for setting up of a National Flood Management Commission (NFMC) as an attached office of the Ministry of Water Resources. The proposal was not recommended on the meeting of Committee of secretaries.
- (vi) The Government of India, in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal, extended the jurisdiction of Farakka Barrage between 40 km in the upstream and 80 km in the downstream of Farakka Barrage in order to take up the anti-erosion works more effectively on Ganga main stem. Subsequently, anti-erosion works on main tributaries of Ganga on West Bengal have also been added to the jurisdiction of Farakka Barrage Project.
- (vii) The Government of India is having continuous bilateral discussions through established joint mechanisms with Nepal and Bhutan for expediting construction of large storage reservoir projects in these countries for long term flood management measures. The field investigations for Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project had already been completed and efforts are being made by Indian side for finalization of the Joint DPR. The field investigations for Sapta Kosi High dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage cum Diversion Project are in progress. The work of Feasibility Level Study of Kamala Dam Project and Preliminary study of Bagmati Project in Nepal are in progress.

*[English]*

#### **Sharing of Ganga Water**

5950. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has joined hands with Nepal and Bangladesh by creating a working group for maximum utilization and sharing of Ganga water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this co-operation with these countries proposes to chalk out a project of building dams on the Ganga; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) During the visit of Honourable Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to Bangladesh in September 2011, both sides agreed to harness advantages of regional and sub-regional cooperation in power, water resources, transport and other forms of connectivity, food security, education, environment and sustainable development to mutual advantage. Further, during the visit of External Affairs Minister Shri Salman Khurshid to Bangladesh in February 2013, Bangladesh Foreign Minister Dr. Dipu Moni invited India to participate in the Joint Working Groups on Power and Water Resources and on Connectivity and Transit between Bangladesh-India-Bhutan and Bangladesh-India-Nepal for exploratory discussions. Accordingly, first meetings of the India-Bangladesh-Bhutan Working Groups were held on 18-19 April 2013 in Dhaka, which discussed the overall framework of cooperation for this sub-regional initiative. The meeting of Bangladesh-India-Nepal working group has not yet taken place, hence overall frame work of cooperation for sub-regional initiatives amongst these three countries remains unexplored.

[Translation]

### Railway Workshops

5951. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway workshops in the various railway zones of the country as on date;

(b) the details of railway workshops of the country which are on the verge of closure or closed down as on date;

(c) the details of railway workshops for the revival of which amount has been allocated by the Railways during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Railways for the revival of such railway workshops which are on the verge of closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Details of the railway workshops in the various railway zones of the country as on date are given below:-

Railway	Workshop
Central	Locomotive Workshop, Parel
	Carriage Workshop, Matunga
	Electric Loco Workshop, Bhusawal
	Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Kurdwadi
	Signal Workshop, Byculla
	Central Engineering Workshop, Manmad
	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Bhusawal
Eastern	Traction Motor Workshop, Nasik Road
	Locomotive Workshop, Jamalpur
	Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Lilluah
	Carriage Workshop Kanchrapara
East Central	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track Machine, Beliaghata
	Signal Workshop, Howrah
	Mechanical Workshop, Samastipur
East Coast	Carriage Repair Workshop, Harnaut
	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Mughalsarai
	Engineering Plant Depot, Mughalsarai
Northern	Carriage Workshop, Mancheswar
	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Khurda Road
	Locomotive Workshop, Charbagh
	Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Alambagh
	Mechanical Workshop, Amritsar
	Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Jagadhri
	Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Kalka
Bridge Workshop, Charbagh, Lucknow	
	Bridge Workshop, Jalandhar Cantt.
	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Tughlakabad
	Electric Workshop, Dayabasti, Delhi
	Signal Workshop, Ghaziabad

Railway	Workshop	Railway	Workshop	
North Central	Wagon Repair Workshop, Jhansi	South Central	Carriage Workshop, Lallaguda	
	Rail Spring Karkhana, Sithouli		Wagon Workshop, Ryanapadu	
	Centralized Periodic Overhauling Workshop for Track machine, Allahabad		Carriage repair shop, Tirupati	
	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Jhansi		Engineering Workshop, Lallaguda	
	Traction Motor Shop, Kanpur		Centralised Periodic Overhauling Workshop for Track machine, Rayanapadu	
North Eastern	Mechanical Workshop, Gorakhpur	South Eastern	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Rayanapadu	
	Mechanical Workshop, Izatnagar		Signal Workshop, Mettaguda	
	Bridge Workshop, Gorakhpur		Carriage, Wagon and Locomotive Workshop, Kharagpur	
	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Gorakhpur		Signal Workshop, Kharagpur	
	Signal Workshop, Gorakhpur		Electric Repair Shop, Tatanagar	
North East Frontier	Mechanical Workshop, Dibrugarh	South East Central	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Kharagpur	
	Carriage and Wagon repair Workshop, New Bongaigaon		Engineering Workshop, Sini	
	Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Tindharia		Motibagh Workshop, Nagpur	
	Engineering Workshop, Bongaigaon		Wagon repair shop, Raipur	
	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, New Jalpaiguri		Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Nagpur	
North Western	Signal Workshop, Pandu	South Western	Central Workshop, Mysore	
	Carriage Workshop, Ajmer		Carriage Repair Workshop, Hubli	
	Wagon and Loco Workshop, Ajmer		Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Yashwantpur	
	Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Bikaner		Western	Loco, Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Dahod
	Carriage Workshop, Jodhpur			Carriage Repair Workshop, Lower Parel
Southern	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Durai (Ajmer)	Western	EMU Repair Workshop, Mahalaxmi	
	Signal Workshop, Ajmer		Carriage and Wagon Repair Workshop, Pratapnagar	
	Carriage and Wagon Works, Perambur		Carriage Repair Workshop, Bhavnagar	
	Loco Works, Perambur		Carriage and Wagon repair Workshop, Junagarh	
	Central Workshop, Golden Rock		Signal Workshop, Sabarmati	
Southern	Engineering Workshop, Arakkonam	Western	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Valsad	
	Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Royapuram		Engineering Workshop, Sabarmati	
	Signal Workshop, Podanur			

Railway	Workshop
West Central	Wagon Repair Workshop, Kota Coach Rehabilitation Workshop, Bhopal Intermediate Overhaul Workshop for Track machine, Bhopal

(b) All the workshops on Indian Railways are fully functional except Junagarh workshop on Western Railway, the workload of which has completely diminished due to gauge conversion and consequent reduction of the Metre Gauge stock.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Electrification under RGGVY

5952. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the villages in Bihar electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), area-wise;

(b) the details of the transformers installed under the said Scheme along with the number of burnt transformers and those working properly, area-wise; and

(c) the total number of villages likely to be electrified in the State during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), as on 31.03.2013, the electrification works in 22,730 UE villages have been completed in Bihar. The district-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Under RGGVY, 41,461 transformers were installed in Bihar as on 31.03.2013. Out of these 7205 transformers have been reported defective including burnt transformers. The area-wise details are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) 46 villages of X Plan projects, 830 villages of XI Plan projects and 1338 villages of the Phase-II projects sanctioned during 2011-12 is to be completed during the next three years subject to continuation of RGGVY in the 12th Plan.

#### Statement-I

*Project-wise details of electrification of un-electrified villages under RGGVY in Bihar*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Achievement (as on 31.03.2013)
1	2	3
<b>X Plan</b>		
1.	Darbanga	369
2.	East Champaran	744
3.	Madhubani	326
4.	Sheohar	119
5.	Sitamarhi	305
6.	Araria	573
7.	Aurangabad	1239
8.	Banka	1276
9.	Bhagalpur	525
10.	Bhojpur	594
11.	Buxar	516
12.	Gaya (South)	1208
13.	Gaya (North)	849
14.	Gopalganj	692
15.	Jamui	953
16.	Kaimur	460
17.	Kishanganj	477
18.	Lakhisarai	175
19.	Munger	201
20.	Nalanda	609
21.	Nawada	613
22.	Patna	438
23.	Purnia	583
24.	Rohtas	998
25.	Saran	925
26.	Siwan	826
Sub Total		16593

#### XI Plan

1.	Begusarai	297
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1	2	3
2.	Katihar	394
3.	Khagaria	67
4.	Madhepura	211
5.	Saharsa	162
6.	Samastipur	397
7.	Sheikhpura	153
8.	Supaul	303
9.	Darbhanga	284
10.	East Champaran	96
11.	Madhubani	309
12.	Sheohar	32
13.	Sitamarhi	259
14.	West Champaran	868
15.	Jahanabad and Arwal (2 districts)	540
16.	Muzzafarpur	335
17.	Vaishali	336
	Muzzafarpur & Vaishali Completed Under MNP	1094
Sub Total		6137
Grand Total		22730

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Total no. of DTs Defective
1	2	3
<b>A. PGCIL</b>		
1.	Ara	503
2.	Araria	226
3.	Aurangabad	237
4.	Banka	152
5.	Bhagalpur	263
6.	Buxar	306
7.	Gaya	403
8.	Gopalganj	266

1	2	3
9.	Jamui	139
10.	Jehanabad & Arwal	76
11.	Kaimur	126
12.	Kishanganj	246
13.	Lakhisarai	68
14.	Munger	22
15.	Muzaffarpur	210
16.	Nalanda	172
17.	Nawada	39
18.	Patna	164
19.	Purnia	256
20.	Rohtas	517
21.	Saran	418
22.	Siwan	393
23.	Vaishali	239
Total		5441

**B. NHPC**

1.	Darbhanga	33
2.	E.Champaran	352
3.	Madhubani	237
4.	Sheohar	27
5.	Sitamari	153
6.	W. Champaran	352
Total		1154

**C. BSEB**

1.	Shekpura	19
2.	Katihar	0
3.	Saharsa	142
4.	Supaul	77
5.	Madhepura	294
6.	Khagaria	2
7.	Samastipur	51
8.	Begusarai	25
Total		610
Grand Total		7205



*[English]***Extension of Padatik Express**

5953. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken up any proposal to terminate the Padatik Express Train from Haldibari instead of New Jalpaiguri Railway Station;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-implementation of the said proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Extension of 12377/12378 Sealdah-New Jalpaiguri Padatik Express upto Haldibari is not feasible at present, due to operational and resource constraints including terminal constraints at Haldibari.

**Ban on Purchase of Land**

5954. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have imposed ban on purchase of land by the residents of other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the laws made by them in this regard;

(c) whether any of the above State Governments had given any relaxation/exception to anybody in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) 'Land and its Management' falls within the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the respective States as provided under Entry No. 18 of the List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Various

States have their own Acts/Manuals/Rules/Regulations with regard to sale/purchase of lands. Further, the data related to relaxation/exception given to anybody with regard to the above land Acts/Manuals/Rules/Regulations etc. is not maintained at the Central Government level.

*[Translation]***Distribution of Power**

5955. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power distribution system is not proper in most States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the laws prevailing in these States regarding the same;

(c) the manner in which the life of common man has been affected due to the lack of proper power distribution system in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Power is being distributed in the States by State Discoms, Power Departments and Private Utilities. As per Section 42 of the Electricity Act, 2003 "it shall be the duty of a distribution licensee to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical distribution system in his area of supply and to supply electricity in accordance with the provisions contained in this Act".

Poor power supply is mainly due to failure of distribution transformers, load imbalance, poor financial conditions of DISCOMs, energy shortages at national level and at the level of discoms etc. Peak Power shortage at national level from April, 2012 to March, 2013 is 9%.

State Electricity Regulatory Commission has also notified the Performance Standard to be followed by DISCOMs which also includes the reliability of power supply as one of the performance standard.

(d) Union Government has taken steps to strengthen the generation, transmission and distribution system in the country. All India generating capacity of Power utilities as

on 31.03.2013 is 223343.60 MW and capacity addition target for 12th Plan is 88537 MW. To strengthen the power distribution system the steps taken by the Union Government are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*The steps taken by the Union Government to strengthen the power distribution system of the country are as under:*

#### **R-APDRP:**

To reduce the AT&C losses in the country and to improve the power distribution sector of State utilities, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction in the project areas. Projects under the Scheme are taken up in two parts in towns having population more than 30,000 (10,000 for Special Category States) as per Census 2001. Part-A of the Scheme is for establishing IT enabled system for energy accounting/auditing and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for big cities (population:4 lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350MU) whereas Part-B is for up-gradation, augmentation and strengthening of electrical infrastructure in project towns.

So far, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 33832.17 crs. (Part-A: Rs.6713.08 crs. covering 1401 towns and 65 SCADA projects in 65 towns; Part-B: Rs. 27119.09 crs. in 1134 towns) have been sanctioned.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):**

Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in 10th plan on 4th April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to all households in the country in five years with a capital subsidy of Rs. 5000 crores. Government of India approved the continuation of the scheme in 11th Plan for attaining the goal of providing access to electricity to all households in the country with a capital subsidy of Rs. 28,000 crores. Subsequently, Planning Commission and Ministry of finance approved the Phase-II of RGGVY with capital subsidy of Rs 6000 crores.

So far under RGGVY in the country, electrification of 107083 unelectrified villages out of revised coverage of 110886 unelectrified villages, intensification of 290137 Partially electrified villages out of coverage of 342831 already electrified villages and 2.07 crores BPL households out of coverage of 2.29 crores BPL households have been achieved till 31.3.2013.

Additionally,72 projects under phase-II of RGGVY covering 1909 unelectrified villages, 53505 partially electrified villages and 45.59 lakhs BPL households at revised project cost of Rs. 8110.03 crores have also been sanctioned

#### **Rating of Utilities:**

In order to enable a unified approach by Financial Institutions (FIs)/ Banks for funding State Distribution Utilities, Ministry of Power has developed an integrated rating methodology for State Distribution Utilities. The overall objective of the integrated rating methodology is to devise a mechanism for incentivizing/ disincentivising the distribution utilities so as to improve their operational and financial performance, enable regulatory compliance and influence respective State Governments to fulfill commitments on subsidy, equity support including transition funding support to achieve self-sustaining operations.

#### **Order of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL):**

Ministry of Power has requested "Appellate Tribunal for Electricity" to issue directions under section 121 of the Electricity Act to the State Regulatory Authorities to revise the tariff appropriately (*suo-motto*, if required), in the interest of improving the financial health and long term viability of electricity sector in general and distribution utilities in particular.

The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) in its order dated 11th November, 2011 has issued directions to the State Commissions with a view to improve the financial health of SEBs/ Discoms and ultimately help to deal with the mounting arrears of pending dues of the distribution utilities, which *inter alia* include automatic fuel and power purchase adjustment cost, *suo-motto* determination of tariff,

if petition is not filed by utility, annual truing up of accounts and no resource gap to be left uncovered by SERCs. The regulatory assets are to be created only in extraordinary circumstances & to be liquidated in maximum 3 years.

**Model Tariff Guidelines:**

Forum of State Regulators and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) have resolved to implement Model Tariff Guidelines, which address issue of rationalization of tariff. FOR (Forum of Regulators) has circulated Model Tariff Guidelines to SERCs, for their adoptions. Now SERCs are required to adopt these tariff guidelines and make regulation. Adoption of Model Tariff Guidelines is a precondition for disbursement of loan by Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation to utilities.

**Financial Restructuring of State Distribution Companies:**

A Scheme for Financial Restructuring of State Owned Discoms has been notified by the Government of India to enable the turnaround of the State Discoms and ensure their long term viability. The Scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Govt for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Govt.

**National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme):**

National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) provides interest subsidy aggregating to Rs. 8466 crs on loan disbursement amounting to Rs. 25,000 crs to the State Power Utilities- both in public and private sector, to improve the distribution network. Under the National Electricity Fund (NEF) the distribution licensee can avail the assistance in the form of interest subsidy for undertaking the works not covered under R-APDRP and RGGVY.

The objective of the NEF Scheme is to incentivize the investment in distribution sector to improve the infrastructure and to expedite the reform process in the sector.

[English]

**Compensatory Tariff for Power Plants**

5956. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power plants in the country which approached the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and filed petitions under the Electricity Act, 2003 for seeking compensatory tariff;

(b) whether the CERC has suggested for setting up of a Committee to recommend the compensatory tariff for power plants expeditiously; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per information made available by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), the following generating companies have approached the Central Commission for relief on account of the escalation in international coal prices and the impact of the Regulation of the Government of Indonesia which required the long term fuel supply agreement for export of coal from that country to be aligned with the international price of coal:

(i) Adani Power Limited.

(ii) Tata Power Limited through its subsidiary Coastal Gujarat Power Limited.

(iii) Reliance Power Limited through its subsidiary Coastal Andhra Power Limited.

(b) and (c) In case of Adani Power Limited and Tata Power Limited, the Commission has issued orders with dissent note from one of the members, directing the Generators and the State Distribution Companies/ State Governments to constitute committees to suggest compensatory tariff which can be admissible over and above the tariff agreed to in the PPA for the period of hardship on account of escalation in international coal prices.

[Translation]

### **Delay in Release of Instalment**

5957. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the release of instalment of funds to States under MPLAD Scheme is delayed excessively;

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing the instalment at the beginning of financial year and the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the MPLAD Scheme for providing assistance to those families whose earning member does not survive after an accident, keeping in view the increasing number of accidents on national highways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The provisions and conditions for fund release and management are given in Para 4, Sub-paras 4.1 to 4.17, of the Guidelines of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

The first instalment of Rs. 2.5 crore at the time of constitution of Lok Sabha or election of Rajya Sabha Member is released in the beginning of the financial year.

In the remaining years, the first instalment is released in the beginning of the financial year subject to the conditions that the second instalment of the previous year has been released; and the provisional Utilization Certificate of the previous year covering at least 80% of the expenditure of the first instalment of the previous year has been furnished.

The second instalment is released subject to the conditions that the unsanctioned balance amount after taking into account the cost of all the sanctioned works is less than Rs. 1 crore; the unspent balance of funds is less than Rs. 2.5 crore; and Utilization Certificate and

Audit Certificate of the immediately concluded financial year ending 31st March have been furnished.

Funds released to District Authorities are non-lapsable. Funds left in the District are carried forward for utilization in the subsequent years. Funds not released by Government of India in a year are carried forward for making releases in the subsequent years.

This Ministry continuously emphasises on timely and regular utilization of funds and submission of required documents and certifications by the District Authorities.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The main objective of the scheme is to enable Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on creation of durable community assets.

Assets for individual/family benefits are prohibited under the MPLADS.

### **Power Generation Capacity**

5958. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of power units/sub-units, State/UT-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the power generation capacity increased during the last three years, year-wise and unit-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the power generation capacity of these power units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The total number of power generating units, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of power generation capacity addition during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Madam, none of the units commissioned in the last three years would need capacity enhancement. However, during the 12th Plan, 70 units (12,066 MW) for Life Extension (LE) works and 65 units (17,301 MW) for Renovation and Modernization (R&M) works has been

identified. Out of which, 7 units (1,130 MW) for LE works and 6 units (1,730 MW) for R&M works has been identified in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 12th Plan.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise Number of Power Generating Units  
as on 31.03.2013*

State	No. of Units
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42
Andhra Pradesh	129
Arunachal Pradesh	4
Assam	39
Bihar	16
Chhattisgarh Central Sector	42
Delhi	26
Goa	1
Gujarat	137
Haryana	26
Himachal Pradesh	68
Jammu and Kashmir	40
Jharkhand	31
Karnataka	99

State	No. of Units
Kerala	75
Lakshadweep	11
Madhya Pradesh	71
Maharashtra	121
Manipur	45
Meghalaya	19
Mizoram	90
Nagaland	8
Odisha	50
Puducherry	2
Punjab	46
Rajasthan	56
Sikkim	8
Tamil Nadu	149
Tripura	26
Uttar Pradesh	98
Uttarakhand	53
West Bengal	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>1733</b>

**Statement-II**

*List of Project Commissioned during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Sector	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1.	Simhadri-Ext U-3	Andhra Pradesh	Central	Coal	500
2.	Konaseema St	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Gas/LNG	165
3.	Kond Andhra Pradesh ALLI CCPP Ph-II St	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Gas/LNG	133
4.	Jurala Priya U 4,5	Andhra Pradesh	State	Hydro	78
5.	Kakatiya TPP	Andhra Pradesh	State	Coal	500
6.	Rayalseema St-III, U5	Andhra Pradesh	State	Coal	210
7.	Korba III U-7	Chhattisgarh	Central	Coal	500
8.	Rithala CCPP GT	Delhi	Private	Gas/LNG	71.5
9.	Pragati-III (Bawana) GT-1,2	Delhi	State	Gas/LNG	500
10.	Mundra TPP Ph-I, U 3,4	Gujarat	Private	Coal	660

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Sector	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
11.	Mundra TPP Ph-II, U 1	Gujarat	Private	Coal	660
12.	Surat Lignite Ext U3,4	Gujarat	State	Lignite	250
13.	Indira Gandhi Tpp (Jhajjar) JV U1	Haryana	Central	Coal	500
14.	Rajasthan IV Gandhi Tps (Hissar) U-2	Haryana	State	Coal	600
15.	Allain Duhangan	Himachal Pradesh	Private	Hydro	192
16.	Sewa-II U1,2,3	Jammu & Kashmir	Central	Hydro	120
17.	Kaiga U-4	Karnataka	Central	Nuclear	220
18.	UD Uttar Pradesh I TPP (Lanco Nagarjuna) U1	Karnataka	Private	Coal	600
19.	Raichur U 8	Karnataka	State	Coal	250
20.	Kutiyadi Addl. Ext U1, 2	Kerala	State	Hydro	100
21.	JSW Energy, Ratnagiri U1, 2	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	600
22.	Tps At Warora U1-3	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	405
23.	Sterlite TPP U 2,1	Odisha	Private	Coal	1200
24.	Barsingsar LIG U1,2	Rajasthan	Central	Lignite	250
25.	Jallipa Lignite U2	Rajasthan	Private	Lignite	135
26.	Chhabra TPS U-2	Rajasthan	State	Coal	250
27.	Baramura GT	Tripura	State	Gas/LNG	21
28.	Koteshwar U1,2	Uttarakhand	Central	Hydro	200
29.	Dadri Ext U-6	Uttar Pradesh	Central	Coal	490
30.	Rosa St-I U2	Uttar Pradesh	Private	Coal	300
31.	Farakka Stage-III U-6	West Bengal	Central	Coal	500
32.	Mejia Ph II U7,8	West Bengal	Central	Coal	1000
Total					12160.5

*List of Projects Commissioned during 2011-2012*

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Sector	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1.	Simhadri TPP U4	Andhra Pradesh	Central	Coal	500
2.	Simhapuri Energy Pvt Ltd. U1	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Coal	150
3.	Jurala Priya U 6	Andhra Pradesh	State	Hydro	39
4.	Kothagudem St-VI	Andhra Pradesh	State	Coal	500
5.	Lakwa WH	Assam	State	Gas	37.2
6.	Sipat-I U1,2	Chhattisgarh	Central	Coal	1320
7.	Kasaipalli TPP	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	135

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Sector	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
8.	S. V. Power TPP	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	63
9.	Katghoda TPP U1	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	35
10.	Rithala ST	Delhi	Private	Gas	36.5
11.	Pragati-III (Bawana) Gt-3	Delhi	State	Gas/LNG	250
12.	Mundra TPP Ph-II U 2	Gujarat	Private	Coal	660
13.	Ultra Mega Mundra U1	Gujarat	Private	Coal	800
14.	Salaya TPP U 1	Gujarat	Private	Coal	600
15.	GSEG Hazira Ext	Gujarat	State	Gas/LNG	351
16.	Mundra TPP-III U1-3	Gujarat	Private	Coal	1980
17.	Indira Gandhi TPP (Jhajjar) JV U2	Haryana	Central	Coal	500
18.	Mathama Gandhai (Jhajar) TPP U1	Haryana	Private	Coal	660
19.	Malana II U1,2	Himachal Pradesh	Private	Hydro	100
20.	Karcham Wangtoo U 1-4	Himachal Pradesh	Private	Hydro	1000
21.	Kodarma U1	Jharkhand	Central	Coal	500
22.	Maithan RBC JV U1,2	Jharkhand	Private	Coal	1050
23.	Udupi TPP (Lanco Nagarjuna) U2	Karnataka	Private	Coal	600
24.	Bellari TPP U2	Karnataka	State	Coal	500
25.	JSW Energy, Ratnagiri U3-4	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	600
26.	Tps At Warora U4	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	135
27.	Mihan TPP	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	246
28.	Khaper Kheda Ext	Maharashtra	State	Coal	500
29.	Bhusawal TPP U4,5	Maharashtra	State	Coal	1000
30.	Myntdu St-I U1,2	Meghalaya	State	Hydro	84
31.	Sterlite TPP U3	Odisha	Private	Coal	600
32.	Jalipa Lignite U 3,4	Rajasthan	Private	Lignite	270
33.	Vallur TPP Ph-1 U1	Tamil Nadu	Central	Coal	500
34.	Neyveli-II LIG U1	Tamil Nadu	Central	Lignite	250
35.	Koteshwar U3,4	Uttarakhand	Central	Hydro	200
36.	Khambarkhera U 1,2	Uttar Pradesh	Private	Coal	90
37.	Maqsoodpur U 1,2	Uttar Pradesh	Private	Coal	90
38.	Barkhera TPP U 1,2	Uttar Pradesh	Private	Coal	90
39.	Kundarki TPP U1,2	Uttar Pradesh	Private	Coal	90

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Sector	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
40.	Utrala TPP U1,2	Uttar Pradesh	Private	Coal	90
41.	Anpara-C U1,2	Uttar Pradesh	Private	Coal	1200
42.	Rosa TPP Ph-II U3,4	Uttar Pradesh	Private	Coal	600
43.	Harduaganj Ext U-8	Uttar Pradesh	State	Coal	250
44.	Durgapur Steel U1,2	West Bengal	Central	Coal	1000
45.	Santalidih Ext-U 6	West Bengal	State	Coal	250
Total					20501.7

*List of Projects Commissioned during 2012-2013*

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Sector	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1.	Simhapuri TPP Ph-1 U2	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Coal	150
2.	Thamminapatnam TPP I U 1	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Coal	150
3.	Kasaipalli TPS Unit 2	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	135
4.	Korba West	Chhattisgarh	State	Coal	500
5.	Ratija TPP Unit 1	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	50
6.	Sipat St-I STPP Unit 3	Chhattisgarh	Central	Coal	660
7.	Pragati III GT-3	Delhi	State	Gas	250
8.	Pipava CCPP	Gujarat	State	Gas	351
9.	Salaya TPS U 2	Gujarat	Private	Coal	600
10.	Ukai TPP Ext U-6	Gujarat	State	Coal	500
11.	Umpp-Mundra U 2, 3, 4, 5	Gujarat	Private	Coal	3200
12.	Unosugen CCPP Module 1	Gujarat	Private	Gas	382.5
13.	Indira Gandhi (Jhajjar) STPP U3	Haryana	Central	Coal	500
14.	Mahatma Gandhi TPP U2	Haryana	Private	Coal	660
15.	Budhil Unit-1,2	Himachal Pradesh	Private	Hydro	70
16.	Chamera III Unit 1, 2, 3	Himachal Pradesh	Central	Hydro	231
17.	Chutak Hep Unit 1, 2, 3, 4	Jammu and Kashmir	Central	Hydro	44
18.	Adhunik Power TPP U1, 2	Jharkhand	Private	Coal	540
19.	Koderma TPP Unit 2	Jharkhand	Central	Coal	500
20.	Amaravati TPP Ph 1 U1	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	270
21.	Bela TPP-1U-1	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	270
22.	Butibori TPP U-1	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	300
23.	Emco Warora TPP U1	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	300
24.	Gepi TPP Ph-1, Unit 1, 2	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	120
25.	Mouda TPP U1, 2	Maharashtra	Central	Coal	1000



Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Sector	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
26.	Tirora TPP Ph I Ut-1,2	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	1320
27.	Myntdu U3	Meghalaya	State	Hydro	42
28.	Bina TPP U1,2	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Coal	500
29.	Mahan TPP Unit 1	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Coal	600
30.	Satpura TPS Extn U-10	Madhya Pradesh	State	Coal	250
31.	Vindhyachal STPS-IV U-11,12	Madhya Pradesh	Central	Coal	1000
32.	Sterlite (Jharsuguda) TPP U-4	Odisha	Private	Coal	600
33.	Kamalanga TPP U-1	Odisha	Private	Coal	350
34.	Jalipa Kapurdi U5, 6, 7, 8	Rajasthan	Private	LIG	540
35.	Ramgarh GT	Rajasthan	State	Gas	110
36.	Bhawani Kattlai Barrage-III U-1	Tamil Nadu	State	Hydro	15
37.	Ind Barath Tuticorin U-1	Tamil Nadu	Private	Coal	150
38.	Mettur TPP Ext U 1	Tamil Nadu	State	Coal	600
39.	North Chennai Ext U 2	Tamil Nadu	State	Coal	600
40.	Vallur TPP Ph I Unit 2	Tamil Nadu	Central	Coal	500
41.	Tripura CCGT	Tripura	Central	Gas	363.3
42.	Harduganj TPP Ext. Unit-9	Uttar Pradesh	State	Coal	250
43.	Parichha Extn U-5, 6	Uttar Pradesh	State	Coal	500
44.	Rihand STPP ST-III Unit 5	Uttar Pradesh	Central	Coal	500
45.	Teesta Low Dam-III Unit 1, 2, 3	West Bengal	Central	Hydro	99
Total					20622.8

[English]

#### **Appointment of MPS in Board of Governors**

5959. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the competent authority, which approved the exclusion of nominated Members of Parliament from being appointed on the Board of Governors of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER);

(b) whether this exercise was a deliberate act in view of complaints not being processed by the Central Vigilance Officer of the Department of Pharmaceuticals regarding corruption in NIPER; and

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

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

(a) to (c) Taking into account the advice of Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs that nomination of Members of Parliament on the Board of Governors (BoG) of NIPER in the instant case would attract a disqualification on the ground of holding of office of profit, the highest authority in this Department decided to exclude Members of Parliament from the BoG. Lok Sabha Secretariat was duly informed of the decision and the reasons therefor.

[*Translation*]

### Hydro Power Projects in Bhutan

5960. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power projects being undertaken in Bhutan with the assistance of the Indian Government along with their installed capacity, actual power being generated therefrom and the status of completion of the pending power projects;

(b) whether the power generated therefrom is proposed to be supplied to India by linking the transmission lines to the power grids;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the capacity of the proposed transmission lines in this regard; and

(d) the likely time frame by which power generation is likely to be started from the pending power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Under the bilateral co-operation between India and Bhutan for development of Hydroelectric Projects in Bhutan, presently six (6) hydroelectric projects have been approved by the Government of India. Out of these, three hydroelectric projects have already been commissioned and three hydroelectric projects are under execution. The execution of these projects is at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The surplus power generated from these projects is/would be exported to India. Power from Punatsangchhu-I HEP is proposed to be evacuated through 400 kV lines upto Pooling Point at Alipurduar (located in Northern part of West Bengal, India). At Alipurduar, a + 800 kV, 3000 MW HVDC terminal is planned, which will be integrated to + 800 kV, 6000 MW HVDC Bipole line being constructed between Bishwanath Chariali ( North Eastern Region) and Agra (Northern Region) for onward transfer of power to Northern and Western Regions. The transmission line from Punatsangchhu-I HEP to Lhamoizingkha (Bhutan Border) is being implemented by Bhutan Power Corporation Limited while the remaining portion within India is being implemented by PGCIL.

(d) The expected date of completion of three ongoing Hydroelectric Power Projects is as per the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

*Government of India assisted hydropower projects in Bhutan*

#### A. Commissioned Projects.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Chukha HEP	336
2.	Kurichhu HEP	60
3.	Tala HEP	1020

#### B. Project Under Construction.

Sl. No.	Project	Installed Capacity	Expected Year of Completion of Project
1.	Punatsangchhu-I	1200 MW	November, 2016
2.	Punatsangchhu-II	1020 MW	December, 2017
3.	Mangdechhu	720 MW	September, 2017

[*English*]

### Fire Incidents

5961. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire incidents reported at Railway yards and in running trains during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise along with the worth of properties gutted in these said incidents;

(b) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out at a Railway Yard at Chennai recently which completely gutted a sleeper coach and damaged two other coaches;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether all the Railway Yards have been provided with efficient fire fighting mechanism or other equipment to meet any eventualities and prevent loss of lives of workers in the yards;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/being taken to check the recurrence of such fire incidents; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken by the Railways to provide the bare minimum safety precautions at all Railway Yards and in trains in the country along with the number of persons booked for sabotage activities if reported, in these incidents *inter-alia* indicating the number of railway officials/RPF/other persons found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) The number of fire incidents reported at Railway yards and in running trains along with value of properties gutted in these incidents over zonal Railways during the year 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (Upto March) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. On 13.04.2013 at about 08.40 hrs, heavy smoke was noticed by Railway staff at New Line No. 1 Basin Bridge Coaching yard Chennai. Immediately the Railway staff and Railway Protection Force personnel rushed to the spot and found one sleeper coach No. SR WGSCN 89248 attached to empty rake of train No. 12670/12669 Ganga Kaveri Express placed at New Line No. 1 completely burnt. Immediately State Fire Brigade was informed and the Railway staff tried to put out the fire by pouring water by using water hydrants available in pit lines. However, the fire spread to two coaches No. SR WGACN 12104 and SR WGSCN 00220 attached to the rake of Ganga Kaveri Express and two coaches No. SR WGACCN 09107 and SR WGSCN 05245 attached to the empty rake of train No. 16221 Kaveri Express placed on New Line No. 2. The remaining coaches of both the rakes were detached. Fire Brigade came to the spot at 09.00 hrs and extinguished the fire completely. In this incident one sleeper coach was completely damaged and two air conditioned coaches and two sleeper coaches were partially damaged.

(d) to (f) Basic fire fighting equipments (Fire extinguishers) are available at Railway yards which can be used by Railway staff in the incidents of fire till arrival of the State Fire Service from the nearby area. The Railway staff and Railway Protection Force personnel are imparted training to handle such fire fighting equipments in case of eventualities.

Number of outsiders, Railway employees and Railway Protection Force personnel found guilty in the incidents of fire reported during the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to March) are as under:-

Year	No. of persons found guilty		
	Outsiders	Railway employees	RPF personnel
2010	51	3	0
2011	11	11	0
2012	7	8	0
2013 (Upto March)	0	0	0

#### **Statement**

*The number of fire incidents along with value of property damaged reported at Railway yards and in running trains over zonal Railways during the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to March) are as under-*

Railways	Year	No. of Fire Incidents Reported		Value of Properties Damaged (In Rs.)
		At Yards	In Trains	
1	2	3	4	5
Central	2010	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0
	2012	1	2	5635000
	2013	0	0	0
Eastern	2010	0	0	0
	2011	1	0	0
	2012	1	0	0
	2013	0	0	0
East Central	2010	0	1	25000
	2011	0	2	7240000
	2012	0	1	445000
East Coast	2013	0	0	0
	2010	0	1	7000
	2011	1	1	2150363

1	2	3	4	5
	2012	0	2	30000
	2013	0	0	0
Northern	2010	8	2	1747941
	2011	2	5	13115606
	2012	4	1	4406200
	2013	0	0	0
North	2010	0	1	135000
Central	2011	0	1	0
	2012	0	2	2300000
	2013	1	3	7792000
North	2010	0	0	0
Eastern	2011	0	0	0
	2012	0	2	17205000
	2013	0	0	0
Northeast	2010	0	0	0
Frontier	2011	0	1	82751100
	2012	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0
North	2010	0	0	0
Western	2011	0	0	0
	2012	2	0	3857680
	2013	0	0	0
Southern	2010	3	0	85000
	2011	1	0	112179
	2012	2	2	100000
	2013	3	1	0
South	2010	5	1	3606801
Central	2011	1	3	11076629
	2012	5	2	13846199
	2013	1	0	0
South	2010	0	0	0
Eastern	2011	0	0	0
	2012	1	0	1250000
	2013	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
South East	2010	0	1	0
Central	2011	0	1	16252
	2012	1	0	01
	2013	1	0	5000000
South	2010	0	0	0
Western	2011	0	0	0
	2012	0	1	10820
	2013	0	0	0
Western	2010	1	1	12000
	2011	0	0	0
	2012	0	1	95000
	2013	0	1	18863
West	2010	0	1	860000
Central	2011	0	2	28402000
	2012	0	1	62706000
	2013	0	0	0

#### Diversion of Water

5962. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

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;

(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;

(d) whether the Government is developing any mechanism to stop water going waste by draining into the sea, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any measures to ensure access of drinking water to people deprived of it, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) make allocations of water for different uses *viz* drinking, irrigation, industrial etc. within their jurisdiction as per availability, demand and *inter alia* the relevant guidelines in the National Water Policy. Details in respect of States which have permitted beverage companies to use water from canals are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) The National Water Policy, 2012 recommends that 'Safe Water for Drinking and Sanitation should be considered as pre-emptive needs, followed by high priority allocation for other basic domestic needs (including needs of animals), achieving food security, supporting sustenance agriculture and minimum eco-system needs', and that 'available water, after meeting the above needs, should be allocated in a manner to promote its conservation and efficient use'.

(d) 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 through programmes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies, Integrated Watershed Management Programme and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

(e) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement Drinking Water Supply Schemes under NRDWP.

Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing water supply in Urban areas/Metropolitan cities under the schemes/programmes such as Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns.

[Translation]

#### **Setting up of Chemical Fertilizer Units**

5963. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up chemical fertilizer units in the country including Bihar with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the domestic production of fertilizers in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) In view of the increasing gap in demand and supply of urea in the country, M/s Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), a urea producing company in the public sector has submitted a proposal of Thal-III (Maharashtra) Brown Field Ammonia-urea Expansion Project. Likewise, Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), a urea manufacturing company has submitted a Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for installation of a new Brownfield Ammonia Urea Plant (4th unit) at Namrup. Government is also considering the proposal for revival of closed units in the country including Barauni in Bihar. In order to facilitate fresh investments in urea sector, Government has notified a 'New Investment Policy – 2012' on 2nd January 2013. In response to the Policy, Department of Fertilizers has received the following proposals from companies. The list of companies who have shown their willingness is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Company	Projects	Ownership	State/Country
1.	IFFCO-KALOL	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Expansion Plant at Kalol	Cooperative	Gujarat
2.	IGFL-Jagdishpur	Brownfield Expansion Urea Project at Jagdishpur.	Private	Uttar Pradesh
3.	CFCL-Gadepan	Expansion of Ammonia-Urea units at Gadepan-Kota.	Private	Rajasthan
4.	KRIBHCO-Hazira	Brownfield Hazira Fertilizer Unit-Phase-II.	Cooperative	Gujarat
5.	TCL-Babralla	Expansion of Urea Project at Babralla.	Private	Uttar Pradesh
6.	GNVFC-Bharuch	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Project at Dahej.	State JV	Gujarat
7.	GSFC-Vadodara	Greenfield Ammonia-Urea Project at Dahej.	State PSU	Gujarat
8.	NFCL-Kakinada	Expansion of Ammonia-Urea Project at Kakinada.	Private	Andhra Pradesh
9.	SHRIRAM Shriram Group Companies.	Greenfield Coal Gasification Ammonia-Urea Project at Paradip, Odisha.	Private	Odisha
10.	RCF-Thal	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Expansion Project at Thal-III of RCF	CPSU	Maharashtra
11.	KF&CL-Kanpur	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Project at Panki-Kanpur.	Private	Uttar Pradesh
12.	KSFL-Shahjahanpur	Brownfield Urea Ammonia Project at Shahjahanpur-II.	Private	Uttar Pradesh
13.	MATIX Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Greenfield Ammonia-Urea Fertilizers Complex at Panagarh, West Bengal.	Private	West Bengal

In addition to above, FACT Cochin and the Government of Tripura has approached Department of Fertilizers for setting up of a 1.3 MMTPA capacity gas based urea fertilizer project each at Cochin and Tripura respectively. The Chief Secretary, Government of Tripura has indicated that gas requirement would be met from ONGC source. The above proposals are under consideration of Department of Fertilizers. It is expected that country would become self sufficient in urea by the end of 12th Plan period.

The possibility of additional capacity of P and K sector may not be encouraging due to limitation of availability of indigenous raw material required for production of P&K fertilizers. The Coromondal International Limited in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh will add capacity of 7.5 LMT of DAP and NPK fertilizers during 2013-14.

**Water Returns**

5964. SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has carried out any study to assess the quantity of water being misused by industries and the resulting water pollution in the country prior to formulation of the proposal for water return; and

(b) if so, the quantum of such misused as well as polluted water and the criteria laid down for identifying such big industries and businessmen?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam. Central Government has not carried out any study to assess the quantity of water being misused by industries and the resulting water pollution. The provision for making filing of water returns as compulsory by industries is at conceptual stage.

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

[English]

**Watershed Development Programmes**

5965. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:  
SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite introduction of integrated barren land development programme, drought prone areas programme and desert development programme a large area of land in the country is still lying non-arable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has brought down the target of converting non-arable land into arable land;

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

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to convert non-arable land into arable land in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad commissioned the project entitled 'Identification of Wastelands in India'. The results of the project were published as Wastelands Atlas of India- 2000. Subsequently, the Department of Land Resources in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad brought out Wastelands Atlas of India in 2005, 2010 and 2011. As per the Wastelands Atlas of India-2000, 2005, 2010 and 2011, the extent of wastelands in the country was 63.85 million hectare, 55.64 million hectare, 47.23 million hectare and 46.70 million hectare respectively.

(c) to (e) There is no specific scheme in the Department of Land Resources for converting non arable land into arable land in the country. However, the Department has been implementing three area development programmes viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1995-96 on watershed basis. The above three programmes have been integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) *w.e.f.* 26.02.2009, for development of rainfed/degraded areas. The major activities taken up under IWMP *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for asset less persons. Against the target of 27.65 million hectares, an area of

29.21 million hectare has been sanctioned under IWMP from 2009-10 to 2012-13 and Central Assistance of Rs. 6584.76 crore has been released to States.

#### **Gas Based Power Plants**

5966. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upcoming gas based power plants could become bankrupt if the Government doubles the price of natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the hiked prices of gas will raise the costs for the gas based power plants by over Rs. 46,000/- crore per annum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Doubling of the gas price could have an adverse impact on the power generation from existing/upcoming gas based power plants. As on date many existing gas based power plants are operating at a low Plant Load Factor (PLF) due to inadequate supply of domestic gas. At present domestic gas prices vary from \$4.2/Mbtu to \$5.73/Mbtu taking the delivered price of domestic gas to about \$7/Mbtu. It is estimated that if the price of domestic gas is doubled the unit cost of Electricity would rise thereby affecting the merit order despatch of gas based generation. This might result in gas based plants operating at unviable levels.

(c) and (d) No specific information is available in this regard. However, it is felt that the hiked price of gas will raise the cost for the gas based power generation. On the basis of generation from the gas based power plants during the year 2012-13 the rise in cost could be around Rs.19,400 crores (approximately). However, the quantum of increase also depends on the capacity of the gas based power plant and the PLF at which the gas based plant operates depending on the quantum of gas available.

#### **Demand for Drinking Water**

5967. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted any study about increasing demand for drinking water, keeping in view the unprecedented climate condition, rising industrial demand of water and increase in population;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the additional demand; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development had assessed that the total water requirement for domestic uses will be about 62 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) and 111 BCM by the years 2025 and 2050 respectively.

(c) and (d) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), to provide drinking water supply in rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP to ensure that the rural population is provided with adequate potable drinking water supply. The State/UT-wise allocation and release under NRDWP in 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement. The budget allocation for NRDWP at the national level has been increased from Rs.8500 crore (Revised Estimate) in 2011-12 to Rs.11000 crore in 2013-14.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise Allocation and Release under NRDWP in 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	NRDWP Allocation	NRDWP Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	563.39	485.14
2.	Bihar	484.24	224.3
3.	Chhattisgarh	168.89	148.64

1	2	3	4
4.	Goa	6.07	0.03
5.	Gujarat	578.29	717.47
6.	Haryana	250.24	313.41
7.	Himachal Pradesh	153.59	129.9
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	510.76	474.5
9.	Jharkhand	191.86	243.43
10.	Karnataka	922.67	869.24
11.	Kerala	193.59	249.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	447.33	539.56
13.	Maharashtra	897.96	846.48
14.	Odisha	243.91	210.58
15.	Punjab	101.9	144.27
16.	Rajasthan	1352.54	1411.36
17.	Tamil Nadu	394.82	570.17
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1060.87	980.06
19.	Uttarakhand	159.74	74.28
20.	West Bengal	523.53	502.36
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	145.32	223.22
22.	Assam	525.71	659.21
23.	Manipur	69.99	66.21
24.	Meghalaya	73.96	97.61
25.	Mizoram	48.35	47.92
26.	Nagaland	110.25	110.2
27.	Sikkim	36.69	32.36
28.	Tripura	70.66	100.59
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.15	0.78
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1.75	0.88
Total		10290.00	10473.20



### Water Purification Plants

5968. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up water treatment/purification plants in some coastal areas of the country for providing safe drinking water;

(b) if so, the number of such plants established by the Government indicating their locations and the cost involved therein, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has determined/ascertained per litre water purification cost;

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

(e) the details of beneficiaries and the cost at which they are being provided purified drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) Water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/UTs with technical and financial assistance under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to provide safe drinking water in rural areas including by setting up water treatment/purification plants in coastal areas. State Governments are empowered to plan, design, sanction, implement, operate and maintain rural water supply projects, including water treatment/purification plants in coastal areas and they maintain the relevant data. Public drinking water supply schemes are generally designed to provide safe drinking water to 100% population in the targeted habitations.

Ministry of Earth Sciences has informed that a demonstration thermal desalination plant has been set up in the North Chennai Thermal Power Station. In addition, 3 Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) Plants of 1.0 lakh litres per day capacity were installed in the Lakshadweep islands of Kavaratti, Minicoy and Agatti. According to cost estimates made recently by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational cost per litre of desalinated water works out to be 19 paise.

### Minorities Covered under Schemes

5969. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of minorities particularly Muslims covered under various schemes run by the Union Government for their welfare during 2012-13, scheme and community-wise;

(b) the details of per capita allocation and expenditure on minorities during each of the last three years under various schemes, community-wise;

(c) whether more than 20 per cent of funds allocated has not been spent during 2012-13;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and reasons for the same;

(e) the details of per capita allocation of funds under various schemes during 2013-14, community and scheme-wise;

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to take fresh measures for inclusion of more minorities particularly Muslims and allocation of more funds under the schemes in view of their backwardness;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes for the welfare of Minority Communities notified under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission of Minorities Act, 1992. The scheme-wise, community-wise beneficiaries covered during 2012-13 are given as under:-

(i) **Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women:** As per the details received so far, the community-wise coverage under the scheme during 2012-13 is as follows:-

Total trainees (as per information received till date)	-	34,248
Muslims	-	30,220
Christians	-	1,627
Buddhists	-	120

Sikhs	-	124
Parsis	-	0
Other (Non-Minority)	-	2,157

- (ii) **National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC):** National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation extend

loans to persons belonging to Minorities, living below double the poverty line, for self employment and income generating activities through lending Schemes. On the basis of UCs received from the SCAs as on 31.3.2013, the details of community wise funds released and beneficiaries covered during 2012-13 are shown below:

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Schemes	Muslims		Christians		Sikh		Buddhist		Parsis	
	Amt.	No. of benef.	Amt.	No. of benef.	Amt.	No. of benef.	Amt.	No. of benef.	Amt.	No. of benef.
Term-Loan	42.53	6,424	19.64	2,094	5.54	664	0.11	12	0.00	0
Micro-Finance	44.90	29,401	18.23	13,821	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

- (iii) **Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP):** Multi-sectoral Development Programme is an area development programme which aims at improving the socio-economic conditions and providing basic amenities for uplifting the quality of life of the minorities. Under this programme the works undertaken are infrastructural projects which are normally community oriented as

a whole. The assets created can be used by all minority communities as well as other communities of the society.

- (iv) **Scholarship Schemes:** The number of scholarships/fellowship sanctioned during 2012-13 community-wise and scheme-wise is as under.

*Community-wise achievement under various Scholarship and Fellowship Schemes for 2012-13*

Scheme	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total
Pre-matric Scholarship	5048915	795982	334505	269473	1360	6450235
Post-matric Scholarship	597154	88388	63609	6328	164	755643
Merit-cum-means based Scholarship	52689	8669	6241	489	8	68096
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	544	100	74	36	0	754*

\*This is only fresh fellowship. Renewal for 2012-13 is being finalized.

- (v) **Free Coaching and Allied Scheme:** Under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme during 2012-13 coaching/training was imparted to 6716 candidates belonging to notified minority communities including Muslims.

(b) Community-wise allocation is not done under Schemes of NMDFC. However, Community wise disbursement and average expenditure per beneficiary under lending Schemes of NMDFC for last three years is as follows:

Name of Community	Disbursement under lending schemes in 2010-11		Average Expenditure per beneficiary in 2010-11	Disbursement under lending schemes in 2011-12		Average Expenditure per beneficiary in 2011-12	Disbursement under lending schemes in 2012-13		Average Expenditure per beneficiary in 2012-13
	Amt. (Rs. in crore)	No. of benef	(Amount in Rs.)	Amt. (Rs. in crore)	No. of benef	(Amount in Rs.)	Amt. (Rs. in crore)	No. of benef	(Amount in Rs.)
Muslims	141.65	71736	19746.01	118.15	60324	29366.42	87.43	35825	24404.75
Christians	44.28	25039	17684.41	43.01	21782	19745.66	37.87	15915	23795.16
Sikh	10.46	1287	81274.28	3.98	504	78968.25	5.54	664	83433.73
Buddhist	0.17	27	62962.96	0.11	20	55000	0.11	12	91666.66
Parsis	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00

Out of total allocation of Rs. 3780 crore for Multi-sectoral Development Programme during 11th Five Year Plan, approval to plans/projects for Rs. 3733.90 crore (99% of allocation) has been given and Rs. 2935.93 crore has been released as on 31.03.2012. The programme has been continued in the year 2012-13. Out of the total allocation of Rs.649.56 crore, projects worth Rs. 1109.74 crore have been approved and Rs. 646.42 crore (99.52%) has been released till 31.03.2012 during 2012-13. The detail of revised fund allocation and expenditure by the Ministry for the last three years as follows.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Revised Allocation	Expenditure by the Ministry
2010-11	1327.32	913.23
2011-12	1136.36	779.91
2012-13	649.56	646.42

(c) to (e) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes for the welfare and upliftment of Minority Communities notified under Section 2(c) of National Commission for Minority Act, 1992. The Scheme-wise allocation and expenditure for the period 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and allocation for 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement. There is no per capita and community-wise fund allocation under these schemes.

(f) and (g) During 11th Five Year Plan, district was adopted as the unit of planning under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) and 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) only were identified on the basis of substantial minority population and backwardness criteria for the implementation of MsDP. Consequently, certain blocks and villages with substantial minority population remained outside the 90 MCDs. The Ministry has proposed to make block as the unit of planning for implementation of MsDP during 12th Five Year Plan. Accordingly, 710 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) with substantial minority population and falling in districts fulfilling backwardness criteria have been identified in the country for implementation of MsDP. Out of these, 165 blocks falling in 69 districts exist outside the earlier identified 90 MCDs. Further, the Ministry also proposes to cover cluster of minority concentration villages lying outside the MCBs for implementation of MsDP. A total of Rs. 5775 crore has been allocated for 12th Five Year Plan period for MsDP.

The total budget allocation for the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been enhanced from Rs. 7000 crore to Rs. 17,323 crore in the current XIIth Five Year Plan which would certainly cover more minorities including Muslim.

(h) Does not arise.

**Statement**

Name of the Scheme/ Programme		2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14
		BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue and Capital)											
<b>A. Central Sector Scheme (CS)</b>											
1.	Grants in Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	125.00	125.00	125.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	0.01	0.00	160.00
2.	Free Coaching & Allied Schemes for Minorities	15.00	15.00	14.37	16.00	16.00	15.98	20.00	14.42	14.00	25.00
3.	Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	100.00	99.64	99.64	120.00
4.	Research/studies, monitoring & evaluation of development Schemes for Minorities including publicity	22.00	22.00	19.63	36.00	36.00	24.48	40.00	33.30	33.29	45.00
5.	Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in NMDFC Programme	4.00	4.00	3.83	2.00	2.00	1.35	2.00	0.66	0.00	2.00
6.	Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women	15.00	5.00	0.00	15.00	0.04	0.00	15.00	12.80	10.45	15.00
7.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students	30.00	30.00	29.98	52.00	52.00	51.98	70.00	66.00	66.00	90.00
8.	Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards	13.00	6.00	3.63	5.00	2.00	0.62	5.00	1.65	0.89	3.00
9.	Interest subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies	2.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.02	0.00	2.00
*10.	Promotional Activities for Linguistic Minorities	1.00	0.05	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Scheme for containing population decline of Small Minorities	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.01	0.00	2.00
12.	Skill Development Initiatives							20.00	0.05	0.00	17.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Services Commissions etc.							4.00	0.02	0.00	3.00
14.	Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards							5.00	0.10	0.00	7.00
Sub-Total (CS)		343.00	322.08	311.44	441.00	423.04	409.41	385.00	228.68	224.27	491.00

\*Scheme not implemented.

**B. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)**

1.	Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for professional and technical courses of undergraduate and post-graduate	135.00	135.00	108.67	140.00	140.00	115.67	220.00	184.07	181.21	270.00
2.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	1399.50	1327.32	913.23	1218.40	1136.36	779.91	999.00	649.56	646.42	1250.00
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	450.00	450.00	446.22	600.00	600.00	614.91	900.00	795.78	786.19	950.00
4.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	265.00	265.00	228.86	450.00	450.00	362.91	500.00	340.75	326.55	548.50
5.	Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards	7.00	0.10	0.00	-	-	-	CS Scheme	-	-	-
6.	Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minority concentration towns/cities out of 251 such town/cities identified as backward							50.00	0.04	0.00	-
7.	Village development programme for villages not covered by MCB/MCD							50.00	0.04	0.00	-
8.	Support to district level institutions in MCDs							25.00	0.04	0.00	-
9.	Free cycles to girl students of class IX							5.00	0.04	0.00	-
	*Secretariat, M/o. Minority Affairs Service	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.50
Sub-Total (CSS)		2257.00	2177.92	1697.43	2409.00	2326.96	1874.00	2750.00	1971.32	1941.35	3020.00
Grand Total (A+B)		2600	2500	2008.87	2850.00	2750.00	2283.42	3135.00	2200.00	2165.62	3511.00

*[Translation]***Gosikhurd Irrigation Project**

5970. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Gosikhurd irrigation project was started under Vidarbha region of Maharashtra along with the time period fixed and the funds earmarked for the completion of its construction work;

(b) whether the funds allocated for the Gosikhurd irrigation project have been diverted;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the up-to-date status of Gosikhurd irrigation project as on date; and

(e) the extent to which the cost of this project has gone up and the time by which the construction work of this project is estimated to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The administrative approval to the Gosikhurd Irrigation Project was accorded by the Government of Maharashtra on 31.03.1983 and the construction of the project commenced in the same year. The Project is scheduled for completion by 2013-14. A total Central Assistance (CA) amounting to Rs. 3411.116 crore has been released under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to Gosikhurd Irrigation Project upto March 2013.

(b) and (c) State Government is required to submit utilization certificate along with their proposal for seeking Central Assistance for the next year indicating that the funds released under AIBP for the previous year have been utilized. Gosikhurd Irrigation Project in Maharashtra has been provided CA under AIBP based on the utilization certificate received from the State Government.

(d) and (e) Gosikhurd Irrigation Project is ongoing and an Irrigation potential of 34056 ha has been created. The original cost of the Gosikhurd Irrigation Project was Rs. 372.22 crore and the Approved Latest Estimated Cost is Rs. 7777.85 crore. The Project is scheduled for completion by 2013-14.

*[English]***Reorganisation of Division/Shifting of Hqrs**

5971. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR  
BWISWMUTHIARY:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to extend the western boundary limit of Rangia Division up to Srirampur station in the district of Kokrajhar (Assam) in order to provide easy access to the facilities of the North Frontier Railway services to the people of lower Assam;

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

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested for shifting of Western Railway (WR) Headquarters from Mumbai to Ahmedabad in view of huge contribution from the State of Gujarat to the WR;

(d) if so, the reasons for not finding it feasible by the Railways; and

(e) the time by which the said request is likely to be approved by the Railways?

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

(b) Shifting of the boundaries of Rangiya Division to include Srirampur station will not have any impact on access to lower Assam as this station is already being managed by Alipurduar Division.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The location of the headquarters of a Railway depends on operational and administrative requirements, consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency and not on regional considerations.

The Western Railway headquarters at Mumbai is working satisfactorily and no change is considered necessary.

In the light of the above, the proposal for shifting Western Railway headquarters from Mumbai to Ahmedabad has not been considered feasible.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Fake Companies**

5972. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to enact stringent provision in the new company law against fake companies with vanishing over night which are cheating investors and run away with crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of this proposal; and

(d) the time by which the said provisions will be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Provisions in the Act and Rules have been made to ensure that companies function/raise money in a manner which is transparent, accountable and in accordance with the Companies Act and other enactments like SEBI Act and the Prize Chits and Money Circulation (Banning) Act etc.

Government has also been taking action against companies (and their Directors), which disappear after raising money from public. A Central Coordination and Monitoring Committee (CMC), co-chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Chairman, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) monitors efforts to identify 'vanishing companies' and take stock of action taken against them.

Action against erring companies has been initiated for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 by filing complaints u/s 159/220 of the Companies Act, 1956 apart from filing of prosecutions u/s 63/68 and 628 of the Companies Act, 1956 besides seeking assistance of police authorities and filing FIRs. The Committee also receives feedback from all the stakeholders and makes suitable procedural adjustments on a continuing basis and carries out.

The Companies Bill, 2012, which has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 18.12.2012 and is likely to be

considered and passed in the Rajya Sabha shortly, provides for protection of interest of investors through enhanced disclosures, higher accountability on companies and its managerial personnel, investors' protection through class actions and wider institutional role of Investors Education and Protection Fund.

Once the Bill is passed in both Houses of the Parliament and gets the assent of the President, the provisions of the new legislative will be notified alongwith relevant rules to be framed in consultation with concerned stakeholders.

[English]

### **Reduction in Cost of Power**

5973. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested to reduce the cost of power supplied to the State from the Kayumkulam plant of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) under Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Project (RGCCPP) Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government of Kerala had requested for allocation of cheaper power from NTPC stations of Eastern Region to lower the pooled cost of power supply to the State from Kayamkulam Plant of NTPC. At present, 180 MW has already been allocated from Talcher-II of NTPC. Further, Kerala has been allocated 90 MW from Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Station, Jhajjar (a joint venture of NTPC, Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited and Indraprastha Power Generating Company Limited). In view of power shortages faced by other Southern States, Kerala's request for further allocation has not been acceded to.

### **Delay in Starting Projects**

5974. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of rural projects under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are delayed in spite of funds available with the State Governments;

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

(c) whether the Government has devised some policy frame-work to ensure that such projects are not delayed and funds so released are appropriately and timely utilised;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether funds under MGNREGS has not been released to various States including Maharashtra;

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

(g) whether requests have been received from these State Governments to release Central share; 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) to (d) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act which lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4 (1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. Schedule I of MGNREGA has been suitably amended to include various new works which would give thrust to activities relating to Agriculture, Watershed, Livestock, Fisheries, Rural Drinking Water and works in coastal areas which have scope for creation of durable assets and enhance the livelihood of the rural poor. As per section 16 of MGNREGA, 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. Delay in completion of works can be attributed to reasons such as execution of works spanning more than one year, revision of wages and material cost midway of completion of the work, beginning of new works before completion of ongoing work etc. The Central Government has issued 'MGNREGA Operational Guidelines, 2013 (4th Edition) which has discussed in detail every aspect of the implementation of the scheme including 'Strategy to address incomplete works'. Measures suggested to address the issue are:

- (1) Splitting of works into annual work elements with each annual segment given a distinct work identity.
- (2) Re-estimation of value of project by the District Programme Coordinator (DPC) on a suo-moto basis, post revision of wages and material cost.
- (3) No sanction to be given for beginning new works in cases where Programme Implementing Agency (PIA) have incomplete works for more than one fiscal year/capping the number of works than can be opened up in any Gram Panchayat (GP) at a given time while there are incomplete works in the same GP.

(e) to (h) Being a demand driven scheme, funds under MGNREGA are released by the Central Government to States/Districts, as per their requirements which is assessed on the basis of advance projection of labour demand, performance in the implementation of the programme and utilization of funds. Proposals for release of funds are received from the States based on the above criteria. Details of Central Funds released to the States/UTs during the last two years are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Central Funds released	
		2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147757.89	321673.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6078.58	6834.19



1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	42685.80	53445.67
4.	Bihar	130073.42	122781.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	163855.88	203136.31
6.	Gujarat	32429.03	47440.77
7.	Haryana	27512.23	34935.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31138.16	36129.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	78130.96	76276.16
10.	Jharkhand	123733.08	80916.84
11.	Karnataka	66256.92	123193.69
12.	Kerala	95105.43	131117.81
13.	Madhya Pradesh	296851.28	161015.37
14.	Maharashtra	104043.62	157324.33
15.	Manipur	62496.73	59023.09
16.	Meghalaya	28498.33	22610.82
17.	Mizoram	32956.72	25229.24
18.	Nagaland	67346.57	46012.38
19.	Odisha	97821.72	84797.88
20.	Punjab	11429.36	11421.27
21.	Rajasthan	161969.60	258534.43
22.	Sikkim	10079.77	7406.51
23.	Tamil Nadu	281552.22	354605.42
24.	Tripura	95932.57	76889.88
25.	Uttar Pradesh	424048.00	129202.49
26.	Uttarakhand	37351.42	26827.10
27.	West Bengal	259703.16	339547.96
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1643.85	1381.49
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	39.56
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa	259.64	241.16
32.	Lakshadweep	35.00	117.55
33.	Puducherry	100.00	885.75
34.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
Total		2918976.94	3000995.55

[Translation]

**New Power Projects**

5975. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for setting up of new power projects in Maharashtra are pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) After the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003, Techno-Economic Clearance of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for setting up of Thermal Power Projects. As such, proposals for setting up of new thermal power projects are not being received in CEA. No Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of Hydro Power Projects in Maharashtra are pending for examination in CEA.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1200 noon.

**11.31 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

**12.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

**RESOLUTION RE: CONDEMNING INHUMAN  
TREATMENT AND MOURNING DEMISE OF  
INDIAN CITIZEN IN PAKISTAN JAIL**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this House expresses its deep sense of shock and sorrow on the sad demise of Shri Sarabjit Singh, an Indian citizen in Jinnah Hospital, Lahore in Pakistan today after he was brutally assaulted by his fellow inmates in a Pakistan jail.

This House condemns the inhuman treatment meted out to Shri Sarabjit Singh in Pakistan jail and hopes that the culprits will be brought to book.

The House deeply mourns the demise of Shri Sarabjit Singh and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

**12.01½ hrs.**

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

12.02 hrs.

*At this stage, Shrimati Harsimarat Kaur Badal, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Member came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

**12.02½ hrs.**

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): On behalf of Shri Praful Patel, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8948/15/13]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8949/15/13]

*...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8950/15/13]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the WAPCOS Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8951/15/13]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8952/15/13]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8953/15/13]

*... (Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8954/15/13]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8955/15/13]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8956/15/13]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8957/15/13]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Kolkata, for the years 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011, together with Audit Reports thereon.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8958/15/13]

... (Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the NHPC Limited and the NHDC Limited for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8959/15/13]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8960/15/13]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the THDC India Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8961/15/13]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8962/15/13]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Power Training Institute, Faridabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Power Training Institute, Faridabad, for the year 2011-2012.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8963/15/13]

... (Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): On behalf of Shri K. H. Muniyappa, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8964/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): On behalf of Shri Sachin Pilot, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Competition Commission of India (Procedure in regard to the transaction of business relating to combinations) Amendment Regulations, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 3-1/Amend/

Comb.Reg./2013/CD/CC in Gazette of India dated 4th April, 2013 under sub-section (3) of Section 64 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8965/15/13]

(2) A copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 906(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8966/15/13]

... (Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 173(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 16th January, 2013, containing Report of Justice S. Saghir Ahmad Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into collision of Train No. 3005 Up Howrah-Amritsar Mail with derailed wagons of Down Goods train near Sarai Banjara Station on Ambala Ludhiana Section of Northern Railway on 02.12.2000 and Action Taken Report thereon issued under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8967/15/13]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rail Land Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rail Land Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8968/15/13]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rail Land Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rail Land Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8969/15/13]

12.03 hrs.

#### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 22nd March, 2013 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30 April, 2014, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above Motion, the following

Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan
2. Shrimati Ambika Soni
3. Shri Prakash Javadekar
4. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
5. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
6. Shri N. K. Singh
7. Dr. V. Maitreyan'

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 22nd March, 2013 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

“That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, ten Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

3. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above Motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
2. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu
3. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem
4. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
5. Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste
6. Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot
7. Shri Veer Singh

8. Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera

9. Shri D. Raja

10. Shri Lalhming Liana'

- (iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 22nd April, 2013 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs):-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha to elect ten Members from amongst the Members of the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes for the term of one year beginning from the date of the first sitting of the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of Members so elected to the Committee."

4. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that as a result of the election process initiated pursuant to the above Motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:-

1. Shri V. Hanumantha Rao

2. Dr. Ram Prakash

3. Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia

4. Shri Ashk Ali Tak

5. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya

6. Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh

7. Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya

5. I am also to inform that in order to fill up the remaining three vacancies in the Committee, the election process will be initiated during the next Session of Rajya Sabha.

... (Interruptions)...

12.03½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

34th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam Speaker. I beg, to present the Thirty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.03¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

32th Report

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I beg to present the Thirty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

...(Interruptions)...

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

11th Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Minutes relating thereto.

12.04¼ hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

9th Report

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.04½ hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

## 34th and 35th Reports

*[Translation]*

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:—

- (1) Thirty-fourth Report on “Demands for Grants (2013-14)” of the Ministry of Mines.
- (2) Thirty-fifth Report on “Demands for Grants (2013-14)” of the Ministry of Steel.

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND  
EMPOWERMENT

## 34th to 37th Reports

*[English]*

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2012-2013):—

- (1) Thirty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (2) Thirty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Disability Affairs (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment).
- (3) Thirty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment).
- (4) Thirty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

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... (Interruptions)...

12.05½ hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

## 117th and 118th Reports

*[English]*

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce:—

- (1) 107th Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Commerce (Ministry of Commerce and Industry).
- (2) 108th Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (Ministry of Commerce and Industry).

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... (Interruptions)...

12.05¾ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL,  
PUBLIC GREVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

## 59th Report

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Fifty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Bill, 2013.

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...(Interruptions)...

12.06 hrs.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 237th Report on the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the**

**Department of Scientific and Industrial Research,  
Ministry of Science and Technology\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, on behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay the statement in pursuance of Direction No. 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II, dated 1st September, 2004 to inform the esteemed House about the status of implementation of recommendations contained in Two Hundred Thirty Seventh Report on the recommendations made by Department- related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Action taken by the Department on the recommendations contained in 227th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Committee, while reviewing the working and considering the detailed Demands for Grants of DSIR, analyzed the same with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Department and presented the 227th Report thereon to both the Houses on 18th May, 2012. There were 26 recommendations in 227th Report of the Committee. Majority of them were advisory and appreciative in nature. The Department has furnished a detailed Action Taken Note on these recommendations to the Committee on 29.08.2012.

The Committee presented its 237th Report on the Action Taken by the Department on the recommendations contained in the 227th Report and presented to both the Houses of Parliament on 20th December, 2012.

Some of the most significant recommendations are reproduced below:

- 'Mechanism to Monitor and Review the Ongoing Schemes'- The Committee notes the reply given by the Department and hopes that in the years to come the Department would not only maintain

its good performance on Result Framework Document (RFD) but would further improve it;

- 'Performance in the Eleventh Five Year Plan'- The Department has not furnished any reason for reduction of its allocation at Budgetary Estimate (B.E) stage. The Committee, however, hopes that the Department would make optimum utilisation of funds allocated to it. The Committee desires that the Department should take up the issue of huge cut in Plan outlays with the Planning Commission and impress upon the Commission to realistically view the requirement of the Department in the Twelfth Five Year Plan and bring the concern expressed by the Committee to the notice of the Planning Commission;
- 'Achievements of CSIR'- The Committee notes the reply but would like CSIR scientists to win prestigious international awards and help Indian Industry to develop globally competitive products on a regular basis. The Committee further observes that steps being taken in this regard should have been spelt out in its Action Taken Note.
- 'Technopreneur Promotion Programme-The Committee is happy to note the expansion of Technopreneur Promotion Programme and hopes that Department would ensure that the programme achieves its goal of making India a technology and innovation driven society;
- 'Outlay Proposed and Allocation approved for 2012-13'- The Committee hopes that the Department will take up the matter with the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance for restoration of funds at Revised Estimates stage. The Committee notes the reply of the Department and hopes that Central Electronics Limited (CEL) would make available cost effective Solar Photovoltaic Modules to Indian consumers in a fixed time frame;
- 'Programmes of CSIR- National Laboratories Scheme'-The Committee notes the initiative

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8970/15/13.



Regarding "Monitoring of Production  
Reasons For Delay

taken by the CSIR to explore and to further enhance its capabilities by incorporating a company named 'CSIR Tech Private Limited (CTPL) and hopes that this new venture would result in effective commercialization of CSIR technologies;

- 'Programmes of CSIR-National S&T Human Resource Development Scheme'- The Committee is pleased to note that the Department has agreed to the proposal of the Committee to widen the ambit of its 250 CSIR handholding scholarships to the students suffering from other serious physical disabilities; and
- Interaction between industry and CSIR- The Committee notes the reply of the Department and hopes that CSIR would soon be able to work in partnership with other big industrial players in its endeavour to increase the share of private funds for Research and Development activities.

The copy of the Action Taken Note on 237th Report, which was forwarded to Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 19.03.2013, is laid on the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*...

12.06½ hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1775 DATED  
7.3.2013 REGARDING "MONITORING OF  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF DRUGS"  
ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY\*

[English]

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 a statement correcting the English version of Answer given on 7.3.2013 in Lok Sabha to Unstarred Question No. 1775 asked by Shrimati Kamla Devi Patle,

MP regarding 'Monitoring of Production and Marketing of Drugs and also a statement showing reasons for delay in laying correction statement in respect of reply given on 7.3.2013 to Unstarred Question No. 1775 by Shrimati Kamla Devi Patle, MP regarding 'Monitoring of Production and Marketing of Drugs'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The correct reply (English version) to parts (a) and (b) of the lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. +1775 dated 07.03.2013 regarding 'Monitoring of Production and Marketing of Drugs is as follows:-

Part of the Question	For	Read
(a)	As per the report of the working group on Drug and Pharmaceuticals for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017), there are nearly 2500 pharmaceutical units in the country	There are approximately 10563 pharmaceutical units registered in various parts of the country
(b)	As per Economic Intelligence Service of Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, the sale value of drugs and pharmaceuticals during 2011-12 was Rs. 108250.00 crore	As per Economic Intelligence Service of Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, the sale value of drugs and pharmaceuticals during 2011-12 was approximately Rs. 119075.00 crore.

2. The Hindi version of the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.+1775 dated 07.03.2013 including parts (a) and (b) is correct and therefore, no amendments are required.

STATEMENT SHOWING REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING CORRECTION STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF REPLY GIVEN ON 7.3.2013 TO UNSTARRED QUESTION

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8971/15/13.

NO. 1775 BY SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE, MP REGARDING 'MONITORING OF PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF DRUGS'.

The fact that the English and Hindi version of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.+1775 by Shrimati Kamla Devi Patle, MP regarding 'Monitoring of Production and Marketing of Drugs' differed in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question was discovered late by the Department of Pharmaceuticals and therefore, correction statement could not be laid within seven days of replying to the Parliament Question.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 P.M.

12.07 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*)

...(Interruptions)...

14.0½ hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)...

14.0¼

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members may personally handover slips at the Table of the House immediately as per the practice.

...(Interruptions)...

#### (i) Regarding attacks on fishermen of Tamil Nadu by Sri Lankan Navy

SHRI N. S. V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): The fishermen of Tamil Nadu who go for fishing at the Bay of Bengal towards Sri Lanka are being arrested by the Navy of Sri Lanka. Several hundred fishermen were shot dead while they were fishing. These atrocities and loss of human lives have become day-to-day affair. I urge upon the Government to take up this issue with the Government of Sri Lanka and find a solution to the problem so that fishermen could carry on fishing activities without any fear of loss of lives.

#### (ii) Need to expedite completion of Gosikhurd Irrigation Project in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I intend to raise a very important matter concerning the development of Vidarbha region. More than two and a half decades ago an important project viz Gosikhurd Irrigation Project was started with a avowed goal of developing agriculture, augmentation of water supply and to bring about prosperity in the entire region of Vidarbha. The foundation stone of the project was laid by Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1988 and assurance was given for its implementation within the shortest possible time. This project was to be executed at an estimated cost of Rs. 461.19 crores which escalated to Rs. 2091.13 crores in 1999, Rs. 5649.09 crores in 2007, Rs. 7,777.78 crores in February 2008 and it has now been estimated at Rs. 13,739 crores.

The project remained unexecuted owing to the lack of funds. However, with a view to accelerate the progress, the Central Government agreed to declare this important project as a national project with the provision of Central Financial Assistance of Rs.5000 crores in 2008, 10% of which is to be met by the State Government of Maharashtra. As per the revised schedule, the project was required to be completed by 2012 but at the pace at which the work has progressed there appears to be a remote possibility of this project to be completed even in the distant future and the sufferers will be farmers who continue to be exposed to vagaries of nature. It is very unfortunate that the work on this project has not received importance it deserved by the State Government. There is complete laxity in the execution of work. Certain regions of the State are already in the grip of drought and still

\* Treated as Laid on the Table.

no concrete steps are being taken to accelerate the work on this project to avoid such a situation developing in this region. The ambitious project was expected to irrigate 2,50,800 hectares of land in Nagpur, Chandrapur and Bhandara districts and till date irrigation potential of only 36,894 hectares has been created despite spending huge expenditure. Even after 25 years of its conceptualization, the families displaced consequent on the acquisition of their land for this project are still to be rehabilitated and compensation is yet to be paid. This has caused great resentment amongst the land owners.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to have a thorough inquiry conducted by the experts of the Central Government to assess the reasons for not achieving the target despite spending huge amount and also to appoint an agency to regularly monitor the work and expenditure on this project with a view to ensure its early completion.

**(iii) Need to provide a relief package for drought affected Kerala and put a moratorium on repayment of agricultural loans in the State**

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): The reduced monsoon showers in the year 2012-13 have caused severe concerns among Kerala's agrarian community as the State witnessed a decrease of 24% in southwestern monsoon and 35% in north eastern monsoon rains. The majority of Kerala's agrarian population suffered enormous crop losses and as much as 3,05,787 hectares of agriculture produce have been adversely affected. Kerala's estimated loss due to this crisis stands at around 5,810 crores. Wayanad district is the worst affected among all districts and a loss of 1766 crores is estimated. Wayanad being a tribal district and a minority district that sustains itself from small scale agriculture is already suffering losses from the previous spells of farming crisis and this situation is adding to the district's plight. Considering this situation, I would request the Union Government to consider the case of Kerala as a special one and immediately release a drought relief package and among other measures declare an immediate moratorium on repayment of agricultural loans.

**(iv) Need to expedite setting up of industrial infrastructure development centre at Jamaikunta and Rukmapur of Choppadanadi Mandal of Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the attention of the august House regarding the need to expedite the setting up of Industrial Infrastructure Development Centres at Jammikunta and Rukmapur of Choppadandi Mandal in Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh under Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP).

In this regard, I would like to state that the Steering Committee of Micro Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme has approved this proposal with the condition that the DPRs for both the ID Centres should be prepared as per MSE-CDP guidelines and should be forwarded duly appraised by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). But, it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded DPRs of Rukmapur and Jammikunta Villages vide letter dated 10.10.2011 without appraisal of SIDBI. I think it is a lapse on the part of State Govt. of A.P. for the inordinate delay of this project and it is my dream to have two Industrial Development Centres in my constituency to provide employment to the people because majority of the people belong to the category of Scheduled Castes in these areas and they are not having proper employment facilities. Moreover, Karimnagar is also included under Integrated Action Plan to wean away the naxalites and to provide employment opportunities to the unemployed youth. Already, the lands were handed over in favour of LIDCAP in Jammikunta and Rukmapur for this purpose.

Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, through the Chair, to kindly pursue and expedite the matter with the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

**(v) Need to undertake doubling of railway line between Janghai railway station, Pratapgarh and Amethi in Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh) : The work of doubling of railway line from Raebareli to Amethi has been included in the railway budget of this financial year. It's distance is 30 km. The distance from Janghai railway station to Amethi, in my Parliamentary Constituency Pratapgarh, is also 30 km, on which the work of doubling of railway line has not been done so far. The work of doubling of railway line from Janghai railway station to Benaras via Phaphamau has since been done. If the work of doubling

of railway line on 30 km. from Janghai railway station to Amethi is got done, the Amethi, Raebareli via Pratapgarh can be connected with Banaras with a less distance route and the people of these districts will get adequate facility of going to and coming from Banaras.

The Government is requested that the work of doubling of railway line from Janghai railway station of Pratapgarh to Amethi should be approved and this work should be done within this year.

**(vi) Need to amend North Eastern Areas Reorganization Act, 1971 in order to resolve the border area dispute between Meghalaya and Assam**

*[English]*

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA (Shillong): The four decades long Meghalaya-Assam border dispute has resulted in huge bloodshed, dislocation of people, loss of employment and economic opportunities. The Meghalaya Legislative Assembly had passed resolutions for resolving the dispute in the most amicable way which the other side has rejected. The Meghalaya Government has also written to the Union Government for expeditious and lasting solution to the boundary dispute but to no avail. The ball is now in the Centre's Court. I strongly urge upon the Union Government to immediately constitute a Parliamentary Committee or a Ministerial Committee of Experts for suggesting amendments to the North Eastern Areas Reorganisation Act, 1971 as well as simultaneously constitute a time-bound Boundary Commission to facilitate resolving the border disputes.

**(vii) Need to make all out efforts to provide educational facilities and benefits of reservation to Scheduled Castes to help them join the mainstream of the society**

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL (Sriganganagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the declining education level of children of Scheduled Castes. Even after all-out efforts of the Governments, there is no improvement in the education level, which is a matter of concern.

Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes cannot send their children to public schools due their poverty and helplessness. Even after elapse of 65 years, very less

people can send their children to public schools. Generous persons are in every community and they are also worried about the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, but the economic backwardness does not allow them to go forward. This is the responsibility of administration and legislature to pave the way for these people, who are ignored for centuries, to go forward. Providing modern education to the children of Scheduled Castes is the solution of many problems.

When the children of Scheduled Castes after getting education go forward at par with the children of other communities, the overall development of the country will be certain. I admit that the persons of Scheduled Castes, by uniting themselves and with the cooperation of generous persons of other communities, can fulfill this difficult task by setting up institutes. In fulfilling this lovely dream, it is very necessary for the administration be generous.

I want to bring to the notice of every member of the House and want to say that from the year 1999, some generous persons have expressed their feeling for the welfare of this neglected Samaj and as an organisation, they are making efforts with their overall power (mind, body, money) to set up an educational institute, With a view to impart modern education to the children of Scheduled Castes and girls of all communities, some people have promised to give their all savings, some to give their agricultural land, some to provide their resources like tractor, tanker, construction equipments, etc. Those who could not give anything, have promised to work manually and in this way have made efforts to set up an educational institute in Thanagaji Alwar. Almost all the members of Parliament from Rajasthan and all the members of Legislative Assembly of Rajasthan have requested at every level of the administration, but I am sorry to state that the matter to set up an educational institute for making available modern education to the children of Scheduled Castes and girls of all communities could not more go ahead even a little.

The persons sitting in the administration are of the view that the institutes set up for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and those willing to do work in the educational field for the children of Scheduled Castes, can attempt to grab the land of members of Scheduled Castes by forming welfare institutes. The fact is that the persons who have made their monopoly in the administration sense a throat.

They fear that if the education facility is given to the children of Scheduled Castes they will come at par with them

on the basis of their qualification and as a result thereof their dominance will come to an end in the administration.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government and all State Governments that besides giving reservation in Government jobs and promotion, the children to Scheduled Castes should also be given reservation in getting education. Special educational institutes should be set up for higher education, which should only be for neglected Society. All types of administrative/financial assistance should be provided to social/educational institutes working in the private sector, so that, in future, they may not have to look for reservation.

**(viii) Need to ensure timely deposit of insurance premium by banks in Harda district of Madhya Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): I am to state a fact with regard to non-payment of insurance money by the banks in district Harda of my Parliamentary Constituency. In the National Agricultural Insurance Year 2011, some banks had deducted insurance money from the credit card accounts of farmers of Harda district and the money of farmers deducted by banks has not been sent to insurance companies. As a result thereof farmers have to bear the economic loss.

I request the Government to take immediate action in this regard.

**(ix) Need to take immediate necessary steps for setting up of an Airport at Meerut in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (MEERUT): Meerut in Western Uttar Pradesh is the centre of economic, social political and religious activities. The persons working in various fields are always in a hurry to reach from here every day to other places of the country or the State. It is very necessary to set up here a full-fledged airport for the development of Meerut and the surrounding areas. In Meerut, at present, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar air strip is available under Uttar Pradesh Civil Aviation Department. Only small aeroplanes can land there and it is being used now exclusively by V.V.I.Ps. Airport can be set up there by expanding this air strip. But no concrete dialogue or action has taken so far between Central and the State Government on the proposal of setting up an airport there. As a result, the decision of setting up an airport could not

materialize so far and the people of the entire area are feeling disappointed with the continuous delay in opening of the door of development.

I request the Government to come forward to take the initiative and pave the way of setting up of airport in Meerut.

**(x) Regarding opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya on the campus of Assam University, Silchar from the academic session of 2013**

*[English]*

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): In persuasion to the decisions adopted in the Executive Council *vide* Resolution No. EC:84:03-12:28.2: Assam University has arrived into an agreement in terms of MOU with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for opening Kendriya Vidyalaya on the campus of Assam University, Silchar.

The University will bear all liabilities of Kendriya Vidyalaya on the University Campus on regular basis and on receipt of clearance from the Sangathan office, New Delhi, the Silchar University will provide the entire infrastructure facilities and other allied assistance.

All necessary formalities have already been completed. So, there is no hurdle in granting immediate clearance to the proposal of the Sangathan.

All premiere Institutions in Barak Valley like ONGC, HPC, Army Cantt, BSF Cantt. and NIT are having Kendriya Vidyalaya on their campus for the public interest.

With the opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya, a large numbers of people will be benefited from areas such as greater Chatia, Irongmara, Borjalenga, Dwarbond, Barik Office, Sarswati Bagan, Rosekandi, Bagbahar to Matijuri-Hailakandi. Establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya will also have impact on the socio-economic development and change of scenario of these areas.

I earnestly request the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan through the Ministry of Human Resource Development to approve the MoU and send a copy of the same to the Assam University for taking necessary action for opening of the Kendriya Vidyalaya from the Academic session-2013.

**(xi) Need to generate work orders for factories of Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI Ltd.) in the country particularly for the factory**

**established in Naini, Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh and also address the grievances of employees of ITI Ltd.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards some facts related to the Indian Telephone Industries Limited situated at various places, specially the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Naini, Allahabad, located in my Parliamentary Constituency. These companies are engaged in the production and commissioning of communication instrument at various places. But they are running into loss since last few years due to the communication policies and non-receipt of work orders. Therefore, I request for the revival of the ITI Limited, Allahabad. I present the problems of the employees/officials which are as follows:—

- The companies of Indian Telephone Industries Limited are situated in Bangalore, Palghat, Naini, Allahabad, Srinagar, Raebareli and Mankapur in India and there are 13 thousand employees working in these companies.
- ITI Limited, Allahabad should be given full work order of new technology.
- 50 percent Dearness Allowance should be merged with Basic Pay at once.
- The pay review pending since 01.02.2007 should be carried out.
- Age of retirement should be increased from 58 years to 60 years.

The Financial package presented to the Ministry by the Managing Director for the revival of ITI Limited, Allahabad should be given immediate approval by the Government. At present, employees are retiring at the age of 58, thereby continuously decreasing the technical staff. With special attention in this aspect, the retirement age should be increased from 58 years to 60 years.

**(xii) Need to launch a national programme to prevent youngsters falling prey to hypertension**

[*English*]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Of late, a disturbing trend is being seen in the country. Youngsters are falling prey to hypertension. With the world growing at a rapid pace,

diseases are afflicting youngsters with faster pace. One of the major diseases which is plaguing youngsters of our country is hypertension. If we go through the latest World Health Organisation Report, it would be astonishing to find out that hypertension is affecting 36 percent of males and 34 percent of females. What is more disturbing is that hypertension is affecting those youngsters who are in the age group of 25 years.

Young people due to a lot of pressure opt to work in stressful environment. Added to this, they are easily attracted to junk food with high salt content. Though WHO report on hypertension is concerning the youngsters of the world but we should not lose sight of the fact that India has a huge young population. I would like to urge Central Government and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to address the issue. A holistic step should be taken by the Ministry by initiating a national programme which should address various facets of hypertension. A proper monitoring and awareness should be started to unshackle the youngsters of the country from the grips of hypertension, otherwise, India, as a developing nation could be paying a hefty price in the years ahead.

**(xiii) Need to enhance the pension of EPF pensioners and also restore other benefits earlier available to them**

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): The EPF Pensioners of our country have given a number of representations to Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Finance Minister. These people have served our nation for a long time but after retirement they are not getting even minimum pension or any other benefits. They have requested in their Memorandum the following main demands:

1. The Interim Relief of Rs. 1000/- be given to all Pensioners.
2. The minimum pension be revised and fixed at Rs. 6500/-.
3. The pension be linked with the DA.
4. Restore full pension after 100 months for those who had availed commutation benefit.
5. Three existing benefits - Commutation, Return of Capital, Reduce Pension which was stopped through a Govt. Order in 2008 should be reinstated.

There are a number of pensioners who are getting Rs.1/- or Rs.10/- as Pension. So I request the Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Employment to make amendment in the Pension Act 1995 and consider the demands of these EPF Pensioners.

**(xiv) Need to expedite setting up of the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jagatsinghpur district, Odisha**

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): I would like to mention that on a demand to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya at district headquarters area of Jagatsinghpur district, Odisha, a team of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan surveyed the feasibility criteria of the locality in 2012. After the survey, the team was satisfied and assured to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the proposed area in the financial year of 2013-14. In this regard, the Collector of Jagatsinghpur district demarcated more than 8 acres of land for construction of school building and other infrastructure. A proposal to run the Kendriya vidyalaya temporarily from Srikrishna Academy, a State Government High School situated nearby the region was also assented to by the team at that time. However, no progress with regard to construction of the school building as well as other infrastructure has been made by this date.

Keeping in view problems faced by the students of the locality as well as children of employees working in various Central Government institutions situated in the surrounding areas of the Jagatsinghpur district headquarters in getting quality and affordable education, I urge upon the Ministry of Human Resources to expedite setting up of the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya in the region.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m.

**14.01 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.*

**15.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen of the Clock*

(SHRI FRANCISCO Cosme Sardinha *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)...

**15.0½ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)...

**15.0¾ hrs.**

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY BILL, 2011

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up the Legislative Business. Prof. K. V. Thomas.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the Statement of the hon. Minister will go on record and nothing more.

...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): Sir, I beg to move\*\*:

"That the Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have started taking up a very important Bill. Please go back to your places.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 3rd May, 2013 at 11 a.m.

**15.01 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 3, 2013/Vaisakha 13, 1935 (Saka)*

\* Not recorded.

\*\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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