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(Thirteenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXXI, Thirteenth Session, 2013/1934 (Saka)

No. 10, Thursday, March 07, 2013/Phalguna 16, 1934 (Saka)

| SUBJECT | PAGES |
|--|---------|
| OBITUARY REFERENCE..... | 1-5 |
| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | |
| *Starred Question Nos. 141 and 142..... | 5-38 |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | |
| Starred Question Nos. 143 to 160..... | 38-135 |
| Unstarred Question Nos. 1611 to 1840..... | 135-950 |
| PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE..... | 950-954 |
| STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS | |
| Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 233rd Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology | |
| Shri S. Jaipal Reddy..... | 954-955 |
| MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 | |
| (i) Need to relax the norms for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to facilitate construction of roads in Garhwal Parliamentary constituency in Uttarakhand | |
| Shri Satpal Maharaj..... | 955-956 |
| (ii) Need to convert railway line between Nagbheed and Nagpur in Maharashtra into broadgauge | |
| Shri Marotrao Sainuji Kowase..... | 956 |
| (iii) Need to take steps for implementation of scheme for providing quality education in Madarsas in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Bahraich parliamentary constituency | |
| Shri Kamal Kishore 'Commando'..... | 957 |
| (iv) Need to provide diesel at subsidized rates to State Road Transport Corporations at par with the common consumer | |
| Shri K. Sudhakaran..... | 957-958 |

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

| SUBJECT | PAGES |
|--|---------|
| (v) Need to provide medical and financial assistance to the southern districts, especially Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu to prevent spreading of Dengue Shri S.S. Ramasubbu..... | 958-959 |
| (vi) Need to provide salaries to teachers of Madarsas including regularisation of their jobs in Pratapgarh parliamentary constituency, Uttar Pradesh Rajkumari Ratna Singh..... | 959 |
| (vii) Need to take necessary measures to boost oil production in oil fields of Assam by ONGC Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty..... | 959-960 |
| (viii) Need to establish new ESI medical college at Ahmedabad, Gujarat Shri Harin Pathak..... | 960 |
| (ix) Need to include Pakur, Dumka and Deoghar districts of Santhal Pargana in Jharkhand under Integrated Action Plan to give impetus to development in these districts Shri Nishikant Dubey..... | 960-961 |
| (x) Need to provide food to children as per the enhanced rate in Aanganwadis under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme and also enhance the honorarium of cooks in the Aanganwadis Shri K.D. Deshmukh..... | 961-962 |
| (xi) Need to protect the interests of workers of M/s Daewoo Motors in Surajpur Industrial Area, NOIDA in Gautam Buddha Nagar parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh Shri Surendra Singh Nagar..... | 962 |
| (xii) Need to speed up implementation of MPLADS projects in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu Shri R. Thamaraiselvan..... | 962 |
| (xiii) Need to allocate sufficient funds to tackle acute drought situation in Maharashtra Shri Ganeshrao Nagrao Dudhgaonkar..... | 963 |
| (xiv) Need to enhance the pension of EPF pensioners Shri Jose K. Mani..... | 963-964 |
| DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 | |
| Plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka | |
| Shri T.R. Baalu..... | 964-972 |
| Shri Yashwant Sinha..... | 972-980 |

SUBJECT

PAGES

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Dr. M. Thambidurai..... | 980-986 |
| Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav..... | 986-990 |
| Shri S. Alagiri..... | 990-993 |
| Shri Dara Singh Chauhan..... | 993-994 |
| Shri Jagdish Sharma..... | 994-996 |
| Prof. Saugata Roy..... | 996-1001 |
| Shri P.R. Natarajan..... | 1002-1003 |
| Shri P. Lingam..... | 1003-1005 |
| Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab..... | 1005-1009 |
| Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki..... | 1009 |
| Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan..... | 1010 |
| Shri Suwendu Adhikari..... | 1010 |
| Shri S. Semmalai..... | 1010-1013 |
| Shri Sharad Yadav..... | 1013 |
| Shri Dayanidhi Maran..... | 1013-1016 |
| Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal..... | 1016 |
| Shri Lalu Prasad..... | 1016-1017 |
| Shri A. Ganeshamurthi..... | 1017-1020 |
| Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan..... | 1020-1025 |
| Shri C. Sivasami..... | 1025 |
| Shri Nama Nageswara Rao..... | 1025-1027 |
| Shri Ajay Kumar..... | 1027-1028 |
| Shrimati J. Helen Davidson..... | 1028 |
| Dr. Tarun Mandal..... | 1028-1030 |
| Shri R. Thamaraiselvan..... | 1030-1031 |
| Shri Rajendra Agarwal..... | 1031-1032 |
| Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia..... | 1032-1033 |
| Shri Salman Khursheed..... | 1033-1045 |

SUBJECT

PAGES

RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF THIRT REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

RAILWAY BUDGET (2013-14) —GENERAL DISCUSSION,

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS (RAILWAYS) – 2013-14

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS – 2012-13

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS) – 2010-11

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Shri Anurag Singh Thakur..... | 1050-1074 |
| Shri Jagdambika Pal..... | 1074-1091 |
| Shri Mohan Jena..... | 1091-1095 |
| Shri Rudramadhab Ray..... | 1095-1096 |
| Shri Virender Kashyap..... | 1096-1097 |
| Shri Kamla Devi Patle..... | 1097-1099 |
| Shri Makansingh Solanki..... | 1099-1100 |
| Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve..... | 1100-1102 |
| Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar..... | 1103-1106 |
| Shri Gajanan D. Babar..... | 1106-1111 |
| Shri Sohan Potai..... | 1111-1112 |
| Shri Dhananjay Singh..... | 1112-1117 |
| Shri Vishnu Dev Sai..... | 1117-1123 |
| Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav..... | 1123-1124 |
| Shri Virendra Kumar | 1124-1127 |
| Shri Suvenu Adhikari..... | 1127-1130 |
| Dr. Ram Chandra Dome..... | 1130-1136 |
| Shri Baijyant Panda..... | 1136-1140 |
| Shri Chandrakant Khaire..... | 1141-1148 |
| Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh..... | 1148-1149 |
| Dr. Tarun Mandal..... | 1149-1151 |
| Shri Chandu Lal Sahu..... | 1151-1152 |

| SUBJECT | PAGES |
|--|-----------|
| Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit..... | 1152-1154 |
| Shri P.K. Biju..... | 1154-1158 |
| Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain..... | 1158-1162 |
| Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat..... | 1162-1168 |
| Shri Ganesh Singh..... | 1168 |
| ANNEXURE-I | |
| Member-wise Index to Starred Questions | 1187-1188 |
| Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions | 1188-1200 |
| ANNEXURE-II | |
| Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions | 1201-1202 |
| Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions | 1201-1204 |

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 7, 2013/Phalgun 16, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our former colleague Shri Krishna Kumar Chowdhary.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chowdhary was a member of the Twelfth Lok Sabha representing the Gaya Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Chowdhary served as member of the Committee on Home Affairs and Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chowdhary passed away on 24th December, 2012 at the age of 50 in Surat, Gujarat.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Krishna Kumar Chowdhary and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the 'Question Hour' – Q.
141

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have heard you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. When you will take your seats, only then we will do something.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You also take your seats. All are requested to sit down. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Whether yogi ji has to speak? Alright, I am calling him and after that Question Hour will start. Nobody else will speak. Yogi ji please be brief.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam Speaker, yesterday I was travelling from Delhi to Gorakhpur. As soon as I reached at Ghaziabad Railway Station some people in Civil dress came into my coupe. They said to me that they have to discuss something with me. I asked who they are? They said first I should come out of coupe and they have to talk to me. I asked for their identity. After sometime some people in police uniform came and dragged me out from the train. I asked them to show me any summon or warrant but they continued to manhandle me. An argument continued for 15-20 minutes and they took me out of train. After 20 minutes Press and Media people also reached there. On seeing them they all ran away. I was wrongfully detained at the station for two hours. After 10.30 SSP Ghaziabad came there. I asked him as to why I have been detained and I am standing here for the last two hours. My luggage and staff is also not here. After all, who were those people who forcibly deboarded me from the train and then ran away. As the media persons reached there, the workers of Bhartiya Janta Pary and other organisations also came there. When I was being deboarded one police personnel took away my card and was running away then one worker of Bhartiya Janta Party snatched this card from him by holding his hand. This is the incident which occurred there after 10.30. When SSP came there and told that one Hindu leader has been murdered in Tanda in Ambedkar Nagar and his apprehension is that I can visit that place. I told him that Ambedkar Nagar does not come anywhere in between Delhi- Gorakhpur route. Four stations Lucknow, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur are hundred kilometers away from Ambedkar Nagar. How, you can say this? Even if I would have thought to go there, I could have been stopped at any nearby district. I should have served a notice in the

train. What do you want to prove by behaving like a criminal with me. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, there are wound marks all over my hand. I was dragged. I was dragged like criminals. They crossed all limits of misbehavior there.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I seek your protection. Hon. Railway Minister is present here. I would like to know that what safety arrangements they want to make for the passengers travelling in trains?

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I would like to know as to whether any person can come in police uniform and do such goondaism. Can they do such anarchy? Is it proper to misbehave like this with a person who is travelling in the train after paying full fare and after booking seat? Why Railway did not stopped such act or opposed it? I kept on standing there for three hours.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Now, I may tell you about it.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, I was detained upto 3'o clock. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you have spoken.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: My staff brought back luggage at 3'o clock.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. It is enough now.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, I need your protection.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Let me say something. You please take your seat.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: You please take cognizance of this incident. Please take action against the guilty.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Let me speak now. Please sit down.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: No such unfortunate situation occur with any Member or citizen. We would like to get you protection. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No. Please do not speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is very wrong. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Hon. Railway Minister may give reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you people are standing when I am on my legs?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: When I am standing why you people are standing?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: When I am standing then why are all of you standing and speaking? Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: I am standing. Please do not argue with the Chair. Please sit down. What is this? What is happening?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you are standing when I am on my legs?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not stand when the Speaker is standing. This is a parliamentary courtesy, which you should observe all the time.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I would like and I have always said that all the hon. Members of the House should always get protection and due regard. It is very essential. I always keep it in mind. All the concerned departments and their Ministers and officers should give special attention to it.

[English]

I have received your notice on the incident of your being forcibly deboarded by the U.P. Police from Vaishali Express at Ghaziabad railway station. I am calling for a factual note in the matter from the Government. I will take a decision thereafter.

11.10 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we take up the Question Hour. Q. No.141 - Shrimati Rama Devi.

[Translation]

Interlinking of Rivers

*141. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works under progress for interlinking of rivers in the country including the details of surveys conducted and the Detailed Project Reports prepared so far, river and State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose and spent therefor including the time-schedule for their v completion, river and State/UT-wise;

(c) the reasons for the slow progress in the completion of the interlinking of river project;

(d) whether any special committee has been constituted for the project as per the directions of the Supreme Court and if so, the terms of reference of the committee; and

(e) the estimated cost of the project along with the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of works under progress for interlinking of rivers in the country including the details of surveys conducted and the Detailed Project Reports in the country are as follows:

National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was originally entrusted with establishment of feasibility of the proposals of Peninsular Component of National Perspective Plan (NPP) in 1982. The mandate has been extended to cover Himalayan Component in 1990, taking up of Detailed Project Reports of Priority links and Pre-feasibility reports of Intra State links in 2006 and finally DPR of Intra State links in 2011. While most of the works mandated up to 1990 have been completed, the fresh works under new mandates are in progress. Details are given in succeeding paragraphs.

(a.1) Links as Identified under National Perspective Plan (NPP) of 1980

Table-1

| Sl. No. | Item | Quantity | |
|---------|------|-----------|---------|
| | | Completed | Ongoing |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

A. Proposals under National Perspective Plan

| | | | |
|----|--|-----|---|
| 1. | Water balance studies of basins/sub-basins | 137 | 0 |
| 2. | Water balance studies of diversion points | 71 | 0 |
| 3. | Prefeasibility reports of links | 32 | 0 |
| 4. | Toposheet studies of link alignments | 37 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|--|----|----|
| 5. | Toposheet and storage capacity studies of reservoirs | 74 | 0 |
| 6. | Surveys and Investigations and Preparation of Feasibility reports of specific links(#) | 16 | 14 |
| 7. | Surveys and Investigations and Preparation of Detailed Project Report of specific links(*) | 1 | 2 |

#Link wise details at Annexure-I)

*Details as per Table-2

Under Inter Basin Water Transfer Links under National Perspective Plan, Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken - Betwa, (ii) Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal, (iii) Damanganga - Pinjal, (iv) Par - Tapi - Narmada & (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs on the basis of Task Force report. Status of the preparations of DPR are furnished at Table-2 below:

Table-2

Status of various Detailed Project Reports for Inter Basin Water Transfer Links of NPP

| Sl. No. | Name of link | Rivers | States concerned | Completion year |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| A. Proposals under National Perspective Plan | | | | |
| 1. | Ken-Betwa | Ken & Betwa | Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh | DPR completed. Declared as National Project for funding under the scheme of National Projects. |
| 2. | Par-Tapi-Narmada | Par, Tapi & Narmada | Gujarat & Maharashtra | 2013 |
| 3. | Damanganga-Pinjal | Damanganga & Pinjal | Gujarat & Maharashtra | 2013 |
| 4. | Polavaram-Vijayawada | Godavari & Krishna | Andhra Pradesh | Project already taken up by. Govt. of AP under AIBP funding |
| 5. | Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal | Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal | Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan | No date finalized. |

(a.2) Intra-State Links identified by States from 2006 onwards

To find out conceptual feasibility, certain States have entrusted preparation of Pre Feasibility/ Feasibility reports of intra-state links to National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in November, 2006. So far, NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of these, Pre-Feasibility Reports

(PFRs) of 24 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA up to January, 2013. Detailed status is given at Annexure-II.

Preparation of Detailed Project Report of Intra State links proposed by States was included in the functions of National Water Development Agency in 2011. Status of Preparation of Detailed Project Reports of Intra-State Water Transfer Links in Consultation with State Governments are given below at Table-3

Table-3

| Sl. No. | Name of link | Rivers | States concerned | Completion year |
|---------|---|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Burhi Gandak-None-Baya Ganga link | Burhi Gandak & Ganga | Bihar | 2013 |
| 2. | Kosi-Mechi Link | Kosi & Mechi | Bihar | 2013 |
| 3. | Bagmati-Burhi Gandak link | Bagmati-Burhi Gandak | Bihar | 2015 |
| 4. | Wainganga (Gosikurd) - Nalganga (Purna Tapi) link | Wainganga & Purna Tapi | Maharashtra | 2015 |
| 5. | Ponnniyar-Palar link | Ponnniyar-Palar | Tamil Nadu | 2015 |

Additional proposals as and when made by the respective State Governments are examined by NWDA.

(b) Funds Allocated to NWDA for the purpose and spent there for including the time-schedule for their completion, river and State/UT-wise.

The budgetary provision for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the present financial year 2012-13 is Rs. 43.40 crore. The amount spent on water balance studies of basins/sub-basins and catchments up to diversion points, toposheet studies of reservoirs and link alignments, storage capacity studies of reservoirs, pre-feasibility studies, feasibility studies and Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Interlinking of Rivers programme from inception of NWDA till 31st January, 2013 is Rs 394.99 crore. The expenditure has been incurred for studies for establishing viability of the proposals from hydrological and technical angles. Since the studies are connected with each other, study wise expenditure has not been maintained.

The specific time frame for completion of the individual link project can be identified only after the DPR is techno-economically approved.

(c) The reason for slow progress

Preparation of PFR, FR and finally DPR is a time consuming process. Finalisation of proposed water utilisations and required structures encompasses complex social, political and technical issues. Therefore, consensus building amongst States involves long time and multiple studies. Preparation of Detailed Project Report of a link require about 3-4 years time and also need the concurrence of concerned State Government and various Nodal

Ministries including Ministry of Environment and Forests. Often, Concurrence of neighbouring Countries is also involved.

As per above the progress is optimum.

(d) Constitution of Special Committee under Directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court

Hon'ble Supreme Court while delivering judgement in respect of Writ Petition (CIVIL) No.512 of 2002 IN RE: NETWORKING OF RIVERS WITH WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 668 OF 2002, have directed the Union of India and particularly the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, to forthwith constitute a Committee to be called a 'Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers' headed by the Union Minister for Water Resources and comprising of members from States and also representatives of other associated Union Ministries as well as experts nominated by them, including Amicus Curiae.

According to the terms of reference of the Committee as per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the High Powered Committee has to look into all aspects of implementation of ILR project and get the project implemented.

The MoWR is in the process of constituting the High Power Committee on interlinking of rivers as per the direction of the Supreme Court. For that purpose, nomination from the states involved in the Inter-linking of rivers have been called for as per the direction of the Supreme Court. Out of 20 States involved, response of 8 States received.

(e) Cost estimates for the Interlinking of Rivers Project as per NPP

The initial cost of the Inter Linking projects as estimated in Preliminary Studies at Pre-feasibility/Feasibility stage is Rs 5.60 Lakh crore at 2002 Price Level. The firm cost can be estimated only after the completion of Detailed

Project Reports (DPR) of individual links. However, Govt. of India is making continuous efforts to bring consensus amongst party States for early completion of DPRs.

Annexure-I

Status of Water Transfer Links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FR) by NWDA

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Peninsular Rivers Development Component | | | |
| 1. Ken - Betwa link* | - DPR (Phase-I) | Completed | |
| 2. Damanganga - Pinjal link* | - FR completed | & DPR started | |
| 3. Par - Tapi - Narmada link* | - FR completed | & DPR started | |
| 4. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link | - FR completed | | |
| 5. Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link * | - FR completed | | |
| 6. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link | - FR completed | | |
| 7. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | - FR completed | | |
| 8. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link | - FR completed | | |
| 9. Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link | - FR completed | | |
| 10. Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link | - FR completed | | |
| 11. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | - FR completed | | |
| 12. Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link | - FR completed | | |
| 13. Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link* | - FR completed | | |
| 14. Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link | - FR completed | | |
| 15. Netravati - Hemavati link | - PFR completed | | |
| 16. Bedti - Varda link | - PFR completed | | |
| Himalayan Rivers Development Component | | | |
| 1. Yamuna-Rajasthan link | - S&I works completed | | |
| 2. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link | - S&I works completed | | |
| 3. Chunar (at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link | - S&I works completed | | |
| 4. Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | - S&I works taken up |] Feasibility Report in progress | |
| 5. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | - S&I works taken up | | |
| 6. Jogighopa (at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link | - | S&I works taken up |
| 7. | Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link | - | S&I works completed |
| 8. | Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link | - | S&I works completed |
| 9. | Subernarekha-Mahanadi link | - | S&I works completed |
| 10. | Kosi-Mechi link | - | Entirely lies in Nepal, Agreement not in place |
| 11. | Kosi-Ghaghra link | - | S&I works taken up |
| 12. | Gandak-Ganga link | - | S&I works completed |
| 13. | Ghaghra-Yamuna link | - | FR completed (for Indian portion) |
| 14. | Sarda-Yamuna link | - | FR completed (for Indian portion) |

* Priority links

PFR - Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report; S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion

Annexure-II

Intra-State link proposals received from the State Governments

| Sl. No. | Name of intra-state link | Present status / Target of Completion of PFR |
|--------------------|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Maharashtra | | |
| 1. | Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Nalganga (Purna Tapi)[Wainganga - Western Vidarbha & Pranhita - Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan - Wardha link] | Completed |
| 2. | Wainganga - Manjra Valley | Completed (Not found feasible) |
| 3. | Upper Krishna - Bhima (system of Six links) | Completed |
| 4. | Upper Ghat - Godavari Valley (Damanganga (Ekdare) - Godavari Valley) | Completed |
| 5. | Upper Vaitarna - Godavari Valley | Completed |
| 6. | North Konkan - Godavari Valley | Completed |
| 7. | Koyna - Mumbai city | Completed |
| 8. | Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari) - Purna - Manjira | * |
| 9. | Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Godavari (SRSP) | Withdrawn by Govt. of Maharashtra |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------|--|-----------|
| 10. | Middle Konkan - Bhima Valley | 2013-14 |
| 11. | Koyna - Nira | 2012-13 |
| 12. | Mulsi - Bhima | Completed |
| 13. | Savithri - Bhima | * |
| 14. | Kolhapur - Sangli - Sangola | Completed |
| 15. | Riverlinking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District | 2013-14 |
| 16. | Nar - Par - Girna valley | Completed |
| 17. | Narmada - Tapi | 2013-14 |
| 18. | Khariagutta - Navatha Satpura foot hills | * |
| 19. | Kharia Ghuti Ghat - Tapi | * |
| 20. | Jigaon - Tapi - Godavari Valley | 2013-14 |
| Gujarat | | |
| 21. | Damanganga - Sabarmati - Chorwad | Completed |
| Odisha | | |
| 22. | Mahanadi - Brahmani | Completed |
| 23. | Mahanadi - Rushikulya (Barmul Project) | 2012-13 |
| 24. | Vamsadhara - Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project) | Completed |
| Jharkhand | | |
| 25. | South Koel - Subernarekha | Completed |
| 26. | Sankh - South Koel | Completed |
| 27. | Barkar - Damodar - Subernarekha | Completed |
| Bihar | | |
| 28. | Kosi - Mechi [entirely lie in India] | Completed |
| 29. | Barh - Nawada | Completed |
| 30. | Kohra - Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi) | Completed |
| 31. | Burhi Gandak - None - Baya - Ganga | Completed |
| 32. | Bagmati [Belwadhar] - Burhi Gandak | Completed |
| 33. | Kosi - Ganga | Completed |
| Rajasthan | | |
| 34. | Mahi - Luni link | 2012-13 |
| 35. | Wakal - Sabarmati - Sei - West Banas - Kameri link | Completed |
| Tamil Nadu | | |
| 36. | Ponnaiyar - Palar link | Completed |

*Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned States.

@ PFR prepared and sent to State governments for commen

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Madam Speaker, the Water Resources Ministry has been created for managing the proper use of water in the country. But, this Ministry has not been able to manage the proper use of water in the country and due to that the floods come which can be used for irrigation in drought affected areas and for power generation but this Ministry has not been able to do that. When Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji occupied the office of Prime Minister, he kept all these things in mind and made a scheme to link the rivers of the country with each other, but the present Government has shelved this scheme and has not paid any attention to it. The Government does not have any interest in creating irrigation facilities, additional power generation and resolving the problems being faced due to floods and droughts. It seems that this Government does not have the intention to provide facilities to the public. The Supreme Court had to interfere in it. Even then Government did not take notice of it. Only a high power Committee was constituted. After that nothing was done. The Government is still engaged in enquiry, feasibility Report and Detail Project Report etc works. In the year 2012-13 rupees 513 crores have been incurred on these works only. But they have not been able to link any river. I have raised many questions in the House, but no satisfactory reply has been given to any question. Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether Government has linked any river upto now, if not, the reasons therefore?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Madam Speaker, I thank the hon. Member that she raised the question about need to use the present water resources capacity in India. Our national leaders have given their attention toward this matter also from time to time. In the year 1972 Dr. K.L Rao and afterwards Dr. Dastur moved this matter further. In the year 1980 Shrimati Indira Gandhi ji said about making a national perspective plan in which interlinking of rivers could be done. A plan was considered for interlinking of our peninsular, the rivers of our southern part. In the year 1990, it was said that the Himalayan component should also be included in it, so that the problem of Bihar State could also be solved. When there was a worst flood in Bihar then in the year 1988-89 a deliberation was started on it afterwards and in the year 1990 it was said that the Himalayan component should also be taken under National Perspective Plan and its links should also be integrated.

Madam, through you I would like to say that it will not be proper to say that we set up a National Water Development Agency for this in the year 1982. After that we talked about including Himalayan Component in 1990 time to time and then in the year 2006 we said to them that you should work for preparing DPR of Priority links. In the year 2011 we asked them to prepare DPR of Infrastructure links also. ...*(Interruptions)*

Don't worry I am coming to that issue also. All of us know that the distribution of water is very complicated issue. It is necessary that first of all you should have this idea that which are the surplus basins, deficit basins, which area is deficit area and which points of the river has the surplus. You can develop the link from there only. It was essential for that there should be a water balance study, then a pre-feasibility report should be prepared and after this report we took the help of States. We told them that these are the results of our pre- feasibility report. Now, we should go ahead to feasibility report. States asked us to go ahead. After that we worked to prepare the feasibility reports after investigation. Out of those 16 have been prepared and 14 are on-going, out of those 16 one DPR is ready. At present Ken- Betwa and other two are in progress. Therefore, it is wrong to say that no work has been done in this direction. We are continuously in liaison with the States and were very hopeful with regard to Ken Betwa but we are facing some difficulty due to Panna Tiger Reserve and the other difficulty is to make a consensus among the States which will have the benefit of this, for which we are trying. We hope that as soon as there is a consensus, we will be able to work on this link. Besides this we have developed six links out of other Intra State links and feasibility report is ready. One DPR is also ready in which the report of Bihar is also included. I would like to submit it here for the information of hon.Member. With regard to Bihar, we will prepare DPR of Budhi Gandak, Noon, Daya, Ganga in the year 2013. Our feasibility report and pre- DPR are ready. Likewise, pre-feasibility report of Barh, Nawada has also been prepared and have asked the State Government that we are ready and they should sent the proposal. The DPR of Kosi- Mechi will be prepared by the year 2013 and with regard to Bagmati, Budhi Gandak will be prepared by 2015. Kosi which is called Bagmati there is behind in priority as per the work Plan for Ganga. We will prepare its feasibility Report upto year 2014. ...*(Interruptions)* The National Water Development Agency

has done its work very promptly whether it is with regard to Bihar or the whole country but there are some complex issues on which there is a need to continuously make liaison with the States and the consensus of the States is also necessary. Therefore, there is some delay in this and I believe this August House will appreciate this.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has very well narrated these things but I have read all about their works. Upto when you will keep us telling these things and keep us hoping upto when the farmers continue to die and when you will prepare DPR of this plan? If the rivers of the country are linked with each other then 250 lakh hectares of land can be irrigated and the water level of 100 lakh hectares of land can be improved. This is the requirement of the country and 34 thousand megawatt electricity can be generated. We can check this destruction caused due to floods and droughts. But Government does not have the intention to do welfare works for the poor people.

Madam Speaker, I would like to ask through my second supplementary question that as to whether Government is aware about the fact that how much it can be beneficial for the country if rivers are interlinked? If it is aware, then why this delay? Why our farmers are being kept poor and compelled to commit suicide? All these things are before you and this question has been asked again and again but you have passed so many years by ignoring it. *...(Interruptions)* now people will not agree. Please tell us why this is being delayed? We have gone through all of your answer. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank hon. Member. I wish the question raised by hon. Member must have reached to all the political parties, the hon. Chief Minister of all the States because you know that the Constitution has fixed our limitations regarding water. This is the subject pertaining to States. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We can provide technical co-operation, can provide financial co-operation because it is question of intervention transfer. *...(Interruptions)* We could have worked to set up competent body. I would like

to thank to leaders of the nation, who tried to address this issue in long back in 1972 and in 1980. *...(Interruptions)* The Hon. members from Maharashtra, Karnataka and other places are present here, they know that how much sensitivity is related to our complex issues, we cannot force our point in this thing. We have been able to work by method of persuasion. Both the methods have been adopted for this, one is ministerial method, of minister level and we have constituted a committee under the chairmanship of the chairman, central water commission to sort out its technical aspects. When the things are pending for a long, where the things are not being solved mutually, we are trying to solve those issues through providing technical guidance to states. *...(Interruptions)* I am coming to your point. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: You have made our work half by quoting all the figures. This is a fact that if we could link 25 million hectare capacity by way of irrigation surface water and 10 million hectare through additional ground water. Then total 35 million hectare, it means we will be competent to add 88 million tonnes more grain in food security of the country. For that he added that we will be able to generate about 34 thousand megawatt power here alongwith other benefits and nobody has any objection in this regard. Therefore, when this case went in Hon. Supreme Court and before it in the year 2002 when the government of NDA was there, a petition was filed in Supreme Court then Hon. Supreme Court asked to make a task force which can indentify priority links. *...(Interruptions)* The institutional mechanism to be involved should be worked out. *...(Interruptions)* The report of that task force should be sent to us also. *...(Interruptions)* when Hon. Supreme Court had also realized the difficulties involved in it. In the latest Judgment of Supreme Court we have been asked to constitute a high power committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Water Resources which should be comprised of representatives of States and the representatives of concerned stake holders also and you work out. *...(Interruptions)* The other thing they had asked us that ken Betawa link seems workable, seems durable, you should work for further progress in this regard. I would like to say that we are taking steps in this directions. We are having dialogue at political level as well as officers

level. We are also concerned that whether it is intra state linking or inter state linking, at least some beginning should be good but preparing D.P.R. is also a big achievement, because to get the states agreed with D.P.R. is a difficult process. ...*(Interruptions)* In that process, I would like to bring it in the notice of Hon. Members that after prefeasibility report to more towards feasibility report we have to obtain consent of concerned States. ...*(Interruptions)* Thereafter to come at the level of D.P.R. also we have to obtain consent again and have to go with the States. ...*(Interruptions)* In view of all these processes, you help us. We want to get the help of House so that we can work out the difficulties involved in this matter, we can resolve those. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker, under the river linking ambitious plan first is a Peninsula river component development scheme and second is a Himalayan river linking development scheme. First is in number of 16 and second is in number of 14. Thirdly the state government has given a proposal that the various rivers under the states should be linked to the rivers flowing in state concerned. Such kinds of schemes are 36. Three kinds of schemes are there – Himalayan rivers, Peninsula rivers and state rivers. My question in this regard is that so far as the issue of linking of peninsula rivers and Himalayan rivers is concerned, these rivers have much water for two months during rainy season and during rest often months these rivers have less water than requirement, then how will the government link them? How will the water be flown in those rivers and state government will not accept it. Therefore, the government should find a solution thereof. Ours is a specific question to which Hon. Minister has replied. He has said.

[English]

"Preparation of detailed project report of Intra-state links proposed by states was included in the functions of National Water Development Agency in 2011".

[Translation]

It was referred to National Water Development Agency in the year 2011. Nothing has been done in this regard so far. He has said that D.P.R. for linking Budhi Gandak-Noon-Baya Ganga link will be prepared in the year 2013. We have come in the year 2013. What is the status thereof? Its name is National Water Development

Agency. It has got this scheme in 2011. when will D.P.R. be prepared? Kosi-Mechi link, Kosi-Mechi, Bihar, 2013, Bagmati-Budhi Gandak link, Bagmati-Budhi Gandak, Bihar, 2015, I would like to know from the government as to what is this. It was given in 2011 for preparing D.P.R., we are talking in 2013. They say about tow schemes that will prepare in 2013. It is in my area, hence I am much distraught and worried for those people. The distance from Belwadhra to Budhi Gandak will be about fifty Kilometres. For fifty kilometre, D.P.R. will be prepared in four years i.e. from the year 2011 to 2015. I would like to know from the government as to whether this scheme will be implemented after four years? They are working half heartedly. They themselves have written that it got in the year 2011, will be prepared in the year 2015. When will work be done? Its name is National Water Development Agency. Name is big and work is its reverse. From Belwadhra to Budhi Gandak, Budhi Gandak-Noon-Baya Ganga link all are to be connected. The people of that area lose their everything due to flood every year. ...*(Interruptions)* The people of the area are distraught from the state government and from government of India also. I, through you, Madam, would like to know from the government as to when the people will get rid of that?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Mr. Minister you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Budhi Gandak, Noon river, Baya river, Ganga river, Falagu river, Kadani etc all rivers are flowing there. Sometimes flood and some time drought situation is occurred. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you sit down please and let Mr. Minister to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Hon. Minister should tell as to how we will get rid of. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Madam, the intention of then government behind to include Himalayan component in the mandate of NPP was that it would help to resolve the problem of flood of that area. Therefore, consent of Nepal is also necessary in link of Himalayan component because we will have to create excess water storage capacity so that we can store extra flow of water during rainy season

and can it transfer during lean period. Therefore, this thing was included in Himalayan component that its effective area will be included from surplus area to deficit area. I will send its detail to Hon. Member. It is to say that there is no water except rain, it is a reality. But water is available during rain and this is also a fact that we have develop not much capacity for storage of rain water in the country, whereas in view of our requirement up to the year 2025 or 2050, we need more than 450 billion cubic meter storage capacity and at present we have storage capacity of 250 or 253 billion cubic meter. Therefore, we will have to move towards storage capacity building and it is an effective component in it in which regard we have made discussion.

Now, I come on whatever Hon. Raghuvansh Babu has said regarding Bihar. It is not so that in the year 2011 state had desired that you take inter state links, then they gave proposal of six links. You know that before making these links we have to make its full data studies including flow of water and after completing of pre-survey of all these things feasibilities has to be established, thereafter the consent of state has to be obtained. I think the speed at which work has been done with regard to Bihar, we are in the position to say that we have prepared about a D.P.R. and regarding rest of two D.P.R. we can say that these are at pre D.P.R. stage. I have indicated time therein but Raghuvansh Babu a big difficulty has come in the way is that Bihar has suggested us Six links and the links you have mentioned have been placed by them in the priority at fourth. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you address the chair.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Have been placed at fifth and sixth number. We have addressed all by placing them at number one, number two, number three etc following priority religiously. We have indicated time in respect of these also that we will prepare the feasibility report thereof by the year 2015 and if state says us then we will prepare D.P.R. But he has to talk with state. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. We have problem with regard to water, which is a very important issue as far as our nation is concerned. Almost all the States are having inter-linking, and many problems are also there. Anyhow, the

Governments have to solve this problem.

Some expert engineers of our country have come together and come out with important information for our Government with regard to having a National River. We are having National Highways from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. Why should we not form a National River? Sometimes, there is a heavy flood in North India or South India and sometimes there is severe drought in other areas of the country. This problem can be solved only when there is a National River. There will be no dispute as only the surplus water is to be channelised into this river, which can be utilized for so many purposes like agriculture, marine, hydro-power generation, and almost all water-related problems can be solved through this National River.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your Question.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Madam, in China also there is such a river, as very useful for the whole of China. In a way, this is national integration also. If it is possible to do this way, then no State is affected and there will be no dispute as only the surplus water of the flood-affected areas is to be channelised into the National River.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your Question.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: I would like to ask from the hon. Minister. Whether there is any suggestion coming from the Expert Committee regarding having a National River to solve this very serious problem of water in our country.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Madam Speaker, as an idea any of the sensitive and reasonable persons might be agree with idea of Hon. member. But as I had said in the beginning that the framers of constitution has made the water as state subject and to create consensus amongst states is necessary for us. In many states where we are taking of developing inter state links also, different kinds of protest are being made there regarding transfer of water within a state from one basin to other basin. Such a protest has come in Karnataka, wherein we are taking state government help that you talk to the NGO concerned so that we can made a investigation survey etc. These sensitivities of each are linked with it. the consultative committee of our ministry had also said that you consider

water as a union subject. Ganga of course is a National River, all have conceptions with regard to it. We treat all the rivers as National River-National Asset. We are ready with all angles to develop them, find the way to use their water so that their river system can be kept intact. But we need cooperation of states in all these works. It would be better, Madam if with your grace this subject is discussed in detail. At least I think the feeling of the House, whether the people of this side or that side, all the people accept its national importance, then it should be discussed, we have no problem.

[*English*]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Thank you very much, Madam Speaker, for giving me the opportunity to raise a supplementary. I would just like to ask only one question.

This issue had been initiated by the late Shri K.L. Rao, and this issue has been pending for the last 40 years. When Madam Indira Gandhi was there, this issue was discussed threadbare in the All India Irrigation Ministers' Conference. One of the most important factors is the transfer of surplus water to the deficit basins. The only thing is, States are not going to agree on it. Unless and until water is declared as a national wealth, and this national wealth will have to be shared by all States of this country comprising of 120 crores of people, it is practically impossible.

I know the things and I have studied this issue. When I was the Prime Minister for a short duration, I have updated this project. Even during the period of Shri Vajpayee Ji, they tried to update this project. I know that unless and until this House agrees to make water as a national wealth by amending the Constitution, it is practically impossible, and all this exercise will be a futile one.

Will the Government bring about an amendment to the Constitution to move this issue to the Union List because if it is put in the Concurrent List, then, again, every State has to be consulted and they have to agree, which is practically impossible. In order to put it in the Union List, the Government will have to make efforts to bring forward a Bill to declare water as a national wealth. Will the hon. Minister kindly initiate steps to bring an amendment to the Constitution to declare water as a national wealth?

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Madam, Hon. member is senior most politician and he has raised the question and given suggestion according to his stature. For anybody, the question does not arise to disagree with that. But at present I would not like to raise a new dispute by saying anything in this regard on my own behalf because today political parties and states are very sensitive regarding their rights. If this issue comes all sides, then I think that the government will not have any problem therein. If such an idea comes on the part of government, then a good idea will also be fallen certainly in controversy. Therefore, I would like, when Devgouda Saheb was raising question facing to me, then I was thinking if he would say it facing towards that side also so that all could have been agreed with that. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I think we should have a discussion on this. This is a subject about which everybody is concerned. If you give a notice, as hon. Minister has already volunteered, we will have a discussion.

Pending Cases in Courts

*142. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) the number of cases pending for disposal in the Supreme Court and each of the High Court across the country as on 31 January, 2013;

(b) the present strength of judges in the Supreme Court and the various High Courts in the country as on date and the number of vacancies of judges in these courts; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacancies of judges and to expedite the disposal of pending cases before the courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information obtained from website of Supreme Court, 66,569 cases were pending in the Supreme Court as on 31.01.2013. Out of the 66,569 matters, 21,862 matters are up to one year old and are, thus, not in arrears.

A Statement showing number of pending cases in High Courts as on 31.3.2012 is at Annexure-I. This is based on the information in Court News, published by the Supreme Court.

A Statement showing sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts is at Annexure-II.

As per the Memorandum of Procedure, initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and for appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court, it rests with the Chief Justice of India. The Government is periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals in time for filling up the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in the next six months in the High Courts. The filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among the Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges.

The disposal of pending cases in High Courts and Supreme Court is within the domain of judiciary. However, with a view to assist judiciary in addressing the problem of pendency of cases, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in August 2011. The Mission has twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which inter alia, involve better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

Annexure-I*Pending Cases in the High Courts as on 31.3.2012*

| Sl. No. | Name of the High Court | Number of Pending cases |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Allahabad | 1008533 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 199229 |
| 3. | Bombay | 362948 |
| 4. | Calcutta | 350260 |
| 5. | Delhi | 63012 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 79529 |
| 7. | Gauhati | 51899 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 48743 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 85298 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 171463 |
| 11. | Kerala | 123437 |
| 12. | Madras | 483848 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 235150 |
| 14. | Odisha | 307528 |
| 15. | Patna | 115329 |
| 16. | Punjab and Haryana | 243733 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 279577 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 69 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 20507 |
| 20. | Chhattisgarh | 52264 |
| 21. | Jharkhand | 58511 |
| Total | | 4340867 |

Annexure-II

The Approved strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts (As on 01.03.2013)

| Sl.No. Name of the Court | Approved Strength | | | Working Strength | | | Vacancies as per Approved Strength | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Pmt. | Addl. | Total | Pmt. | Addl. | Total | Pmt. | Addl. | Total |
| A. Supreme Court of India | 31 | | | 26 | | | 5 | | |
| B. High Court | Pmt. | Addl. | Total | Pmt. | Addl. | Total | Pmt. | Addl. | Total |
| 1. Allahabad | 76 | 84 | 160 | 56 | 32 | 88 | 20 | 52 | 72 |
| 2. Andhra Pradesh | #32 | 17 | 49 | 27 | 02 | 29 | 05 | 15 | 20 |
| 3. Bombay | 48 | 27 | 75 | 45 | 07 | 52 | 03 | 20 | 23 |
| 4. Calcutta | 45 | 13 | 58 | 38 | 02 | 40 | 07 | 11 | 18 |
| 5. Chhattisgarh | #07 | 11 | 18 | 06 | 06 | 12 | 01 | 05 | 06 |
| 6. Dethi | 29 | 19 | 48 | 24 | 11 | 35 | 05 | 08 | 13 |
| 7. Gauhati | 17 | 07 | 24 | 16 | 06 | 22 | 01 | 01 | 02 |
| 8. Gujarat | 29 | 13 | 42 | 21 | 08 | 29 | 08 | 05 | 13 |
| 9. Himachal Pradesh | #08 | 03 | 11 | 08 | 03 | 11 | - | - | - |
| 10. Jammu and Kashmir | 09 | 05 | 14 | 07 | - | 07 | 02 | 05 | 07 |
| 11. Jharkhand | 10 | 10 | 20 | 09 | 02 | 11 | 01 | 08 | 09 |
| 12. Karnataka* | #34 | 16 | 50 | 32 | 04 | 36 | 02 | 12 | 14 |
| 13. Kerala | 27 | 11 | 38 | 25 | 08 | 33 | 02 | 03 | 05 |
| 14. Madhya Pradesh | 32 | 11 | 43 | 28 | 04 | 32 | 04 | 07 | 11 |
| 15. Madras* | #43 | 17 | 60 | 40 | 08 | 48 | 03 | 09 | 12 |
| 16. Odisha | 17 | 05 | 22 | 13 | - | 13 | 04 | 05 | 09 |
| 17. Patna | 29 | 14 | 43 | 26 | 09 | 35 | 03 | 05 | 08 |
| 18. Punjab and Haryana | 38 | 30 | 68 | 32 | 11 | 43 | 06 | 19 | 25 |
| 19. Rajasthan | 32 | 08 | 40 | 22 | 09 | 31 | 10 | -01 | 9 |
| 20. Sikkim* | 03 | 0 | 03 | 01 | 0 | 01 | 02 | - | 02 |
| 21. Uttarakhand | 09 | 0 | 09 | 09 | 0 | 09 | - | - | - |
| Total | 574 | 321 | 895 | 485 | 132 | 617 | 89 | 189 | 278 |

*Acting Chief Justice

#Temporary conversion of post

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Madam, there are a number of cases pending in the courts, especially in the trial courts. Though the Government is adopting alternative dispute resolution mechanism like *Lok Adalats* and mediation for settlement of disputes, the number of cases is increasing day by day. There are lakhs of cases pending in various courts for more than five to ten years. It is said that "Justice delayed is Justice denied". So, keeping that in view I would like to know whether the Government proposes to set up separate courts to deal exclusively with the cases pending for more than two to three years and dispose them of.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to my learned colleague for having raised a very important issue. Without doubt, it is true that there are a large number of cases that are pending in various courts. In fact, the number is over three crore in various courts. It is a matter of deep concern for the Government and for all the consumers of justice and for the justice delivery system as a whole that this situation needs to be addressed. The Government has taken a series of steps to ensure that the unacceptable level of pendency of cases is reduced, if not totally eliminated. But there are a number of reasons responsible for this. We have identified ten broad reasons that are responsible for the high pendency of cases. These include increase in the number of State and Central legislation, vacancies of judges, accumulation of first appeals, lack of arrangement to monitor the cases where they need to be monitored, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdictions of High Courts, and the changing pattern of litigation and lack of strategies and techniques and track and bunch cases for hearing which are not coming up for hearing the way they should.

Now, as far as the administrative mechanisms that are available to us to try to reduce the pendency is concerned, I would like to invite through you the attention of the House to three or four initiatives that we have taken.

One is the e-court management system where we are computerizing the courts. There are about 14,000 subordinate courts in the country. As on 31st March, 2012, about 11,000 odd courts have been fully computerized. The High Courts have been computerized by virtue of which the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court can monitor what are the cases that are pending for an inordinate time in the subordinate courts. I have started to

fast track some of the cases that have been pending for a very long time.

However, there is one disconnectivity in the entire system and this is very little that the Government can do about it. The number of cases that are filed annually are by and large much more than the cases that can be decided in the existing structure that we have. However, there is a silver lining in the sky. I would like to share this detail with the august House.

Madam, in 2010, for the first time, the Supreme Court disposed of larger number of cases than the cases that were filed. The Supreme Court disposed of 79,500 cases whereas the cases that were filed were 78,280. High Court pendency situation is a matter of concern. It does not look like the courts will be able to reduce that pendency. However, even here we have started the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms whereby we have been able to fast track the decision in certain cases.

Another very heartening circumstance is that we have been able to reduce the pendency of cases by 11 lakhs on an overall basis in 2011 and the target is to reduce the number of pending cases by 20 lakhs in 2013.

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Madam, there are so many vacancies of Judges and Magistrates because there is no recruitment. The Senior Advocates are not coming forward because there is a good practice for them. They are not coming forward to become Judges. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking that to set up a National Judicial Commission to recruit the young and talented Judges as professionals in the Judiciary. May I know whether the Government will set up the National Judicial Commission for recruitment of judges on the lines of civil servants by the UPSC? I would like to know whether the Government is proposing like that.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam, to answer the first question raised by the hon. Member, I would say that there is an issue about vacancies in the High Courts in particular. I have given the position in the annexure to my reply. The situation is as follows. There are 895 sanctioned positions of the High Court Judges and 617 Judges are in place, leaving a vacancy of 278. It is not an acceptable position. It is a matter of concern. The seriousness of the matter can be gauged from the fact that not enough lawyers of

eminence and talent are coming forward to become Judges. The hon. Member is right when he says that we are unable to get the finer talent from amongst the Bar to adorn the Benches. The fact remains, however, that as per the current procedure of appointment of judges, which has been in place since the judges' case is decided by the Supreme Court and the Presidential opinion, the initiation for appointment of judges to High Courts has to be started and has to be done by the Chief Justices of the respective Courts. We have been repeatedly reminding them and writing to the Chief Justices to send their proposals as early as possible.

I would like to assure this august House, through you, that as far as our Ministry is concerned, there is absolutely no delay in processing the file. We have also requested hon. the Chief Justice of India to use his good offices to hasten the process for the selection of appointment of judges.

The National Judicial Commission is very much under our consideration. We are moving forward. We are aware of the fact that we need to have a re-look at the entire architecture of the justice system in the country so that people's faith in the legal and judicial system remains intact. That is critical for the functioning of India's democracy that is committed to the rule of law and to the fair justice system where justice is not only affordable but it is expeditious. It is a legitimate expectation of the people of India that they get affordable and expeditious justice.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Will the speech go on, this is question hour, replies are given to questions, speech is not given. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: There should be half-an-hour discussion on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: There is also a proposal to enhance the strength of the subordinate judiciary and to double it. This has received, in principle, support from the Government. We are also in touch with the Planning Commission to give us enhanced funds. There is a general need that considering the exponential expansion of litigation, the number of judges must increase, particularly at the subordinate level.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Madam Speaker, Hon. Minister has admitted in his reply that 278 Judges are less, five in Supreme Court and the remaining in High Courts. He has also admitted that 43 lakh cases are pending. With the shortage of Judges, he has told many things. Through you, I want to ask the hon'ble minister whether or not some time limit has been fixed for the appointment of Judges? As the office of the Judge is a constitutional office, therefore, if a constitutional office remains vacant, that is also a type of violation of constitution. The way Supreme Court again and again directs the government with regard to various matters, whether the government, seeing the delay in the appointment of Judges, after talking with the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, will fix any time limit and fill up the vacant posts of judges?

SHRI ASNWANI KUMAR: We have always tried that judges are appointed on time and there may be no vacancies. But the position today is that the matter of appointment of judges is not in government's ambit. Mainly, it is in the ambit of Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justices of High Courts. They initiate the proposals, we soon process those proposals from our side and then those proposals go to the Chief Justice and the Chief Justice takes a view on these in the Supreme Court then their recommendations come to us through collegiums system, then government takes final decision there on. Today it is said that now there is need to revisit and review the collegiums system. The government is deeply considering this issue and I hope that very soon the government will give its final view and so far as the question of time limit is concerned, as the retirement of judges come nearer and we know that the vacancy is about to occur, we start the process prior to that, seek recommendations, but it is true that sometimes it take time in receiving recommendation. That delay is not because of administrative process of the government. We will have to think that how can we make more meaningful the present process of appointment of judges.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Hon'ble madam Speaker, it is very good to hear that the hon'ble minister is aware of all these problems and pondering over it. I will start from district level, where maximum difficulty is faced, where very common man goes. Some such cases comes that like divorce cases which go on for 15-15 year and till

then the men becomes old. It so happen in many developmental cases. You stated about appointments filling up of vacancies, but have you paid attention towards one problem that there are several judges, starting from district level upto High court who go on deputation on non-judicial status. Go to secretariat or go to somewhere else, judges are appointed on non-judicial posts on deputation. What is the number of such people in your cognizance and have you thought over it that how it effects the pending cases in courts or shortage of judges. Are you thinking something in this context?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I cannot give figures today in this regard, but I will send figures after collection these. I know that sometimes it happen that judicial officers go on deputation for other work, like Legal Remembrance in states or Director of Prosecutions, sometimes it happen. But it is not such an important reason of pendency of cases.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: What is the present number of these?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I will certainly give you the numbers. I want to inform the House through Madam Speaker that the government fully assure that we are paying full attention towards pending cases and vacancies and we will try to fill up the vacancies soon under the ambit of present appointment process. I am giving you this assurance that we are paying attention on many things

[English]

including the need to revisit the present system for appointment of judges.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject. I want to know from the government that at present what is the number of judges belonging to SCs, STs and backward classes in the high courts of various states including Uttar Pradesh And the Supreme Court? whether the government has formulated any scheme of appointment of SCs, STs and other backward classes judges against the posts of judges lying vacant?

[English]

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: The hon. Member has asked the question pertaining to the number of judges that

have been appointed to the higher judiciary including the Supreme Court, belonging to SC, ST and other classes. This does not strictly arise out of this, but I can tell the hon. Member, through you Madam Speaker, that in the matter of appointment of iudges. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You allow the Minister to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: There is not much time to ask questions. You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I am just replying the question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What you people are doing, hon'ble Minister is giving the reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: You do not get excited. I am giving reply to the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour will be over. You listen to the reply to Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: There is no provision under the Constitution whereby the appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court can be made on the basis of the castes or the categories to which they belong. However, it has been the desire of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* We have written; the Chief Justice has written. The Government has written to give preference in the proposals to members belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women, to the extent possible, keeping in view the considerations of merit and seniority.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, I must appreciate the statements which have been made by the hon. Law Minister. I just want to point out two things since. I am a person from this field. It is correct that the senior lawyers are not accepting it. The point is - when they are called or when the ace lawyers are being chosen by the Chief Justice and Judges for elevation, no efficient lawyer would run after Chief Justice and Judges for becoming a judge. All the effective and efficient lawyers are not being called

* Not recorded.

at the appropriate time, but their juniors who are not efficient are being called, since they are 'yes-men' of Judges. This is the time when you miss really good lawyers and senior lawyers. Nobody wants his junior should be elevated first and then, he would come. So, I request the hon. Law Minister to do something.

I will tell you that this is the consideration. There is a whole procedure of appointment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question. We have only three minutes; the hon. Minister also has to reply.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: It is totally ipse *dixit* of the Judges at the High Court level and totally ipse *dixit* of the Judges at the Supreme Court level.

That is the reason why I will request the hon. Law Minister to do something. There was a procedure earlier for the purpose of disposal of the cases, you request the senior judges to be elevated as Judges at least for six months or one year, on ad hoc basis, to serve the country. I will say that they would be readily agreeable to do it for the state. I will request the hon. Law Minister to do this. There was a direction of the Supreme Court in its five-judge Constitutional Bench; the Supreme Court has laid down the law.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: If you will not ask the question, how would the Hon. Minister reply?

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: It says that six months before a judge retires, the process has to be initiated. May I know, whether any of the High Courts, in terms of judgment of the Supreme Court, has initiated the process, six months before the retirement or not? Kindly put this question, on behalf of the Central Government, to all the High Court Judges. They are bound and the Chief Justices are also bound to implement the order of the Supreme Court.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I will conclude my answer by saying that in a nutshell, the Government is fully conscious and aware of the fact that the present system of appointment of judges to the higher judiciary has not proved to be adequate; we need to re-visit it; we are in the process of re-visiting; and very soon,

you will see that I will bring forward a proposal in that connection.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Soon ask the question, only half a minute is left.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Madam Speaker, there are 33 lakh cases lying pending under INDT Act in Assam. You have appointed only three judges. There are two three judges in the tribunal instituted to determine illegal migrants under illegal migrants determination Act and those judges are of Assam. They are retired judges who do not take much interest in it.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRIMATI BIJOY CHAKRAVARTY: There are 33 lakh cases are pending and in this way these will go on till 100 years and even then these will not be completed. All these are Bangladeshis. I want to ask from you that will you take action on those 33 lakh pending cases relating to determine Bangladeshis?

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Time is up. Hon. Minister, do you want to respond?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I do not know how this supplementary question arises out of the Main Question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, it does not.

The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Wasteland Development

*143. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of wasteland and barren/desert land which can be developed and made cultivable, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has implemented any schemes/programmes for development of waste and barren/desert land in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the major activities taken under these schemes;

(d) the funds/assistance provided to the States under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the total area of wasteland which has been reduced and made cultivable/developed during the said period, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) As per Wastelands Atlas of India-2011 -Change Analysis Based on Temporal Satellite Data of 2005-06 and 2008-09, brought out by Department of Land Resources in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad, the extent of wastelands in the country including barren/desert land is 467021.16 square km. Out of this, the land that can be developed for productive use is 349355.41 square km. The State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing three area development programmes viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1995-96 on watershed basis. The above three programmes have been integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009, for development of rainfed/ degraded areas including wastelands. 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.

(d) State/UT wise funds/assistance provided under the schemes during the last three, years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II (A to D)

(e) As per the Wastelands Atlas of India-2011, the total area of wasteland that has been reduced and put to

productive use from 2005-06 to 2008-09 is 5240.78 square km. The State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State wise details of wastelands that can be developed for productive use (Area in square km.)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Wasteland area which can be developed |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 34038.35 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5651.53 |
| 3. | Assam | 8453.20 |
| 4. | Bihar | 9504.24 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 10764.33 |
| 6. | Delhi | 90.21 |
| 7. | Goa | 437.29 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 20035.14 |
| 9. | Haryana | 2045.97 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 5027.61 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 11657.94 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 10724.04 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 12024.67 |
| 14. | Kerala | 2159.42 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 39750.32 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 36205.63 |
| 17. | Manipur | 5648.53 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 3873.09 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 4958.64 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 5264.63 |
| 21. | Odisha | 15893.45 |
| 22. | Punjab | 936.83 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------|----------|---|-----------------|-----------|
| 23. | Rajasthan | 80371.83 | 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 9546.52 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 81.42 | 29. | West Bengal | 1866.95 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 8451.36 | 30. | Union Territory | 314.94 |
| 26. | Tripura | 964.64 | Total | | 349355.41 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 2612.69 | Source: Wastelands Atlas of India, 2011 - Change Analysis Based on Temporal Satellite Data of 2005-06 and 2008-09. | | |

Statement-II A*Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)**Central funds released for projects during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 28.02.2013)*

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | State | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | Total |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 30.68 | 119.8 | 160.94 | 125.137 | 436.56 |
| 2. | Bihar | | | 3 | 9.43 | 12.43 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 13.69 | 50.38 | 62.37 | 0 | 126.44 |
| 4. | Goa | | | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 50.23 | 161.73 | 160.71 | 329.237 | 701.91 |
| 6. | Haryana | | | 11.63 | 0 | 11.63 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 16.51 | 57.77 | 48.93 | 8.023 | 131.23 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | 0 | 14.535 | 14.54 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 7.64 | 24.1 | 15.7 | 48.173 | 95.61 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 81 | 70.96 | 127.41 | 334.549 | 613.92 |
| 11. | Kerala | | 11.01 | 10.81 | 4.809 | 26.63 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 43.48 | 113.25 | 108.6 | 37.8 | 303.13 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 67.77 | 208.14 | 378.69 | 501.6 | 1156.20 |
| 14. | Odisha | 21.77 | 73.47 | 77.53 | 89.7 | 262.47 |
| 15. | Punjab | 2.29 | 3.45 | 8.44 | 14.888 | 29.07 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 69.92 | 257.47 | 318.33 | 424.53 | 1070.25 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 16.17 | 60.16 | 17.57 | 138.73 | 232.63 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 22.68 | 132.13 | 164.46 | 128.43 | 447.70 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | | 15.97 | 2.34 | 4.218 | 22.53 |
| 20. | West Bengal | | | 16.06 | 6.645 | 22.71 |
| | North Eastern States | | | | | |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5.45 | 20.08 | 22.09 | 15.97 | 63.59 |
| 22. | Assam | 32.53 | 40.82 | 37.53 | 42.97 | 153.85 |
| 23. | Manipur | | 10.37 | 15.33 | 22.48 | 48.18 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 2.43 | 9.88 | 12.87 | 22.26 | 47.44 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 5.06 | 17.14 | 5.84 | 12.32 | 40.36 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 8.56 | 26.71 | 59.42 | 63.11 | 157.80 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 1.17 | 3.88 | 1.15 | 0 | 6.20 |
| 28. | Tripura | 2.45 | 8.16 | 18.17 | 17.634 | 46.41 |
| | Grand Total | 501.48 | 1496.83 | 1865.92 | 2417.18 | 6281.41 |

Note: No projects proposals under IWMP has been received from Union Territories

Statement-II B

*Institutional Support under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
Statewise and yearwise details of funds released during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and
2012-13 (as on 28.02.2013)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | Total |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3.44 | | | | 3.44 |
| 2. | Bihar | | 0.74 | | | 0.74 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 2.63 | | | 2.39 | 5.02 |
| 4. | Goa | | | | | |
| 5. | Gujarat | 3.87 | | 3.20 | | 7.07 |
| 6. | Haryana | | 0.85 | | | 0.85 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 2.20 | | 0.47 | 0.078 | 2.748 |
| 5. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2.29 | | | | 2.29 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 9. | Jharkhand | 2.18 | | 2.62 | | 4.8 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 3.87 | | | 3.3 | 7.17 |
| 11. | Kerala | 0.76 | | | | 0.76 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 4.41 | | | | 4.41 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 4.62 | | 4.71 | | 9.33 |
| 14. | Odisha | 3.14 | | | 3.28 | 6.42 |
| 15. | Punjab | 1.04 | | 0.54 | 0.74 | 2.32 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 4.52 | | | 1.22 | 5.74 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 3.66 | | 0.76 | 1.3 | 5.72 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 5.27 | 1.61 | | | 6.88 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 1.68 | | | | 1.68 |
| 20. | West Bengal | | | 2.15 | | 2.15 |
| North Eastern States | | | | | | |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.54 | | | | 1.54 |
| 22. | Assam | 3.71 | | | | 3.71 |
| 23. | Manipur | | 0.90 | 1.47 | 0.31 | 2.68 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 1.31 | | | 0.491 | 1.801 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 1.30 | | | | 1.3 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 1.65 | 1.30 | 1.26 | 1.75 | 4.66 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 1.14 | | | | 1.14 |
| 28. | Tripura | 1.14 | | | 1.24 | 2.38 |
| Grand Total | | 61.37 | 5.40 | 17.18 | 16.09 | 100.04 |

Statement-II C

*Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)
Central funds released from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 28.02.2013)*

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | Total |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 34.35 | 12.20 | 3.35 | 1.33 | 51.23 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 2. Bihar | | 5.71 | 0 | 2.46 | 3.98 | 12.15 |
| 3. Chhattisgarh | | 13.82 | 8.42 | 12.02 | 4.56 | 38.82 |
| 4. Goa | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Gujarat | | 23.69 | 15.74 | 6.47 | 6.70 | 52.6 |
| 6. Haryana | | 3.84 | 5.58 | 2.53 | 0.56 | 12.51 |
| 7. Himachal Pradesh | | 13.52 | 16.95 | 13.23 | 3.85 | 47.55 |
| 8. Jammu and Kashmir | | 11.21 | 2.27 | 4.31 | 2.57 | 20.36 |
| 9. Jharkhand | | 3.07 | 1.30 | 0.86 | 0.75 | 5.98 |
| 10. Karnataka | | 35.34 | 17.42 | 7.26 | 1.48 | 61.5 |
| 11. Kerala | | 3.20 | 6.98 | 0 | 2.03 | 12.21 |
| 12. Maharashtra | | 37.56 | 38.27 | 10.66 | 6.00 | 92.49 |
| 13. Madhya Pradesh | | 28.90 | 12.40 | 5.09 | 1.24 | 47.63 |
| 14. Odisha | | 27.45 | 25.29 | 26.03 | 5.92 | 84.69 |
| 15. Punjab | | 2.90 | 2.09 | 2.77 | 0 | 7.76 |
| 16. Rajasthan | | 22.53 | 7.92 | 1.39 | 0.23 | 32.07 |
| 17. Tamil Nadu | | 11.22 | 13.61 | 6.15 | 5.23 | 36.21 |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | | 46.38 | 8.45 | 2.63 | 0.27 | 57.73 |
| 19. Uttarakhand | | 7.60 | 15.64 | 11.05 | 4.39 | 38.68 |
| 20. West Bengal | | 5.46 | 3.52 | 0.38 | 0.25 | 9.61 |
| Sub Total | | 337.75 | 214.07 | 118.63 | 51.33 | 721.78 |
| North Eastern States | | | | | | |
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | | 26.68 | 26.80 | 15.71 | 3.98 | 73.17 |
| 2. Assam | | 21.51 | 13.35 | 8.30 | 8.60 | 51.76 |
| 3. Manipur | | 10.97 | 15.43 | 9.70 | 0.71 | 36.81 |
| 4. Meghalaya | | 15.95 | 25.80 | 13.16 | 4.95 | 59.86 |
| 5. Mizoram | | 36.70 | 28.01 | 6.36 | 8.39 | 79.46 |
| 6. Nagaland | | 7.50 | 0.44 | 0 | 0 | 7.94 |
| 7. Sikkim | | 8.45 | 1.84 | 1.54 | 1.62 | 13.45 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| 8. | Tripura | 0.39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.39 |
| | Sub Total | 128.15 | 111.67 | 54.77 | 28.25 | 322.84 |
| | Grand Total | 465.90 | 325.74 | 173.40 | 79.58 | 1044.62 |

Statement-II D

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
Central funds released from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 28.02.20-13)

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | States | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | Total |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 37.38 | 44.27 | 25.27 | 1.01 | 107.93 |
| 2. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 20.76 | 14.92 | 16.61 | 2.78 | 55.07 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 51.31 | 18.65 | 22.28 | 7.49 | 99.73 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 4.04 | 19.36 | 6.18 | 1.47 | 31.05 |
| 6. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3.87 | 9.61 | 6.31 | 0.2 | 19.99 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 54.06 | 40.39 | 18.36 | 2.65 | 115.46 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 47.56 | 37.48 | 9.1 | 2.68 | 96.82 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 79.79 | 80.93 | 24.72 | 11.16 | 196.6 |
| 11. | Odisha | 43.29 | 27.45 | 11.11 | 2.36 | 84.21 |
| 12. | Rajasthan | 18.71 | 21.93 | 8.72 | 0.47 | 49.83 |
| 13. | Tamil Nadu | 14.48 | 16.18 | 13.6 | 1.27 | 45.53 |
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh | 25.11 | 12.52 | 1.57 | 1.63 | 40.83 |
| 15. | Uttarakhand | 4.11 | 15.02 | 2.58 | 8.41 | 30.12 |
| 16. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 404.47 | 358.71 | 166.4 | 43.58 | 973.16 |

Desert Development Programme (DDP)
Central funds released during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 28.02.2013)

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | Total |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 8.68 | 17.43 | 4.36 | 1.64 | 32.11 |
| 2. | Gujarat | 113.64 | 28.63 | 5.41 | 2.78 | 150.46 |
| 3. | Haryana | 27.22 | 25.06 | 8.37 | 3.85 | 64.5 |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 13.74 | 0 | 0 | 13.74 |
| 5. | Jammu and Kashmir | 9.45 | 20.75 | 6.40 | 0.84 | 37.44 |
| 6. | Karnataka | 43.79 | 27.65 | 2.00 | 0.41 | 73.85 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 101.39 | 118.03 | 46.48 | 6.44 | 272.34 |
| | Total | 304.17 | 251.29 | 73.02 | 15.96 | 644.44 |

Statement-III

*State/UT wise total area under wastelands (square km.) during 2008-09 vis-'a-vis 2005-06
and change in Wasteland*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Total wasteland | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------|
| | | 2005-06 | 2008-09 | Change in Wasteland |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 38788.22 | 37296.62 | -1491.60 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5743.83 | 14895.24 | 9151.41 |
| 3. | Assam | 8778.02 | 8453.86 | -324.15 |
| 4. | Bihar | 6841.09 | 9601.01 | 2759.92 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 11817.82 | 11482.18 | -335.64 |
| 6. | Delhi | 83.34 | 90.21 | 6.87 |
| 7. | Goa | 496.27 | 489.08 | -7.18 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 21350.38 | 20108.06 | -1242.32 |
| 9. | Haryana | 2347.05 | 2145.98 | -201.07 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 22470.05 | 22347.88 | -122.17 |

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

Source: Wastelands Atlas of India, 2011 - Change Analysis Based on Temporal Satellite Data of 2005-06 and 2008-09.

Utilisation of MPLADS Funds

*144. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines for MPLADS permit utilisation of funds for private colonies and societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any suggestions for amendments in the said guidelines have been received by the Government from Members of Parliament and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any suggestions regarding amendment of the guidelines for provision of funds for private SC/ST colonies and societies have been received by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The objective of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is to enable the Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MPs) to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets based on the locally felt needs to be taken up in their constituencies.

Creation of assets for individual/family benefits is not permissible.

Contribution to colonizers/builders/developers, etc. to develop or maintain private colonies is not permissible.

Community infrastructure and public utility building works for registered societies/trusts are permissible, provided that the society/trust is engaged in social service/welfare activity and has been in existence for the preceding three years. The society/trust shall be a well-established, public-spirited, non-profit making entity, enjoying a good reputation in the area. One society/trust can receive maximum Rs.50 lakh in its life time. An Hon'ble MP can recommend maximum Rs. 1 crore in a year for societies/trusts.

(c) to (e) Suggestions from Hon'ble MPs for amendments in guidelines are received from time to time. They are duly examined for appropriate action, and the Hon'ble MP is informed of the facts and action taken.

Suggestions for allowing utilisation of funds for private SC/ST colonies & societies were received from Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha). They were examined and the Hon'ble MP was informed that the objective of MPLADS is to enable the Hon'ble MPs to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable assets for the larger use of community. Creation of assets for individual/family benefits is not permissible. However, MPLADS funds can be used for infrastructure like roads, parks, water, sanitation and other common facilities for the community including SC and ST.

Adarsh Stations

*145. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria being adopted by the Railways to select a station for development as an Adarsh station;

(b) the names of the stations already developed, being developed and proposed to be developed as Adarsh stations in the country, separately, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the targets achieved in regard to the development of stations as Adarsh stations in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Rajnandgaon (Chhattisgarh) and Bharatpur (Rajasthan) have been included in the list of stations proposed to be developed as Adarsh stations and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time-frame set for the completion of the ongoing/pending work of development of stations as Adarsh stations along with the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Selection of railway stations as 'Adarsh Stations' is based on an identified need for upgradation of amenities at such stations.

(b) and (c) Out of 980 identified stations upto January 2013, 632 stations have already been developed under 'Adarsh' station scheme. The State-wise list of stations developed and yet to be developed under Adarsh Station scheme is enclosed as Statement.

(d) Rajnandgaon (Chhattisgarh) railway station has already been developed under Adarsh Station Scheme. Bharatpur (Rajasthan) railway station is not identified for development under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme.

(e) The remaining 348 Adarsh stations are targeted for development during 2012-13 and 2013-14. The progress of these works depends upon relative priorities within the overall availability of resources. Upgradation of passenger amenities at identified Adarsh Railway stations and progress thereof is monitored at various levels.

Statement*State-wise names of Completed Adarsh Stations:*

| 1 | 2 |
|------------------------|---|
| Andhra Pradesh (29) | Adilabad, Anantapur, Bapatla, Bhongir, Chittoor, Ghanpur, Gudur, Guntakal Jn, Guntur, Jamikunta, Kakinada Town, Kazipet, Khammam, Kurnool Town, Lingampalli, Mahaboob Nagar, Nalgonda, Nandyal, Narasaraopet, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ramagundam, Renigunta, Srikakulam Road, Tandur, Vikarabad, Vizianagram Jn, Warangal and Zahirabad. |
| Assam (16) | Badarpur, Basugaon, Bijni, Bongaigaon, Gosaigaon Hat, Hojai, Jakhalabandha, Jorhat Town, Karimganj Jn., New Rangapara North, Rangiya, Salakati, Silchar, Srirampur Assam, Tihu and Tipkai. |
| Bihar (19) | Abhaipur, Anugraha Narayan Road, Arariya, Arariya Court, Bihar Sharif, Chhapra Jn., Forbesganj, Jamalpur, Jehanabad, Jogbani, Madhubani, Naugachia, Patna Saheb, Rafiganj, Sasaram Jn, Simraha, Sitamarhi, Sultanganj and Thakurganj. |
| Chhattisgarh (09) | Ambikapur, Champa, Chirimiri, Dongargarh, Korba, Manendragarh, Raigarh, Raipur and Rajnandgaon. |
| Goa (01) | Vasco-da-gama. |
| Gujarat (13) | Bhanvad, Dahod, Gandhigram, Himmatnagar, Jamnagar, Khambliya, Kosamba, Lalpurjam, Maninagar, New Bhuj, Okha, Sabarmati and Una. |
| Haryana (05) | Ambala Cantt., Bhiwani, Kalanour, Kosli and Sirsa. |
| Himachal Pradesh (01) | Jwalaji (Jawalamukhi Road). |
| Jammu and Kashmir (01) | Udhampur. |
| Jharkhand (12) | Bokaro, Chakradharpur, Chandrapura, Chittaranjan, Deoghar, Dumka, Gomoh Jn, Jagadishpur, Madhupur Jn, Parasnath, Sahibganj and Tatanagar. |
| Karnataka (10) | Bidar, Chamaraja Nagar, Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Gulbarga, Hubli, Londa Jn, Nanjangud Town, Sambre and Wadi. |
| Kerala (41) | Alappuzha (Alleppey), Aluva, Ambalapuzha, Angamaly, Badagara (Vadakara), Chalakudi, Changanasseri, Chengannur, Cherthala (Shertalai), Dhanuvachapuram, Ettumanur, Haripad, Jaganath Temple Gate, Kanjiramittam, Kannur, Karunagappally, Karuvatta, Kasargod, Kayankulam Jn., Kochuveli, Kottarakara, Kottayam, Kuruppantara, Mararikulam, Mavelikara, Mulanturutti, Nilambur Road, Ochira, Pattikkad, Piravam Road, Punalur, Quilandi, Sasthankotta, Thalasseri, Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tiruvizha, Vaikam Road, Vayalar, Vellarakkad and Wadakancheri. |
| Madhya Pradesh (15) | Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Chhindwara Jn, Itarsi, Jabalpur, Katni Murwara, Maihar, Makronia, Meghnagar, Ratlam, Satna, Saugor, Shahdol, Ujjain and Umariya. |
| Maharashtra (55) | Andheri, Bandra, Belapur, Bhandup, Bhayander, Borivali, Chembur, Chinchwad, Currey Road, Dadar, Dadar(CR), Dahanu Road, Devlali, Dock Yard Road, Dombivali, Ghatkopar, |

| 1 | 2 |
|--------------------|--|
| | Goregaon, Kamptee, Karjat, Kasara, Khadki, King's Circle, Kurla, Latur, Malad, Matunga, Mira Road, Miraj, Mulund, Mumbai (Charni Road), Mumbai (Churchgate), Mumbai (Marine Lines), Mumbai Central (L), Naigaon, Nasik Road, Parbhani, Parli Vaijnath, Purna, Ramtek, Sangli, Sanpada, Santacruz, Saphala, Sewri, Shivajinagar, Solapur, Tilak Nagar, Turbhe APM Complex, Ulhasnagar, Umrer, Vangaon, Vashi, Virar, Vishrambag and Wardha. |
| Nagaland (01) | Dimapur. |
| Odisha (21) | Balangir, Balasore, Balugaon, Banspani, Bargarh Road, Belpahar, Dhenkanal, Hijli, Jajpurkeonjhar Road, Jaleswar, Jharsuguda, Kantabanji, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Khurda Road Jn, Koraput, Muniguda, Paradeep, Rayagada, Rourkela and Titlagarh Jn. |
| Puducherry (01) | Mahe. |
| Punjab (07) | Abohar, Dhuri, Faridkot, Gurdas Pur, Hoshiarpur, Moga and Tarantaran. |
| Rajasthan (12) | Alwar, Barmer, Chittorgarh Jn, Choti Khatu, Dausa, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jodhpur, Lalgarh Jn, Nokha, Ratangarh and Sawai-Madhopur Jn. |
| Tamil Nadu (32) | Avadi, Chennai Beach Jn, Chennai Chetpat, Chennai Park, Chromepet, Coimbatore Jn, Korukkupet, Kumbakonam, Manavur, Mayiladuturai, Nagappattinam, Nagore, Perambur Carriage WKS, Pudukottai, Rajapalayam, Salem, Sankarankoll, Senjipanambakam Halt, Srirangam, Srivilliputhur, St. Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Tenkasi, Tiruchirappalli Jn, Tiruninravur, Tiruppur, Tiruvalangadu,**iruvallur, Tiruvarur, Tuticorin, Virudunagar and Vridhdhachalam Jn. |
| Uttar Pradesh (44) | Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar, Achhnera, Amethi, Atarra, Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Barhni, Basti, Bhadaiyar, Bilaspur Road, Bilhaur, Burhwal, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandausi Jn, Chouri-Choura, Dapsaura, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur Sikri, Gonda Jn, Haider Garh, Hapur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Kiraoli, Lalitpur, Man Jn, Meerut Cantt, Meerut City, Moth, Mughalasarai, Naugarh (Siddharth Nagar), Partap Garh Jn, Pilibhit Jn, Prayag, Salempur Jn, Sandila, Shahganj, Shikohabad Jn, Sitapur, Sohawal and Sultanpur. |
| Uttrakhand (04) | Kathgodam, Kotdwara, Ramnagar and Rishikesh. |
| West Bengal (283) | Adi Saptagram, Adra Jn, Agarpara, Ahamedpur, Akra, Alipurduar, Alipurduar court, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambari Falakata, Ambika Kalna (Kalna), Amta, Anara, Andai, Andul Jn, Aranghata, Asansol Jn, Azimganj City, Badkulla, Bagbazar, Baghajatin, Baghdogra, Bagnan, Baidyabati, Ballchak, Bally, Ballygunge, Balurghat, Bamangram Halt, Bamanhat, Banarhat, Bandel Jn, Baneswar, Bankura, Banpur, Bansh Beria, Barabhum, Barakar, Baranagar Road, Bardhaman, Bargachia, Barrackpore, Baruipara, Baruipur, Basirhat, Batasi, Bauria Jn, BBD Bag, Begampur, Belakoba, Belanagar, Belerhat, Belgharia, Belur, Belurmath, Berhampur Court, Bethudahari, Bhadreswar, Bhasila, Bhatar, Bhedia (Ausgram), Bhimgarh, Bidhannagar Road, Biman Bandar, Bira, Birati, Blrnagar, Birshibpur, Bolpur, Bongaon Jn, Brace Bridge, Brindabanpur, Budge Budge, Buniyadpur, Bumpur, Burrabazar, Canning, Chakda, Chamagram, Champa Pukur, Champahati, Chandannagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Changrabandha, Chas Road, |

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Chatterhat, Chengel, Chhatna, Chuchura, Contai Rd (Belda), Coochbehar, Dakshineswar, Dalkolha, Dankuni Jn, Dantan, Darjeeling, Debagram, Deula, Deulti, Dhakuria, Dhaniakhali, Dhaphdapi, Dhulabari, Dhupguri, Diamond Harbour Road, Dinhata, Domjur, Dubrajpur, Dum Dum Cantt, Dum Dum Jn, Durganagar, Durgapur, Duttapukur, Eden Garden, Eklakhi, Fuleswar, Galsi, Gangnapur, Garbeta, Garia, Gazole, Gede, Ghoksadanga, Ghum, Ghutiari Shariff, Giri Maidan, Gobordanga, Gokulpur, Gopalnagar, Gourinathdham, Guma, Guptipara, Guskara, Habibpur, Habra, Haldibari, Halisahar, Haripal, Harishchandrapur, Harua Road, Hasnabad, Haur, Hooghly, Ichhapur, Jadabpur, Jagaddal, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jangipur Road, Jhargram, Jiaganj, Jfrat, Joychandipahar, Joynagar Majilpur, Kakdwip, Kalaikunda, Kalchini, Kalikapur, Kalarayanpur, Kaliyaganj, Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Silpanchal, Kalyanpur, Kamakhyaguri, Kamarkundu Jn, Kanchrapara, Kankinara, Kanthi, Kashinagar Halt, Katwa Jn, Khana Jn, Khardah, Kirnagar, Kolaghat, Konnagar, Kotshila, Krishnagar City Jn, Kulgachia, Kulti, Labpur, Lake Gardens, Lakshmikantapur, Lalgola, Liluah, Madanpur, Madarihat, Madhyamgram, Magrahat, Mahisadal, Majhergram, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mallikpur, Mankundu, Masagram, Masalandapur, Matigara, Mecheda, - Memari, Midnapur, Mourigram, Muragachha, Murshidabad, Nabadwipdham, Nagrakata, Naihati Jn, Nalhati Jn, Nalikul, Namkhana, Nandakumar, Narayan Pakuria Murail, Nasibpur, Netra, New Alipore (Kolkata), New Barrackpore, New Domohni, New Farakka, New Maynaguri, Nischindapur Market, Old Malda, Paglachandi, Palpara, Palta, Panagarh, Pandaveswar, Pandooah, Panjipara, Panskura Jn, Parkcircus, Patipukur, Phulia, Plassey, Princepghat, Purbasthali, Purulia Jn, Radhamohanpur, Raiganj, Rajbandh, Rampurhat, Ranaghat Jn, Raniganj, Rasulpur, Rishra, Sainthia Jn, Salar, Samsi, Samudragarh, Sangrampur Halt, Santaldih, Santoshpur, Shaktigarh, Shantipur Jn, Sheoraphully Jn, Shyamnagar, Siliguri Jn, Simurali, Singur, Sitarampur Jn, Siuri, Sivok, Sodepur, Sonada, Sonamukhi, Sonarpur Jn, Sondalia, Srirampur (H), Subhasgram, Sukna, Suryapur, Taki Road, Tala, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tarapth Rd, Thakurnagar, Tkiapara, Tltagarh, Tollygunge, Tribeni, Ulubaria and Uttarpara.

State-wise names of other identified Adarsh Stations:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Andhra Pradesh (16) | Aler, Bobbili, Duvvada, Dwarapudi, Hindupur, Jangaon, Kamareddy, Karim Nagar, Macheria, Machilipatnam, Malkajgiri, Piduguralla, Raghunathpalli, Sattenapalli, Shankarpalli and Vinukonda. |
| Assam (07) | Barpeta Road, Fakiragram, Goreswar, Kokrajhar, Rowta Bagan, Tangla, Udalguri |
| Bihar (28) | Ara, Bairstonia, Barauni, Barsoi Jn., Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Garhpura, Ghogha, Ghora Sahan, Hasanpur Road, Hisua, Janakpur Road, Jiradai, Kahalgaon, Kharik, Kishanganj, Maheshkhut, Mansi, Narainpur, Nawadah, Sahpur Patori, Salauna, Sheikhpura, Shivnarayanpur, Simribakhtiyarpur, Supaul, Thanabihpur and Warsaliganj. |
| Chhattisgarh (1) | Mahasamund. |
| Delhi (2) | Delhi Kishanganj and Subzi Mandi. |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----------------------|---|
| Gujrat (12) | Bechraji, Bhatariya, Kadi, Navsari, Palanpur, Siddhpur, Udhana, Unja, Vadnagar, Vijapur, Visnagar and Vyara. |
| Haryana (6) | Bahadurgarh, Gurgaon, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rohtak Jn. and Sonipat. |
| Jammu and Kashmir (2) | Hira Nagar and Kathua. |
| Jharkhand (8) | Daltonganj, Dhanbad, Garhwa Road Jn., Lohardaga, Pakur, Phusro, Ranchi and Silli. |
| Karnataka (15) | Almatti, Badami, Bagalkot, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Gadag, Gauribidanur, Gokak Road, Haveri, Kabakaputtur, Kolar, Koppal, Sidlaghatta, Srinivaspura and Yelahanka Jn. |
| Kerala (15) | Auvaneeswaram, Charvathur, Etakkot, Feroke, Kannapuram, Kotikulam, Manjeswaram, Nileswar, Pappinisseri, Parappanangadi, Paravur, Payangadi, Payyanaur, Trichur (Trisur) and Valapattinam. |
| Madhya Pradesh (16) | Biora Rajgarh, Birla Nagar, Burhanpur, Damoh, Ghatara (Patharia), Junnardeo (Jamai), Kareli, Khandwa, Madanmahal, Nimbhora, Parasia, Patharia, Ruthiyai, Savda, Shivpuri and Singrauli. |
| Maharashtra (31) | Ahmednagar, Ajni, Amalner, Ambernath, Dahisar, Diva, Gangakhed, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Jayasinghpur, Kalmeshwar, Kandivli, Katol, Khopoli, Kopergaon, Lower Parel, Malkapur, Multai, Nagarsol, Nahur, Nandura, Nandurbar, Narked, Pandhurna, Panvel, Pokarni Narsimha, Puntamba, Shirdi, Udgir and Varangaon. |
| Odisha (15) | Angul, Bakhrabad, Baripada, Bhadrak, Doikallu, Jakhapura, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Meramandoli, Narayangarh, Nekurseni, Raghunathpur, Rengali, Soro, Talcher. |
| Punjab (11) | Barnala, Fazilka, Giddarbaha, Lehragaga, Malerkotla, Maur, Muktsar, Phagwara, Sangrur, Sunam, Tapa. |
| Rajasthan (16) | Anupgarh, Balotra, Churu, Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Khairthal, Kolayat, Lunkaransar, Nohar, Rajgarh, Ringus, Sadulpur, Sardar Sahar, Sri Dungar Garh, Sujan garh and Tehsil Bhadra. |
| Tamil Nadu (4) | Ariyalur, Hosur, Royapuram and Thiruverumbur. |
| Uttar Pradesh (49) | Aligarh, Ayodhya, Bahraich, Bala Mau, Baragaon, Bharat Kund, Bharwari, Bilhar Ghat, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Chola, Daraganj, Daryabad, Deoria Sadar, Dildarnagar, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Gaura, Gauri Ganj, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Jakhania, Jhusi, Kalpi, Khajuraho, Khalilabad, Khurja Jn., Kunda Harnam Ganj, Lal Ganj, Lal Gopal Ganj, Maghar, Manikpur, Mirzapur, Munderwa, Muzaffarnagar, Naimisharanya, Naini, Orai, Partapur, Patranga, Phulpur, Pokhrayan, Prayag Ghat, Rudauli, Sakoti Tanda, Shohratgarh, Sirathu, Sitapur Cantt., Tundla and Unchahar. |
| West Bengal (94) | Ambalgram, Asoknagar Road, Azimganj Jn., Bagula, Bahadurpur, Baharu, Bahirgachhi, Bahirpuya, Balagarh, Balarambati, Balgona, Ballalpur, Ballyghat, Bamangachhi, Banka |

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2

pasi, Bankimnagar, Banstala, Barasat Jn., Basudevpur, Basuldanga, Bathnakkritiba, Beldanga, Beliaghata Rd., Beliatore, Betberia ghola, Bhagwangola, Bidyadharpur, Bishnupur, Boinchi, Chanchai, Chandanpur, Chatra, Chowrigacha, Dainhat, Dasnagar, Dhatrigram, Dhubulia, Dumurdaha, Durgachak, Falakata, Gadadharpur, Ghoragata, Gidhni, Gobra, Gurap, Harishdadpur, Hasimara, Hindmotor, Hotar, Hridaypur, Jamuria, Janai road, Jessore road, Jhantipahari, Kaikala, Kalinagar, Khagraghat Rd., Khaltipur, Khemasuli, Khidirpur, Kotalia-Bisharpara, Kulpi, Lohapur, Loknath, Madhusudanpur, Majhdia, Malatipur, Manigram, Mollarpur, Murarai, Nabadwip Ghat, Nabagram, Narendrapur, New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, Palla road, Palsit, Patuli, Pirtala, Prantik, Rajgoda, Ramrajatala, Remount road, Rupnarayanpur, Sagardighi, Salanpur, Salboni, Sankrail, Sardiha, Shalimar, Simlagarh, Taldi, Talit and Tildanga.

New Trains

*146. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the trains announced/sanctioned in the rail budget for the year 2011-12 have started their operation;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these trains are likely to start their operation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN

KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Out of the introduction of 131 new train services announced in Railway Budget 2011-12, 03 trains are pending introduction due to various constraints, viz. (i) Siliguri-Dinhata Passenger (Daily) due to non-availability of DEMU stock (ii) 77693/77694 Kacheguda-Raichur DEMU (6 days a week) and (iii) 77689/77690 Raichur-Gadwal DEMU (6 days a week) due to non-commissioning of new line between Gadwal and Raichur. These trains will be introduced as soon as the above constraints are overcome. The details of 128 trains introduced as announced in Railway Budget 2011-12, zone-wise is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

The details of 128 new express/passenger/MEMU/DEMU trains introduced as announced in Railway Budget 2011-12 zone-wise are as under:

| Sl. No. | From | To | Nature | Zonal Railways |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Nagpur | Bhusawal | Express | Central |
| 2. | Nagpur | Kolhapur | Express | Central |
| 3. | Sawantwadi Road | Mumbai | Rajya Rani Express | Central |
| 4. | Vasai Road | Divia | DEMU | Central |
| 5. | Pune | Secunderabad | Shatabdi Express | Central |
| 6. | Manmad | Mumbai | Rajya Rani Express | Central |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 7. | Allahabad | Mumbai | AC Duronto | Central |
| 8. | Pune | Ahmedabad | AC Duronto | Central |
| 9. | Kendujhargarh | Bhubaneswar | Fast Passenger | East Coast |
| 10. | Digha | Puri | Express | East Coast |
| 11. | Koraput | Sambalpur | Passenger | East Coast |
| 12. | Visakhapatnam | Koraput | Intercity Express | East Coast |
| 13. | Varanasi | Singrauli | Jan Shatabdi Express | East Central |
| 14. | Howrah | Darbhanga | Express | East Central |
| 15. | Barkakhana | Dehri-on-sona | Passenger | East Central |
| 16. | Saharsa | Patna | Rajya Rani Express | East Central |
| 17. | Howrah | Azimganj | Kavi Guru Express | Eastern |
| 18. | Bardhaman | Rampurhat | Express | Eastern |
| 19. | Kolkata | Agra | Express | Eastern |
| 20. | Asansol | Gorakhpur | Express | Eastern |
| 21. | Asansol | Gonda | Express | Eastern |
| 22. | Ranchi | Asansol | MEMU | Eastern |
| 23. | Howrah | Bolpur | Kavi Guru Express | Eastern |
| 24. | Sealdah | Puri | Non AC Duronto | Eastern |
| 25. | Malda Town | Digha | Express | Eastern |
| 26. | Asansol | Tatanagar | Express | Eastern |
| 27. | Sealdah | Bhagwangola-Lalgola | DEMU | Eastern |
| 28. | Krishnanagar | Behrampur Court | DEMU (MEMU) | Eastern |
| 29. | Sealdah | Jangipur | DEMU | Eastern |
| 30. | Kolkata/Howrah | Jaisalmer | Express | Eastern |
| 31. | Bhagalpur | Ajmer | Express | Eastern |
| 32. | Lucknow | Bhopal | Express | North Eastern |
| 33. | Gorakhpur | Yesvantpur | Express | North Eastern |
| 34. | Haridwar | Ramnagar | Link Express | North Eastern |
| 35. | Kamakhya | Dimapur | Express | North East Frontier |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 36. | Dibrugarh | Kanniyakumari | Vivek Express | North East Frrontier |
| 37. | Silghat | Dhubri | Rajya Rani Express | North East Frrontier |
| 38. | New Jalpaiguri | Balurghat | DEMU | North East Frrontier |
| 39. | Radhikapur | New Jalpaiguri | DEMU | North East Frrontier |
| 40. | Silghat | Chaparmukh | Passenger | North East Frrontier |
| 41. | Rae Bareilly | Jaunpur | Express | Northern |
| 42. | Delhi | Farukhnagar | Passenger | Northern |
| 43. | Delhi | Puducherry | Express | Northern |
| 44. | Ludhiana | Delhi | Shatabdi Express | Northern - . |
| 45. | Meerut | Lucknow | Rajya Rani Express | Northern |
| 46. | Mumbai | Chandigarh | Express | Northern |
| 47. | Bhatinda-Abohar | Fazilka | Passenger | Northern |
| 48. | Jodhpur | Hissar | Fast Passenger | North Western |
| 49. | Bikaner | Delhi Sarai Rohilla | Superfast Intercity Express | North Western |
| 50. | Jodhpur | Delhi Sarai Rohilla | Express | North Western |
| 51. | Kamakhya | Jaipur | Kavi Guru Express | North Western |
| 52. | Kolkata | Ajmer | Express | North Western |
| 53. | Shalimar | Udaipur | Express | North Western |
| 54. | Nizamuddin | Ajmer | Non AC Duronto | North Western |
| 55. | Jaipur | Delhi | AC Double Decker | North Western |
| 56. | Jaipur | Agra | Shatabdi Express | North Western |
| 57. | Nasarpur | Nagarsol | Express | South Central |
| 58. | Hyderabad | Darbhangha | Express | South Central |
| 59. | Pune | Nanded | Express | South Central |
| 60. | Mriyalguda | Nadikudi | DEMU | South Central |
| 61. | Kacheguda | Mriyalguda | DEMU | South Central |
| 62. | Tirupati | Amravati | Express | South Central |
| 63. | Howrah | Nanded | Express | South Central |
| 64. | Tirupati | Guntakal | Passenger | South Central |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 65. | Jalna | Nagarsol | DEMU | South Central |
| 66. | Faluknama | Medchhal | DEMU | South Central |
| 67. | Nizamabad | Kacheguda | DEMU | South Central |
| 68. | Faluknama | Bhongir | MEMU | South Central |
| 69. | Secunderabad | Visakhapatnam | AC Duronto | South Central |
| 70. | Bilaspur | Ernakulam | Superfast Express | South East Central |
| 71. | Gondia | Ballarshah | DEMU | South East Central |
| 72. | Bilaspur | Katni | Passenger/MEMU | South East Central |
| 73. | Raipur | Korba | Passenger/MEMU | South East Central |
| 74. | Puri | Shalimar | Express | South Eastern |
| 75. | Shalimar | Visakhapatnam | Express | South Eastern |
| 76. | Santragachi | Tirupati | Express | South Eastern |
| 77. | Bankura | Shalimar | Rajya Rani Express | South Eastern |
| 78. | Jharsuguda | Bhubaneswar | Rajya Rani Express | South Eastern |
| 79. | Baripada | Bangriposi | DEMU | South Eastern |
| 80. | Hatia | Pune | Express | South Eastern |
| 81. | Digha | Visakhapatnam | Express | South Eastern |
| 82. | Santragachi | Mangalore | Vivek Express | South Eastern |
| 83. | Howrah | Mysore | Express | South Eastern |
| 84. | Howrah/Shalimar | Secunderabad | Express | South Eastern |
| 85. | Shalimar | Patna | Duronto | South Eastern |
| 86. | Midnapore | Jhargram | MEMU | South Eastern |
| 87. | Jhargram | Purulia | MEMU | South Eastern |
| 88. | Coimbatore | Tuticorin | Link Express | Southern |
| 89. | Coimbatore | Mettupalayam | Passenger | Southern |
| 90. | Chennai | Shirdi | Express | Southern |
| 91. | Ernakulam | Bangalore | Express | Southern |
| 92. | Nilambur Road | Thiruvananthapuram Link | Rajya Rani Express | Southern |
| 93. | Mangalore | Palakkad | Intercity Express | Southern |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 94. | Kharagpur | Viluppuram | Express | Southern |
| 95. | Ernakulam | Kollam | MEMU | Southern |
| 96. | Purulia | Viluppuram | Express | Southern |
| 97. | Kollam | Nagercoil | MEMU | Southern |
| 98. | Madurai | Chennai | AC Duronto | Southern |
| 99. | Chennai | Thiruvananthapuram | AC Duronto | Southern |
| 100. | Bangarapet | Koppam | MEMU | South Western |
| 101. | Mysore | Bangalore | Rajya Rani Express | South Western |
| 102. | Yesvantpur | Mysore | Express | South Western |
| 103. | Bangalore Cantt | Bangarapet | DEMU | South Western |
| 104. | Dharmapuri | Bangalore | DEMU | South Western |
| 105. | Marikuppam | Bangarapet | DEMU | South Western |
| 106. | Kolar | Bangalore | DEMU | South Western |
| 107. | Mysore | Chennai | Express | South Western |
| 108. | Vasco | Velankani | Express | South Western |
| 109. | Jabalpur | Indore | Intercity Express | West Central |
| 110. | Indore | Kota | Intercity Express | West Central |
| 111. | Damoh | Bhopal | Rajya Rani Express | West Central |
| 112. | Ratlam | Nimach | DEMU | Western |
| 113. | Ratlam | Chittaurgarh | DEMU | Western |
| 114. | Vasai Road | Panvel | MEMU | Western |
| 115. | Porbander | Santragachi | Kavi Guru Express | Western |
| 116. | Bhuj | Dadar | Express | Western |
| 117. | Puri | Gandhidham | Express | Western |
| 118. | Dwarka | Tuticorin | Vivek Express | Western |
| 119. | Ahmedabad | Patan | DEMU | Western |
| 120. | Bhavnagar | Kochuvelli | Express | Western |
| 121. | Bhuj | Palanpur | Passenger | Western |
| 122. | Bandra (T) | Jammu Tawi | Vivek Express | Western |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|----------------|------------|------------------|---------|
| 123. | Porbander | Kochuvelli | Express | Western |
| 124. | Udaipur | Bandra (T) | Express | Western |
| 125. | Mumbai Central | New Delhi | AC Duronto | Western |
| 126. | Ahmedabad | Yesvantpur | AC Express | Western |
| 127. | Varanasi | Ahmedabad | Express | Western |
| 128. | Ahmedabad | Mumbai | AC Double Decker | Western |

Shortage of Qualified Scientists

*147. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of qualified scientists for undertaking research and development work in various research institutions/laboratories in the country;

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

(c) whether a number of scientists in various research institutions/ laboratories under the Government have resigned to join more remunerative positions in the private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of scientists who have resigned to join private sector during the last three years and the current year, year and institution-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to retain such scientists in their institutions and to prevent their migration?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) No Madam. There is no shortage of qualified scientists for research and development in various research institutions/laboratories under various departments of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

(c) to (e) It has been observed that number of scientists who have left or leaving are not so many as to ever cause a concern. As a result, such specific information

has not been maintained and therefore, no specific steps have been contemplated to counter such a process. Besides, it may be noted that following the revision of salaries and promotional avenues of scientists in the 6th Pay Commission, the research positions in public sector institutions have gained further attractiveness. This is evident from the 29% increase in extramural R&D Projects in the country from 3,336 in 2006-07 to 4,304 in 2009-10. The monthly emoluments of fellowships for research fellows have been increased by 100% from Rs.8,000 per month in 2007 to Rs.16,000 per month in 2010. The number of doctoral degrees awarded has also increased by 17% from 6,086 in 2006-07 to 7,113 in 2008-09. Further, 184 scientists of Indian origin working abroad have been offered Ramanujan Fellowship for undertaking research in the country. Under the INSPIRE Faculty Award Scheme, 33 Scientists of Indian origin including NRIs having Ph.D. degrees have joined Indian Scientific Institutions. In view of the rising demand of research professionals, the absorption capacity has been increased with the setting up of new institutes such as Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (ISERs) followed by successive increase in plan allocations for scientific departments etc.

Fast Track Courts for Sexual Offences

*148. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) the number of cases of sexual offences pending in various High Courts and subordinate courts, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to set up fast track courts in the country for quick disposal of cases of sexual offences and crimes against women;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in setting up of these courts, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any suggestions from the States and social organisations in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in pursuance of the recommendations of Justice J.S.Verma Panel on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Statement-I give the number of rape cases pending in the High Courts and Supreme Court is enclosed. The Statement-II gives similar information in respect of district/subordinate courts for three years starting from 2009 to 2011 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Government has requested the Chief Justice of the High Courts to constitute the Fast Track Courts for speedy trial of pending rape cases in district/subordinate courts having a high pendency. The Government has also requested them to monitor the progress of the cases to ensure their timely disposal. Progress made in setting-up of Fast Track Courts for disposal of rape cases is enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Government has received suggestions from various quarters for speedy disposal of cases of sexual offences by establishing Fast Track Courts, for prevention of crimes against women, holding trials without adjournment, in-camera trials in such cases as well as for sensitization of judiciary on gender issues. Provisions have already been made in the Code of Criminal Procedure for conduct of trial on a day-to-day basis and in-camera trial in cases of sexual assault. It is also provided therein that in-camera trial shall as far as practicable, be conducted by a women judge/magistrate. Not only that, recording of the statement of the victim shall be conducted at her residence or any place of her choice, and, as far as practicable by a woman police officer in the presence of her parents/guardian, or near relatives or social worker of the locality. Government has requested the Chief Justices of all the High Courts to impress upon the district judges to adhere

to these provisions in trial of cases involving heinous crimes such as rape.

Similar suggestions were also made to the Justice Verma Committee which was set up in the aftermath of Delhi gang rape case. The Committee has since submitted its Report to the Government. Based on the recommendations by the Committee, Government has promulgated Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 by which amendments/additions have been made to provisions in the Indian Penal Code under Sections 354A to 354D, 375, 376, 376A to 376E, Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.PC) under Sections 154, 160, 161, 198B, 273, 327 and First Schedule and Indian Evidence Act under Sections 53A, 114A, 119 and 146.

Regarding gender sensitization of judiciary, National Judicial Academy and State Judicial Academies have been conducting training programmes on gender justice and violence against women. Government has requested the National Judicial Academy to increase the frequency of such programmes and include field visits and interactions with survivors of violence. Government has separately requested the State Judicial Academies to use the funds provided under the 13th Finance Commission Award to also enrich their training programmes.

Statement-I

Pending Rape Cases in Supreme Court and High Courts; and Rape Cases disposed of by Supreme Court and High Courts during last three years

| | Number of Cases relating to sexual harassment, kidnapping & abduction as on 19.11.2012. | Number of Cases relating to sexual harassment, kidnapping & abduction disposed from the year 2009 to 11th November, 2012. |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Supreme Court of India | 325 | 713 |

| Sl. No. | Name of High Court | Number of Rape Cases pending as on 30th September, 2012. | Number of Rape Cases disposed from 01st October, 2009 to 30th September, 2012 (three years) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------|--------------------|--|---|---|---|-----|------|
| 10. | Patna | | | | | 797 | 106 |
| 11. | Kerala | | | | | 420 | 295 |
| 12. | Andhra Pradesh | | | | | 269 | 57 |
| 13. | Karnataka** | | | | | 243 | 4522 |
| 14. | Gujarat*** | | | | | 230 | 147 |
| 15. | Madras | | | | | 179 | 35 |
| 16. | Himachal Pradesh | | | | | 177 | 418 |
| 17. | Gauhati | | | | | 174 | 55 |
| 18. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | | | 28 | 12 |
| 19. | Calcutta | | | | | 27 | 14 |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | | | | | 26 | 5 |
| 21. | Sikkim | | | | | 0 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|------------------|------|------|
| 1. | Allahabad | 8215 | 39 |
| 2. | Madhya Pradesh | 3758 | 628 |
| 3. | Punjab & Haryana | 2717 | 536 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 1533 | 246 |
| 5. | Odisha | 1080 | 159 |
| 6. | Rajasthan | 1164 | 83 |
| 7. | Bombay | 1009 | 239 |
| 8. | Delhi* | 924 | 1135 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 822 | 39 |

*The cases include all the categories of cases namely, Bail application, Criminal Appeal, Criminal Leave Petition, Criminal Revision, Criminal Writ Petition, Death Sentence Reference and Criminal Misc. Cases relating to offence of rape pending in Delhi High Court.

**This includes CrI. A, CrI.RP & CrI. P U/s 438&482 or Cr. P.C.

***Tentative Number of matters pertaining to Kidnapping, Abduction & Sexual Offences (Section 354, 363 to 374, 376 & 377 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860)

Statement-II

Cases for Trial at Beginning of the Year (CFT), Cases Withdrawn (CW), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC) and Cases Pending Trial at the End of the Year (CPT) under Rape year 2009, 2010 and 2011

2009

| Sl. No. | State | CFT | CW | CTC | CPT |
|---------|----------------|-------|----|------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Maharashtra | 12812 | 4 | 953 | 11855 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 11381 | 2 | 861 | 10518 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 10083 | 8 | 2278 | 7797 |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh | 5719 | 0 | 1353 | 4366 |
| 5. | Assam | 4771 | 47 | 499 | 4225 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| 6. | Odisha | 4352 | 0 | 673 | 3679 |
| 7. | Bihar | 4361 | 2 | 738 | 3621 |
| 8. | Chhattisgarh | 4377 | 1 | 831 | 3545 |
| 9. | Kerala | 3764 | 1 | 336 | 3427 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 2725 | 2 | 183 | 2540 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 3150 | 14 | 606 | 2530 |
| 12. | Andhra Pradesh | 3377 | 4 | 967 | 2406 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 2340 | 23 | 722 | 1595 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 1856 | 7 | 406 | 1443 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 1522 | 10 | 342 | 1170 |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1173 | 6 | 206 | 961 |
| 17. | Haryana | 1364 | 0 | 475 | 889 |
| 18. | Tripura | 677 | 2 | 96 | 579 |
| 19. | Punjab | 963 | 0 | 465 | 498 |
| 20. | Arunachal Pradesh | 488 | 0 | 5 | 483 |
| 21. | Himachal Pradesh | 564 | 0 | 118 | 446 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 437 | 0 | 23 | 414 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 333 | 0 | 94 | 239 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 156 | 0 | 66 | 90 |
| 25. | Manipur | 62 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| 26. | Goa | 86 | 0 | 25 | 61 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 76 | 1 | 17 | 58 |
| 28. | Nagaland | 47 | 0 | 11 | 36 |
| Total | | 83016 | 134 | 13349 | 69533 |

2010

| Sl. No. | State | CFT | CW | CTC | CPT |
|---------|-------------|-------|----|------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Maharashtra | 13313 | 11 | 1048 | 12254 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 12384 | 15 | 655 | 11714 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 10886 | 27 | 2751 | 8108 |
| 4. | Assam | 5335 | 44 | 526 | 4765 |
| 5. | Uttar Pradesh | 5537 | 0 | 1392 | 4145 |
| 6. | Odisha | 4805 | 0 | 666 | 4139 |
| 7. | Kerala | 4071 | 0 | 256 | 3815 |
| 8. | Chhattisgarh | 4487 | 2 | 825 | 3660 |
| 9. | Bihar | 4154 | 0 | 873 | 3281 |
| 10. | Rajasthan | 3502 | 16 | 656 | 2830 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 2931 | 2 | 187 | 2742 |
| 12. | Andhra Pradesh | 3616 | 6 | 1031 | 2579 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 2300 | 17 | 596 | 1687 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 1930 | 1 | 432 | 1497 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 1682 | 1 | 350 | 1331 |
| 16. | Haryana | 1479 | 0 | 456 | 1023 |
| 17. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1138 | 1 | 143 | 994 |
| 18. | Tripura | 764 | 1 | 112 | 651 |
| 19. | Arunachal Pradesh | 517 | 2 | 6 | 509 |
| 20. | Meghalaya | 494 | 2 | 9 | 483 |
| 21. | Himachal Pradesh | 585 | 1 | 110 | 474 |
| 22. | Punjab | 947 | 0 | 490 | 457 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 343 | 0 | 111 | 232 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 184 | 0 | 87 | 97 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 89 | 0 | 3 | 86 |
| 26. | Goa | 105 | 0 | 27 | 78 |
| 27. | Manipur | 66 | 0 | 3 | 63 |
| 28. | Nagaland | 49 | 0 | 19 | 30 |
| Total | | 87693 | 149 | 13820 | 73724 |

2011

| Sl. No. | State | CFT | CW | CTC | CPT |
|---------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | West Bengal | 13718 | 0 | 686 | 13032 |
| 2. | Maharashtra | 13819 | 9 | 1012 | 12798 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 11331 | 34 | 3507 | 7790 |
| 4. | Assam | 5777 | 15 | 769 | 4993 |
| 5. | Ddisha | 5176 | 0 | 639 | 4537 |
| 6. | Kerala | 4521 | 0 | 201 | 4320 |
| 7. | Uttar Pradesh | 5725 | 0 | 1447 | 4278 |
| 8. | Chhattisgarh | 4687 | 37 | 886 | 3764 |
| 9. | Bihar | 4101 | 1 | 847 | 3253 |
| 10. | Rajasthan | 3949 | 37 | 785 | 3127 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 3151 | 5 | 211 | 2935 |
| 12. | Andhra Pradesh | 3794 | 5 | 1007 | 2782 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 2279 | 10 | 474 | 1795 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 1973 | 3 | 353 | 1617 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 1864 | 1 | 374 | 1489 |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1225 | 4 | 169 | 1052 |
| 17. | Haryana | 1555 | 0 | 578 | 977 |
| 18. | Tripura | 889 | 0 | 202 | 687 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 564 | 0 | 20 | 544 |
| 20. | Arunachal Pradesh | 547 | 0 | 23 | 524 |
| 21. | Himachal Pradesh | 617 | 1 | 130 | 486 |
| 22. | Punjab | 883 | 3 | 427 | 453 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 330 | 0 | 88 | 242 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 165 | 0 | 57 | 108 |
| 25. | Goa | 111 | 0 | 14 | 97 |
| 26. | Sikkim | 98 | 0 | 20 | 78 |
| 27. | Manipur | 68 | 0 | 1 | 67 |
| 28. | Nagaland | 50 | 1 | 19 | 30 |
| Total | | 92967 | 166 | 14946 | 77855 |

Statement-III

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Number of FTCs proposed to be set up for trial of rape cases | No. of FTCs set up so far for trial of rape cases along-with the copies of the notifications issued for setting up of these courts |
|---------|-------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 23 | As of now, no FTCs are set up for trial of rape cases. However, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh has earmarked 27 existing courts for trial of such cases. |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 16 | 16 |
| 3. | Delhi | 5 | 5 |
| 4. | Gujarat | A Committee comprising two Hon'ble Judges of Gujarat High Court has been constituted on 15/1/13 to consider the issues relating to setting up Fast Track Courts for trial of the pending rape cases and the same is under consideration. | - |
| 5. | Jharkhand | Under consideration before Hon'ble Court. | 09 Courts of the District & Additional Sessions Judges/Additional Judicial Commissioner have been designated as the Fast Track Courts for trial of rape cases in the judgships of Ranchi, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Deoghar, Garhwa, Gumla, Hazaribath, Jamshedpur and Sahebganj. |
| 6. | Jammu and Kashmir | 8 | J&K High Court earmarked the five existing Courts in the State for trial of rape case. |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | No. However from amongst existing cadre strength, one of the Additional Sessions Judges of 9 places (Betul, Bhopal, Chhindwara, Indore, Jabalpur, Raisen, Rewa & Satna) have been designated for trial of offences related to the rape, gang rape & rape with murder. | 52 Additional posts of district Judge shall be created for the purpose and if these posts are created High Court may consider designation of one Additional Sessions Judge, for trial of offences related to rape, gang-rape & rape with murder. High Court has issued effective instructions to all the Sessions Judges in the State of M.P. for expeditious disposal of cases related to the offences of rape, gang-rape & rape with murder. |

Employment under MGNREGS

*149. SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether average number of work days of employment generated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has declined during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of persons belonging to SC/ST categories and women participated under the Scheme separately during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the expenditure incurred under the Scheme has also declined during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is demand based. Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREGA stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card to be eligible to apply for work under MGNREGA. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment and employment is provided on demand. As per Section 3 (1) of the Act, it is for the concerned State Government to provide to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work up to one hundred days of such work in a financial year in accordance with the Scheme made under the Act. Demand for employment under MGNREGA is dependent upon several external factors including availability of alternate employment opportunities.

(b) to (d) The details of average number of workdays of employment generated, percentage of participation of

SCs, STs and women in total employment generated, expenditure incurred under MGNREGA from 2009-10 onwards as reported by the states are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Steps taken for effective implementation of MGNREGA, inter alia, are the following:

- (i) Keeping in view the challenges in implementation in MGNREGA permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for maintenance of records, social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- (ii) Use of information technology to automate the manual processes is promoted.
- (iii) Payment of wages in cash has been allowed in IAP districts to obviate payment delays where outreach of Banks/Post Offices is inadequate, as an interim arrangement subject to certain conditions.
- (iv) To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.
- (v) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.
- (vi) Ministry has initiated an 'Electronic Fund Management System' (e-FMS) in four states. The system will be rolled out in a phased manner across the country.
- (vii) Various advisories have been issued to States/UTs to check delays in payments. A time schedule for payment of wages has been suggested to the States/UTs to reduce administrative delays.
- (viii) To facilitate disbursement of wages, provision has been made in NREGASoft for seeding of

Aadhaar numbers in the database. This database may be later used for the purpose of workers' authentication for attendance and payments, (ix)
The list of permissible works under MGNREGA

has been expanded with a focus to strengthen the synergy between MGNREGA and rural livelihoods, particularly agriculture, and create durable quality assets.

Statement

| Sl. No. | State | Average days per household | | | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12* | 2012-13** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 66 | 54 | 58 | 49 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 25 | 23 | 16 | 21 |
| 3. | Assam | 34 | 26 | 26 | 21 |
| 4. | Bihar | 28 | 34 | 38 | 34 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 51 | 45 | 44 | 34 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 37 | 45 | 38 | 31 |
| 7. | Haryana | 38 | 36 | 39 | 35 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 57 | 49 | 53 | 40 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 38 | 43 | 48 | 39 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 49 | 42 | 39 | 33 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 57 | 49 | 42 | 25 |
| 12. | Kerla | 36 | 41 | 45 | 38 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 56 | 50 | 43 | 32 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 46 | 44 | 50 | 47 |
| 15. | Manipur | 73 | 68 | 63 | 29 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 49 | 58 | 50 | 39 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 95 | 97 | 74 | 59 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 87 | 95 | 71 | 30 |
| 19. | Odisha | 40 | 49 | 33 | 24 |
| 20. | Punjab | 28 | 27 | 26 | 24 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 69 | 52 | 47 | 39 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 80 | 85 | 60 | 40 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 55 | 54 | 48 | 48 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------------------|---|----|----|----|----|
| 24. Tripura | | 80 | 67 | 86 | 71 |
| 25. Uttar Pradesh | | 65 | 52 | 36 | 22 |
| 26. Uttarakhand | | 35 | 42 | 42 | 33 |
| 27. West Bengal | | 45 | 31 | 27 | 26 |
| 28. Andaman and Nicobar | | 29 | 23 | 43 | 40 |
| 29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 19 | 21 | NR | NR |
| 30. Daman and Diu | | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 31. Goa | | 28 | 27 | 28 | 13 |
| 32. Lakshadweep | | 27 | 30 | 43 | 26 |
| 33. Puducherry | | 22 | 30 | 25 | 21 |
| 34. Chandigarh | | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Total | | 54 | 47 | 43 | 36 |

Note:*Provisional

**As on 12.02.2013

NR = Not Reported

| Sl. No | State | SC Persondays (In Lakh) | | | | ST Persondays (In Lakh) | | | | Women Persondays (In Lakh) | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12* | 2012-13** | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12* | 2012-13** | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12* | 2012-13** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 998.0 | 815.0 | 774.2 | 648.3 | 594.8 | 537.1 | 532.0 | 415.3 | 2349.6 | 1912.1 | 1667.1 | 1568.1 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 28.1 | 0.5 | 9.3 | 2.9 | 10.4 | 0.2 | 3.3 |
| 3. | Assam | 89.0 | 51.7 | 19.6 | 12.0 | 227.4 | 128.3 | 80.1 | 40.8 | 203.0 | 124.7 | 87.7 | 52.3 |
| 4. | Bihar | 515.1 | 727.5 | 161.6 | 135.0 | 24.6 | 34.3 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 341.5 | 456.7 | 189.2 | 170.9 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 159.6 | 161.8 | 116.1 | 78.3 | 397.9 | 405.4 | 452.2 | 299.2 | 512.5 | 540.0 | 545.0 | 389.8 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 87.0 | 71.5 | 24.5 | 19.1 | 230.9 | 202.5 | 126.5 | 76.7 | 278.2 | 217.6 | 139.4 | 90.2 |
| 7. | Haryana | 31.7 | 41.2 | 54.4 | 44.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 30.0 | 39.9 | 34.6 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 95.0 | 71.5 | 80.0 | 51.1 | 24.8 | 18.0 | 16.3 | 12.5 | 131.3 | 105.9 | 158.7 | 106.4 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 10.8 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 6.3 | 33.6 | 52.9 | 31.3 | 15.9 | 8.6 | 15.8 | 37.5 | 25.9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 10. | Jharkhand | 135.2 | 111.7 | 77.5 | 48.7 | 362.1 | 349.7 | 239.4 | 158.1 | 288.5 | 278.1 | 191.0 | 126.8 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 334.6 | 177.4 | 110.2 | 44.4 | 171.8 | 102.7 | 58.1 | 24.6 | 737.1 | 505.1 | 320.6 | 121.9 |
| 12. | Kerala | 57.0 | 77.9 | 92.9 | 96.9 | 18.1 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 17.3 | 299.6 | 434.2 | 587.3 | S87.3j |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 485.0 | 425.2 | 344.9 | 160.2 | 1189.8 | 955.0 | 453.2 | 237.9 | 1160.5 | 976.0 | 697.8 | 354.7 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 70.3 | 44.0 | 44.7 | 43.6 | 91.0 | 51.1 | 123.1 | 86.3 | 108.8 | 91.8 | 337.4 | 283.4 |
| 15. | Manipur | 84.3 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 131.2 | 208.8 | 156.3 | 65.9 | 146.9 | 103.7 | 75.6 | 40.9 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 139.7 | 188.9 | 155.2 | 100.4 | 70.1 | 87.8 | 69.1 | 43.6 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 170.1 | 165.7 | 124.9 | 100.9 | 59.6 | 56.3 | 29.3 | 22.8 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 284.3 | 334.3 | 240.3 | 74.2 | 123.7 | 117.1 | 70.4 | 19.3 |
| 19. | Odisha | 106.2 | 177.0 | 79.4 | 66.0 | 200.9 | 347.2 | 173.2 | 127.6 | 200.8 | 384.8 | 175.2 | 134.1 |
| 20. | Punjab | 60.9 | 59.0 | 49.9 | 38.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 25.5 | 27.8 | 22.5 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 1193.5 | 771.6 | 355.8 | 312.9 | 1011.9 | 704.6 | 519.1 | 420.2 | 3008.9 | 2068.1 | 1466.3 | 1177.4 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 4.2 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 18.4 | 19.2 | 11.9 | 5.5 | 22.2 | 22.5 | 14.7 | 6.9 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 1412.2 | 1550.1 | 871.1 | 900.7 | 59.7 | 58.7 | 38.6 | 41.7 | 1982.1 | 2218.4 | 2227.4 | 2385.5 |
| 24. | Tripura | 83.0 | 67.2 | 88.2 | 73.1 | 188.6 | 162.7 | 205.7 | 178.1 | 189.1 | 144.4 | 188.8 | 172.9 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 2007.8 | 1807.0 | 866.9 | 361.6 | 52.8 | 70.5 | 33.2 | 11.4 | 771.3 | 717.3 | 452.3 | 204.8 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 47.5 | 60.7 | 36.4 | 19.2 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 73.5 | 92.8 | 87.9 | 47.1 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 571.9 | 573.3 | 498.1 | 439.9 | 223.2 | 208.3 | 153.0 | 125.2 | 518.6 | 523.2 | 481.9 | 439.2 |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 1.6 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.0 | 0.0 | NR | NR | 0.7 | 0.5 | NR | NR | 0.6 | 0.4 | NR | NR |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 31. | Goa | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 7.2 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Total | | 8644.8 | 7875.7 | 4769.7 | 3605.3 | 5874.3 | 5361.8 | 3959.1 | 2658.8 | 13640.5 | 12274.3 | 10380.8 | 8641.8 |

Note: *Provisional, **As on 12.02.2013, NR = Not Reported

| Sl. No. | State | Total Expenditure (In Lakhs) | | | |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12* | 2012-13** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 450918.0 | 543938.6 | 418014.4 | 417438.9 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1725.7 | 5057.3 | 96.9 | 1302.7 |
| 3. | Assam | 103389.8 | 92104.4 | 74781.6 | 45394.8 |
| 4. | Bihar | 181687.6 | 266425.2 | 167286.2 | 140155.3 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 132266.7 | 163397.8 | 207875.5 | 152287.2 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 73938.3 | 78822.0 | 65974.6 | 44836.0 |
| 7. | Haryana | 14355.3 | 21470.4 | 31388.1 | 25293.5 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 55655.8 | 50196.4 | 50949.7 | 34905.5 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 18531.3 | 37776.7 | 51593.6 | 36895.1 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 137970.2 | 128435.4 | 117092.9 | 81023.6 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 273919.4 | 253716.5 | 187619.3 | 131610.1 |
| 12. | Kerla | 47151.4 | 70434.1 | 99582.9 | 112846.0 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 372228.1 | 363724.9 | 343545.0 | 201354.8 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 32109.3 | 35812.0 | 165785.5 | 164044.4 |
| 15. | Manipur | 39316.9 | 44070.5 | 33049.0 | 21549.8 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 18352.8 | 31902.4 | 29756.1 | 19857.5 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 23824.0 | 29315.1 | 23978.8 | 17929.7 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 49945.8 | 60537.5 | 51445.5 | 14191.1 |
| 19. | Odisha | 93898.4 | 153314.3 | 104567.4 | 74114.1 |
| 20. | Punjab | 14992.0 | 16584.2 | 16068.6 | 12901.4 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 566903.4 | 328907.1 | 321719.7 | 272272.9 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 6409.0 | 8525.7 | 7104.3 | 3685.6 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 176123.5 | 232332.0 | 292497.3 | 309611.7 |
| 24. | Tripura | 72940.8 | 63186.9 | 94599.0 | 69199.5 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 590003.9 | 563120.1 | 510367.6 | 196792.5 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 28309.1 | 38019.9 | 41445.3 | 23062.1 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 210898.2 | 253246.1 | 291455.3 | 315456.6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1226.1 | 903.7 | 1574.3 | 760.1 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 134.0 | 123.0 | NR | NR |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 31. | Goa | 470.1 | 993.3 | 706.4 | 114.5 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 201.5 | 251.7 | 284.1 | 108.8 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 726.9 | 1082.1 | 1265.1 | 1226.1 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Total | | 3790522.8 | 3937727.1 | 3803469.8 | 2942221.7 |

Note: *Provisional **As on 12.02.2013 NR=Not Reported

[English]

Status of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

*150. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of physical and financial progress of various phases of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country;

(b) whether the targets set under the scheme have been achieved during the 11th Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of rural habitations which are yet to be covered under the scheme;

(d) the details of the targets set and the funds allocated under the scheme for the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(e) whether the States have sought additional funds from the Government under the scheme and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon and also to complete the targets set under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) Upto January, 2013, a total number of 1,24,079 road works measuring a length of 4,81,440 km. at a cost of Rs. 1,45,470 crore have been sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram

Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Out of these, 93,558 road works measuring a length of 3,68,582 km. at an expenditure of Rs. 98,240 crore have been completed till January, 2013.

(b) In Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), during the 11th Five Year Plan period, the achievements are as under:

| Item | Target | Achieve- ment | Achieve- ment (%) | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Habitations | 60,638 | 47,809 | 79% | |
| Road Length (in km.) | New Conn- ectivity | 1,29,707 | 1,22,130 | 94% |
| | Upgra- dation | 1,00,740 | 1,07,795 | 107% |
| Total | | 2,30,447 | 2,29,925 | 99.77% |

The programme is executed by the States and the responsibility of timely completion of the road works under the programme rests with them. The major reasons adversely affecting the implementation of the programme are as under:

- (i) Limited institutional and contracting capacity in the States;
- (ii) Non-availability of land and forest clearance in may cases; and

(iii) Unfavorable weather conditions.

(c) The total number of habitations eligible for all-weather connectivity under the programme is 1,78,184. Out of these, project proposals for 1,26,973 habitations have been cleared and connectivity has been provided to 89,905 habitations till January, 2013.

(d) It is estimated that connectivity to 46,000 habitations measuring road length 1,17,000 km. and upgradation/renewal of 91,000 km. of roads will be provided under the programme during the 12th Five Year Plan period. An amount of Rs. 1,05,000 crore has been indicated by the Planning Commission as GBS for the 12th Plan for the programme. The allocation at RE stage for the current financial year 2012-13 is Rs. 10,000 crore and the proposed BE for the coming financial year 2013-14 is Rs.21,700 crore.

(e) The funds for the cleared projects under the programme are released to the States in two installments in accordance with PMGSY guidelines. The first installment of the cleared projects is released to States subject to fulfillment of conditions, if any, stipulated earlier. The second installment is released to States based on their demand, absorption capacity, works in hand, fund availability, submission of necessary financial documents and fulfilling of conditions laid down in the programme guidelines for release of funds.

Capacity Addition of Power

*151. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set and achieved regarding capacity addition of power during the 11th Five Year Plan, sector-wise along with the reasons for non-achievement of targets set for the Plan Period;

(b) the targets set for capacity addition during the 12th Five Year Plan, year-wise, the extent to which the targets have been achieved so far along with the steps being taken by the Government to bring effective change in the power sector;

(c) whether the Government has set up a special monitoring mechanism to ensure that capacity addition is in line with the targets set forth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Against the generation capacity addition target for 11th Plan of 62,374 MW (as per Mid-Term Appraisal of Planning Commission) comprising 21,222 MW in Central Sector, 21,355 MW in State Sector and 19,797 MW in Private Sector, actual Generation capacity addition achieved during 11th Plan was 54,964 MW comprising 15,220 MW in Central Sector, 16,732 MW in State Sector and 23,012 MW in Private Sector.

The major reasons for the shortfall in the achievement of 11th Plan capacity addition target include inter-alia delay in the placement of orders for main plant equipment, slow progress of civil works, contractual disputes between project developer and contractor and their sub-vendors / sub-contractors, poor geology, flash flood, environmental concern, law and order problems/local issues and difficult area and climate conditions.

(b) As per Planning Commission, a capacity addition of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources for the 12th Five Year Plan. Year-wise proposed capacity addition is:

| Year | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | Total |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| MW | 17956.3 | 16402.3 | 20408 | 18820 | 14950 | 88536.6 |

The Capacity addition achieved during the year 2012-13 (as on 28.02.2013) is 13,594.8 MW.

Government is taking the following steps to ensure timely commissioning of Power Projects to bring effective change in the power sector.

(i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

(ii) Regular reviews are held at various levels including Ministry of Power, Department of Heavy Industries, Planning Commission and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of interministerial and other outstanding issues.

(iii) Efforts are being made at ministerial level to make coal and gas available for power sector.

- (iv) In view of the increasing requirement of capacity addition to meet the demand, the capacity for manufacture of main plant equipment has been increased in the country with the formation of several joint ventures for manufacture of main plant equipments.

(c) and (d) The Government has set up a monitoring mechanism to ensure that capacity addition is in line with the targets set forth. Details are as under:

- (i) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is performing the duties of monitoring of the power projects in pursuance of Section 73 (f) of Electricity Act, 2003. The progress of each project is monitored continuously through frequent site visits, interaction with the developers and critical study of monthly progress reports. Chairperson, CEA holds review meetings with the developers and other stakeholders to sort out the critical issues.
- (ii) A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power to independently monitor progress of projects under construction.
- (iii) Review meetings are taken by Ministry of Power regularly with the stakeholders to sort out critical issues.

[Translation]

Drinking Water Quality

*152. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructure available in the country for monitoring the quality of drinking water being supplied to the rural areas is adequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the mechanism presently in place to monitor the quality of the drinking water;

(c) whether the Government provides financial and technical assistance to the States including Rajasthan for testing and monitoring as to whether the quality of drinking water being provided in the rural areas is adequate and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up one drinking water quality testing laboratory in each district in the country and if so, the details thereof including the number of such laboratories existing in the country as on date, State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 4/3/2013, there are 24 State level laboratories, 728 district level laboratories and 1127 sub-district/ block level laboratories in place to monitor the quality of more than 49.93 lakh drinking water sources in rural areas. In addition, as a part of initial screening of drinking water quality and building awareness among the rural people, 3.82 lakh chemical field test kits and 9.17 crore bacteriological vials have been provided so far to the Gram Panchayats for testing water quality by trained grassroots level workers. For this purpose, training has been given to 15.16 lakh grass root level workers. However, considering the need for regular testing of all sources, the increasing number of sources, rising levels of contamination and greater awareness among rural people about water quality, the Ministry has recognized the need to strengthen the infrastructure available for monitoring the quality of drinking water being supplied to the rural areas.

(c) Yes Madam. Though drinking water supply is a State subject, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments including Rajasthan, with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, 3% of funds allocated to the States are earmarked for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) activities on a 100% Central share basis which, inter alia, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, setting up of new district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories and upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories for testing the quality of drinking water sources. As part of technical assistance, chemists from all States are imparted training in National

Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur. In order to standardize the level of equipment, instrumentation, chemicals, glassware, manpower, space, period and parameters of sampling, a Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol has been released as a useful reference document for laboratories at all levels. During 2012-13, under the NRDWP- Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) component, Rs. 314.98 crore has been allocated to all States. An amount of Rs. 32.19 crore has been allocated to Rajasthan of which, Rs 7.74 crore has been released. Together with an opening balance of Rs. 10.37 crore as on 1/4/2012, the total available funds with Rajasthan during the current financial year for WQMS

is Rs. 18.11 crore. State-wise availability of funds under WQMS. component during 2012-13 as on 4/3/2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Under NRDWP-WQMS component, all States have been advised to set up at least one district level water quality testing laboratory and also set up sub-divisional drinking water quality testing laboratories where required using NRDWP-WQMS funds so that testing of quality of drinking water sources is done periodically. The State-wise details of the laboratories existing as on date to monitor the quality of drinking water in rural areas is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Allocation and Release under Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance component of NRDWP during 2012-13

(in Rs. crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | Opening balance as on 1/4/2012 | Allocation during 2012-13 | Release (upto 4/3/2013) | Total available funds |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 7.29 | 21.46 | 4.34 | 11.63 |
| 2. | Bihar | 5.14 | 15.96 | 3.47 | 8.61 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 2.29 | 5.87 | 0.88 | 3.17 |
| 4. | Goa | 0.1 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 0.13 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 3.89 | 15.87 | 6.84 | 10.73 |
| 6. | Haryana | 3.45 | 5.22 | 0 | 3.45 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.62 | 6 | 0 | 0.62 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 16.38 | 20.27 | 0 | 16.38 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 3.03 | 7.75 | 1.15 | 4.18 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 5.01 | 20.45 | 2.72 | 7.73 |
| 11. | Kerala | 1.44 | 6.74 | 2.19 | 3.63 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.95 | 17.41 | 8.44 | 9.39 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 16.5 | 30.84 | 1.11 | 17.61 |
| 14. | Odisha | 7.4 | 9.58 | 0 | 7.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 15. Punjab | | 0.65 | 3.7 | 1.35 | 2 |
| 16. Rajasthan | | 10.37 | 32.19 | 7.74 | 18.11 |
| 17. Tamil Nadu | | 0.09 | 11.88 | 5.94 | 6.03 |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | | 9.22 | 30.98 | 7.48 | 16.7 |
| 19. Uttarakhand | | 1.47 | 6.51 | 2.04 | 3.51 |
| 20. West Bengal | | 5.64 | 14.44 | 2.14 | 7.78 |
| 21. Arunachal Pradesh | | 1.71 | 4.78 | 0.91 | 2.62 |
| 22. Assam | | 7.27 | 16.05 | 1.51 | 8.78 |
| 23. Manipur | | 0.3 | 2.12 | 0.86 | 1.16 |
| 24. Meghalaya | | 1.12 | 2.44 | 0.22 | 1.34 |
| 25. Mizoram | | 0.53 | 1.39 | 0.69 | 1.22 |
| 26. Nagaland | | 0 | 2.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 |
| 27. Sikkim | | 0.21 | 0.6 | 0.12 | 0.33 |
| 28. Tripura | | 0.88 | 2.1 | 0.27 | 1.15 |
| 29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 0 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 30. Chandigarh | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. Daman and Diu | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. Delhi | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. Lakshadweep | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. Puducherry | | 0 | 0.07 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 112.95 | 314.98 | 63.47 | 176.42 |

Statement-II

*Number of water quality testing laboratories existing in the States/UTs as reported
ononline IMIS as on 4/3/2013*

| Sl. No. | State/ UT | Number of State level Laboratories | Number of District level Laboratories | Number of Sub district/Block level laboratories |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 51 | 119 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------------|---|---|----|-----|
| 2. Bihar | | 1 | 40 | 0 |
| 3. Chhattisgarh | | 1 | 23 | 3 |
| 4. Goa | | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| 5. Gujarat | | 1 | 27 | 15 |
| 6. Haryana | | 0 | 21 | 22 |
| 7. Himachal Pradesh | | 0 | 18 | 3 |
| 8. Jammu and Kashmir | | 0 | 37 | 11 |
| 9. Jharkhand | | 1 | 24 | 3 |
| 10. Karnataka | | 1 | 42 | 71 |
| 11. Kerala | | 1 | 14 | 16 |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh | | 1 | 51 | 114 |
| 13. Maharashtra | | 0 | 39 | 428 |
| 14. Odisha | | 0 | 32 | 44 |
| 15. Punjab | | 3 | 22 | 12 |
| 16. Rajasthan | | 1 | 32 | 0 |
| 17. Tamil Nadu | | 0 | 34 | 48 |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | | 1 | 75 | 7 |
| 19. Uttarakhand | | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| 20. West Bengal | | 1 | 19 | 101 |
| 21. Arunachal Pradesh | | 0 | 17 | 31 |
| 22. Assam | | 1 | 27 | 32 |
| 23. Manipur | | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| 24. Meghalaya | | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| 25. Mizoram | | 1 | 8 | 18 |
| 26. Nagaland | | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| 27. Sikkim | | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 28. Tripura | | 1 | 8 | 13 |
| 29. Andaman and Nicobar | | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 30. Chandigarh | | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. Daman and Diu | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. Delhi | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. Lakshadweep | | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 35. Puducherry | | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Corporate Social Responsibility

*153. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring in transparency in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives undertaken by the companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the money donated by the corporate companies could be treated as their CSR initiatives and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Board to regulate the utilisation of funds under CSR and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government also proposes to mandate companies to publicise provision of funds under CSR and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Companies Bill, 2012 includes provisions (in Clause 135) for CSR activities to be undertaken by companies having (i) net worth of rupees 500 crore or more; or (ii) turnover of rupees of 1000 crore or more; or (iii) net profits of rupees 5 crore or more in a financial year to spend at least 2% of average net profits (of last 3 years) in pursuance of the company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy and in case of failure, to specify the reasons for not spending such amount in the Board's Report. Every company falling in the above category is

required to spend every year two percent of its average net profits made during the past three years to implement its CSR policy.

(c) Schedule VII as referred in Clause 135 of the Companies Bill 2012, provides list of Activities which may be included by companies in CSR Activities.

(d) Yes, Madam. (i) The Companies Bill, 2012, Clause 135 as referred in reply to para (a) above, provides for constitution of a CSR Committee of the Board.

(ii) The CSR Committee is required to:

(a) formulate and recommend to the Board, a CSR Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as specified in Schedule VII;

(b) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to in clause (a); and

(c) monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company from time to time.

(e) The format for disclosure of CSR policy and the activities therein as part of Board's report will be prescribed in the rules once the Bill is enacted.

[English]

Package to Automobile Sector

*154. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to give any stimulus package to the automobile sector in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestion from various stake-holders for revival of automobile sector in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Ministry of Finance thereto including the time by which the said package is likely to be finalised?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The government, in consultation with all stakeholders, including the industry, takes measures for comprehensive and continued development of the auto sector. In this regard, the **Auto Mission Plan 2006-16** had been prepared by the government after extensive consultations with all stakeholders, including the industry. The Mission Plan is the cornerstone of the government policy for the sector. Further, initiatives have been taken in various other areas in order to strengthen the sector in the country; such as setting up of Auto Sector Skill **Development Council (ASDC)**, support to R&D projects through automotive cess funding, starting a Rs. 2288 crore project, namely **National Automotive R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIIP)** for setting up of world class infrastructure for homologation and testing, setting up of the **National Automotive Board (NAB)** as a repository of auto R&D expertise and an apex coordinating body to address the need of collaborative R&D and for synergizing the activities of NATRIIP centres; ensuring future fuel security along with mitigation of fuel-emission impact on environment through the newly approved **National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020**. The Department reviews the implementation of all the above initiatives regularly and gives suggestions on policy formulation and implementation to the concerned stakeholders, including Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for adequate allocation of funds in the budget each year.

Crime Against Women

*155. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of crime against women in running trains including local trains have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of instances reported along with the persons arrested during the last three years and the current year, zone-wise;

(c) whether there is any shortage of manpower in the Railway Protection Force as well as adequate modern surveillance equipment;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard; and

(e) the other measures taken/being taken by the Railways to ensure the safety and security of women railway passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The number of cases of crime against women reported in running trains including local trains over Indian Railways is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) 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 including creation of secure environment for women 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.

As arising and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process, necessary measures have already been initiated for filling up of existing vacancies as well as newly created posts in the Railway Protection Force. Process has been initiated for filling up of 511 posts of Sub-Inspectors and 11952 Constables.

To strengthen manpower in the RPF, 5857 additional posts including 723 posts to strengthen security of Kolkata Metro have been created. Besides, a proposal for creation of 3243 additional posts has been forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for raising of 3 additional RPSF Battalions and 8 Mahila Coys.

An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control and Anti-sabotage checks has been finalized to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.

Other measures initiated in recent past to strengthen railway security include procurement of modern security related equipment, setting up of an All India Security Help Line, networking of RPF Posts and Security Control Rooms, up-gradation of RPF training centres and creation of additional posts etc.

(e) The following measures are being taken by the Railways to ensure security of women passenger:

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.
2. Ladies special trains are being escorted by lady RPF staff, wherever available in sub-urban sections over Central, Eastern, Northern,

Western and Southern Railways.

3. Sensitization through awareness campaigns amongst the front line Railway Staff like ticket checking staff, RPF and on-board employees who have constant interference with the travelling public towards crime against women is being done.
4. Security Help-Line numbers have been set up in the Zonal Control Rooms over some zonal railways to facilitate the passengers especially the lady passengers to inform about any untoward incidents. The numbers of such security help-lines have been displayed at conspicuous places of important Railway stations and in the coaches of trains.
5. Regular drives are being conducted to prevent entry of male passengers in ladies compartments and if found, they are prosecuted under the provisions of the Railways Act.
6. The train escorting parties have been briefed to keep extra vigil on the ladies coaches en-route and at halting stations.
7. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all level to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police.

Statement

The number of cases of crime against women reported in running trains including local trains over Indian Railways are as under:

| Railway | Year | No. of cases of Rape | No. of cases of Molestation | No. of cases of Eve-teasing | No. of persons arrested |
|---------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Central | 2010 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 15 |
| | 2011 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| | 2012 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 9 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------|-------|---|---|----|----|
| Eastern | 2010 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 11 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 6 |
| | 2012 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| East Central | 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 13 |
| | 2012 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| East Coast | 2010 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | 2012 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern | 2010 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 17 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 11 |
| | 2012 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 28 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| North Central | 2010 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | 2012 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| North Eastern | 2010 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 2012 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northeast Frontier | 2010 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 2012 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| North Western | 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2011 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------|-------|----|----|----|----|
| | 2012 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Southern | 2010 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 22 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 29 | 12 | 41 |
| | 2012 | 0 | 45 | 13 | 58 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| South Central | 2010 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 18 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Eastern | 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2011 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South | 2010 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| East | 2011 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Central | 2012 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| South | 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Western | 2011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2012 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Western | 2010 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| | 2012 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| West Central | 2010 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 7 |
| | 2012 | 2# | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| | 2013* | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

*Statistics pertaining to the year 2013 is upto January.

#Out of 02 cases, 01 case was pertaining to 2009 but complaint lodged in 2012.

Railway Projects in J&K

*156. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the ongoing/pending railway projects in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), project-wise;

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in completion and the resultant escalation of cost thereof;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite completion thereof to avoid escalation of cost; and

(e) the details of other projects proposed to be included in the 12th Plan period for J&K?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Construction of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line (273 km) has been taken up in Jammu & Kashmir. The overall progress of the project as on 31.12.2012 is 48%. The project is divided into three legs and progress thereof is as under:

| Section | Progress upto 31.12.2012 | Target date of completion |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Udhampur-Katra (25 km.) | 92% | 2013-14 |
| Katra-Qazigund (129 km.) | 13% | Qazigund-Banihal (19 km.) section in 2012-13 and Katra-Banihal (110 km.) by 2017-18 |
| Qazigund-Baramulla (119 km.) | Completed and commissioned | |

Doubling of Jallandhar-Jammu Tawi rail line falling partly in J&K State is a 203 km. long project, out of which 184 km portion has already been completed and commissioned. Work on the remaining 19 km. is also at an advance stage of execution.

(b) Work on Udhampur-Katra section (25 km.) has been delayed due to problem of squeezing and swelling faced in Tunnel T-1 and problem of excessive seepage faced in Tunnel T-3. Work on Katra-Banihal section (110 km.) remained suspended for more than a year after geological problems were faced during construction. As a result, the gestation period of the project has been prolonged leading to increase in project cost. However, apart from general escalation, cost of the project has also increased due to various other factors like increase in prices of cement and steel, enhancement in security provisions due to adverse law and orders situation and introduction of new items like electrification, access roads and approach roads for stations which were not envisaged initially. The cost of the project which was initially assessed as Rs. 3077 crore as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) is presently estimated to be Rs. 19565 crore.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 8537 crore has been incurred on the project upto December, 2012. An outlay of Rs. 1100 crore has been proposed for the work for 2013-14 in Railway Budget proposals 2013-14.

(d) Consultant was appointed and remedial solution has been found to the problems faced in Tunnel T-1 and T-3 of Udhampur-Katra section. To find a solution to the geological problems faced on Katra-Qazigund section, an Expert Committee was appointed to examine various issues involved including alternative alignment. As per the Committee's recommendations, work on this section has recommenced in September, 2009 along the old alignment by adopting local re-alignment/abandonment of certain stretches.

(e) Surveys for Jammu-Poonch and Bilaspur-Mandi-Leh new lines falling fully/partly in J&K State have been completed. These are high cost projects and their funding issue is yet to be sorted out.

Deep Sea Drilling Ship

*157. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to get a drilling ship from United States, or Japan to drill and collect samples from deep sea to build data base for climate assessment;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the estimated cost of the drilling ship;

(c) the manner in which it would help to make better climate and monsoon predictions; and

(d) the time by which the said ship is likely to be obtained?

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

(b) The Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt. Of India signed an MoU with National Science Foundation (NSF), USA and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Japan to become an Associate Member of the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP) - a consortium for scientific drilling in the ocean. The sediment and ocean crust cores obtained by the consortium have helped scientists significantly in unraveling several fundamental discoveries in last three decades. IODP employs two exclusive drilling platforms namely - JOIDES Resolution (managed by USA) and Chikyu (managed by Japan) to obtain deep sea sediment samples.

Soon after joining the consortium, India submitted a scientific proposal for drilling in the Arabian Sea to obtain deep sea sediment samples to decipher the link between the Himalayan uplift and Indian Monsoon. Testing of this hypothesis requires sediment samples from the deep sea fans that are eroded from Himalaya and deposited on the seafloor in Arabian Sea over several million years. The IODP vessel platforms routinely drill and obtain cores from below the ocean bottom for research for unraveling the earths dynamics and reconstruction of the past including the climate. The India IODP proposal, which is currently under scientific review by the consortium, intends to obtain deep sea sedimentary cores up to 1.5 km. below the seafloor in the Arabian Sea in around 3.5 km. water depth.

The cost estimates would depend upon the availability of the drilling platform (e.g. JR or Chikyu). It will be clear only after the acceptance of the Indian IODP proposal.

(c) The proposed sediment cores would allow scientists to examine the link between past uplift of Himalaya and the variability of Indian Monsoon over several millennia. Based on the principle that knowledge from the past would help us predict the future, the data derived from these sediment cores would allow us to

understand long-term monsoonal variability and to construct the climate models which would in turn help us in understanding future dynamics of monsoon.

(d) The availability of the drilling platform depends upon the successful recommendations of the Indian IODP proposal from several IODP review panels. It is under consideration with the external review panel of the IODP.

[Translation]

Prices of Fertilizers

*158. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the import of feedstock and other associated material required for production of various fertilizers during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the prices of raw material for the fertilizers have risen manifold in the international market;

(c) if so, the details thereof and its adverse effect on the prevailing prices of fertilizers in the country including the comparative details of the rise in prices during the said period; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The prices of finished fertilizers and raw materials are volatile in the international market. A statement showing prices of raw material and finished Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers reported in Fertilizer, Market Bulletin (FMB) is given in the enclosed Statement-II. In general the prices of raw material and finished P&K fertilizers have started to come down in later part of the year 2012-13.

The country is import dependent to the extent of 100% for Potash and 90% for Phosphatic fertilizers, either in the form of raw materials or finished products. Subsidy being fixed, any fluctuation in international prices of raw materials or finished fertilizers affects the domestic prices

of these fertilizers. The changes in the rates of subsidy are also made with the expectation that Maximum Retail Price (MRP) will not go up or will remain stable. The recent increase in the MRP of P&K fertilizer has largely been due to fluctuation in international prices of fertilizers and raw materials and also on account of depreciation of Indian Rupee. The MRP of P&K fertilizers during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The prices of P&K fertilizers have increased due

to fluctuations in international prices and also due to depreciation of Indian Rupee, over which the Government has no control. The MRP of Urea has however remained unchanged since 1st April 2010 except for a marginal increase of Rs 50 Per Tonne w.e.f 1st November 2012. Moreover, the Government is facilitating private and Public Sector companies to acquire fertilizer mineral assets abroad and to form joint ventures for long term supply of fertilizer raw materials and finished fertilizers at preferential price.

Statement-I

Import of Raw Material used in Production of P&K Fertilizers

(Quantity in MT)

| Year | Ammonia | Phos Acid | Rock | Sulphur |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 2009-10 | 19.157 | 27.210 | 53.270 | 12.940 |
| 2010-11 | 17.351 | 21.398 | 63.870 | 18.040 |
| 2011-12 | 17.258 | 19.064 | 75.220 | 17.480 |
| 2012-13 upto Dec. 12 | 7.573 | 9.857 | 26.429* | 6.516* |

*Does not include imports by SSP Industry.

Statement-II

Price Trend in International market as per Fertilizer Market Bulletin (FMB)

| Month | DAP | MOP*** | Urea* | Phos acid | Ammonia | Sulphur | Rock** | Exchange |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|----------|
| US \$ | C&F US | FOB | FOB | India C&F | C&F | C&F | C&F | Rate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Apr-10 | 536.60 | 347.50 | 285.00 | 775.00 | 398.80 | 192.10 | 145.80 | 44.50 |
| May-10 | 528.00 | 338.75 | 256.25 | 775.00 | 365.63 | 159.88 | 159.00 | 45.81 |
| Jun-10 | 510.13 | 330.00 | 239.00 | 775.00 | 349.13 | 116.00 | 159.00 | 46.57 |
| Jul-10 | 508.60 | 330.00 | 261.90 | 780.00 | 336.10 | 93.40 | 160.40 | 46.84 |
| Aug-10 | 547.38 | 330.00 | 285.00 | 780.00 | 346.38 | 141.13 | 162.50 | 46.57 |
| Sep-10 | 581.90 | 336.00 | 316.50 | 780.00 | 375.30 | 177.30 | 162.50 | 46.06 |
| Oct-10 | 617.38 | 361.25 | 343.75 | 780.00 | 411.88 | 186.88 | 162.50 | 44.41 |
| Nov-10 | 628.75 | 380.00 | 380.63 | 780.00 | 431.25 | 192.75 | 163.63 | 45.02 |
| Dec-10 | 637.38 | 380.63 | 384.50 | 780.00 | 434.00 | 189.50 | 164.88 | 45.16 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jan-11 | 640.00 | 382.50 | 391.00 | 830.00 | 434.13 | 179.50 | 167.50 | 45.39 |
| Feb-11 | 654.25 | 385.00 | 387.50 | 830.00 | 453.25 | 206.50 | 162.63 | 45.44 |
| Mar-11 | 673.20 | 409.50 | 357.10 | 830.00 | 485.00 | 223.10 | 161.00 | 44.99 |
| Apr-11 | 663.75 | 437.50 | 343.25 | 980.00 | 507.00 | 234.83 | 168.88 | 44.37 |
| May-11 | 659.00 | 437.50 | 404.38 | 980.00 | 510.38 | 242.50 | 192.50 | 44.90 |
| Jun-11 | 680.75 | 462.50 | 495.50 | 980.00 | 527.40 | 240.10 | 194.50 | 44.85 |
| Jul-11 | 701.92 | 462.50 | 507.50 | 1050.00 | 529.88 | 231.50 | 202.50 | 44.42 |
| Aug-11 | 706.75 | 462.50 | 506.88 | 1050.00 | 541.88 | 233.00 | 202.50 | 45.28 |
| Sep-11 | 697.67 | 462.50 | 520.50 | 1050.00 | 564.40 | 239.00 | 202.50 | 47.63 |
| Oct-11 | 682.38 | 471.25 | 509.50 | 1080.00 | 587.75 | 239.00 | 202.50 | 49.26 |
| Nov-11 | 675.13 | 480.00 | 514.13 | 1080.00 | 601.75 | 235.13 | 202.50 | 50.86 |
| Dec-11 | 635.50 | 480.00 | 429.63 | 1080.00 | 597.25 | 224.88 | 222.50 | 52.68 |
| Jan-12 | 586.13 | 480.00 | 403.75 | 1080.00 | 478.13 | 197.00 | 222.50 | 51.34 |
| Feb-12 | 572.88 | 480.00 | 405.63 | 960.00 | 375.63 | 195.25 | 222.50 | 49.17 |
| Mar-12 | 555.80 | 474.00 | 420.50 | 960.00 | 392.00 | 195.00 | 222.50 | 50.32 |
| Apr-12 | 565.13 | 465.00 | 479.38 | 960.00 | 458.00 | 223.50 | 218.75 | 51.812 |
| May-12 | 594.70 | 465.00 | 517.00 | 877.50 | 519.70 | 234.00 | 217.50 | 54.473 |
| Jun-12 | 617.13 | 465.00 | 434.38 | 877.50 | 572.88 | 226.38 | 217.50 | 56.03 |
| Jul-12 | 610.50 | 465.00 | 405.63 | 885.00 | 627.50 | 215.38 | 212.50 | 55.49 |
| Aug-12 | 605.40 | 465.00 | 398.50 | 885.00 | 656.90 | 207.50 | 197.50 | 55.559 |
| Sep-12 | 596.63 | 464.38 | 392.50 | 885.00 | 685.00 | 212.50 | 197.50 | 54.605 |
| Oct-12 | 589.17 | 462.50 | 401.67 | 885.00 | 713.00 | 207.50 | 197.50 | 53.023 |
| Nov-12 | 563.13 | 457.50 | 397.50 | 855.00 | 734.88 | 179.13 | 197.50 | 54.777 |
| Dec-12 | 539.17 | 444.17 | 397.50 | 855.00 | 715.50 | 176.50 | 197.50 | 54.647 |
| Jan-13 | 528.00 | 422.50 | 405.90 | 770.00 | 693.40 | 171.70 | 197.50 | 54.316 |
| Feb-13 | 518.75 | 400.00 | 422.50 | 770.00 | 615.00 | 166.50 | 197.50 | 53.903 |

*Freight @ approx. US\$ 63 may be added to get C&F value of the commodity.

**Price of 68-70% BPL Rock Phosphate CFR India.

***Freight @ approx. US\$ 63 may be added to get C&F value.

Statement-III

| Sl. No. Grades of Fertilizers | | 10-11 (Qtr. Wise) | | | | 11-12 (Qtr. Wise) | | | | 2012-13 (Qtr. Wise) | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------|------|------|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------|
| | | 2009-10 | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV (Feb.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1. | DAP: 18-46-0-0 | 9350 | 9950 | 9950 | 9950 | 10750 | 12500 | 18200 | 20297 | 20000 | 24800 | 26500 | 26500 | 26500 |
| 2. | MAP: 11-52-0-0 | 9350 | 9950 | NA | NA | NA | | 18200 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 24200 | 24200 | 0 |
| 3. | TSP: 0-46-0-0 | 7460 | 8057 | 8057 | 8057 | 8057 | 8057 | 8057 | 17000 | 17000 | 17000 | | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | MOP: 0-0-60-0 | 4455 | 5055 | 5055 | 5055 | 5055 | 6064 | 11300 | 12040 | 12040 | 16695 | 23100 | 24000 | 18750 |
| 5. | 16-20-0-13 | 5875 | 6620 | 6620 | 6620 | 7200 | 9645 | 14400 | 15300 | 15300 | 15300 | 18200 | 18200 | 18200 |
| 6. | 20-20-0-13 | 6295 | 7280 | 7280 | 7395 | 8095 | 11400 | 14800 | 15800 | 15800 | 19000 | 24800 | 19176 | 24800 |
| 7. | 23-23-0-0 | 6145 | NA | NA | NA | 7445 | 7445 | 7445 | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | 10-26-26-0 | 7197 | 8197 | NA | 8300 | 10103 | 10910 | 16000 | 16633 | 16386 | 21900 | 22225 | 22225 | 22225 |
| 9. | 12-32-16-0 | 7637 | 8637 | 8237 | 8637 | 9437 | 11313 | 16400 | 16500 | 16400 | 22300 | 23300 | 22500 | 24000 |
| 10. | 14-28-14-0 | 7050 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 14950 | 17029 | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | 14-35-14-0 | 8185 | NA | NA | NA | 9900 | 11622 | 15148 | 17424 | 17600 | 17600 | 23300 | 23300 | 23300 |
| 12. | 15-15-15-0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | 7421 | 8200 | 11000 | 11500 | 11500 | 13000 | 15600 | 15600 | 15600 |
| 13. | AS: 20.3-0-0-23 | 10350 | 8600 | 8600 | 7600 | 8700 | 7600 | 11300 | 10306 | 10306 | 11013 | 11013 | 11013 | 11013 |
| 14. | 20-20-0-0 | 5343 | 5943 | NA | 6243 | 7643 | 9861 | 14000 | 15500 | 18700 | 18700 | 24450 | 24450 | 18500 |
| 15. | 28-28-0-0 | 7481 | NA | NA | NA | 11181 | 11810 | 15740 | 18512 | 18700 | 24720 | 24720 | 23905 | 23905 |
| 16. | 17-17-17-0 | 5804 | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | 17710 | 20427 | 20522 | 20572 | 20672 |
| 17. | 19-19-19-0 | 6487 | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | 18093 | 19470 | 19470 | 19470 | 0 |
| 18. | SSP(0-16-0-11)* | | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 32000 | 4000 to 6300 | | | | 6500 to 7500 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|-----|-------------------------|------|----|----|----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 19. | 16-16-16-0 | | NA | NA | NA | 7100 | 7100 | 7100 | 15200 | 15200 | 15200 | NA | NA | NA |
| 20. | DAP lite (16-44-0-0) | | NA | NA | NA | NA | 11760 | 17600 | 19500 | 19500 | 19500 | 24938 | 24938 | 24938 |
| 21. | 15-15-15-09 | | NA | NA | NA | 6800 | 9300 | 12900 | 15750 | 14851 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | NA |
| 22. | 24-24-0-0 | | NA | NA | NA | 7768 | 9000 | 11550 | 14151 | 14297 | 14802 | 16223 | 16223 | NA |
| 23. | 13-33-0-6 | | NA | NA | NA | NA | | 16200 | 17400 | 17400 | 17400 | 17400 | 17400 | NA |
| 24. | MAP lite (11-44-0-0) | | NA | NA | NA | NA | | 16000 | 18000 | 18000 | 18000 | 21500 | 21500 | 17000 |
| 25. | DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0) | | NA | NA | NA | NA | | 14900 | 18690 | 18300 | 18300 | 24800 | 24800 | 24000 |
| 26. | Urea | 4830 | | | | | | 5310 | | | | | | 5360 |

MRP is exclusive of Taxes

Fertilizers grade mentioned at Sr No. 7,23,24,25 are not under subsidy scheme presently.

A means not available/not in the subsidy scheme.

Electoral Reforms

*159. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes or has any proposal to carry out comprehensive electoral reforms in the country;

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

(c) whether the Election Commission has given any suggestions/ recommendations for electoral reforms in the country and if so, the details of the suggestions/ recommendations of the Election Commission in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has consulted all the stakeholders in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Government of India has been receiving suggestions/recommendations on electoral reforms from time to time from various bodies including the Election Commission of India, political parties, eminent persons in public life and deliberations of the Legislatures and various public bodies. In the light of the experience gained during elections and suggestions received from time to time, the successive Governments have taken measures, including amendment in elections laws, to bring electoral reforms.

With a view to carry out further reforms, the issue of electoral reforms in its entirety has been referred to the Law Commission of India with a request to consider the issue after taking into consideration the reports of various committees in the past, views of the Election Commission and other stake holders and suggest comprehensive measures for changes in the law. The Law Commission has been requested to give concrete suggestions by April this year. The Election Commission has offered its views on some aspect of the suggested electoral reforms. On receipt of the recommendation of the Law Commission, matter will be further examined in consultation with the stake holders.

Minimum Wages under MGNREGS

*160. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give minimum wages to the labourers working under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) equivalent to the minimum wages for unskilled agricultural labourers fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

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

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee to increase rates of wages and other facilities provided to the labourers under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by the said committee; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government on the above recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Wages for workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are fixed by the Central Government under Section 6(1) of the MGNREG Act, which states that notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act 1948, the Central Government may by notification specify the wage rate for the purposes of this Act. Hence, for works in MGNREGS, applicable wage rates are different from wages fixed by State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act.

(c) to (e) In pursuance to announcement by Union Finance Minister in his budget speech-2009 to provide a real wage of Rs. 100/- a day as an entitlement under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Government has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission to develop a mechanism to evolve a framework to create a separate index for updation of MGNREGA wages. The Committee has representatives from Ministry of Rural Development as Members along with representation from other Ministries & Departments to

ensure that MGNREGA workers wages are protected against inflation, the Central Government decided that till such time that a satisfactory index is proposed by the aforesaid Committee and considered by the Government, wages would be indexed with the Consumer Price Index for Agriculture labourers (CPIAL). On January 14, 2011, the Ministry of Rural Development issued a notification revising MGNREGA wage rates by linking it to the CPIAL. It has also been decided to increase the wage rate annually. The wage rates have been last revised in 2013 vide notification dated 26.02.2013 effective from 1st April, 2013. No report has been received from the Committee.

[English]

Revival of Ramagundam Fertilizer Unit

1611. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is insisting on one time settlement of amount from Ramagundam Fertilizers, Andhra Pradesh to revive the unit as recommended by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The major unsecured creditors of Ramagundam Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) namely Northern Power Distribution Co. Ltd. of Andhra Pradesh (APNPDC) and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL), have agreed to accept 30% of their dues as One Time Settlement (OTS). In the process of revival, as soon as the funds for settlement of all dues of FCIL become available, the OTS amount would be released with the approval of BIFR.

[Translation]

Problems of Pharmaceutical Industry

1612. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Task Force to chalk out a long-term strategy to resolve the problems being faced by the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms of reference of the said Task Force and the important issues raised through it;

(c) whether the Task Force has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the suggestions given to make the country a pharmaceutical research and development hub; and

(e) the follow-up action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No such task force has been constituted by the Department.

(b) to (e) In view of reply of (a) above, does not arise. However, the Working Group on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals for the 12th Plan, in its report, submitted to the Planning Commission, has recommended a proposal of setting up Pharma Venture Capital Fund for growth of research and development, with an outlay of Rs. 500.00 crore. Besides, M/s Ernst & Young Private Limited (M/s E&Y), Gurgaon, has been given an assignment as Global Level Consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report for developing India as a Drug Discovery & Pharma Innovation Hub 2020.

[English]

Objectives of SGSY

1613. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has basic objective to assist poor families and bring them above the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted/ proposes to conduct any survey to identify the number of poor families who were brought above poverty line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is being implemented since 1999. It aims at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets / economic activities so as to bring them out of poverty line. It is a process oriented scheme involving processes like organization of the rural poor (BPL) in to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through social mobilization, capacity building & training, provision of revolving fund, making available credit and subsidy, technology, infrastructure and marketing. Thrust is on empowerment of the vulnerable sections of the society, i.e. 50% for SC/STs, 40% for women, 15% for minorities and 3% for disabled

persons. SGSY has now been restructured into the National Rural Livelihoods Mission.

(c) and (d) Under SGSY, no survey has been conducted to identify the number of poor families who were brought above poverty line. However, Centre for Management Development carried out concurrent evaluation of all programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, including of SGSY and in its report received in 2011, it was stated that about 52% beneficiaries have reported increase in income after being a beneficiary of the scheme. The maximum incremental annual income was found in Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 31,032) and Puducherry (Rs. 7,333) and Bihar (Rs. 7604). Statement indicating targets and achievements of State-wise number of swarozgaris assisted during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (up-to January 2013) is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise Total No. of Swarozgaris assisted under the SGSY

| Sl. No. | States/U.T. | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 (Jan'13) | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 98391 | 295568 | 116974 | 165205 | 105746 | 108814 | 101653 | 144145 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4277 | 1496 | 5375 | 1036 | 5211 | 308 | 4536 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 111087 | 164752 | 139636 | 143941 | 135418 | 143883 | 118024 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 234063 | 157801 | 278264 | 162009 | 251565 | 135426 | 241808 | 3065 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 51982 | 50311 | 61814 | 53564 | 55885 | 44885 | 53711 | 25920 |
| 6. | Goa | 1426 | 1489 | 1881 | 768 | 1632 | 184 | 1432 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 37036 | 46131 | 44034 | 46820 | 39799 | 30267 | 38259 | 14104 |
| 8. | Haryana | 21792 | 24392 | 25902 | 30199 | 23427 | 24435 | 22510 | 10715 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 9171 | 12284 | 10903 | 11615 | 9863 | 10828 | 9483 | 4902 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 11360 | 5644 | 13497 | 4271 | 12204 | 5236 | 11740 | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 88258 | 116670 | 104932 | 113903 | 94850 | 57019 | 91179 | 21191 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 74295 | 96470 | 88327 | 107283 | 79861 | 80754 | 76760 | 50229 |
| 13. | Kerala | 33342 | 47426 | 39633 | 47046 | 35832 | 40311 | 34440 | 0 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 111385 | 106481 | 132407 | 97761 | 119712 | 88860 | 115060 | 22021 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 15. | Maharashtra | 146869 | 159026 | 174609 | 159855 | 157855 | 152429 | 151726 | 17421 |
| 16. | Manipur | 7449 | 3362 | 9365 | 603 | 9082 | 363 | 7911 | 0 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 8344 | 5211 | 10491 | 40552 | 10169 | 5182 | 8861 | 941 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1932 | 8159 | 2429 | 3565 | 2352 | 3010 | 2046 | 0 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 5721 | 3884 | 7194 | 4993 | 6973 | 5519 | 6076 | 0 |
| 20. | Odisha | 112544 | 131334 | 133803 | 138595 | 120957 | 129363 | 116263 | 5039 |
| 21. | Punjab | 10594 | 14504 | 12581 | 15657 | 11382 | 10287 | 10939 | 3108 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 56421 | 62094 | 67072 | 74853 | 60642 | 76149 | 58279 | 24472 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2135 | 1463 | 2688 | 1294 | 2616 | 1337 | 2279 | 0 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 87004 | 107486 | 103430 | 138916 | 93510 | 72095 | 89882 | 201323 |
| 25. | Tripura | 13448 | 30959 | 16900 | 63890 | 16392 | 13456 | 14282 | 4797 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 336975 | 345408 | 400612 | 391700 | 362184 | 341935 | 348314 | 108334 |
| 27. | Uttrakhand | 17738 | 18590 | 21090 | 20789 | 19071 | 17673 | 18333 | 9649 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 125070 | 63092 | 148696 | 66942 | 134417 | 74494 | 129205 | 53212 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 170 | 587 | 176 | 448 | 169 | 359 | 169 | 0 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 170 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 169 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 170 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 169 | 0 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 170 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 169 | 0 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 1695 | 3103 | 2100 | 1913 | 1899 | 2256 | 1804 | 0 |
| Total | | 1822482 | 2085177 | 2177343 | 2109986 | 1981182 | 1677117 | 1887471 | 724588 |

Poverty Ratio of Muslim Community

1614. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 12th Five Year Plan aims at appropriately addressing perceptions of discrimination and alienation of the muslim community;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the poverty ratio for muslims is 33.9 per cent in urban areas, especially in States like Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. An important concern *vis-a-vis* the Muslim community is the perception of discrimination and alienation. Innovative steps are proposed in the 12 Five Year Plan to reduce this perception such as expanding facilitators in Muslim concentration villages and towns to act as interfaces between the community and the state

institutions. Youth leadership programmes are also be initiated to strengthen this process. The 12th Five Year Plan document envisages minorities' empowerment through their active participation in the developmental process as participants and not as passive recipients of developmental benefits. The Twelfth Plan vision for faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth mandates that bold and creative affirmative action must be undertaken to ensure inclusion of different socio-religious communities and to ensure fulfillment of their social, economic and political needs.

(c) and (d) The draft 12th Five Year Plan document approved by National Development Council on 27th December, 2012 recognizes that the poverty ratio for Muslims was 33.9 percent in urban areas, especially on account of states such as Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal. The poverty ratio as on 2009-10 in Uttar Pradesh is 49.5%, in Gujarat 42.4%, in Bihar 56.5% and in West Bengal 34.9%. The reason being attributed for this is the low literacy rate and work participation rate amongst Muslims compared to the other minority communities.

(e) The Ministry has proposed a Skill Development scheme for minorities during the 12th Plan to enhance the potential for employment and improve the economic situation of minorities including Muslim community. Moreover, National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) also gives concessional loans for self employment and income generating activities, implements a vocational training scheme to impart skills to targeted beneficiaries and also gives marketing assistance to artisans to exhibit and sell their products. The Priority Sector Lending has also helped minorities to secure hassle free loans. These steps will be instrumental in economic development of minorities.

NOC from CGWA

1615. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to make it mandatory for all developers to get a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to get their building plans sanctioned due to decreasing ground water levels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the monitoring system put in place for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) In accordance with the Guidelines/ Criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for ground water abstraction, it is mandatory for all the New or under Expansion infrastructure projects requiring withdrawal of ground water, to obtain 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) from Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).

(b) Norms have been fixed for withdrawal of groundwater, inter alia, for infrastructure projects. CGWA evaluates proposals based on guidelines/criteria for evaluation of proposals before issuing NOC for withdrawal of groundwater. Some of the specific conditions for infrastructure projects include that run-off from the entire project area is to be utilized for artificial recharge to ground water unless risk of contamination exists or area is water logged. Besides, the quantum of ground water for usage other than drinking/domestic shall not exceed 25% of the total water abstraction in case of housing projects/residential townships.

CGWB monitors compliance of the condition laid down in the NOC by conducting random inspections for ensuring withdrawal of ground water to the prescribed limit, artificial recharge to augment ground water resources, ground water quality and recycling/reuse of water.

Price of Cancer Drugs

1616. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the generic drug for cancer which is equivalent to Nexavar manufactured in the country and its price;

(b) whether the Government is under pressure to keep the price of Indian cancer drug at par with the price of the same drug made by the American manufacturer;

(c) if so, the comments of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to control the prices of such life saving drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) As per IMS Health data available with National

Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), the details of Nexavar which is an anti-cancer drug are not reported. In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the launch prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Anti-cancer medicines are non-scheduled drugs. Under the present framework of price fixation, there are no controls on the launch price of non-scheduled medicines.

It has been informed by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion that M/s Natco Pharma Ltd. had applied to the Controller General of Patents Design & Trade Marks (CGPDTM) in July, 2011 for grant of Compulsory License for the drug "Sorafenibtosylate" patented by M/s Bayer Ltd under Section 84 of the Patents Act, 1970. The Controller General Patents Designs and Trade Marks, after examining the application, granted the Compulsory License to M/s Natco Pharma Ltd in March, 2012. However, M/s Bayer Ltd filed an appeal before IPAB(Intellectual Property Appellate Board) against the said orders of the CGPDTM.

(d) There is no classification of Life Saving Drugs in DPCO,1995. Recently, the Government has notified New Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) on 7th Dec,2012. NPPP-2012 provides for price fixation of cancer drugs specified in the National List of Essential Medicines-2011 (NLEM-2011) of the prescribed strengths and dosage forms. As envisaged in the NPPP-2012, prices of these specified anti-cancer drugs would be fixed after promulgation of the new DPCO by the Government.

Further, to bring down the prices, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has recommended three cancer drugs, namely, Trastuzumab, Ixabepilone and Dasatinib to the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion to put them under Compulsory Licensing under the provisions of the Indian Patents Act, 1970.

Competition Commission of India

1617. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister off CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the objectives and executive powers of Competitive Commission of India (CCI);

(b) the average number of cases which come to the notice of CCI on alleged violations of the Act and abuse of dominance in diverse sectors; and

(c) the action taken/being taken against those who violate and abuse the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has been set up under the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 to prevent practices having adverse effect on competition; to promote and sustain competition in markets; to protect the interests of consumers; and to ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants in markets, in India. CCI enquires into information/complaints alleging appreciable adverse effect on competition and abuse of dominant position in specific agreements. Further, proposals of Mergers and Acquisitions of enterprises above specified thresholds require to be notified to the Commission for obtaining its approval.

(b) and (c) The Commission has taken up 338 cases till date, out of which 254 cases have been disposed of. Cease and desist orders' have been passed in 28 cases and in 19 cases, total penalties of Rs. 8013.08 crore have been imposed along with cease and desist orders.

Survey of Acquired Tribal Land

1618. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to conduct any survey of acquired tribal land lying unutilised for the last three years including the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that tribal communities have been displaced from their habitation without providing them long term and lasting livelihood; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for protecting tribal people and rehabilitate and relocate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) The details about the displacement of Tribals, compensation provided to them and the quantum of tribal land lying unutilized etc. are not maintained at Central level. However, to address various issues related to land acquisition and rehabilitation & resettlement comprehensively, the Department has formulated a National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007), which has come into force with its publication in the Gazette of India on 31st October, 2007. This policy has been circulated to various States/UTs for implementation. The provisions of the NRRP-2007 provide for the basic minimum requirements that all projects leading to involuntary displacement must address. However, the State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies are at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007. The principles of this policy may apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of families involuntarily displaced permanently due to not only land acquisition but also due to any other reason. The policy is available on the website of this Department, i.e., www.dolr.nic.in

Further, to take care of all issues related to land acquisition & rehabilitation & resettlement, an integrated Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill, 2011 has been prepared by this Department. The LARR Bill, 2011 was approved by the Cabinet on 5th September, 2011. It was introduced in the Parliament on 7th September, 2011. The Official amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 are proposed to be moved in the Budget Session of the Parliament.

Accounts of PSUs

1619. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) which have not finalized their accounts for the last many years; and

(b) if so, the details there of PSU-wise and action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and

(b) The Public Enterprises Survey (2011-12), on the performance of Central Public Enterprises (CPSEs) was tabled in both the House of Parliament on 26th and 27th February 2013. It contains information on their annual accounts for the last two years, namely, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The Survey contains information on the annual accounts of all the CPSEs. While the large majority of CPSEs provided the information based on their audited accounts, the remaining CPSEs provided provisional data on their annual accounts.

'D' Voters

1620. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Doubtful voters ('D' Voters) and non-'D' Voters in the State of Assam; and

(b) the total number of pending cases of 'D' Voters?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Election Commission of India has informed that after summary revision 2013, the total number of doubtful voters are 147872 and the total number of non-doubtful voters are 18895598 in the State of Assam. Total number of pending cases of 'D' voters are 147872.

Flexi Fund for Rural Development Programmes

1621. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a flexi fund for various rural development programmes designed by the States and also for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed along with the allocation to each State; and

(c) the utilization of the said fund in the 11th and 12th Plan period particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Flexi fund for rural development programmes has been set up in the 12th Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs. 1 crore has been made for the flexi fund during 2013-14, which is the second year of the 12th Plan period.

[*Translation*]**Water to Farmers**

1622. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any integrated scheme for the entire country to provide adequate quantity of water to farmers as per their crop;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and the number of farmers benefited there from till date;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to formulate any such scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Water is a State subject, irrigation projects are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments through their own resources. However, incentives for implementation of water management programmes are made available to the State Governments through various Central and State Sector Schemes including Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM). Under CADWM programme, farmers are involved through Water Users' Associations (WUAs). 63,167 WUAs have been formed in various States covering an area of 14.620 Mha. under different commands of irrigation projects. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis in rural areas. These three programmes have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26.02.2009 for development of rain-fed/degraded areas. Major activities undertaken under watershed projects include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development etc.

Statement

Details of State wise Water User Associations (WUA)s formed and Area Covered

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Number of WUAs formed | Area covered (thousand hectare) |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 10748 | 4169.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 43 | 9.02 |
| 3. | Assam | 720 | 47.04 |
| 4. | Bihar | 80 | 209.47 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1324 | 1244.56 |
| 6. | Goa | 57 | 7.01 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1834 | 486.64 |
| 8. | Haryana | 2800 | 200.00 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 876 | 35.00 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 39 | 2.758 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 2662 | 1363.07 |
| 13. | Kerala | 4163 | 174.89 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1687 | 1692.26 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2815 | 1102.42 |
| 16. | Manipur | 73 | 49.27 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 151 | 18.75 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 110 | 14.00 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 23 | 3.15 |
| 20. | Odisha | 18989 | 1692.60 |
| 21. | Punjab | 957 | 116.95 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1130 | 983.07 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1641 | 840.94 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|---|-------|----------|
| 25. Tripura | | 0 | 0.00 |
| 26. Uttar Pradesh | | 245 | 121.21 |
| 27. Uttarakhand | | 0 | 0.00 |
| 28. West Bengal | | 10000 | 37.00 |
| Total | | 63167 | 14620.08 |

[English]

Teesta River Issue

1623. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bangladesh has emphasized the need to find the solution to the issue of Teesta water sharing between the two countries without further delay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The issue of signing of Teesta Water Agreement has been discussed by the two Governments at various fora including the 2nd Joint Consultative Commission meeting at the level of Foreign Minister in February 2013 in Dhaka. At all such discussions Bangladesh has highlighted the need for conclusion of an early agreement.

(c) During the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Dhaka in September 2011, the two Prime Ministers welcomed the progress on the principles and modalities of interim agreements on sharing of waters of Teesta River on fair and equitable basis. They directed the concerned officials to work towards concluding the agreements at the earliest. The endeavour of the Government is to arrive at an agreement on the sharing of Teesta water on a fair and equitable basis which is acceptable to all the parties concerned, and which protects the interests of all stakeholders.

Japanese Encephalitis

1624. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts in country including West Bengal affected by Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Advance Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) caused by unsafe drinking Water, State/UT-wise;

(b) the measures undertaken by the Government to improve the condition;

(c) the number of Stand Alone Purification System (SAPS) installed in various States including West Bengal, State/UT-wise;

(d) the percentage of SAPS installed in West Bengal against the targets set;

(e) the reasons for slippages, if any; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have identified 60 high priority districts in the country including 10 districts in West Bengal, affected by Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) cases. The list of these districts is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). 5% of the NRDWP funds at the National Level are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. Out of these 5% funds, an amount of Rs. 131.25 crore has been allocated to the 60 high priority JE/AES affected districts in 5 States of which Rs. 65.62 crore has been released so far. The activities funded under this provision include replacement of shallow public hand pumps with India Mark-II hand pumps, raising hand pump platforms in shallow aquifers, providing

energized tubewells with public stand posts with proper disinfection, intensive sanitary survey & sealing platforms for avoiding leakages, awareness generation and solid and liquid waste management.

(c) to (f) As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) till 4/3/2013, stand-alone water purification systems have been installed in 91,771 schools against a target of 1,00,000 rural schools under Jalmani programme. In West Bengal, as reported by the State, such systems have been installed in 4581 schools against the target of 6032 rural schools i.e. an achievement of 75.94%. The State/UT-wise physical achievement in installation of stand-alone water purification systems in the country, as reported by States as on 4/3/2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The reasons for delay in achieving targets by some of the States including West Bengal, include procurement issues, selection of appropriate technology and identification of schools. These States have been advised to fully achieve their targets by the end of the current financial year 2012-13.

Statement-I

List of 60 high priority Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) affected districts

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Name of the District |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Assam | Barpeta |
| 2. | Assam | Dhemaji |
| 3. | Assam | Dibrugarh |
| 4. | Assam | Golaghat |
| 5. | Assam | Jorhat |
| 6. | Assam | Lakhimpur |
| 7. | Assam | Sibsagar |
| 8. | Assam | Sonitpur |
| 9. | Assam | Tinsukia |
| 10. | Assam | Udalguri |
| Total = 10 | | |
| 11. | Bihar | Araria |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 12. | Bihar | Darbhanga |
| 13. | Bihar | Gaya |
| 14. | Bihar | Gopalganj |
| 15. | Bihar | Jehanabad |
| 16. | Bihar | Muzaffarpur |
| 17. | Bihar | Nalanda |
| 18. | Bihar | Nawada |
| 19. | Bihar | Pashchim Champaran |
| 20. | Bihar | Patna |
| 21. | Bihar | Purba Champaran |
| 22. | Bihar | Samastipur |
| 23. | Bihar | Saran |
| 24. | Bihar | Siwan |
| 25. | Bihar | Vaishali |
| Total = 15 | | |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | Azamgarh |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | Bahraich |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | Ballia |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | Balrampur |
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | Basti |
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | Deoria |
| 32. | Uttar Pradesh | Gonda |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | Gorakhpur |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | Hardoi |
| 35. | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur Dehat |
| 36. | Uttar Pradesh | Kushinagar |
| 37. | Uttar Pradesh | Lakhimpur Kheri |
| 38. | Uttar Pradesh | Maharajganj |
| 39. | Uttar Pradesh | Mau |
| 40. | Uttar Pradesh | Rae Bareli |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 41. Uttar Pradesh | | Saharanpur |
| 42. Uttar Pradesh | | Sant Kabir Nagar |
| 43. Uttar Pradesh | | Shravasti |
| 44. Uttar Pradesh | | Siddharthnagar |
| 45. Uttar Pradesh | | Sitapur |
| Total = 20 | | |
| 46. Tamil Nadu | | Karur |
| 47. Tamil Nadu | | Madurai |
| 48. Tamil Nadu | | Thanjavur |
| 49. Tamil Nadu | | Tiruvarur |
| 50. Tamil Nadu | | Villupuram |
| Total = 5 | | |
| 51. West Bengal | | Bankura |
| 52. West Bengal | | Bardhaman |
| 53. West Bengal | | Birbhum |
| 54. West Bengal | | Dakshin Dinajpur |
| 55. West Bengal | | Darjeeling |
| 56. West Bengal | | Hooghly |
| 57. West Bengal | | Howrah |
| 58. West Bengal | | Jalpaiguri |
| 59. West Bengal | | Malda |
| 60. West Bengal | | Midnapur West |
| Total = 10 | | |

Statement-II

Achievement in installation of Stand-alone water purification systems in rural school under Jalmani programme as on 4/3/2013

| Sl. No | Name of the State/UT | Target | Achievement |
|--------|----------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 9618 | 3449 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|--------------|
| 2. Bihar | | 3831 | 3331 |
| 3. Chhattisgarh | | 964 | 887 |
| 4. Goa | | 44 | 60 |
| 5. Gujarat | | 8829 | 10586 |
| 6. Haryana | | 873 | 604 |
| 7. Himachal Pradesh | | 3745 | 5927 |
| 8. Jammu and Kashmir | | 2180 | 380 |
| 9. Jharkhand | | 1253 | 1467 |
| 10. Karnataka | | 6143 | 10869 |
| 11. Kerala | | 1282 | 811 |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh | | 2734 | 2734 |
| 13. Maharashtra | | 8348 | 8150 |
| 14. Odisha | | 3460 | 3537 |
| 15. Punjab | | 2722 | 2765 |
| 16. Rajasthan | | 3443 | 34 |
| 17. Tamil Nadu | | 8500 | 8589 |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | | 13784 | 10676 |
| 19. Uttarakhand | | 711 | 918 |
| 20. West Bengal | | 6032 | 4581 |
| 21. Arunachal Pradesh | | 264 | 264 |
| 22. Assam | | 7048 | 7138 |
| 23. Manipur | | 552 | 315 |
| 24. Meghalaya | | 919 | 678 |
| 25. Mizoram | | 983 | 983 |
| 26. Nagaland | | 496 | 363 |
| 27. Sikkim | | 440 | 449 |
| 28. Tripura | | 802 | 1226 |
| Total | | 100000 | 91771 |

[Translation]

Tapping of Ground Water

1625. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground water is continuously being tapped in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has got conducted a study of the problems and water crises arising out of continuous exploitation of ground water; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, ground water is continuously being tapped in the Country for drinking,

irrigation and various other purposes. This has resulted in decline in the ground water level in various parts of the Country. In order to assess the impact, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the ministry of Water Resources carries out regular studies on ground water regime through a network of ground water monitoring stations all over the Country. (CGWB) in association with the respective State Governments also assesses the replenishable ground water resources of the Country. The latest assessment of replenishable ground water resources (as on 2009) indicates that 802 assessment units (Block/Mandals/Talukas) fall under 'over-exploited' category, 169 units fall under 'critical' category and 523 units fall under 'semi-critical' category. Details of State-wise categorization and criteria for categorization of assessment units is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Categorization of Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in India (As on 2009)

| Sl. No. | States/Union Territories | Total No. of Assessed Units | Over-exploited | | Critical | | Semi-critical | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----|----------|----|---------------|----|
| | | | Nos. | % | Nos. | % | Nos. | % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| States | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1108 | 84 | 8 | 26 | 2 | 93 | 8 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 533 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 10 |
| 6. | Delhi | 27 | 20 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 |
| 7. | Goa | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 223 | 27 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 20 | 9 |
| 9. | Haryana | 116 | 68 | 59 | 21 | 18 | 9 | 8 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 8 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 208 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 270 | 71 | 26 | 11 | 4 | 34 | 13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--------------------------------|---|------|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|
| 14. Kerala | | 152 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 22 | 14 |
| 15. Madhya Pradesh | | 313 | 24 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 61 | 19 |
| 16. Maharashtra | | 353 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 5 |
| 17. Manipur | | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. Meghalaya | | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Mizoram | | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Nagaland | | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Odisha | | 314 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Punjab | | 138 | 110 | 80 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 23. Rajasthan | | 239 | 166 | 69 | 25 | 10 | 16 | 7 |
| 24. Sikkim | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Tamil Nadu | | 386 | 139 | 36 | 33 | 9 | 67 | 17 |
| 26. Tripura | | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. Uttar Pradesh | | 820 | 76 | 9 | 32 | 4 | 107 | 13 |
| 28. Uttarakhand | | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 29 |
| 29. West Bengal | | 269 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 14 |
| Total States | | 5792 | 800 | 14 | 169 | 3 | 518 | 9 |
| Union Territories | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Chandigarh | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Daman and Diu | | 2 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 |
| 5. Lakshdweep | | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 44 |
| 6. Puducherry | | 4 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total UTs | | 50 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| Grand Total | | 5842 | 802 | 14 | 169 | 3 | 523 | 9 |

Criteria for Categorization

Over-Exploited: Stage of Ground water development - >100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period or both

Critical: Stage of Ground Water Development - >90% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period

Semi-Critical: Stage of Ground Water Development - >70% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period

[English]

Installation of Weather Radar

1626. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to install C-band weather radar at Mausam Bhavan, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which it would improve weather forecast and help the farmers and others in the country;

(d) whether such radars are also proposed to be installed in other parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No Madam as C-Band Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) has been commissioned on 19th December, 2011 and is functional since then.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India through Earth System Science Organization (ESSO)-IMD has operationalized its location specific nowcasting weather service across the country including the web based inputs. Under this service activity, that covers 117 urban centres currently on experimental basis, nowcast of severe weather (Thunderstorms; heavy rainfall from lows/depressions over the land) in 3-6h range is issued. Origin, development/movement of severe weather phenomena are regularly monitored through DWRS and with all available other observing systems (Automatic Weather Stations-AWSs; Automatic Rain Gauges-ARGs; Automatic Weather Observing Systems-AWOS; satellite derived wind vectors, temperature, moisture fields etc.) are assimilated to generate predictions (prepared both in text as well as in graphical form) on 3h time range. Web GIS rendering of the nowcast products is implemented for enhanced spatial representation of the severe weather intensities associated with warnings.

For the farming community, however, district scale integrated agro-meteorological advisory service that

disseminates crop-specific advisories through SMS, IVRS, vernacular visual/print media channels is already functional with twice weekly mode of advisory dissemination mechanism.

(d) Yes Madam.

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

Announcement of Railway Budget 2012-13

1627. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plans, projects, schemes and works etc. announced during the Railway Budget 2012-13 which have not been completed/implemented till date;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the same are likely to be completed/implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (d) Around 1440 projects/works were announced under 'Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways' of the Railway Budget 2012-13 forming a part of its Annual Plan. Railway projects are capital intensive with long gestation period. The execution and completion depends upon funds availability, clearances like environmental etc. and other formalities like land acquisition etc.

Railways endeavour to execute its projects at the earliest to derive the project benefits.

National Water Dispute Tribunal

1628. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to involve a sustainable process to address inter-state river water disputes pending for a long time in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date;

(c) if not the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to create a Permanent National Water Disputes Tribunal to resolve the issue of entitlement, provide transparent regulations and to modernize the water economy of the country;

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) The proposal to set up a standing tribunal for faster adjudication of long pending interstate river water disputes in the country is still at the conceptual stage.

[*Translation*]

Catering Stalls

1629. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the contracts of catering/vending given to the unemployed graduates by the Railways during the last three years, zone-wise;

(b) the existing policy of the Railways in regard to allocation of sites/booths at the railways stations;

(c) whether any provisions regarding reservation quota have been made under this policy for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/backward classes/minorities/women and handicapped people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of stalls/

contracts allocated during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) The allotment of catering/vending units is done either through open, competitive two packet tender system or by calling application through press notification. Unemployed graduates may also participate in the allotment process subject to fulfillment of laid down eligibility criteria. There is no specific provision in the Catering Policy, 2010 to award any catering/vending contract to unemployed graduates.

(b) The policy in prevalence for allotment of sites for catering stalls is as per the New Catering Policy 2010 issued on 21.07.2010.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) There is 25% reservation for allotment of minor static units in A, B & C categories of stations with the following break up.

| Sl. No. | Category | %age reservation |
|--------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Scheduled Caste | 6% |
| 2. | Scheduled Tribes | 4% |
| 3. | People below Poverty Line | 3% |
| 4. | Freedom Fighters/women including war widows and widows of railway employees, persons who have been dislocated/displaced due to their land having been taken over by the railways for its own use. | 4% |
| 5. | Other Backward Classes | 3% |
| 6. | Minorities* | 3% |
| 7. | Physically-Challenged Persons | 2% |
| Total | | 25% |

*the term minorities will include the communities namely (i) Muslims, (ii) Christians, (iii) Sikhs, (iv) Buddhists, (v) Zoroastrians (Parsis)

There is 49.5% reservation for allotment in D, E & F categories of stations with following break up.

| Sl. No. | Category | %age reservation |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Scheduled Caste | 12% |
| 2. | Scheduled Tribes | 8% |
| 3. | Other backward classes | 20% |
| 4. | Minorities* | 9.5% |
| Total | | 49.5%** |

*the term minorities will include the communities namely (i) Muslims, (ii) Christians, (iii) Sikhs, (iv) Buddhists, (v) Zoroastrians (Parsis)

**Out of this 49.5%, there will be sub quota of 10% for freedom fighters & women including war widows & widows of Railway employees and another sub quota of 2% will be for physically challenged people. Within 49.5% of total reservation 2% sub quota will be provided to the persons who have been dislocated/ displaced due to their land having been taken over by the railways for its own use.

The sub quota of 10% for freedom fighters & women including war widows & widows of Railway employees; sub quota of 2% for physically & mentally challenged people will also apply in the general category of 50.5%.

In regard to number of stalls/contracts allocated during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise and category-wise, Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Water Management Pacts

1630. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Rwanda have recently signed Water Resources Development and Management Pacts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to both the countries as a result of these pacts?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Bilateral Cooperation in Water Resources Development and Management between the Ministry of Water Resources of Government of the Republic of India

and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources of the Republic of Rwanda has been signed on 22nd January, 2013.

(b) The areas of cooperation relates to water resources management in agriculture & capacity building including Marshland & hillside irrigation; Watershed management & water governance; Procedures of planning irrigation projects; Guidelines for water management for irrigation; Crop water requirements; Pressurized & surface irrigation techniques; Water availability and reliability for irrigation projects; Water use efficiency technologies; On farm water management including operation and maintenance; Watershed hydrology, agro climatology, hydro climatology, modeling and river basin management; Preservation of river corridors, water bodies and infrastructure; and Training and capacity building of farmers and functionaries in water management, etc.

(c) The benefits to both the countries will be in terms of sharing of expertise, experiences and technology in the areas of cooperation referred above.

[Translation]

Women Prosecutors

1631. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Union Government prosecutors in the country including those in Rajasthan and the number of women prosecutors out of them, State-wise;

(b) the number of the women prosecutors belonging to Minority Communities; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to appoint women Government prosecutors in adequate number?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Setting up of Universities

1632. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more universities for education of minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of the proposed universities for minorities at Srirangapatna in Karnataka; and

(d) the time by which the said universities are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has constituted an Expert Committee to deliberate upon to consider the formalities with the proposed setting up of five universities with a special focus on minorities including their location. The Committee has submitted its Final Report on 26.02.2013 and the same is under consideration of the Ministry.

Acquisition of Drug Manufacturing Units

1633. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of local drug manufacturing units acquired by the foreign companies since 2006, till date, along with the names and the details thereof;

(b) the number of domestic pharmaceutical companies presently operating in the country; and

(c) the number of domestic pharmaceutical companies that have received financial assistance from the Government for Research and Development(R&D) purposes during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Pharmaceuticals Sector was under automatic route prior to November 2011. Thereafter, Foreign Investment and Promotion Board (FIPB) has granted approval for 100% FDI by foreign companies in following IOpharmaceutical units:

| Sl. No. | Name of the domestic Pharmaceuticals manufacturing units |
|---------|--|
| 1. | Ordain Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. Chennai |
| 2. | Edict Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Chennai |
| 3. | Arvee Synthesis Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore |
| 4. | Cosme Farma Laboratories, Goa |
| 5. | Cosme Pharma Ltd., Goa |
| 6. | Cosme Remedies Ltd., Goa |
| 7&8. | Two units of Orchid Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Chennai |
| 9. | One unit of SMS Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hyderabad |
| 10. | One unit of M/s Vivin Lifesciences |

(b) There are approximately 10563 pharmaceuticals units registered in various parts of the country.

(c) As per the information provided by the Department of Science and Technology, 60 domestic Pharma companies received financial assistance for R&D under Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Research Program (DPRP) scheme of Department of Science and Technology.

[*Translation*]

Hydro-Electric Projects on Ganga

1634. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects on the river Ganga and its tributaries which are under construction at present;

(b) whether the Government has made any study to evaluate the impact of these projects on the flow of water in river Ganga and its tributaries as well as the effect on ecology;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken for ensuring the smooth flow of the river and to protect the environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) At present, eight Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) with an installed capacity of 2351 MW are under construction on the river

Ganga and its tributaries. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) To assess the cumulative impact of HEPs including impact on flow of water, riverine eco-system and land & aquatic bio-diversity, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has got two studies conducted through Wild-Life Institute of India, Dehradun and IIT, Roorkee.

(d) The Ministry of Environment & Forests accords

environment & forest clearances to HEPs as per defined procedures, laid-down through various Notifications, issued by them from time to time. Those clearances are based on Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies / Environment Management Plan (EMP) including specific studies mentioned above wherein issues concerning environment Impact, impact on bio-diversity, environmental flow, rehabilitation & resettlement are adequately addressed.

Statement

Under Construction hydro electric projects on River Ganga & its tributaries (Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | Basin | State | Installed Capacity | | Likely Commissioning |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | (No. x MW) | MW | |
| Central Sector | | | | | | |
| 1. | Tehri PSP (THDC) | Ganga | Uttarakhand | 4x250 | 1000.00 | 2017-18 |
| 2. | Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC) | Ganga | Uttarakhand | 4x130 | 520.00 | 2015-16 |
| 3. | Lata tapovan (NTPC) | Ganga | Uttarakhand | 3x57 | 171.00 | 2017-18 |
| Sub- total (Central Sector): | | | | | 1691.00 | |
| State Sector | | | | | | |
| 4. | Swara Kuddu (HPPCL) | Ganga | H.P. | 3x37 | 111.00 | 2014-15 |
| Sub- total (State Sector): | | | | | 111.00 | |
| Private Sector | | | | | | |
| 5. | Tangu Romai-I (TRPGL) | Ganga | H.P. | 2x22 | 44.00 | 2015-16 |
| 6. | Shrinagar (GVK) | Ganga | Uttarakhand | 4x82.5 | 330.00 | 2013-15 |
| 7. | Phata Byung (LANCO) | Ganga | Uttarakhand | 2x38 | 76.00 | 2014-15 |
| 8. | Singoli Bhatwari (L&T) | Ganga | Uttarakhand | 3x33 | 99.00 | 2015-16 |
| Sub-total (Private Sector) | | | | | 549.00 | |
| Total | | | | | 2351.00 | |

Provision of Electricity at Economic Rate

1635. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken/ proposes to take any steps to bring improvement in the power sector and provide electricity at economical rates to the consumers in view of the ever increasing power tariff and its negative impact on the economic development;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Electricity Act, 2003 has consolidated the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies etc. and for matters incidental thereto.

With a view to bringing improvement in the power sector and to provide electricity at economical rates to the consumers, following important steps have been taken by the Union Government:

- (i) National Electricity Policy was notified in 2005 under the Electricity Act 2003 addressing the issues of Rural Electrification, Generation, Transmission, Distribution, recovery of cost of services and targeted subsidies, technology development and Research & Development (R&D), competition aimed at consumer benefits, financing power sector programmes including private sector participation, energy conservation, environmental issues, training and human resource development, co-generation and non-conventional energy sources and protection of consumer interests and quality standards.
- (ii) Tariff Policy was notified in 2006 with the objective of ensuring availability of electricity to consumers at reasonable and competitive rates; ensuring financial viability of the sector and to attract investments; promoting transparency, consistency and predictability in regulatory approaches across jurisdictions and to minimize perceptions of regulatory risks; promoting competition, efficiency in operations and improvement in quality of supply.
- (iii) Guidelines and Standard Bidding Documents issued for determination of tariff by bidding process for procurement of power by distribution licensees and for transmission projects.

- (iv) Further, the Rural Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan, Hydro Power Policy have also been notified.

In addition to above, the Union Government has also taken the following measures for improvement in the power sector:

- (a) Distribution reforms through APDRP and R-APDRP schemes were launched. Further, National Electricity Fund (NEF) Scheme has been approved to provide reforms-linked interest subsidy to the public and private power utilities for improvement in their distribution network.
- (b) A scheme for Financial restructuring of Discoms has been approved recently (October, 2012) with objective to enable the State Governments and the Discoms to carve out a strategy for the financial turnaround of the distribution companies in the State power sector which will be enabled by the lenders agreeing to restructure/reschedule the existing short-term debt.

Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Bio-technology

1636. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Bio-Technology follows the Government of India reservation norms in its recruitment to scientific and non-scientific Positions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of OBCs and SCs/STs and physically handicapped people working in the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. JAYAPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology follows the Government of India Reservation Rules for Scientific Institutions.

(c)

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

[Translation]

Construction of Tunnels

1637. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are constructing the longest railway tunnel in the country under Northern Railway zone;

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

(c) whether the Railways proposes to construct more railway tunnels in other hilly areas of the country to facilitate expansion of rail network; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A 11 Km. long tunnel through Pir Panjal range of mountains has been constructed as part of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line project. The tunnel which is the longest in the country, falls in the Qazigund-Banihal section of the project which is targeted to be completed by March 2013.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Railway tunnels totalling for nearly 300 Km. of length are under various stages of construction as parts of various new line, doubling and gauge conversion projects falling in the Himalayan states, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

[English]

Closure of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Companies

1638. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of pharmaceutical manufacturing companies are closed in the country;

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

(c) the number of such companies closed during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether this has adversely affected the availability of cheaper drugs and medicines for the common man in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome the crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No such information is maintained by the Department.

(b) to (e) In reply to part (a) above, do not arise.

Projects in Tamil Nadu

1639. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of Railway projects in Tamil Nadu including those sanctioned during the last three years, project-wise;

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

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (c) Details of ongoing railway projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | Ongoing Project | Year of inclusion | Anticipated cost | Outlay 2012-13 | Present status with target date for completion, wherever fixed |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|------------------|----------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| New Line | | | | | |
| 1. | Tindivanam-Gingee-Tiruvannamalai (70 Km.) | 2006-07 | 227.40 | 10 | Land acquisition papers |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------------|---|---------|---------|----|--|
| | | | | | submitted to State Government. Work on major bridges taken up. |
| 2. | Tindivanam-Nagari (179.2 Km.) | 2006-07 | 582.83 | 20 | Earthwork, bridges taken up. |
| 3. | Attipattu-Puttur (88.30 Km.) | 2008-09 | 527 | 12 | Final location survey completed. Land requirements submitted to Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. |
| 4. | Erode-Palani (91.05 Km.) | 2008-09 | 589.73 | 12 | Project has been frozen due to low operational priority. |
| 5. | Chennai-Cuddalore via Mahabalipuram (179.28 Km.) | 2008-09 | 800 | 20 | Due to operational problems in Chennai Suburban area, it is decided to link Mahabalipuram with Chengalpattu. Preparation of detailed estimate taken up. |
| 6. | Bangalore-Satyamangalam (260 Km.) | 1996-97 | 226.00 | 2 | Project held up for environmental clearance. It is proposed to take up work on Bangalore/Kengeri Chamarajnagar, short of forest area. |
| 7. | Madurai-Tuticorin (143.5 Km.) | 2011-12 | 601.43 | 10 | Tenders awarded for final location survey. |
| Gauge Conversion | | | | | |
| 1. | Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat & Podanur-Coimbatore (224.88 Km) | 2006-07 | 903.98 | 70 | Work on Coimbatore-Podannur, Dindigul-Palani-Pollachi-Muthalamada sections completed. Work on Muthalamada-Palghat and Pollachi-Kinattukkadavu sections are targeted for completion by March, 2013. |
| 2. | Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur-Karaikudi & Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli (224 Km.) including restoration of Needamanagal | 2007-08 | 1005.19 | 70 | Work on Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur gauge conversion and Needamangala m- |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------|---|---------|---------|----|--|
| | am-Mannargudi and Mannargudi-Pattukottai | | | | <p>Mannargudi new line completed. Due to difficult terrain, gauge conversion of balance section is planned for completion in phases in next 4-5 years.</p> <p>For Mannargudi-Pattukottai new line, final location survey taken up.</p> <p>Work on Thanjavur-Pattukottai new line has also been sanctioned as a part of this project.</p> |
| 3. | Madurai-Bodinayakkanur (90.41 Km.) | 2008-09 | 267.66 | 5 | Work on major bridges taken up. |
| 4. | Tiruchchirappa Ili-Nagore-Karaikal (200 Km.) with extension of Nagapattinam-Velankanni-Tiruturaipundi via Tirukuvalai (43 Km.) | 1995-96 | 690.32 | 40 | Work on entire gauge conversion work, Nagore-Karaikal new line and Nagapattinam-Velankanni new line completed. For Nagapattinam-Tiruturaipundi, land papers submitted to State Government and work on major bridges taken up. |
| 5. | Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur & Tenkasi-Virudhunagar (357 Km.) | 1997-98 | 1029.92 | 52 | All works in Tamil Nadu area completed. |
| Doubling | | | | | |
| 1. | Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (4.1 Km.) | 2003-04 | 85.7 | 7 | Estimate and exchange of land with Chennai Port Trust have been processed. |
| 2. | Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22.1 Km.) | 2003-04 | 102.42 | 20 | Estimate and exchange of land with Chennai Port Trust have been processed. |
| 3. | Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 Km.) including Tambaram-Chengalpattu 3rd line by gauge conversion of existing MG line alongwith electrification (30 Km.) | 2006-07 | 751.24 | 50 | Work on Chengalpattu-Ottivakkam, Maduramtakkam-Melmaruvathur and Villupuram-Perani sections completed and balance is targeted for completion by March, 2013. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|--|-----------|---------|----|---|
| 4. | Villupuram-Dindigul with electrification (273 Km.) | 2008-09 | 1280.83 | 60 | Work is planned in five phases. Phase-I work has been taken up. 50 Km. section is targeted for completion by March, 2013. |
| 5. | Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (26.83 Km.) | 2008-09 | 136.8 | 10 | Work on Tiruvalangadu-Arakkonam section completed. For balance portion, land papers submitted to State Government. |
| 6. | Attipattu-Korukkupettai 3rd line (18 Km.) | 1999-2000 | 145.63 | 4 | Work on Korukkupettai-Ennore completed and balance section is targeted for completion by March, 2013. |
| 7. | Omalur-Mettur Dam with electrification (29.03 Km.) | 2011-12 | 233.73 | 7 | Preparation of plans and estimates taken up. |
| 8. | Thanjavur-Ponmalai (46.96 Km.) with a by-pass line before Ponmallai (1.13 Km.) | 2011-12 | 190.1 | 50 | Preparation of plans and estimates taken up. |

Financial Assistance to HMT Units

1640. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance/package for HMT units in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its status present;

(c) whether the funds allocated for this purpose has been released; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) A unit of HMT Machine Tools Ltd. is located at Kalamassery in Kerala. The Government of India had sanctioned a revival package of Rs. 880.80 crore in February, 2007 to the Company as a whole. The Company allocated funds to its Kalamassery unit, Kerala out of the revival package as follows:

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Amount in Rs. crore |
|---------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Repayment of old VRS loan | 37.62 |
| 2. | Repayment of long term loans | 1.40 |
| 3. | Discharge of other misc. liabilities | 13.85 |
| 4. | Conversion of GOI loan into Equity | 18.00 |
| 5. | Waiver of Interest on GOI loan | 7.00 |
| 6. | Capital Expenditure for modernization of Plant | 18.50 |
| 7. | Training center upgradation, training and re-training | 1.00 |
| 8. | For separation of employees under VRS | 3.85 |
| Total | | 101.22 |

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Year of release | Amount in Rs. crore |
|--------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Repayment of old VRS loan | 2007-08 | 37.62 |
| 2. | Repayment of long term loans | 2007-08 | 1.40 |
| 3. | Discharge of other misc. liabilities | 2007-08 | 13.85 |
| 4. | Conversion of GOI loan into Equity | 2007-08 | 18.00 |
| 5. | Waiver of Interest on GOI loan | 2007-08 | 7.00 |
| 6. | Capital Expenditure for modernization of Plant | 2007-08 | 5.55 |
| | | 2008-09 | 7.40 |
| | | 2009-10 | 4.63 |
| | | 2010-11 | 0.92 |
| | | Sub Total | 18.50 |
| 7. | Training center upgradation, training and re-training | 2007-08 | 0.30 |
| | | 2008-09 | 0.40 |
| | | 2009-10 | 0.20 |
| | | 2010-11 | 0.10 |
| Sub Total | 1.00 | | |
| 8. | For separation of employees under VRS | 2007-08 | 3.11 |
| | | 2008-09 | 0.74 |
| | | Sub Total | 3.85 |
| Grand Total | | | 101.22 |

[Translation]

Registered Political Parties

1641. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political parties registered and operating in the country along with complete details thereof;

(b) the procedure followed to register the political parties;

(c) the action which can be taken against the political parties if they do not follow the terms and conditions mentioned in the registration letter;

(d) whether recognition of any political party out of the political parties registered so far has been cancelled; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Election Commission of India has informed that 1444 political parties are registered with the Commission out of which 52 are recognised (National/ State) Parties and 1392 are registered unrecognized political parties as on 18.01.2013. The details of the political parties are available on the website of the Election Commission of India i.e. <http://eci.nic.in>. In the last general election to the House of the People held in 2009 (15th Lok Sabha), 363 political parties out of the total of 1046 had set up candidates.

(b) The detailed guidelines relating to the registration of political parties under section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) are available on the website of the Election Commission of India i.e. <http://eci.nic.in>.

(c) There is no provision in law providing for de-registration. The breach of undertaking given by a political party at the time of its registration is not a criteria for the deregistration of a political party by the Election Commission of India.

(d) and (e) The recognition and de-recognition of political parties is based on the poll performance of political parties as provided under Paragraphs 6A and 6B and in terms of para 16A of the Election Symbol (Reservation & Allotment) Order, 1968. The Election Commission of India has informed that it has de-recognised

political parties from time to time based on the poll performance of the political parties. After derecognition, a political party ceases to be a National/State party.

[English]

Heavy Haul Goods Train

1642. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have introduced heavy haul goods trains to modernise and improve the freight transportation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the routes identified for the purpose;

(c) the advantage of such heavy haul goods trains vis-a-vis the ordinary goods trains;

(d) whether the Indian Railway have indigenously developed or acquired the requisite technology for running such goods trains in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Indian Railways have increased the axle load of freight trains from 20.32 Tonnes to 22.32 Tonnes. In addition, on certain identified routes, freight trains with 25 Tonnes axle load have been permitted, thus adding to the overall transportation capacity. The routes identified for running 25 Tonnes axle load trains are:

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| East Coast Railway | Banspani-Daitari-Jakhpura-Paradeep. |
| | Kirandul-Kottavalasa-Vishakhapatnam. |
| | Koraput-Rayagada-Vizianagaram-Vishakhapatnam |
| South Eastern Railway | Noamundi-Banspani-Tata |
| South East Central Railway | Marauda-Dallirajahara |
| South Western Railway | Toranagallu-Ranjitpura |

(c) Running of heavy haul trains helps in improving throughput per train. Thus, requirement of running more no. of trains in a section comes down. This helps in generating more number of paths for additional freight trains.

(d) and (e) Indian Railways have indigenously developed the wagons for operation at 25 Tonnes axle load. All the routes indicated above in (b) have been gradually upgraded for operation of 25 Tonne axle load trains.

Hydro Power Projects in Private Sector

1643. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Hydro Power projects allotted to the private sector are yet to be started;

(b) if so, the details thereof including their estimated power generation capacity along with the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(c) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to exploit the hydro power generation potential of the country particularly in the North-Eastern States to bridge the demand and supply gap of power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) A total number of sixteen hydro-electric projects under private sector with an aggregate installed capacity of 11,919 MW have been concurred by Central Electricity Authority(CEA) since 2002 which have not yet been taken up for execution due to various reasons. Details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy for augmenting hydel capacity addition and hydro power generation in the country including for North-Eastern States. Some of the policy measures and initiatives taken by the Government including investor-friendly New Hydro Policy, 2008, liberal National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, renovation, modernization and life extension of old hydel generating units, incentives for completion of projects ahead of schedule, etc.

Statement*Projects in Private Sector Cleared/Issued Concurrence by CEA & yet to be taken up for Execution:*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Installed Capacity (MW) | State | Executing Agency | Date of Concurrence by CEA | Status/Reasons |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Kutehr | 240 | Himachal Pradesh | M/s JSW Energy Pvt. Ltd. | 31.8.2010 | Forest Clearance Stage-II not received |
| 2. | Bajoli Holi | 180 | Himachal Pradesh | M/s. GMR Bajoli Holi HPPL. | 20.12.2011 | Environment Clearance not received |
| 3. | Alaknanda | 300 | Uttarakhand | M/s. GMR Energy Ltd. | 08.8.2008 | Forest Clearance Stage-II not received |
| 4. | Jalaput Dam Toe | 18 | Odisha | M/s OPCL | 31.01.2003 | GoAP has taken a decision to entrust the project to APGEN CO. Concurrence of Govt. of Odisha not received. |
| 5. | Panan | 300 | Sikkim | M/s Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd. | 07.3.2011 | Tie up of finance under process. Bid evaluation is under final stage. Financial Closure is not finalized. |
| 6. | Dibbin | 120 | Arunachal Pradesh | M/s. KSK Dibbin Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. | 04.12.2009 | Forest Clearance Stage-II not received |
| 7. | Demwe Lower | 1750 | Arunachal Pradesh | M/s Athena Demwe Power Pvt. Limited | 20.11.2009 | Forest Clearance Stage-II not received |
| 8. | Lower Siang | 2700 | Arunachal Pradesh | M/s Jai Prakash Arunachal Power Ltd. | 16.02.2010 | Forest Clearance not received |
| 9. | Nyamjangchhu | 780 | Arunachal Pradesh | M/s NJC Hydro Power Ltd. | 24.3.2011 | Forest Clearance Stage-II not received |
| 10. | Nafra | 120 | Arunachal Pradesh | M/s. SEW Nafra Power Corp. Pvt. Ltd. | 11.02.2011 | Forest Clearance Stage-II not received |
| 11. | Tato-II | 700 | Arunachal Pradesh | M/s. Tato Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. | 22.5.2011 | Forest Clearance not received |
| 12. | Gongri | 144 | Arunachal Pradesh | M/s. Dirang Energy Pvt. Ltd. | 04.02.2013 | Environment Clearance not received |
| 13. | Miyar | 120 | Himachal Pradesh | M/s MHPCL | 07.2.2013 | Forest Clearance Stage-II not received |
| 14. | Hirong | 500 | Arunachal Pradesh | M/s Jaypee Arunachal Power Ltd. | 26.11.2012(*) | (*) Concurrence Meeting held and letter is under issue. |
| 15. | Etalin | 3097 | Arunachal Pradesh | M/s Etalin Hydro Electric Power Cor. Ltd. | 31.3.2013(*) | (*) Concurrence Meeting held and letter is under issue |
| 16. | Ratle | 850 | Jammu and Kashmir | M/s GVK Ratle Hydro Electric Project Pvt. Ltd. | 19.12.2012 | Forest & Environment Clearances not received |
| Total | | 11919 | | | | |

Sidhpur Railway Station

1644. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are planning to open computerised railway booking system at Sidhpur district Patan in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be started;

(c) whether the Railways have received any request for building over bridge near railway station of Sidhpur; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) Unreserved Ticketing System-cum-Passenger Reservation System (UTS-cum-PRS) has been commissioned at the Sidhpur station from 19.11.2010 and Passenger Reservation System (PRS) facility has been provided at Sidhpur post office from 2.4.2009.

(c) and (d) Railway has received two requests for construction of over/under bridge at Sidhpur. The details are as under:

1. Extension of existing Railway Foot Over Bridge at Sidhpur Railway Station (which connects Platform No.1 with island platform) for people residing on both sides to cross the station. The request/demand is under scrutiny at Divisional level. Feasibility exists for extension.
2. Road Under Bridge at Bus Station Sidhpur: Since no level crossing exists at the proposed location, Road Under Bridge can be constructed on deposit terms only where complete cost of construction and maintenance are to be borne by the State Government/Sidhpur Nagar Palika. Railway has approached State Government to sponsor the above proposal. No response from the State Government has been received so far.

Data for MPLADS in Lakshadweep

1645. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data for MPLADS for Lakshadweep is not being updated on the website regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of total amount spent through MPLADS during 15th Lok Sabha in the Union Territory;

(d) the number of projects completed, pending and the details of unspent funds;

(e) whether the Government is aware that there is considerable delay in implementation of MPLADS projects in Lakshadweep; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay?

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) Data on progress of Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme is uploaded on the website by the respective District Authorities on a continuous basis. As reported by the District Authority of Lakshadweep on 02.03.2013, the data for MPLAD Scheme is being updated on the website regularly.

(c) and (d) As reported by the District Authority of Lakshadweep on 02.03.2013, the total amount spent under MPLAD Scheme during the 15th Lok Sabha is Rs. 12,41,83,653/-. Year-wise details are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Year | Amount spent (Rupees) |
|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| 1. | 2009-10 | 121,90,208 |
| 2. | 2010-11 | 337,77,766 |
| 3. | 2011-12 | 319,10,261 |
| 4. | 2012-13 | 463,05,418 |

Details of projects completed, pending and dropped and unspent funds are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The District Authority of Lakshadweep has reported on 02.03.2013 that there is no considerable delay in implementation of MPLADS projects in Lakshadweep. However, the geographical isolation from the main land, erratic supply of material from neighboring State, carrying of material for civil construction through barges and

acquisition of land affect the implementation of projects.

Statement

Details of MPLADS Projects completed, pending and dropped and unspent funds during 15th Lok Sabha in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep

1. Completed Projects:

- (i) Supply of Ultra sound machines to Andrott/ Minicoy/ Amini
 - (ii) Defibrillator, Steel chair and DG Set to CHC, Amini
 - (iii) Maruti van to JNV, Minicoy
 - (iv) Supply of ICU equipments to CHC, Andrott
 - (v) I.T. Lab, GSSS, Kalpeni
 - (vi) C.C. Road from premise to Eastern side embarkation point at Chetlat
 - (vii) Supply of ICU articles to Government Hospital, Minicoy
 - (viii) Language Lab, CUC, Kavaratti
 - (ix) Psychology Lab, DIET, Kavaratti
 - (x) Transit Accommodation for patients and escorts, CHC, AMN
- 2. Pending Projects:**
- (i) Construction of Indoor Stadium, Amini
 - (ii) DG Set at Bitra
 - (iii) Re-construction of Government SSS, Amini
 - (iv) Re-construction of Government SBS, Kalpeni
 - (v) Re-construction of PHC, Kalpeni
 - (vi) Computer Lab GSSS, Minicoy
 - (vii) Construction of Stadium with Pavilion at Kadmat
 - (viii) DG Set 25 KVA and One Ambulance for PHC, Kiltan
 - (ix) Construction of Transit Accommodation to patients and escorts, IGH, Kavaratti
 - (x) C.T. Scan Centre, RGSH, Aggati

- (xi) 50 Rooms Old Age Home, Andrott
- (xii) Ambulance Van JNSSS, Kamdat
- (xiii) One Motor Tricycle to Shri Abdul Rasheed PP, Kalpeni
- (xiv) Multimedia Class room, CUC, Kadmat
- (xv) Computer Lab, CUC, Kadmat
- (xvi) I. T. Lab to SBS, Pandath Andrott
- (xvii) CC Road Mullakunnu road to SBS Kechery, Andrott

3. Dropped Projects:

- (i) Maruti van to Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kavaratti - Informed their non-convenience to run
- (ii) Swaraj Mazda, Minicoy - Item not permissible under MPLADS
- (iii) Generator 15 KWA, Boiler etc., JNV - Item not permissible under MPLADS

4. Unspent Funds:

[As per Monthly Progress Report of February 2013]

Amount of funds available* : Rs.1457.86 lakh

Amount of funds utilized : Rs.1241.83 lakh

Amount of unspent funds : Rs.216.03 lakh

[Funds available (-) funds utilized]

*Funds released by Government of India in respect of 15th Lok Sabha (Rs. 900.00 lakh) + funds unused from 14th Lok Sabha (Rs. 514.37 lakh) + interest accrued on the funds (Rs. 43.49 lakh).

Delay in Implementation of Power Projects

1646. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of many of the power projects in the country is getting delayed;

(b) if so, the details of the estimated cost, generation capacity and the stage-wise completion, cost-overrun as a result of the delay in implementation of each of the projects;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for the early commissioning of all the ongoing and new power projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) The project-wise cost overrun in respect of thermal and hydro power generation projects are enclosed at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Several steps have been taken by the Government to speed up the commissioning of power projects in a timely manner to prevent cost escalation and meet shortage

of power. These, *inter alia*, include constitution of a Task Force on Hydro Project Development to look into all issues relating to development of hydropower including issues of rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons, constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) to evolve a suitable framework to guide and accelerate the development of hydropower in the North-East, setting up of a Power Project Monitoring Panel by the Ministry of Power to independently follow up and monitor the progress of the hydro/thermal projects to ensure that projects are executed in time and setting up of an Advisory Group under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Power (Independent Charge) to discuss and deliberate periodically issues pertaining to the Power Sector and suggest reform in different areas related to the sector.

Statement-I

Details of Under Construction Thermal Power Projects Lagging behind schedule time of Commissioning

| State | Project Name | Unit No. | Capacity (MW) | Original Comm. Sched. | Anticipated Comm. Sched. | Org. Cost (Rs. Crs) | Latest Cost (Rs. Crs) | Cost Overrun (Rs. Crs.) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Central Sector | | | | | | | | |
| Assam | Bongaigaon TPP | U-1 | 250 | Jan-11 | Jun-14 | 4375.35 | 4375.35 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 250 | May-11 | May-15 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 250 | Sep-11 | Oct-15 | | | |
| Bihar | Barn STPP- I | U-1 | 660 | Oct-13 | Jun-15 | 8693 | 8693 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 660 | Apr-14 | Apr-16 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 660 | Oct-14 | Feb-17 | | | |
| Bihar | Bam STPP-II | U-4 | 660 | Dec-12 | Oct-13 | 7341.04 | 7341.04 | 0 |
| | | U-5 | 660 | Oct-13 | Sep-14 | | | |
| Bihar | Muzaffarpur TPP Exp (Kanti TPP St-II) | U-3 | 195 | Oct-12 | Jun-14 | 3154.33 | 3154.33 | 0 |
| | | U-4 | 195 | Jan-13 | Sep-14 | | | |
| Bihar | Nabi Nagar TPP | U-1 | 250 | May-13 | Jul-14 | 5352.51 | 5352.51 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 250 | Sep-13 | Jan-15 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 250 | Jan-14 | Jul-15 | | | |
| | | U-4 | 250 | May-14 | Jan-16 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Jharkhand | Bokaro TPS "A" Exp. | U-1 | 500 | Dec-11 | Aug-14 | 2313 | 3552.18 | 1239.18 |
| Maharashtra | Mouda TPP | U-2 | 500 | Oct-12 | Mar-13 | 5459.28 (2 Units) | 6010.89 (2 Units) | 551.61 |
| MP | Vindhyachal TPP-IV | U-12 | 500 | Dec-12 | Mar-13 | 5915 (2 Units) | 5915 (2 Units) | 0 |
| TN | Neyvell TPS-II Exp. | U-2 | 250 | Jun-09 | Mar-14 | 2030.78 (2 Units) | 3027.59 (2 Units) | 996.81 |
| TN | Tuticorin JV TPP | U-1 | 500 | Mar-12 | Dec-13 | 4909.54 | 6478.92 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 500 | Aug-12 | Mar-14 | | | |
| TN | Vallur TPP Ph-II | U-3 | 500 | Dec-12 | Sep-13 | 3086.78 | 3086.78 | 0 |
| Tripura | Monarchak CCPP | GT+ST | 101 | Jul-13 | May-14 | 623.44 | 623.44 | 0 |
| Tripura | Tripura Gas | Module-1 | 363.3 | Dec-11 | 03.01.13(A) | 3429 | 3429 | 0 |
| | | Module-2 | 363.3 | Mar-12 | Jul-13 | | | |
| UP | Riband TPS-III | U-6 | 500 | Dec-12 | Nov-13 | 6230.81 (2 Units) | 6230.81 (2 Units) | 0 |
| WB | Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I | U-1 | 600 | Feb-11 | Jul-13 | 4122 | 6745 | 2623 |
| | | U-2 | 600 | May-11 | Apr-14 | | | |
| State Sector | | | | | | | | |
| AP | Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPP | U-1 | 800 | Jul-12 | May-14 | 8432 | 8654 | 222 |
| | | U-2 | 800 | Jan-13 | Nov-14 | | | |
| AP | Kakatiya TPP Extn | U-1 | 600 | Jul-12 | May-14 | 2968.64 | 3466 | 497.36 |
| AP | Rayalseema Stage-III | U-6 | 600 | Jul-14 | Dec-15 | 3028.86 | 3525 | 496.14 |
| Assam | Namrup CCGT | GT | 70 | Sep-11 Jan-12 | Sep-13 Dec-13 | 411 | 693.73 | 282.73 |
| | | ST | 30 | | | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | Korba West St-III | U-5 | 500 | May-12 | Mar-13 | 2309.34 | 3156 | 846.66 |
| Chhattisgarh | Marwa TPP | U-1 | 500 | May-12 | Jun-13 | 4735 | 6318 | 1583 |
| | | U-2 | 500 | Jul-12 | Oct-13 | | | |
| Delhi | Pragati CCGT-III | GT-4 | 250 | Sep-10 | Apr-13 | 5195.81 (for 4 GT+ 2 ST) | 5195.81 (for 4 GT+ 2 ST) | 0 |
| | | ST-2 | 250 | Nov-10 | Jul-13 | | | |
| Gujarat | Pipavav CCPP | Block-1 | 351 | Sep-10 | Jul-13 | 2354.29 | 4296 | 1941.71 |
| | | Block-2 | 351 | Nov-10 | Mar-13 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Gujarat | Sikka TPP Extn. | U-3 | 250 | Oct-13 | Nov-13 | 2004 | 2356 | 352 |
| | | U-4 | 250 | Jan-14 | Feb-14 | | | |
| Gujarat | Ukai TPP Extn. | U-6 | 500 | Jan-11 | Mar-13 | 1950 | 2135 | 185 |
| Gujarat | Bhavnagar CFBC TPP | U-1 | 250 | Oct-13 | Oct-14 | 3742.08 | 3742.08 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 250 | Dec-13 | Feb-15 | | | |
| Maharashtra | Chandrapur TPS | U-8 | 500 | Jun-12 | Sep-13 | 5500 | 5500 | 0 |
| | | U-9 | 500 | Sep-12 | Dec-13 | | | |
| Maharashtra | Koradi TPP Exp | U-8 | 660 | Dec-13 | May-14 | 11880 | 11880 | 0 |
| | | U-9 | 660 | Jun-14 | Oct-14 | | | |
| | | U-10 | 660 | Dec-14 | Mar-15 | | | |
| Maharashtra | Parti TPP Expn. | U-8 | 250 | Jan-12 | Dec-13 | 1375 | 1696.24 | 321.24 |
| MP | Malwa TPP (Shree Singaji TPP) | U-1 | 600 | Jun-12 | Jun-13 | 4053 | 6750 | 2697 |
| | | U-2 | 600 | Oct-12 | Dec-13 | | | |
| MP | Satpura TPP Extn. | U-10 | 250 | Feb-12 | Mar-13 | 2350 | 3032.34 | 682.34 |
| | | U-11 | 250 | Apr-12 | Jul-13 | | | |
| Rajasthan | Chhabra TPP Extn. | U-3 | 250 | May-11 | May-13 | 2200 | 2200 | 0 |
| | | U-4 | 250 | Jul-11 | Sep-13 | | | |
| Rajasthan | Kalisindh TPS | U-1 | 600 | Aug-11 | Aug-13 | 4600 | 5500 | 900 |
| Rajasthan | Kalisindh TPS | U-2 | 600 | Mar-12 | Dec-13 | | | |
| Rajasthan | Ramgarh CCPP Extn.-III | GT | 110 | May-11 | Mar-13 | 640 | 640 | 0 |
| | | ST | 50 | Oct-11 | Aug-13 | | | |
| TN | North Chennai TPP Extn, | U-1 | 600 | Apr-11 | Jul-13 | 3398 | 3552 | 154 |
| | | U-2 | 600 | Nov-11 | Mar-13 | 2718.75 | 2813.58 | 94.83 |
| UP | Anpara-D | U-6 | 500 | Mar-11 | Feb-14 | 5358.79 | 5358.79 | 0 |
| | | U-7 | 500 | Jun-11 | Jun-14 | | | |
| UP | Parichha Extn. | U-6 | 250 | Nov-09 | Mar-13 | 1900 | 2356 | 456 |
| | | | | | | (2 Units) | (2 Units) | |
| Private Sector | | | | | | | | |
| AP | Bhavanpadu TPP | U-1 | 660 | Oct-13 | Oct-15 | 6571.94 | 6571.94 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 660 | Mar-14 | Mar-16 | | | |
| AP | NCC TPP | U-1 | 660 | Mar-15 | Mar-16 | 7046 | 7046 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 660 | Jun-15 | Sep-16 | | | |
| AP | Painampuram TPP | U-1 | 660 | May-14 | Sep-14 | 6869 | 6869 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | U-2 | 660 | Aug-14 | Dec-14 | | | |
| AP | Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd. Ph-II | U-3 | 150 | Dec-11 | Jun-13 | 1605.9 | 1605.9 | 0 |
| | | U-4 | 150 | Feb-12 | Sep-15 | | | |
| AP | Thamminapatnam TPP-I | U-2 | 150 | Nov-11 | Mar-13 | 1420 (2 Units) | 1428 (2 Units) | 8 |
| AP | Thamminapatnam TPP-II | U-3 | 350 | May-12 | Oct-14 | 3120 | 3700 | 580 |
| | | U-4 | 350 | Aug-12 | Jan-14 | | | |
| AP | Vizag TPP | U-1 | 520 | Jun-13 | Feb-14 | 5545 | 5545 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 520 | Sep-13 | Jun-14 | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP | U-1 | 600 | Apr-12 | Jun-13 | 16190 (6 units) | 16190 (6 units) | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 600 | Aug-12 | Oct-13 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 600 | Dec-12 | Jun-14 | | | |
| | | U-4 | 600 | Apr-13 | Aug-14 | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | Avantha Bhandar TPS, U-1 | U-1 | 600 | Jul-12 | Sep-13 | 2872 | 3850 | 978 |
| Chhattisgarh | Baradarha TPP (DB Power TPP) | U-1 | 600 | Mar-13 | Aug-13 | 6533 | 6640 | 107 |
| | | U-2 | 600 | Jul-13 | Jan-14 | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | Balco TPP | U-1 | 300 | Feb-11 | Mar-14 | 4650 (4 units) | 4650 (4 units) | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 300 | Nov-10 | Jan-14 | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | Bandakhar TPP | U-1 | 300 | Dec-12 | Aug-14 | 1456 | 1456 | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | Binjkote TPP | U-1 | 300 | Aug-14 | Sep-14 | 5058 | 6848.1 | 1790.1 |
| | | U-2 | 300 | Nov-14 | Dec-14 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 300 | Feb-14 | Mar-15 | | | |
| | | U-4 | 300 | May-14 | Jun-15 | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | Lanco Amarkantak TPS-II | U-3 | 660 | Jan-13 | May-14 | 6886 | 7700 | 814 |
| | | U-4 | 660 | Mar-13 | Sep-14 | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | Raikheda TPP | U-1 | 685 | Sep-13 | May-14 | 8290 | 8290 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 685 | Jan-14 | Nov-14 | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | Singhitarai TPP | U-1 | 600 | Jun-14 | Feb-15 | 4650 | 6200 | 1550 |
| | | U-2 | 600 | Sep-14 | May-15 | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | Swastic TPP | U-1 | 25 | Jun-12 | May-13 | 136 | 142 | 6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|
| Chhattisgarh | Tamnar TPP (O.P. Jindal) | U-1 | 600 | Jan-14 | Feb-14 | 12800 (4 Units) | 12800 (4 Units) | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 600 | Apr-14 | Jun-14 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 600 | Sep-14 | Mar-15 | | | |
| | | U-4 | 600 | Nov-14 | Oct-15 | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | TRN Energy TPP | U-1 | 300 | Dec-13 | Aug-14 | 2844 | 2844 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 300 | Apr-14 | Dec-14 | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | Uchpinda TPP | U-1 | 360 | May-12 | Oct-13 | 6653.61 | 6653.61 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 360 | Nov-12 | Jan-14 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 360 | Feb-13 | Apr-14 | | | |
| | | U-4 | 360 | Jul-13 | Jul-14 | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | Vandana Vidyut TPP-Chhattisgarh | U-1 | 135 | Jun-11 | Mar-13 | 1458.44 | 1458.44 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 135 | Sep-11 | Aug-13 | | | |
| Jharkhand | Mahadev Prasad STPP Ph.-I | U-2 | 270 | Mar-12 | Jul-13 | 3151 (2 Units) | 3151 (2 Units) | 0 |
| Jharkhand | Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-I | U-1 | 270 | May-12 | Jul-13 | 2900 | 2900 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 270 | Jun-12 | Nov-13 | | | |
| Jharkhand | Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-II | U-3 | 270 | Feb-13 | Jan-14 | 3182 | 3182 | |
| | | U-4 | 270 | Mar-13 | Mar-14 | | | |
| Jharkhand | Tori TPP | U-1 | 600 | Jun-13 | Apr-15 | 5700 | 5700 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 600 | Jan-14 | Aug-15 | | | |
| Maharashtra | Amravati TPP Ph-I | U-1 | 270 | Dec-11 | Mar-13 | 6889 | 16889 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 270 | Dec-11 | Jun-13 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 270 | Jan-12 | Sep-13 | | | |
| | | U-4 | 270 | Feb-12 | Dec-13 | | | |
| | | U-5 | 270 | Mar-12 | Mar-14 | | | |
| Maharashtra | Amravati TPP Ph-II | U-1 | 270 | Jul-14 | * | 6646 | 6646 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 270 | Sep-14 | * | | | |
| | | U-3 | 270 | Nov-14 | * | | | |
| | | U-4 | 270 | Jan-15 | * | | | |
| | | U-5 | 270 | Mar-15 | * | | | |
| Maharashtra | Bela TPP-I | U-1 | 270 | Dec-11 | Mar-13 | 1477 | 1768 | 291 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| Maharashtra | Dhariwal infracture TPP | U-1 | 300 | Feb-12 | Apr-13 | 2850 | 2878 | 28 |
| | | U-2 | 300 | May-12 | Aug-13 | | | |
| Maharashtra | EMCO Warora TPP | U-2 | 300 | Feb-12 | Jun-13 | 3480 (2 Units) | 3480 (2 Units) | 0 |
| Maharashtra | Lanco Vidarbha TPP | U-1 | 660 | Jan-14 | Sep-14 | 6936 | 6936 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 660 | May-14 | Jan-15 | | | |
| Maharashtra | Nasik TPP Ph-I | U-1 | 270 | Feb-12 | May-13 | 6789 | 6789 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 270 | Apr-12 | Aug-13 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 270 | Jun-12 | Nov-14 | | | |
| | | U-4 | 270 | Aug-12 | Jan-15 | | | |
| | | U-5 | 270 | Oct-12 | Mar-15 | | | |
| Maharashtra | Nasik TPP Ph-II | U-1 | 270 | Apr-13 | * | 6789 | 6789 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 270 | Jun-13 | * | | | |
| | | U-3 | 270 | Aug-13 | * | | | |
| | | U-4 | 270 | Oct-13 | * | | | |
| | | U-5 | 270 | Dec-13 | * | | | |
| Maharashtra | Tirora TPP Ph-I | U-2 | 660 | Jul-11 | Mar-13 | 6560 (2 Units) | 7309 (2 Units) | 749 |
| Maharashtra | Tirora TPP Ph-II | U-1 | 660 | Oct-11 | Apr-13 | 8993 | 9635 | 642 |
| | | U-2 | 660 | Jul-12 | Aug-13 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 660 | Oct-12 | Nov-13 | | | |
| MP | Anuppur TPP Ph-I | U-1 | 600 | Apr-13 | Jul-13 | 6240 | 6240 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 600 | Aug-13 | Feb-15 | | | |
| MP | Bina TPP | U-2 | 250 | Nov-11 | Mar-13 | 2750 (2 Units) | 2750 (2 Units) | 0 |
| MP | Gorgi TPP (DB Power) | U-1 | 660 | Jun-13 | Jun-16 | 6640 (for 2 units) | 6640 (for 2 units) | 0 |
| MP | Mahan TPP | U-2 | 600 | Sep-11 | May-13 | 4860 (2 Units) | 4860 (2 Units) | 0 |
| MP | Nigri TPP | U-1 | 660 | Jun-13 | Mar-14 | 8100 | 8100 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 660 | Dec-13 | Jun-14 | | | |
| MP | Seioni TPP Ph-I | U-1 | 600 | Mar-13 | Jan-14 | 2910 | 2910 | 0 |
| Odisha | Derang TPP | U-1 | 600 | Mar-12 | Nov-13 | 5661 | 5961 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|------|
| | | U-2 | 600 | Jun-12 | Feb-14 | | | |
| Odisha | Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha) | U-1 | 350 | Sep-11 | Sep-13 | 3185 | 3185 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 350 | Dec-11 | Dec-13 | | | |
| Odisha | Kamalanga TPP | U-1 | 350 | Nov-11 | Mar-13 | 4540 | 5268 | 728 |
| | | U-2 | 350 | Dec-11 | Jun-13 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 350 | Feb-12 | Sep-13 | | | |
| Odisha | KVK Nilanchal TPP | U-1 | 350 | Dec-11 | Jan-14 | 4990 | 4990 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 350 | Jan-12 | Aug-15 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 350 | Mar-12 | Oct-15 | | | |
| Odisha | Lance Babandh TPP | U-1 | 660 | Apr-13 | Mar-14 | 6930 | 6930 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 660 | Aug-13 | Jul-14 | | | |
| Odisha | Malibrahmani TPP (Monnet Ispat) | U-1 | 525 | Dec-12 | May-14 | 5093 (2 units) | 5093 (2 units) | 0 |
| Punjab | Talwandi Sabo TPP | U-1 | 660 | Oct-12 | Dec-13 | 10250 | 10250 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 660 | Jan-13 | Apr-14 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 660 | May-13 | Jul-14 | | | |
| Rajasthan | Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP | U-6 | 135 | Aug-10 | ** | 5075 (8 Unite) | 6085 (8 Unite) | 1010 |
| | | U-7 | 135 | Sep-10 | ** | | | |
| | | U-8 | 135 | Mar-11 | | | | |
| Rajasthan | Kawai TPP | U-1 | 660 | Dec-12 | Mar-13 | 7020 | 7020 | 0 |
| | | | | | | 11622.3 | 11622.3 | 0 |
| | | U-2 | 660 | Mar-13 | Jun-13 | | | |
| UP | Prayagraj TPP | U-1 | 660 | Feb-14 | Jul-14 | | | |
| | | U-2 | 660 | Jul-14 | Nov-14 | | | |
| | | U-3 | 660 | Dec-14 | Mar-15 | | | |
| TN | Melamaruthur TPP | U-1 | 600 | Feb-12 | Jul-13 | 4800 | 5158 | 358 |
| | | U-2 | 600 | Mar-12 | Sep-13 | | | |
| TN | Tuticorin TPP (Ind- Barath TPP) | U-1 | 660 | May-12 | Mar-16 | 3595 | 3595 | 0 |

*No Work is going on at site. Date of commissioning would be assessed after restart of work at site.

**Due to delay in development of Jalipa Mines. Date of commissioning would be assessed after development of Jalipa mines or after getting permission to enhance production from existing mines.

Statement-II*Hydro Electric Projects having Cost Over Run*

| Sl. No. | Name of Project Capacity State | Commissioning Schedule | | Project Cost Rupees in Crores Price Level | | Cost over run Rs. Crs |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Original mm/yy | Latest mm/yy | Original | Latest | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Central Sector | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kol Dam (4x200 MW) H.P. | Apr-09 2008-10 | 2014-15 | 4527.15 (12/01) | 6358.91 (12/01) | 1831.76 |
| 2. | Tapovan Vishnughad (4x130 MW) Uttarakhand | Mar-13 2012-13 | 2015-16 | 2978.48 | 2978.48 | Nil |
| 3. | Pare (2x55MW) Ar. Pd | Aug-12 2012-13 | 2014-15 | 573.99 (06/07) | 573.99 (06/07) | Nil |
| 4. | Tuirial (2x30 MW) Mizoram | Jul-06 2006-07 | 2016-17 | 368.72 (06/97) | 913.63 (03/10) | 544.91 |
| 5. | Kameng (4x150 MW) Ar. Pd | Dec-09 2009-10 | 2016-17 | 2496.90 (03/04) | 5139.00 | 2643.90 |
| 6. | Tehri PSS (4x250 MW) Uttarakhand | Jul-10 2010-11 | 2017-18 | 1657.60 (12/05) | 2978.86 (04/10) | 1321.26 |
| 7. | Rampur (6x68.67 MW)/HP | Jan-12 2011-12 | 2013-15 | 2047.03 | 2047.03 | Nil |
| 8. | Parbati-III (4x130 MW)/HP | Nov-10 2010-11 | 2012-14 | 2304.56 (05/05) | 2716.00 | 411.44 |
| 9. | Nimoo Bazgo (3x15 MW)/J&K | Aug-10 2010-11 | 2013-14 | 611.01(12/2005) | 936.10 (Anticipated) | 325.09 |
| 10. | Teesta Low Dam-III (4x33 MW)/WB | Mar-07 2006-07 | 2012-14 | 768.92 (12/02) | 1628 (anticipated) | 859.08 |
| 11. | Teesta Low Dam-IV (4x40 MW)/WB | Sep-09 2009-10 | 2014-15 | 1061.38 (03/05) | 1502.0 | 440.62 |
| 12. | Parbati-II (4x200 MW)/H.P | Sep-09 2009-10 | 2016-17 | 3919.59 (12/01) | 5366 (Anticipated) | 1446.41 |
| 13. | Subansiri Lower (8x250 MW)/Ar. Pd./Assam | Sep-10 2010-11 | 2016-18 | 6285.33 (12/02) | 10667 (anticipated) | 4381.67 |
| 14. | Uri-II (4x60 MW)/J&K | Nov-09 2009-10 | 2012-13 | 1724.79 (02/05) | 2081 (anticipated) | 356.21 |
| 15. | Kishanganga (3x110 MW)/J&K | Jan-16 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 3642.04 (11/07) | 3642.04 (11/07) | Nil |
| State Sector | | | | | | |
| Jammu and Kashmir | | | | | | |
| 16. | Baglihar-II (3x150 MW)/ | 2014-15 | 2016-17 | 2113.09 | 2113.09 | Nil |
| Himachal Pradesh | | | | | | |
| 17. | Kashang-I (1x65MW) | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 1078.00 | 1078.00 | Nil |
| 18. | Kashang-II & III (1x65 + 1x65 MW) | 2013-14 | 2015-16 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 19. | Uhl-III (3x33.33MW) | Mar-07 2006-07 | 2014-15 | 431.56(09/02) | 940.84(03/08) | 509.28 |
| 20. | Sawra Kuddu (3x37MW) | Dec-10 2010-11 | 2014-15 | 558.53 | 1181.90 (03/12) | 623.37 |
| 21. | Sainj (100 MW) | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 725.24 | 725.24 | Nil |
| Andhra Pradesh | | | | | | |
| 22. | Lower Jurala (6x40 MW) | 2011-12 | 2014-16 | 908.34 (2007) | 1474.83 | 566.49 |
| 23. | Pulichintala (4x30MW) | 2011-12 | 2015-17 | 380.00 (2006-07) | 396.00 | 16.00 |
| 24. | Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pool Dam (2x25 MW) | Nov-08 2008-09 | 2014-15 | 464.63 (2002-03) | 958.67 | 494.04 |
| Tamil Nadu | | | | | | |
| 25. | Bhavani Kattalai H.E. Project Barrage II (2x15 MW) | Mar-06 2005-06 | 2012-13 | 99.15 (95-96) | 497.46 | 301.44 |
| 26. | Bhavani Kattalai H.E. Project Barrage III (2x15 MW) | Mar-06 2005-06 | 2012-14 | 99.75 (99-00) | 442.73 | 342.98 |
| Kerala | | | | | | |
| 27. | Pallivasal 2x30MW | Oct-10 2010-11 | 2014-15 | 222.00 (1999) | 268.02 | 46.02 |
| 28. | Thottiyar (1x30+1x10)MW | 2012-13 | 2015-16 | 136.79 (2007) | 144.58 | 5.7 |
| Meghalaya | | | | | | |
| 29. | New Umtru (2x20MW) | 2011-12 | 2014-15 | 226.40 | 226.40 | Nil |
| 30. | Myntdu (2x42MW + (1x42 MW) | 2006-07 | 2011-13 | 363.08 (01/99) Incl. IDC & FC | 1173.13 (2010) Incl. IDC | 810.05 |
| Private Sector | | | | | | |
| Himachal Pradesh | | | | | | |
| 31. | Tidong-I (2x50MW) | 2013-14 | 2015-16 | 543.15 | 543.15 | Nil |
| 32. | Tangnu Romai-I (2x22 MW) | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 255.00 | 255.0 | Nil |
| 33. | Sorang (2x50 MW) | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 586.00 | 586.00 | Nil |
| Uttarakhand | | | | | | |
| 34. | Srinagar (4x82.5 MW) | 2005-06 | 2013-15 | 1699.12 (3/99) | 2069.00 | 369.88 |
| 35. | Singoli Bhatwari (3x33MW) | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 666.47 | 666.47 | Nil |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | | | | |
| 36. | Maheshwar (10x40 MW) | 2001-02 | 2013-15 | 1569.27 (96-97) | 2760.00 (2010) | 1190.73 |
| Sikkim | | | | | | |
| 37. | Chujachen (2x49.5 MW) | Sept-09 2009-10 | 2013-14 | 448.76 (2004) | 1044.50 | 595.74 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----|
| 38. | Teesta Stage III (6X200 MW) | Oct-11 2011-12 | 2014-15 | 5705.55 | 5705.55 | Nil |
| 39. | Teesta Stage VI (4X125 MW) | 2012-13 | 2015-16 | 3283.08 | 3283.08 | Nil |
| 40. | Rangit-IV HE Project (3X40 MW) | 2012-13 | 2014-15 | 726.16 | 726.16 | Nil |
| 41. | Jorenthang Loop (2x28MW) | Dec-12 2012-13 | 2014-15 | 543.15 | 543.15 | Nil |
| 42. | Bhasmey (2x25.5 MW) | 2012-13 | 2015-16 | 408.50 | 408.50 | Nil |

Digitisation of Records of SWBs

1647. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering the digitisation of the records of all the State Waqf Boards (SWBs);

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

(c) whether the Union Government has identified the relevant companies equipped to deal with the task of digitisation in regional languages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes Madam, the Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing a scheme named "Computerisation of records of State Wakf

Boards". The scheme has a component for digitisation of deeds, legal documents and other relevant records which establish the ownership rights of wakf estates & wakf properties.

(b) The latest status/progress of digitization work at various State/UT Wakf Boards is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Minority Affairs has provided funds to National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICSI) for development and implementing of Information System under supervision of National Informatics Centre (NIC). Pre-Digitization work is being carried-out by respective State/UT Wakf Boards, which involves identification and arrangement of documents, preparation of metadata folder of each wakf property before digitisation is taken up. Scanning of Documents is being done by the agencies empanelled by NICSI. The process of digitization is universal and makes no differentiation between languages.

Statement

| Sl. No. | State/UT Waqf Board | Reported Nos. of Waqf Estates/ Properties | Records entered in WAMSI REGISTRATION On-line Module (Waqf Estates Immv. Prop.) | Pere-Digitization Work of Waqf Estates Completed | Percentage Digitization of Pre-Digitization Work (%) Completed w.r.t (4) | Percentage Digitization Work (Waqf Estates) Completed w.r.t (4) | Percentage of Digitization Work (%) Completed w.r.t (4) |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 84 | 3543 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| 2. | Assam | 179 | 179205 | 179 | 100.00 | 168 | 93.85 |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 3. | Bihar (Shia) | 227 | 219449 | 105 | 46.26 | 24 | 10.57 |
| 4. | Bihar (Sunni) | 2392 | 23903218 | 2101 | 87.83 | 830 | 34.70 |
| 5. | Delhi | 1962 | 19624 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 800 | 8001979 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| 7. | Haryana | 11606 | 1160611453 | 1075 | 9.26 | 90 | 0.78 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 1099 | 6511270 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 214 | 11 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 27548 | 2051615469 | 14000 | 50.82 | 7500 | 27.23 |
| 11. | Kerala | 8157 | 815733835 | 8143 | 99.83 | 820 | 10.05 |
| 12. | Lakshadweep | 339 | 339340 | 339 | 100.00 | 339 | 100.00 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 14775 | 1477518299 | 14702 | 99.51 | 14702 | 99.51 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 6288 | 628816348 | 5388 | 85.69 | 201 | 3.20 |
| 15. | Manipur | 821 | 514529 | 21 | 2.56 | 21 | 2.56 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 43 | 4353 | 18 | 41.86 | 18 | 41.86 |
| 17. | Odisha | 3729 | 20483285 | 5 | 0.13 | 5 | 0.13 |
| 18. | Puducherry | 45 | 45586 | 45 | 100.00 | 45 | 100.00 |
| 19. | Punjab | 24000 | 221587733 | 4000 | 16.67 | | 0.00 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 18950 | 1597119929 | 14674 | 77.44 | | 0.00 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 7154 | 715439590 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| 22. | Tripura | 1869 | 13361895 | 1600 | 85.61 | 300 | 16.05 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 2054 | 20284177 | 1050 | 51.12 | 610 | 29.70 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh (Sunni) | 123115 | 105198394 | 6600 | 5.36 | | 0.00 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 6744 | 141112156 | 3800 | 56.35 | | 0.00 |
| Total | | 264194 | 131145201240 | 77845 | 29.47 | 25673 | 9.72 |

[*Translation*]

Water Scarcity in Bihar

1648. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Centrally sponsored schemes being implemented to resolve the problem of

water scarcity in Bihar State along with the scheme-wise status thereof;

(b) the details of fund allocation made by the Union Government for the aforesaid schemes along with the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Bihar Government has forwarded any proposal to the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As reported by the Water Resources Department, Government of Bihar, there is no such Centrally-Sponsored Scheme being implemented by them.

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

Rounding of Amount

1649. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) is deducting more money than the value of a ticket by rounding off the paise in next rupee from the bank accounts of the passengers getting online ticket reservations, consequently the passengers are being charged more amount than the value of the ticket;

(b) if so, the total amount received by the Railways in the said rounding off during the last three years;

(c) whether the passengers have to pay Rs. 10 extra on sleeper ticket and Rs. 20 extra on AC ticket in case of booking through E-ticketing inspite of the fact that E-ticketing process is less cumbersome for the railways and commuters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Fare for tickets purchased from the Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counters and for tickets booked on-line through the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) website is uniform. However, an additional service charge is levied by IRCTC and the relevant Payment Gateway charges are collected by the banks/payment gateway service providers on the tickets booked on-line through the IRCTC website.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A nominal service charge of Rs.10/- per PNR for e-ticket issued for Sleeper & reserved Second Sitting (2S) and Rs/20/-per PNR for e-tickets in other classes is charged.

The service charge realized is used to meet administrative cost, maintenance cost of IT hardware & software, technical manpower costs of service providers, recurring expenditure like rent, electricity charges, internet bandwidth charges, etc.

[English]

Procurement of Medicines

1650. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 49 on November 22, 2012 regarding procurement of medicines 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) to (c) Action is underway to fulfill the assurance made to Unstarred Question No. 49 on November 22, 2012 regarding procurement of medicines, at the earliest.

Monitoring of Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme

1651. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee for checking/monitoring of Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the eligibility criteria for availing these scholarships;

(d) the number of course for which the scholarships are provided under the said scheme; and

(e) the amount spent for the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarships are provided to notified minority communities students who have secured not less than 50% marks at higher secondary/ graduation level so as to enable students from notified minority communities to pursue professional and technical courses. Selection of these students is done strictly on merit basis. The annual income of the beneficiary/parent or guardian of beneficiary from all sources should not exceed Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum.

(d) There are 80 number of courses for which scholarship is provided under the said scheme.

(e) The amount spent for the said scheme during the each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

| Sl. No. | Year | Amount released (Rs. in Crore) |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | 2009-10 | 97.51 |
| 2. | 2010-11 | 108.76 |
| 3. | 2011-12 | 115.72 |
| 4. | 2012-13 (as on 28.2.2013) | 166.86 |

Railway Stations in the Country

1652. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have shortlisted the railway stations which are heavily congested and are unable to handle the passenger traffic;

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

(c) whether the Railways propose to redesign/ redevelop such stations and also use their land adjacent to railway stations for the purpose;

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

(e) whether the Railways propose to build houses for the slum dwellers/ encroachers in cooperation with the private parties/builders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) Railway stations are identified and classified on the basis of passenger earnings as 'A-1', 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E' and 'F' category stations. Various amenities such as widening and extension of platforms, augmentation of foot over bridge, exits/entries of the stations, expansion of circulating area, construction of subways etc. are planned and provided as per norms based on the category of stations.

(c) and (d) 50 stations have been identified for redevelopment as World Class Stations by utilising land and space around these stations which will also take care of the aspect of congestion of these five station viz. Anand Vihar (Delhi), Bijwasan (Delhi), Chandigarh, Habibganj and Shivaji Nagar (Pune) have been entrusted to the recently formed Indian Railway Station Development Corporation (IRSDC) for redevelopment.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing a scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojna' (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 Phase-I, the coverage of RAY shall be in 250 cities during 12th Five Year Plan. The choice of cities would be made by the State Government according to their aspirations.

Setting up of Equal Opportunity Commission

1653. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an Equal Opportunity Commission as recommended by the Justice Rajinder Sachar Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many benefits which were to be received by the minority communities have not reached them due to weak monitoring system and corruption; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the monitoring system and also to protect the Wakf properties from encroachment and misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) As a follow up action on the Sachar Committee recommendation for setting up of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), the Government has decided to set up an EOC for the deprived groups belonging to the minority communities notified under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. The draft EOC Bill is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) Benefits envisaged under the various programmes being implemented for the welfare of minorities are reaching the target groups. With a view to ensure this, the progress in implementation of the recommendations of the Sachar Committee and Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities, is monitored and reviewed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs with the Nodal Officers of the concerned Ministries/Departments on a quarterly basis. Further, the progress is monitored by the Committee of Secretaries on half yearly basis and then reported to the Union Cabinet. At the State level, States/UTs have been advised to constitute State-level and District-level committees for monitoring of the said Programme.

As regards protection of Wakf properties, the Govt. is implementing scheme for Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards, under which financial assistance is provided to State/UT Wakf Boards for streamlining record-keeping, digitalization and preservation of Wakf records to ensure their safety. Besides, as per Sec. 32 of the Wakf Act, 1995, it is the duty of the Wakf Board of the State/UT concerned, to exercise its powers to ensure that the Wakf properties are properly maintained, controlled, administered and not encroached, while Sec. 54 provides for removal of encroachment from Wakf properties with the help of the State Government/UT concerned.

Income Limit for Pre and Post-Matric Scholarships

1654. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present income limit of a family of minority community for the eligibility of Pre and Post-Matric Scholarships;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the eligibility criteria keeping in view the consumer price index,

low enrolment of minority students and to give boost to minority education in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the scheme in the 12th Five Year Plan period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The present income limit of parents/guardian of students of notified minority community from all sources for eligibility under Pre and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs is Rs. 1.00 Lakh and Rs. 2.00 Lakh per annum respectively.

(b) No Madam.

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

(d) The demand under Pre-matric Scholarship is so high that the budget allocation is not enough to meet the present demand. Under the Post-matric Scholarship, all demand for scholarships are being met.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Minority Affairs has already taken steps for evaluation and impact assessment of this Scheme in the 12th Five Year Plan.

Availability of Water

1655. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey/assessments on the availability of water in the country;

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

(c) whether Jharkhand has been assessed as a State with water resources less than its requirements;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Water Commission had assessed the average annual water availability in the country as 1869 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). However, the utilizable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1121 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 431 BCM of replenishable ground water.

(b) Statement-I, indicating the State-wise availability of ground water resources is enclosed. The average water resources potential and utilizable surface water resources has been assessed basin-wise and the details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan (2012-2013) of Water Resources Department, Government of Jharkhand indicate surface water availability as 27.528 BCM. Central Ground Water Board has assessed the annual replenishable ground water availability in the State of Jharkhand as 5.96 BCM. No reliable assessment has been made with regard to water requirement of the Jharkhand State for various uses. However, the State Government has plans to develop irrigation over the area of 24.25 lakh hectares from the present level of created of irrigation potential of 7.76 lakh hectares.

Statement-I

State-wise Ground Water Resources Availability

(In billion cubic meter)

| Sl. No. | States/Union Territories | Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| States | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 33.83 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.45 |
| 3. | Assam | 30.35 |
| 4. | Bihar | 28.63 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 12.22 |
| 6. | Delhi | 0.31 |
| 7. | Goa | 0.221 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 18.43 |
| 9. | Haryana | 10.48 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.59 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3.70 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 5.96 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 16.81 |
| 14. | Kerala | 6.62 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 33.95 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 35.73 |
| 17. | Manipur | 0.44 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 1.2343 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 0.044 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 0.42 |
| 21. | Odisha | 17.78 |
| 22. | Punjab | 22.56 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 11.86 |
| 24. | Sikkim | - |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 22.94 |
| 26. | Tripura | 2.97 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 75.25 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 2.17 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 30.50 |
| Union Territories | | |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.310 |
| 2. | Chandigarh | 0.022 |
| 3. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.059 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------|---|--------|
| 4. Daman and Diu | | 0.012 |
| 5. Lakshadweep | | 0.0105 |
| 6. Puducherry | | 0.171 |
| Total | | 431.03 |

Statement-II*Water Resources Potential of River Basins of India*

| Sl. No. | River Basin | Average Water Resources Potential (BCM) | Utilisable surface water resources (BCM) |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Indus | 73.3 | 46 |
| 2. | Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna | | |
| | (a) Ganga | 525 | 250 |
| | (b) Brahmaputra | 537.2 | 24 |
| | (c) Barak and others | 48.4 | |
| 3. | Godavari | 110.5 | 76.3 |
| 4. | Krishna | 78.1 | 58 |
| 5. | Cauvery | 21.4 | 19 |
| 6. | Subernarekha | 12.4 | 6.8 |
| 7. | Brahmani-Baitarni | 28.5 | 18.3 |
| 8. | Mahanadi | 66.9 | 50 |
| 9. | Pennar | 6.3 | 6.9 |
| 10. | Mahi | 11 | 3.1 |
| 11. | Sabarmati | 3.8 | 1.9 |
| 12. | Narmada | 45.6 | 34.5 |
| 13. | Tapi | 14.9 | 14.5 |
| 14. | West Flowing Rivfcrs from Tapi to Tadri | 87.4 | 11.9 |

| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|--|---------|------|
| 15. | West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari | 113.5 | 24.3 |
| 16. | East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar | 22.5 | 13.1 |
| 17. | East Flowing Rivers between Pennar & Kanyakumari | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| 18. | West Flowing Rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni | 15.1 | 15 |
| 19. | Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan | Negl. | -- |
| 20. | Minor Rivers draining into Myanmar (Burma) and Bangladesh | 31 | -- |
| Total | | 1,869.4 | 690 |

Selection of Minority Concentrated Districts

1656. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has selected minority concentrated districts for the implementation of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has given any representation to include some minority concentrated districts of Kerala which were excluded earlier; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Madam. 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in 20 States/UTs of the country have been identified in the country on the basis of substantial minority population and backwardness parameters from 2001 Census for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme.

(b) The list of districts is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has proposed to change the unit area of planning under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) from District to Blocks during the 12th Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the State Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for inclusion of 50 Blocks in 14 districts of Kerala under MsDP which is being modified for effective implementation during 12th Plan period.

Statement

List of 90 Minority Concentration District

| Sl. No. | State | District |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Nicobar |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | East Kameng |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | Lower Subansiri |
| 4. | Arunachal Pradesh | Changlang |
| 5. | Arunachal Pradesh | Tirap |
| 6. | Arunachal Pradesh | Tawang |
| 7. | Arunachal Pradesh | West Kameng |
| 8. | Arunachal Pradesh | Papum Pare |
| 9. | Assam | N.C. Hills |
| 10. | Assam | Kokrajhar |
| 11. | Assam | Dhubri |
| 12. | Assam | Goalpara |
| 13. | Assam | Bongaigaon |
| 14. | Assam | Barpeta |
| 15. | Assam | Darrang |
| 16. | Assam | Marigaon |
| 17. | Assam | Nagaon |
| 18. | Assam | Cachar |
| 19. | Assam | Karimganj |
| 20. | Assam | Hailakandi |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 21. | Assam | Kamrup |
| 22. | Bihar | Araria |
| 23. | Bihar | Kishanganj |
| 24. | Bihar | Purnia |
| 25. | Bihar | Katihar |
| 26. | Bihar | Sitamarhi |
| 27. | Bihar | Pashchim Champaran |
| 28. | Bihar | Darbhanga |
| 29. | Delhi | North East |
| 30. | Haryana | Mewat |
| 31. | Haryana | Sirsa |
| 32. | Jammu and Kashmir | Leh (Ladakh) |
| 33. | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 34. | Jharkhand | Gumla |
| 35. | Jharkhand | Sahibganj |
| 36. | Jharkhand | Pakaur |
| 37. | Karnataka | Gulbarga |
| 38. | Karnataka | Bidar |
| 39. | Kerala | Wayanad |
| 40. | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 41. | Maharashtra | Buldana |
| 42. | Maharashtra | Washim |
| 43. | Maharashtra | Hingoli |
| 44. | Maharashtra | Parbhani |
| 45. | Manipur | Senapati |
| 46. | Manipur | Tamenglong |
| 47. | Manipur | Churachandpur |
| 48. | Manipur | Ukhrul |
| 49. | Manipur | Chandel |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------|---------------------|
| 50. | Manipur | Thoubal |
| 51. | Meghalaya | West Garo Hills |
| 52. | Mizoram | Lawngtlai |
| 53. | Mizoram | Mamit |
| 54. | Sikkim | North |
| 55. | Odisha | Gajapati |
| 56. | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 57. | Uttar Pradesh | Saharanpur |
| 58. | Uttar Pradesh | Muzaffarnagar |
| 59. | Uttar Pradesh | Meerut |
| 60. | Uttar Pradesh | Baghpat |
| 61. | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 62. | Uttar Pradesh | Bulandshahar |
| 63. | Uttar Pradesh | Budaun |
| 64. | Uttar Pradesh | Barabanki |
| 65. | Uttar Pradesh | Kheri |
| 66. | Uttar Pradesh | Shahjahanpur |
| 67. | Uttar Pradesh | Moradabad |
| 68. | Uttar Pradesh | Rampur |
| 69. | Uttar Pradesh | Jyotiba Phule Nagar |
| 70. | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly |
| 71. | Uttar Pradesh | Pilibhit |
| 72. | Uttar Pradesh | Bahraich |
| 73. | Uttar Pradesh | Shrawasti |
| 74. | Uttar Pradesh | Balrampur |
| 75. | Uttar Pradesh | Siddharthnagar |
| 76. | Uttar Pradesh | Bijnor |
| 77. | Uttarakhand | Udham Singh Nagar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------|-------------------|
| 78. | Uttarakhand | Hardwar |
| 79. | West Bengal | Uttar Dinajpur |
| 80. | West Bengal | Dakshin Dinajpur |
| 81. | West Bengal | Maldah |
| 82. | West Bengal | Murshidabad |
| 83. | West Bengal | Birbhum |
| 84. | West Bengal | Nadia |
| 85. | West Bengal | South 24-Parganas |
| 86. | West Bengal | Bardhaman |
| 87. | West Bengal | Koch Bihar |
| 88. | West Bengal | Haora |
| 89. | West Bengal | North 24Parganas |
| 90. | West Bengal | Kolkata |

**Strength of ST Judges
in Courts**

1657. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength and vacancy of judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts of the country;

(b) the number of judges from Scheduled Tribe (ST) community in Supreme Court and High Courts at present;

(c) whether members of ST community are not appointed as judges in Supreme Court and High Courts and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether even after 65 years of independence, not a single judge from ST community, which constitute 8.2 per cent of the population of the country has been appointed in the Supreme Court;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government plans to look into this aspect to enhance the presence of ST community; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Statement showing the sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy of judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court of India as on 01.03.2013, is enclosed.

(b) to (g) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme

Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively, which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. As such, no caste or class-wise data of Judges or vacancies is maintained. The Government has, however, requested the Chief Justice of the High Courts to send proposals for appointment of Judges from suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and from amongst women.

Statement

Sanctioned/Working strength of judges and vacancies

| Sl. No. | Name of the Court | Sanctioned Strength as on 01.03.2013 | Working Strength as on 01.03.2013 | Vacancy of Judges as on 01.03.2013 |
|---------|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A. | Supreme Court of India | 31 | 26 | 5 |
| B. | High Courts | | | |
| 1. | Allahabad | 160 | 88 | 72 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 49 | 29 | 20 |
| 3. | Bombay | 75 | 52 | 23 |
| 4. | Calcutta | 58 | 40 | 18 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 18 | 12 | 06 |
| 6. | Delhi | 48 | 35 | 13 |
| 7. | Gauhati | 24 | 22 | 02 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 42 | 29 | 13 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 11 | 11 | - |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 14 | 07 | 07 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 20 | 11 | 09 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 50 | 36 | 14 |
| 13. | Kerala | 38 | 33 | 05 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 43 | 32 | 11 |
| 15. | Madras | 60 | 48 | 12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|
| 16. Odisha | | 22 | 13 | 09 |
| 17. Patna | | 43 | 35 | 08 |
| 18. Punjab and Haryana | | 68 | 43 | 25 |
| 19. Rajasthan | | 40 | 31 | 9 |
| 20. Sikkim | | 03 | 01 | 02 |
| 21. Uttarakhand | | 09 | 09 | - |
| Total | | 895 | 617 | 278 |

State Level Officers

1658. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests/memorandum for the establishment of the office of Registrar of companies at Raipur having jurisdiction over the State of Chhattisgarh after bifurcating the present office at Gwalior; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A decision has been taken to establish an office of Registrar of Companies - cum - Official Liquidator, Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur. The Ministry has already taken steps to establish this office in Bilaspur, for which a lease agreement is expected to be signed soon.

Deep Sea Mining for Minerals

1659. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake deep sea mining for minerals in South and Central Indian Ocean on the pattern of Chinese exploration, which has been allowed by International Seabed Authority;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) No Madam. The International Seabed Authority has entered into a 15-year contract with India in the year 2002 for pursuing exploration activity for deep sea mineral resources in the Indian Ocean on lines similar to its contracts with other countries including China. In pursuance of this agreement, the Ministry of Earth Sciences has undertaken exploration activity for which a total area of 75000 sq. km. in the Central Indian Ocean Basin is available to it. India hopes to be amongst the few countries of the world which would be able to explore for deep sea mineral resources in the years ahead.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Coaching Depot

1660. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of construction of coaching depot at Jabalpur;

(b) the time by which the said coaching depot is likely to be made operational; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) In the sanctioned work of coaching complex, construction of two pitlines of 24 coach length and integrated sickline with building of coaching depot is completed. Laying of one stabling line and connections from Katni end to stabling line and existing pitlines are in progress.

(b) The integrated coaching complex is partially operational. The coaching complex is likely to be operational by the end of 2013-14.

(c) Work of one more pitline of 20 coach length was sanctioned during 2012-13 and is likely to be completed during 2013-14.

[*English*]

Water Level in Dams

1661. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether low water level in dams has hit irrigation during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise including Haryana; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken to solve this problem permanently?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors live storage status of 84 reservoirs spread across the country. The total live storage capacity of these reservoirs is 154.421 BCM which is about 61% of the live storage capacity of 253.388 BCM which is estimated to have been created in the country (as per assessment carried out in the CWC in 2010). The live storages available in these reservoirs at the end of monsoon for the year

2008 to 2012 are given in the following table.

| Year | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Live storage (in BCM) | 116.446 | 92.344 | 117.128 | 133.689 | 115.123 |

Reservoir wise details showing name of the reservoir, State, FRL, live storage capacity at FRL and live storage available in these reservoirs as on 30th September for the year 2008 to 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. There is no reservoir of Haryana in the monitoring system of the CWC. However, as per the information furnished by Bhakra Beas Management Board, maximum & minimum level of Bhakra and Pong dams as well as deliveries to States including Haryana for the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The broad reason for low storage in the reservoirs is lower rainfall in the catchment area of the reservoir or low snow melt in the catchment area. Apart from it, the water level of the reservoirs also gets reduced due to use of water from reservoirs for various purposes.

(c) The corrective steps to solve the problem of water scarcity during low rainfall are water management practices and water conservation. Water being state subject, utilization of water resources for various purposes is within the purview of respective state governments. However, the Ministry of Water Resources had taken a review of storage available in reservoirs *vis-a-vis* progress of onset of south-west monsoon in June 2012. Keeping in view possibility of delay in the onset of the monsoon and also uneven spatial distribution which may result in some areas getting less than normal rainfall, the Ministry had issued an Advisory on 09.07.2012 to all the state governments stating inter-alia that priority is to be given to drinking water supply and irrigation and judicious use of water may be made. It was also suggested that use of ground-water may be made to meet the situation to the extent possible.

Statement-I*Level/Storage of 84 Reservoir as on End of monsoon (30th September)*

| Sl. No. | Name of Reservoir | (State) | 30th Sept 2008 | | 30th Sept 2009 | | 30th Sept 2010 | | 30th Sept 2011 | | 30th Sept 2012 | | | |
|---------|--------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | | FRL (MTS) | Live Cap. at FRL (BCM) | Level (MTS) | Live Storage (BCM) | Level (MTS) | Live Storage (BCM) | Level (MTS) | Live Storage (BCM) | Level (MTS) | Live Storage (BCM) | Level (MTS) | Live Storage (BCM) |
| 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 8 |
| *1. | Srisaïlam | (A.P) | 269.75 | 8.288 | 269.55 | 8.175 | 269.55 | 8.175 | 269.65 | 8.239 | 267.90 | 7.224 | 263.00 | 4.973 |
| *2. | Nagarjuna Sagar | (A.P) | 179.83 | 6.841 | 179.83 | 6.841 | 163.46 | 2.623 | 178.73 | 6.524 | 178.73 | 6.524 | 161.06 | 2.205 |
| 3. | Sriramsagar | (A.P) | 332.54 | 2.300 | 332.54 | 1.684 | 325.74 | 0 | 332.54 | 1.684 | 332.48 | 2.300 | 327.96 | 1.195 |
| 4. | Somasila | (A.P) | 100.58 | 1.994 | 95.25 | 1.055 | 89.17 | 0.42 | 97.26 | 1.352 | 97.86 | 1.456 | 91.16 | 0.594 |
| 5. | Lower Manair | (A.P) | 280.42 | 0.621 | 277 | 0.438 | 267.71 | 0.077 | 280.42 | 0.621 | 280.10 | 0.621 | 270.45 | 0.144 |
| 6. | Tenughat | (JHAR) | 269.14 | 0.821 | 259.69 | 0.329 | 261.12 | 0.39 | 259.89 | 0.337 | 259.48 | 0.320 | 259.98 | 0.243 |
| 7. | Maithon | (JHAR) | 146.30 | 0.471 | 147.16 | 0.471 | 149.01 | 0.471 | 146.64 | 0.459 | 147.67 | 0.471 | 147.31 | 0.471 |
| *8. | Panchet Hill | (JHAR) | 124.97 | 0.184 | 127.66 | 0.184 | 127.39 | 0.184 | 125.83 | 0.184 | 126.32 | 0.184 | 126.48 | 0.184 |
| 9. | Konar | (JHAR) | 425.81 | 0.176 | 425.75 | 0.175 | 425.2 | 0.165 | 420.35 | 0.088 | 426.00 | 0.176 | 424.57 | 0.154 |
| 10. | Tilaiya | (JHAR) | 368.81 | 0.142 | 370.25 | 0.142 | 369.9 | 0.142 | 364.83 | 0.026 | 369.52 | 0.142 | 368.53 | 0.131 |
| *11. | Ukai | (GUJ) | 105.16 | 6.615 | 102.04 | 4.997 | 98.96 | 3.59 | 103.59 | 5.814 | 104.31 | 6.237 | 104.18 | 6.162 |
| 12. | Sabarmati (Dharoi) | (GUJ) | 189.59 | 0.735 | 183.63 | 0.26 | 183.09 | 0.23 | 186.68 | 0.467 | 189.55 | 0.735 | 189.15 | 0.700 |
| *13. | Kadana | (GUJ) | 127.70 | 1.472 | 124.79 | 0.905 | 125.45 | 0.966 | 125.71 | 0.989 | 127.71 | 1.192 | 127.71 | 1.192 |
| 14. | Shetrunji | (GUJ) | 55.53 | 0.300 | 55.53 | 0.3 | 53.37 | 0.157 | 55.53 | 0.3 | 55.42 | 0.291 | 49.77 | 0.047 |
| 15. | Bhadar | (GUJ) | 107.89 | 0.188 | 107.9 | 0.188 | 105 | 0.086 | 107.9 | 0.188 | 107.90 | 0.188 | 99.94 | 0.009 |
| 16. | Damanaganga | (GUJ) | 79.86 | 0.502 | 79.9 | 0.502 | 79.15 | 0.47 | 79.65 | 0.493 | 79.35 | 0.478 | 78.45 | 0.413 |
| 17. | Dantiwada | (GUJ) | 184.10 | 0.399 | 168.11 | 0.033 | 164.9 | 0.01 | 173.23 | 0.093 | 184.07 | 0.386 | 178.22 | 0.207 |
| 18. | Panam | (GUJ) | 127.41 | 0.697 | 123.05 | 0.42 | 117.95 | 0.213 | 123.6 | 0.448 | 127.52 | 0.697 | 127.41 | 0.697 |

| 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 8 |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| *19. Sardar Sarovar | (GUJ) | 121.92 | 1.566 | 120.88 | 1.377 | 121 | 1.399 | 121.34 | 1.461 | 121.94 | 1.566 | 121.62 | 1.511 | |
| 20. Karjan | (GUJ) | 115.25 | 0.523 | 115.27 | 0.523 | 114.82 | 0.513 | 115.05 | 0.518 | 114.84 | 0.514 | 113.80 | 0.485 | |
| *21. GobindSagar(Bhakra) | (H.P) | 512.06 | 6.229 | 512 | 6.154 | 499.56 | 4.09 | 512.27 | 5.992 | 511.84 | 5.922 | 505.19 | 4.893 | |
| *22. Pong Dam | (H.P) | 423.67 | 6.157 | 423.48 | 5.944 | 407.99 | 2.661 | 424.59 | 6.15 | 423.46 | 5.867 | 422.58 | 5.656 | |
| 23. Krishnaraja Sagra | (KAR) | 752.50 | 1.163 | 751.87 | 1.087 | 751.99 | 1.098 | 751.14 | 0.994 | 751.77 | 1.070 | 747.84 | 0.647 | |
| *24. Tungabhadra | (KAR) | 497.74 | 3.276 | 497.7 | 2.942 | 497.72 | 2.947 | 497.74 | 2.955 | 497.67 | 2.831 | 497.33 | 2.712 | |
| 25. Ghataprabha | (KAR) | 662.95 | 1.391 | 662.95 | 1.387 | 662.95 | 1.387 | 662.95 | 1.387 | 661.80 | 1.304 | 660.99 | 1.247 | |
| 26. Bhadra | (KAR) | 657.76 | 1.785 | 657.45 | 1.749 | 657.75 | 1.785 | 657.27 | 1.729 | 657.50 | 1.785 | 653.71 | 1.344 | |
| 27. Linganamakki | (KAR) | 554.43 | 4.294 | 551.47 | 3.425 | 553.98 | 4.155 | 552 | 3.572 | 550.00 | 4.146 | 551.37 | 3.401 | |
| 28. Narayanpur | (KAR) | 492.25 | 0.863 | 492.1 | 0.844 | 492.17 | 0.856 | 491.72 | 0.795 | 490.77 | 0.679 | 491.96 | 0.827 | |
| 29. Malaprabha (Renuka) | (KAR) | 633.83 | 0.972 | 633.23 | 0.895 | 630.63 | 0.606 | 631.82 | 0.729 | 633.37 | 0.913 | 627.81 | 0.370 | |
| 30. Kabini | (KAR) | 696.16 | 0.275 | 695.43 | 0.232 | 694.77 | 0.192 | 694.18 | 0.165 | 695.12 | 0.215 | 692.96 | 0.100 | |
| 31. Hemavathy | (KAR) | 890.63 | 0.927 | 890.06 | 0.876 | 890.46 | 0.912 | 888.8 | 0.769 | 889.68 | 0.844 | 887.57 | 0.675 | |
| 32. Harangi | (KAR) | 871.42 | 0.220 | 870.44 | 0.189 | 871.37 | 0.218 | 871.2 | 0.212 | 870.76 | 0.199 | 869.03 | 0.159 | |
| 33. Supa | (KAR) | 564.00 | 4.120 | 550.1 | 2.601 | 549.13 | 2.509 | 547.86 | 2.305 | 558.48 | 3.472 | 548.55 | 2.456 | |
| 34. Vanivilas Sagar | (KAR) | 652.28 | 0.802 | 636.28 | 0.081 | 637.96 | 0.117 | 639.15 | 0.145 | 643.65 | 0.284 | 640.43 | 0.178 | |
| *35. Almatti | (KAR) | 519.60 | 3.105 | 519.6 | 3.051 | 519.6 | 3.051 | 519.6 | 3.051 | 519.59 | 3.046 | 519.39 | 2.944 | |
| *36. Gerusoppa | (KAR) | 55.00 | 0.130 | 48.31 | 0.093 | 54.55 | 0.127 | 51.04 | 0.107 | 48.40 | 0.094 | 50.56 | 0.105 | |
| 37. Kallada (Parappar) | (KRL) | 115.82 | 0.507 | 111.34 | 0.388 | 109.8 | 0.359 | 112.63 | 0.415 | 114.98 | 0.465 | 94.22 | 0.119 | |
| *38. Idamalayar | (KRL) | 169.00 | 1.018 | 154.87 | 0.629 | 161.9 | 0.813 | 157.56 | 0.694 | 168.60 | 1.007 | 148.76 | 0.488 | |
| *39. Idukki | (KRL) | 732.43 | 1.460 | 717.77 | 0.73 | 721.41 | 0.889 | 724.44 | 1.03 | 729.06 | 1.274 | 710.79 | 0.461 | |
| *40. Kakki | (KRL) | 981.46 | 0.447 | 979.6 | 0.413 | 978.92 | 0.401 | 974.22 | 0.333 | 977.60 | 0.381 | 962.72 | 0.206 | |
| *41. Periyar | (KRL) | 867.41 | 0.173 | 862.47 | 0.081 | 862.11 | 0.074 | 861.31 | 0.061 | 861.33 | 0.064 | 861.59 | 0.065 | |

| 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| *42. Gandhi Sagar | (M.P.) | 399.90 | 6.827 | 387.21 | 1.125 | 388.07 | 1.339 | 386.8 | 1.032 | 396.81 | 5.014 | 398.48 | 6.050 | |
| 43. Tawa | (M.P.) | 355.40 | 1.944 | 352.17 | 1.475 | 355.37 | 1.944 | 355.4 | 1.944 | 355.40 | 1.944 | 344.43 | 1.944 | |
| *44. Bargi | (M.P.) | 422.76 | 3.180 | 422.25 | 3.068 | 416.45 | 1.63 | 422.7 | 3.175 | 422.76 | 3.180 | 422.76 | 3.180 | |
| *45. Bansagar | (M.P.) | 341.64 | 5.166 | 336.41 | 2.991 | 330.71 | 1.335 | 334.02 | 2.217 | 341.69 | 5.166 | 341.63 | 5.166 | |
| *46. Indira Sagar | (M.P.) | 262.13 | 9.745 | 255.33 | 4.567 | 259.38 | 7.331 | 259.65 | 7.548 | 259.00 | 7.832 | 261.77 | 9.498 | |
| *47. Minimata Bangoi | (CHH.) | 359.66 | 3.046 | 357.1 | 2.58 | 350.8 | 1.612 | 351.68 | 1.73 | 359.50 | 3.017 | 358.25 | 2.651 | |
| 48. Mahanadi | (CHH.) | 348.70 | 0.767 | 345.39 | 0.485 | 345.32 | 0.48 | 348.49 | 0.747 | 348.67 | 0.764 | 348.26 | 0.726 | |
| 49. Jayakwadi (Paithon) | (MAH.) | 463.91 | 2.171 | 463.91 | 2.171 | 458.19 | 0.473 | 461.2 | 1.238 | 461.71 | 1.389 | 455.74 | 0.033 | |
| *50. Koyana | (MAH.) | 657.90 | 2.652 | 659.36 | 2.652 | 658.5 | 2.652 | 659.44 | 2.652 | 657.20 | 2.568 | 658.72 | 2.652 | |
| 51. Bhima (Ujjani) | (MAH.) | 496.83 | 1.517 | 496.83 | 1.517 | 495.26 | 1.025 | 496.83 | 1.517 | 496.00 | 1.517 | 491.63 | 0.122 | |
| 52. Isapur | (MAH.) | 441.00 | 0.965 | 434.22 | 0.399 | 427.37 | 0.053 | 440.99 | 0.963 | 440.26 | 0.894 | 435.86 | 0.509 | |
| 53. Mula | (MAH.) | 552.30 | 0.609 | 552.34 | 0.609 | 546.2 | 0.328 | 551.03 | 0.543 | 552.30 | 0.609 | 546.06 | 0.323 | |
| 54. Yeldari | (MAH.) | 461.77 | 0.809 | 454.9 | 0.262 | 449.52 | 0.05 | 461.77 | 0.809 | 460.28 | 0.659 | 449.58 | 0.051 | |
| 55. Girna | (MAH.) | 398.07 | 0.524 | 396.72 | 0.45 | 387.29 | 0.119 | 388.86 | 0.163 | 390.40 | 0.206 | 386.09 | 0.088 | |
| 56. Khadakvasla | (MAH.) | 582.47 | 0.056 | 582.47 | 0.056 | 580.34 | 0.029 | 581.13 | 0.038 | 581.31 | 0.041 | 580.16 | 0.027 | |
| *57. Upper Vaitarna | (MAH.) | 603.50 | 0.331 | 603.5 | 0.331 | 600.46 | 0.232 | 603.5 | 0.331 | 603.41 | 0.329 | 602.22 | 0.290 | |
| 58. Upper Tapi | (MAH.) | 214.00 | 0.255 | 213.67 | 0.235 | 214 | 0.255 | 213.99 | 0.254 | 213.65 | 0.234 | 213.51 | 0.226 | |
| *59. Pench (Totaladoh) | (MAH.) | 490.00 | 1.091 | 480.3 | 0.458 | 486.83 | 0.825 | 489.6 | 1.017 | 480.00 | 1.016 | 489.92 | 1.040 | |
| 60. Upper Wardha | (MAH.) | 342.50 | 0.564 | 339.04 | 0.284 | 341.65 | 0.474 | 342.5 | 0.548 | 342.50 | 0.564 | 342.50 | 0.564 | |
| *61. Hirakud | (ORI) | 192.02 | 5.378 | 191.86 | 5.282 | 189.9 | 4.167 | 192.02 | 5.377 | 192.02 | 5.378 | 192.01 | 5.378 | |
| *62. Balimela | (ORI) | 462.08 | 2.676 | 450.22 | 0.971 | 446.2 | 0.568 | 458.14 | 1.985 | 447.08 | 0.651 | 455.49 | 1.626 | |
| 63. Salanadi | (ORI) | 82.30 | 0.558 | 80.16 | 0.482 | 70.62 | 0.221 | 65.68 | 0.126 | 79.20 | 0.371 | 67.89 | 0.164 | |
| *64. Rengali | (ORI) | 123.50 | 3.432 | 123.69 | 3.432 | 119.98 | 2.269 | 118.21 | 1.726 | 123.44 | 3.423 | 123.64 | 3.432 | |

| 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 8 |
|---|-------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| *65. Machkund (Jalput) | (ORI) | 838.16 | 0.893 | 836.67 | 0.77 | 833.2 | 0.517 | 836.52 | 0.758 | 837.54 | 0.839 | 837.44 | 0.822 | |
| *66. Upper Kolab | (ORI) | 858.00 | 0.935 | 853.17 | 0.517 | 849.78 | 0.266 | 855.61 | 0.709 | 850.61 | 0.322 | 856.45 | 0.788 | |
| *67. Upper Indravati | (ORI) | 642.00 | 1.456 | 640.85 | 1.328 | 637.9 | 1.029 | 638.45 | 1.082 | 631.80 | 0.483 | 640.40 | 1.278 | |
| *68. Thein | (PUN) | 527.91 | 2.344 | 514.87 | 1.469 | 499.03 | 0.574 | 524 | 2.039 | 523.87 | 2.028 | 521.12 | 1.810 | |
| *69. Mahi bajaj Sagar | (RAJ) | 280.75 | 1.711 | 273.5 | 0.897 | 274.55 | 1.008 | 274.35 | 0.986 | 281.50 | 1.711 | 281.45 | 1.711 | |
| 70. Jhakam | (RAJ) | 359.50 | 0.132 | 355.95 | 0.098 | 352.2 | 0.07 | 351.35 | 0.063 | 359.75 | 0.132 | 359.75 | 0.132 | |
| *71. Rana Pratap Sagar | (RAJ) | 352.81 | 1.436 | 352.67 | 1.415 | 348.38 | 0.637 | 349.02 | 0.756 | 340.94 | 0.901 | 352.77 | 1.436 | |
| 72. Lower Bhawani | (TN) | 278.89 | 0.792 | 277.7 | 0.73 | 270.93 | 0.358 | 269.99 | 0.32 | 273.72 | 0.491 | 259.22 | 0.051 | |
| *73. Mettur (Stanley) | (TN) | 240.79 | 2.647 | 229.05 | 1.23 | 234.79 | 1.847 | 226.93 | 1.039 | 230.80 | 1.402 | 226.95 | 1.041 | |
| 74. Vaigai | (TN) | 279.20 | 0.172 | 274.18 | 0.072 | 275.02 | 0.088 | 276.73 | 0.118 | 273.92 | 0.071 | 267.54 | 0.014 | |
| 75. Parambikulam | (TN) | 556.26 | 0.380 | 553.69 | 0.326 | 556.15 | 0.377 | 550.34 | 0.259 | 556.19 | 0.378 | 545.82 | 0.176 | |
| 76. Aliyar | (TN) | 320.04 | 0.095 | 316.71 | 0.075 | 319.58 | 0.092 | 319.84 | 0.094 | 320.01 | 0.095 | 308.98 | 0.031 | |
| *77. Sholayar | (TN) | 1002.79 | 0.143 | 1000.8 | 0.133 | 1002.57 | 0.142 | 1000.18 | 0.13 | 1003.03 | 0.143 | 1002.91 | 0.143 | |
| 78. Gumti | (TRP) | 93.55 | 0.312 | 88.77 | 0.116 | 89.35 | 0.135 | 90.35 | 0.172 | 88.85 | 0.118 | 88.45 | 0.105 | |
| 79. Matatila | (UP) | 308.46 | 0.707 | 308.46 | 0.706 | 307.76 | 0.638 | 308.27 | 0.688 | 308.46 | 0.706 | 308.46 | 0.707 | |
| *80. Rihand | (UP) | 268.22 | 5.649 | 262.07 | 3.054 | 259.24 | 1.948 | 258.17 | 1.551 | 265.42 | 4.440 | 264.14 | 3.893 | |
| *81. Ramganga | (UTT) | 365.30 | 2.196 | 355.74 | 1.502 | 337.7 | 0.622 | 364.23 | 2.114 | 361.18 | 1.888 | 352.56 | 1.319 | |
| *82. Tehri | (UTT) | 830.00 | 2.615 | 818.8 | 2.158 | 820 | 2.206 | 823.6 | 2.367 | 819.10 | 2.170 | 823.70 | 2.357 | |
| 83. Mayurakshi | (WB) | 121.31 | 0.480 | 120.93 | 0.457 | 118.51 | 0.327 | 114.99 | 0.179 | 119.76 | 0.392 | 115.32 | 0.192 | |
| 84. Kangsabati Total For 84 Reservoirs | (WB) | 134.14 | 0.914 | 133.07 | 0.721 | 131.08 | 0.524 | 125.38 | 0.149 | 132.34 | 0.649 | 131.92 | 0.607 | |
| Percentage Of Frl Cap | | | 154.421 | | 116.446 | | 92.344 | | 117.128 | | 133.689 | | 115.123 | |
| | | | | | 75 | | 60 | | 76 | | 87 | | 75 | |

Statement-II*Maximum, Minimum Level of reservoirs & Deliveries to States for last 5 Years*

| Year | Level in Feet | | | | Delivery (Cusec Days) | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Bhakra FRL 1680 | | Pong FRL 1390 | | Punjab | Haryana | Rajasthan | DJB | J&K |
| | Max | Min | Max | Min | | | | | |
| 2007-08 | 1661.28 | 1551.32 | 1365.28 | 1321.73 | 6300136 | 2815684 | 3878872 | 164435 | 116492 |
| 2008-09 | 1680.69 | 1513.79 | 1389.55 | 1281.60 | 5906580 | 2927841 | 4474109 | 140230 | 100250 |
| 2009-10 | 1640.42 | 1504.36 | 1339.48 | 1272.70 | 5764609 | 2348372 | 2569951 | 162119 | 88096 |
| 2010-11 | 1681.53 | 1507.66 | 1394.49 | 1279.04 | 6353872 | 2824894 | 4248138 | 146908 | 77833 |
| 2011-12 | 1681.02 | 1571.76 | 1390.59 | 1345.42 | 6111836 | 2946599 | 4550621 | 139468 | 116097 |

[Translation]

Vocational and Training Camps for Women of Minority Communities

1662. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vocational and other training camps are organized for the women belonging to the minority communities in the country, particularly in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the number of such vocational and other training camps organized along with the number of women benefited thereby, location-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) under its promotional scheme of vocational training provides financial assistance to its State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) all over the country including Maharashtra for organization of skill development trainings for persons belonging to minority communities, including women. During last four years, no proposal under the vocational training scheme has been received from Maulana Azad

Arthik Vikas Mahamandal, the SCA of NMDFC in Maharashtra. Further, from the year 2012-13, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has started implementation of the scheme for "Leadership Development of Minority Women", with an aim to empower and instill confidence in women, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks, and intermediaries at all levels through trainings. To strengthen the mosaic of plurality in the society and bring about solidarity and unity through their own efforts to improve their lot, the scheme permits a mix of women from non-minority communities not exceeding 25% of a project proposal. This scheme is also implemented all over the country including Maharashtra.

(b) Under Vocational training scheme of NMDFC, a total of 5,117 candidates belonging to the minority communities have been imparted training which includes 2,783 women beneficiaries during last four years including current financial year. The State-wise details of the trainees imparted vocational training are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, under the scheme for "Leadership Development of Minority Women", the State-wise, location-wise details of trainings sanctioned for women are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Vocational Training funded during last four years including current financial year (from 2009-10 to 22.02.2013)

| Sl. No. | State/SCA | Total no. of Trainees Covered | No. of Women Trained |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Gujarat | 30 | 0 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 28 | 0 |
| 3. | Haryana | 200 | 103 |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1.352 | 1.352 |
| 5. | Jharkhand | 160 | 49 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 6. | Kerala | 350 | 187 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 30 | 17 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 30 | 28 |
| 9. | Nagaland | 30 | 18 |
| 10. | Odisha | 60 | 2 |
| 11. | Punjab | 150 | 27 |
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | 350 | 17 |
| 13. | Uttar Pradesh | 204 | 204 |
| 14. | West Bengal | 2,143 | 779 |
| Total | | 5,117 | 2,783 |

Statement-II

Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women

| Sl. No. | Name of State /UT | Location | Number of women for whom training Sanctioned during 2012-13 |
|---------|-------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Uttar Pradesh | Bijnor, Barabanki, Jalaun, Agra, Gonda. Shrawasti, Lakhimpur Kheri, Sant Kabirnagar, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Siddharth Nagar, Maharajganj, Lucknow, Fatehpur, Mau, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar, J.P. Nagar, Rampur, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzzaffarnagar, Balrampur, Bahraich, Bareilly, Meerut, Pilibhit, Baghpat, Budaun, Shahjahanpur | 26025 |
| 2. | Uttrakhand | Dehradun, Haridwar, Tehri Garhwal | 1425 |
| 3. | Rajasthan | Bharatpur, Dhoulpur, Alwar, Dausa, Tonk, Jaipur, Nagaur, Sawai Madhopur | 1775 |
| 4. | Karnataka | Belgaum, Ramnagar, Shimoga | 675 |
| 5. | Odisha | Puri, Sambalpur, Bhadrak | 675 |
| 6. | Gujarat | Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Anand, Kutch, Khera | 1325 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal, Gwalior, Datia, Bhind, Morena, Sehore, Shivpuri | 2500 |
| 8. | Kerala | Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Palakkadu, Malappuram, Kozhikkode, Wayanad, Pathanamthitta, | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--------------|---|------|
| | | Kannur, Kasaragodu | 350 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | Nagpur, Nanded | 450 |
| 10. | Manipur | Senapati, Sadarhills, Chandel, Churachandpur, Ukhrul, Tamenglong, Imphal East | 1300 |
| 11. | Chhattisgarh | Bilaspur | 225 |
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | Namakkal | 225 |

Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

1663. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has implemented the re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the projects undertaken under this programme during the last three years;

(c) whether the programme is not being implemented properly in Maharashtra and all the projects under this programme are being delayed;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Union Government to achieve the objective of the programme in Maharashtra within a stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Power, Government of India has implemented the Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in Maharashtra. For the State of Maharashtra, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs.3954.80 Crores [Part-A (IT): Rs. 324.44 Crores covering 130 towns, Part-A, SCADA: Rs. 161.62 Crores covering 8 towns; Part-B: Rs.3468.74 Crores covering 123 towns] have been sanctioned.

Detail of projects sanctioned in Maharashtra under Part-A (IT), Part-A (SCADA) and Part-B of the R-APDRP Programme is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The projects sanctioned under R-APDRP scheme in State of Maharashtra are at various stages of implementation. The R-APDRP Implementation status in Maharashtra is as follows:

- Under Part-A (IT), MSEDCL has appointed IT implementation agency for implementation of Part-A(IT) in all 130 towns. Implementation is in advanced stage and 10 towns have been completed & declared 'Go Live' by the utility. Data Center and Disaster Recovery Centres have also been commissioned.
- Under Part-A (SCADA), Utility has appointed M/s Siemens as implementing agency for all 8 towns and implementation is in progress.
- Under Part-B, Utility has appointed implementing agency for 120 towns and implementation is in progress.

(e) The standard project completion cycle for Part-A and Part-B schemes is 24 months and 36 months respectively from the date of sanction of the projects. At present, R-APDRP schemes are at different stages of implementation and are yet to be fully implemented.

As per R-APDRP Guidelines, implementation of schemes is to be accomplished by concerned state power utilities. The role of Ministry of Power, Government of India and Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC), the Nodal Agency, is limited to formulation and issuing of guidelines, providing DPR formats, Model Bidding Documents for engaging consultants and implementing agencies for Part-A, empanelment of consultants and implementing agencies for Part-A, appraisal of DPRs, putting them to R-APDRP Steering Committee for sanction and providing disbursements as per guidelines.

Ministry of Power and Power Finance Corporation Ltd, the Nodal Agency, also regularly monitor R-APDRP project implementation in all States and advise State utilities/implementing agencies regarding issues hampering scheme implementation.

Statement

Sanctions under R-APDRP, Part-A(IT)

State: Maharashtra

Utility: Maharashtra State Elec. Distr. Co. Ltd.

| (A) Part-A (IT) | Name of Town | Sanction Amount (Rs. Cr) |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Amalner | 0.84 |
| 2. | Ambejogil | 0.63 |
| 3. | Arvi | 0.54 |
| 4. | Ausa | 0.37 |
| 5. | Baramati | 1.17 |
| 6. | Barshi | 0.65 |
| 7. | Chandrapur | 2.13 |
| 8. | Chiplun | 0.67 |
| 9. | Chopda | 0.57 |
| 10. | Degloor | 0.72 |
| 11. | Dharangaon | 0.38 |
| 12. | Dondaichi | 0.40 |
| 13. | Gadchiroli | 0.98 |
| 14. | Gangakhed | 0.41 |
| 15. | Gondia | 1.45 |
| 16. | Islampur | 0.90 |
| 17. | Jalna | 1.38 |
| 18. | Jaysingpur | 1.13 |
| 19. | Jintur | 0.38 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------|-------|
| 20. | Kamptee | 0.89 |
| 21. | Kopergaon | 0.63 |
| 22. | Latur | 1.79 |
| 23. | Majalgaon | 0.43 |
| 24. | Malegaon | 1.45 |
| 25. | Nagpur | 63.00 |
| 26. | Nasik | 10.88 |
| 27. | Ozar | 1.08 |
| 28. | Pandharpur | 0.77 |
| 29. | Pabhani | 1.84 |
| 30. | Pathri | 0.36 |
| 31. | Purna | 0.31 |
| 32. | Ratnagiri | 1.62 |
| 33. | Sailu | 0.40 |
| 34. | Sangammer | 0.90 |
| 35. | Sangli | 3.07 |
| 36. | Satana | 0.53 |
| 37. | Satara | 1.76 |
| 38. | Shahada | 0.90 |
| 39. | Sillod | 0.61 |
| 40. | Sirpur | 0.80 |
| 41. | Solapur | 4.96 |
| 42. | Tasgaon | 0.35 |
| 43. | Tuljapur | 0.66 |
| 44. | Udgir | 0.95 |
| 45. | Vasai | 0.46 |
| 46. | Yawal | 1.42 |
| 47. | Achalpur City | 1.17 |
| 48. | Ahamadpur | 0.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| 49. | Ahmednagar | 2.63 | 77. | Manmad | 0.83 |
| 50. | Akola | 2.71 | 78. | Morshi | 0.46 |
| 51. | Akot Urban | 0.87 | 79. | Murtizapur | 0.48 |
| 52. | Anjangaon | 0.38 | 80. | Nalasopara | 0.52 |
| 53. | Ashta | 0.42 | 81. | Nandarbar | 1.14 |
| 54. | Au Rangabad | 6.99 | 82. | Nanded | 2.36 |
| 55. | Balapur | 0.26 | 83. | Nandura | 0.36 |
| 56. | Basmath | 0.45 | 84. | Navi Mumbai | 48.32 |
| 57. | Beed | 1.26 | 85. | Nilanga | 1.18 |
| 58. | Bhadrawati | 0.55 | 86. | Osmanabad | 1.18 |
| 59. | Bhandara | 1.20 | 87. | Panchora | 0.77 |
| 60. | Bhusawal | 0.69 | 88. | Paithan | 0.41 |
| 61. | Bramhapuri | 0.64 | 89. | Palghar | 1.02 |
| 62. | Buldhana | 0.82 | 90. | Panvel | 3.72 |
| 63. | Chalisgaon | 0.76 | 91. | Parli | 0.65 |
| 64. | Dahanu | 1.03 | 92. | Parola | 0.44 |
| 65. | Deolali | 1.42 | 93. | Pen | 0.96 |
| 66. | Dhule City | 3.25 | 94. | Phaltan | 0.61 |
| 67. | Erandol | 0.35 | 95. | Pulgaon | 0.37 |
| 68. | Hinganghat | 0.69 | 96. | Pune City | 22.60 |
| 69. | Hingoli | 0.70 | 97. | Shegaon | 0.46 |
| 70. | Igatpuri | 0.40 | 98. | Sinnar-U | 1.06 |
| 71. | Kannad | 0.31 | 99. | Talegaon | 0.96 |
| 72. | Karad | 0.69 | 100. | Tumsar | 0.60 |
| 73. | Katol | 0.52 | 101. | Umred | 0.49 |
| 74. | Khopoli | 0.56 | 102. | Vaijapur | 0.38 |
| 75. | Kolhapur Urban | 4.49 | 103. | Vita | 0.57 |
| 76. | Lonavala | 0.90 | 104. | Wai | 0.42 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------------|---|--------|
| 105. Wardha | | 1.54 |
| 106. Warora | | 0.66 |
| 107. Yeola | | 0.42 |
| 108. Akkalkot | | 0.54 |
| 109. Amravati | | 5.26 |
| 110. Ballarpur | | 0.52 |
| 111. Chikhali | | 0.70 |
| 112. Daryapur | | 0.50 |
| 113. Daund | | 0.65 |
| 114. Digras | | 0.61 |
| 115. Ichalkaranji | | 4.40 |
| 116. Jalgoan | | 2.00 |
| 117. Karanja | | 0.65 |
| 118. Khamgaon | | 1.18 |
| 119. Malkapur | | 0.81 |
| 120. Mehkar | | 0.57 |
| 121. Pusad | | 0.70 |
| 122. Umarkhed | | 0.34 |
| 123. Umarga | | 1.26 |
| 124. Virar | | 1.27 |
| 125. Wadgaon | | 0.63 |
| 126. Wani | | 1.07 |
| 127. Warud | | 0.45 |
| 128. Washim | | 0.86 |
| 129. Yavatmal | | 1.42 |
| 130. Greater Mumbai | | 45.98 |
| Total Part-A (IT) | | 324.44 |

*Sanctions under R-APDRP, Part-(B)***State-Maharashtra**

Utility: Maharashtra State Elec. Distr. Co. Ltd.

| Sl. No. | Name of Town | Sanction Amount (Rs. Cr) |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Amalner | 6.81 |
| 2. | Ambajogai | 8.40 |
| 3. | Arvi | 1.73 |
| 4. | Ausa | 4.97 |
| 5. | Baramati | 49.60 |
| 6. | Barshi | 8.02 |
| 7. | Chandrapur | 23.01 |
| 8. | Chiplun | 22.81 |
| 9. | Chopda | 6.96 |
| 10. | Degloor | 8.17 |
| 11. | Dharangaon | 2.95 |
| 12. | Dondaicha | 7.52 |
| 13. | Gadchiroli | 8.99 |
| 14. | Gangakhed | 5.23 |
| 15. | Gondia | 38.55 |
| 16. | Islampur | 25.88 |
| 17. | Jalna City | 87.62 |
| 18. | Jaisinghpur | 7.14 |
| 19. | Jintur | 4.56 |
| 20. | Kamptee | 9.03 |
| 21. | Kopargaon | 8.06 |
| 22. | Latur | 48.84 |
| 23. | Majalgaon | 2.62 |
| 24. | Malegaon | 34.94 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------|--------|-----|--------------|-------|
| 25. | Nagpur | 296.86 | 54. | Beed | 56.23 |
| 26. | Pandharpur | 30.00 | 55. | Bhadrawati | 3.04 |
| 27. | Parbhani | 24.75 | 56. | Bhandara | 5.74 |
| 28. | Pathri | 3.65 | 57. | Bhusawal | 24.91 |
| 29. | Purna | 4.96 | 58. | Bramhapuri | 2.40 |
| 30. | Ratnagiri | 17.24 | 59. | Buldhana | 10.38 |
| 31. | Sailu | 5.78 | 60. | Chalisingaon | 10.20 |
| 32. | Sangamner | 9.29 | 61. | Dahanu | 15.95 |
| 33. | Sangli | 52.26 | 62. | Deolali | 10.25 |
| 34. | Satana | 5.78 | 63. | Dhule | 26.09 |
| 35. | Satara | 8.00 | 64. | Erandol | 2.53 |
| 36. | Shahada | 7.80 | 65. | Hinganghat | 7.42 |
| 37. | Sillod | 11.85 | 66. | Hingoli | 6.22 |
| 38. | Shirpur | 6.51 | 67. | Igatpuri | 5.13 |
| 39. | Solapur | 128.47 | 68. | Kannad | 11.03 |
| 40. | Tasgaon | 3.95 | 69. | Karad | 5.95 |
| 41. | Tuljapur | 5.37 | 70. | Katol | 4.44 |
| 42. | Udgir | 13.60 | 71. | Khopoli | 20.50 |
| 43. | Vasai | 32.88 | 72. | Kolhapur | 34.41 |
| 44. | Yawal | 4.44 | 73. | Lonawala | 20.88 |
| 45. | Achalpur | 23.17 | 74. | Manmad | 9.15 |
| 46. | Ahmedpur | 13.34 | 75. | Morshi | 4.20 |
| 47. | Ahmednagar | 55.90 | 76. | Murtijapur | 6.30 |
| 48. | Akola | 107.65 | 77. | Nalasopara | 27.00 |
| 49. | Akot | 6.45 | 78. | Nanourbar | 10.28 |
| 50. | Anjangaon | 5.19 | 79. | Nanded | 30.13 |
| 51. | Ashta | 17.60 | 80. | Nandura | 2.66 |
| 52. | Balapur | 1.00 | 81. | Nilanga | 4.49 |
| 53. | Basmath | 6.47 | 82. | Osmanabad | 11.83 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|--------------|-------|
| 83. | Pachora | 14.09 |
| 84. | Paithan | 5.51 |
| 85. | Palghar | 5.98 |
| 86. | Parli | 9.20 |
| 87. | Parola | 3.49 |
| 88. | Pen | 9.24 |
| 89. | Phaltan | 2.58 |
| 90. | Pulgaon | 2.14 |
| 91. | Shegaon | 4.18 |
| 92. | Talegaon | 25.10 |
| 93. | Tumsar | 5.58 |
| 94. | Umred | 5.56 |
| 95. | Vaijapur | 3.96 |
| 96. | Vita | 6.91 |
| 97. | Wai | 3.79 |
| 98. | Wardha | 25.67 |
| 99. | Warora | 2.59 |
| 100. | Yeola | 6.68 |
| 101. | Akkalkot | 4.12 |
| 102. | Amravati | 60.88 |
| 103. | Ballarpur | 1.70 |
| 104. | Chikhli | 8.87 |
| 105. | Daryapur | 7.41 |
| 106. | Daund | 10.71 |
| 107. | Digras | 3.48 |
| 108. | Ichalkaranji | 79.37 |
| 109. | Jalgaon | 60.50 |
| 110. | Karanja | 7.60 |
| 111. | Khamgaon | 7.04 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|------------|---------|
| 112. | Malkapur | 8.97 |
| 113. | Mehkar | 3.71 |
| 114. | Pusad | 13.84 |
| 115. | Umerkhed | 3.68 |
| 116. | Umarga | 2.00 |
| 117. | Virar | 59.15 |
| 118. | Wadgaon | 7.00 |
| 119. | Wani | 13.70 |
| 120. | Warud | 3.75 |
| 121. | Washim | 7.72 |
| 122. | Yawatmal | 25.02 |
| 123. | Gr. Mumbai | 1193.91 |
| Total Part (B) | | 3468.74 |

Sanctions under R-APDRP, Part-A, SCADA

State: Maharashtra

Utility: Maharashtra State Elec. Distr. Co. Ltd.

| Sl. No. | Name of Town | Sanction Amount (Rs. Cr) |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Malegaon | 8.03 |
| 2. | Nashik | 20.35 |
| 3. | Sangli | 11.06 |
| 4. | Solapur | 12.16 |
| 5. | Kolhapur | 12.26 |
| 6. | Pune | 50.11 |
| 7. | Amravati | 11.07 |
| 8. | Gr. Mumbai | 36.58 |
| Total Scada | | 161.62 |

[English]

Sale of Power by Gas Based Plants

1664. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued directions to the gas-based power plants that are availing gas at concessional rates not to sell the power produced by them at exorbitant prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the said power plants are not adhering to the directions of the Government; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard including the penal action taken against such power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting dated 24.02.2012 has decided that "the existing and future allocations of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) gas to power plants be subject to the condition that the entire electricity produced from the allocated gas shall only be sold to the Distribution Licensees at tariffs determined or adopted (in case of bidding) by the tariff regulator of the power plant. The gas will be supplied only for the duration of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and supply of gas will start only after the signing of PPA. The PPA may be initially for one year (short term PPA) during which electricity shall be sold at the tariff determined by the regulator and the subsequent PPA should be for medium term or long term". The EGoM also authorized the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG) to cancel the current allocation of any power plant(s) not complying with the aforesaid conditions.

(c) No complaint has been received in this Ministry regarding power plants not adhering to the directions of the Government neither MOP&NG has intimated such aberration.

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

Allocation for Projects

1665. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has refused

to allocate sufficient funds for two ambitious railway projects of High Speed Passenger Corridors and Dedicated Freight Corridors in the country;

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

(c) the reaction of the Railways thereto;

(d) the details of funds estimated for the implementation of these two ambitious projects; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to raise funds for these ambitious projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (c) An allocation of Rs.26,000 crore as Gross Budgetary Support has been made by the Planning Commission, that includes outlay for Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC). No separate allocation of funds was requested by Railways for High Speed Passenger Corridors as no such work is sanctioned as yet. In the Annual Plan for 2013-14, a provision of Rs. 5,455 crore has been made for DFC.

(d) The project cost of Eastern and Western DFC project is currently estimated at Rs.95,836 crore, including cost of land. Cost estimates for High speed passenger corridor project are not available as no such work has been sanctioned as yet.

(e) Western DFC (1,499 km.) is being funded by loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to the extent of 77% of the project cost. Out of 1,839 km. of Eastern DFC, 1,183 km. of Ludhiana-Khurja-Dadri-Kanpur-Mughalsarai section is being funded through loan from World Bank to the extent of 66% of the project cost. Balance funds for these sections will be provided by Railways. Mughalsarai-Sonnagar section (122 km.) is being funded from Railways' resources. Dankuni-Sonnagar section (534 km.) is to be funded through Public Private Partnership route.

CSIR'S Focus on Rural Areas and Small Towns

1666. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is turning its attention to rural areas and small towns by informing them how they would be benefited from technologies; and

(b) if so, the details of rural areas and small towns in Punjab that figure in its list?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Madam. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) provides the S&T needed for the masses. CSIR has been promoting employment generation in rural areas through deployment of technologies. Also it has focused on improvement in quality of life of rural masses. The technologies include: Affordable housing (materials and technologies), Essential oil (agrotechnologies and extraction plants), Ceramic membrane based removal of arsenic and iron from contaminated ground water, Pesticide removal for producing potable water free from organic pollutants, Reverse Osmosis based desalination plants for villages, lead free Jaipur pottery, Marine Sanitation Device (MSD) for Kettuvallam etc. CSIR has catalyzed commercial cultivation of Geranium in Utrakhand through community participation and Lavender in Jammu & Kashmir. The farmers have been trained not only for cultivation of Geranium and Lavender but also for extraction of oil from the grass. CSIR efforts through development of niche Mentha varieties and their propagation for mass cultivation are noteworthy. The efforts have led India acquire a leadership position in Menthol mint oil production and export. CSIR has partnered with the National Innovation Council (NInC) to provide S&T interventions needed for enhancing the technological base of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). Six clusters for the purpose have been adopted. They include: (i) Mango Cluster (Krsihnagiri); (ii) Brass Cluster (Moradabad); (iii) Bamboo Cluster (Agartala); (iv) Auto Cluster (Faridabad); (v) Ayurveda Cluster (Thrissur); and (vi) Life Sciences Cluster (Ahmedabad).

(b) In many rural areas and small towns of Punjab CSIR technologies have been in use. In the recent past training and awareness programs have been conducted for farmers of Punjab on commercially important cut flower crops and low cost poly-housing technology in Gurdaspur, Sarna, Pathankot, Dinanagar villages of Gurdaspur district, Phuglana, Gill, Harnoe, Randhava, Rampur Billron, Dhakk, Babak, Mukhliana, Pandori Bana, Khadialar, Bulhowl, Garhshankar, Takhni, Namoliyar, Talwara, Bhumga, Kantial, Bhilhowal, Batala, villages of Hoshiyarpur district, Rupnagar area of Rupnagar district and Taran Taran area, Shiekh, Pandori villages of Taran Taran district. Technology for

better recovery and utilization of fallen animal carcasses has been provided to leather artisans of Alawal village of Gurdaspur district. CSIR conducted training programs for rural women in football stitching/ non-leather bag making at 10 centers of Gurdaspur District namely ITI Gurdaspur, Dorangla block, Bamiyal block, Fatehpur village (Narot Jaimal singh block), Kalanaur block, Nangal Bhoor village, Dorang Khad village (Dhar Kalan block), Behrampur, Dhariwal and Dera Baba Nanak.

[*Translation*]

Railway Lines

1667. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of new line projects for which surveys have already been completed on Jalgaon-Solapur, Jalna-Khamgaon-Shegaon, Indore-Dahod, Dhar-Chotaudepur and Solapur-Osmanabad-Beed-Jalna-Buldhana sections;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for getting sanction for laying of new lines on the said sections; and

(c) the time by which the required sanction is likely to be granted and work of laying new lines is started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (c) The details of the surveys for new line projects are as under:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Survey | Status |
|---------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Jalgaon-Solapur | Survey completed in 2012-13. Report under examination. |
| 2. | Jalna-Khamgaon-Shegaon | Survey completed and report under examination. |
| 3. | Indore-Dahod | The work included in Railway Budget 2007-08. Work taken up. Overall physical progress - 15%. Target of completion (TDC) not fixed. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|--|---|
| 4. Dhar-Chotaudepur | The work included in Railway Budget 2007-08. Work taken up. Overall physical progress - 10%. Target of completion (TDC) not fixed. | |
| 5. Solapur-Osmanabad-Beed-Jalna-Buldhana | Solapur - Osmanabad - Beed is part of Solapur-Jalgaon survey and the survey is completed and report is under examination in the Ministry. Beed-Jalna (111km.) survey was completed and project not considered being unremunerative. Jalna-Buldhana (106 km.) is part of Jalna-Khamgaon (155 km.) survey which is completed and report under examination in the Ministry. | |

No target is fixed for sanctioning a work. Sanctioned works will be completed in coming years subject to availability of resources.

Housing Schemes

1668. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the housing schemes sponsored by the Union Government being run in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the funds allocated under all these schemes to the State Government;

(c) whether the parameter for amending the income criteria for taking decision in regard to fixing eligibility of beneficiaries for getting benefit of the scheme is economic only;

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that the Government is ignoring the socially backward sections; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Indira Awaas Yojana, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs, including Madhya Pradesh, (except Delhi and Chandigarh). Funds under the scheme are allocated to States on year to year basis. During the current financial year, 2012-2013, Central allocation under IAY to Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 288.84 crore.

(c) to (e) The target groups for houses under IAY are below poverty line households living in rural areas. As per IAY Guidelines, at least 60% of the total IAY funds are to be earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) households, 3% for physically handicapped and 15% for minorities.

Railway Link along DMIC

1669. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to link Delhi-Mumbai Dedicated Freight corridor with Delhi- Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) whether Railways propose to construct new lines on the Pithampur-Indore section of Indore-Dahod railway line in view of the DMIC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (d) The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) extends from Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) in Mumbai to Tughlakabad near Delhi and it passes via Surat, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Ajmer and Rewari. Delhi- Mumbai Industrial Corridor envisages development of Industrial Regions along either side of the Dedicated Freight Corridor. In Phase I of DMIC Project, Pitampur - Dhar - Mhow Industrial Region in Madhya Pradesh has been identified, which can be connected through Indore - Dahod new line (under construction) and feeder routes to DFC. Dahod-Indore new line via Pithampur, Sardarpur, Jhabua and Dhar (201 Kms.) is a sanctioned project and land acquisition is in progress. Cost of the Project is Rs. 1642 Crore and expenditure of Rs. 98.31 Crore has been incurred up to March 2012.

[*English*]

Impact of Climate Change

1670. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the climate change in polar regions have impacts on Indian monsoon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have any plans to study the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Arctic and Antarctic regions are known to be very sensitive to global climate change. Hence, it is highly desirable to improve our understanding of how they respond to climate change, and how those responses in turn affect both regional and global climate. Hence, it is perceived that the Polar Regions can potentially display climate diversity in various spatial and temporal scales, which ultimately affects the monsoon weather and climate over the Indian sub-continent.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) Emphasizing the need for building an expanded monitoring of climate change, as well as building appropriate R&D efforts on the possible responses and feedbacks of the Polar Regions to climate change, a research study has been formulated. In order to engage the international science community on these activities, a concept note was prepared and discussed during the Belmont Forum (a group of the world's major and emerging economies and funders of global environmental change research and international science councils) meeting held in New Delhi during 27-28 February, 2013.

Village Electrification

1671. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria fixed and the definition of an electrified village under the village electrification schemes;

(b) whether the Government is planning to declare those villages having electricity in 100 percent households as an electrified villages;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has devised any mechanism to check the level of electrified villages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) With effect from 2004-05, a village is considered electrified if:

(i) Basic infrastructure such as distribution transformer and distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the dalit basti/hamlet where it exists.

(ii) Electricity is provided to public places like schools, panchayat offices, health centres, dispensaries, community centres etc.; and

(iii) The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

(b) and (c) The village is declared electrified based upon the above criteria.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Amendment in RPA

1672. SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make amendments in the Representation of People's Act, 1951 to decriminalise politics in view of the allegations of corruptions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provide that a person convicted of certain offences specified therein, which *inter alia* includes the Prevention of Corruption Act,

1988 (49 of 1988), shall be disqualified, where the convicted person is sentenced to— (i) only fine, for a period of six years from the date of such conviction; (ii) imprisonment, from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years after his release. The Electoral reforms is a continuous and ongoing process. The issue of electoral reforms in its entirety has been referred to the Law Commission of India on 16th January, 2013 and has been requested to submit its concrete suggestions within three months. On receipt of the recommendations, matter will be further examined in consultation with the stake holders. The Government remains committed to bringing forward a purposive agenda for electoral reforms based upon a broader political consensus.

Energy Security

1673. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the demand and supply of energy resources in the country along with the efforts being made by the Government to ensure the energy security of the country;

(b) whether the Government has been able to purchase foreign assets to ensure energy security of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the power Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have made bids for acquiring energy reserves in other countries but failed to acquire them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per the Twelfth Five Year Plan Document, demand projected for the primary energy sources by the end of 2016-17 would be at 937.26 Million Tons of Oil Equivalent (MToE). Against this demand, the supply from the domestic production is likely to be at 669.50 MToE, necessitating energy resources import of 267.76 MToE during the same period (2016-17). Imports cover 90 MToE of Coal, net import of 152.44 MToE of Petroleum products, 24 MToE of LNG and 0.52 MToE of Hydro Power. Several measures

have been taken by the Government/Oil Public Sector Undertakings to accelerate the production of crude oil and enhance energy security for the country, which *inter-alia* includes the following:

- (i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Area Licensing Policy (OALP).
- (ii) Implementation of New Technologies such as horizontal well drilling etc.
- (iii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (iv) Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Oil and Gas Hydrate etc.
- (v) Acquiring oil and gas assets abroad by oil PSUs.

(b) and (c) Today, India's oil companies are present in 23 countries (Vietnam, Russia, Sudan, South Sudan, Myanmar, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Syria, Cuba, Brazil, Kazakhstan, Gabon, Colombia, Nigeria, Venezuela, Yemen, Australia, East Timor, Indonesia, USA, Libya, and Mozambique). The total investment by oil PSUs overseas is Rs.86,904 crore which includes two pipeline projects in Sudan and Myanmar. ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) produced 8.75 million tons of oil and oil equivalent gas in 2011-12 (equal to about 10.5% of domestic oil and gas production) from its overseas assets in Sudan, Vietnam, Venezuela, Russia, Syria, Colombia, Brazil. By 2020, OVL aims to achieve an annual production level of 20 MMTOE and 35 MMTOE by 2030.

Coal India Ltd. was allocated exploration license for two coal blocks with effect from 6.8.2009 for a period of 5 years in Mozambique. Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. was registered in August, 2009 in Mozambique to operationalise mining. The total capital expenditure plan for additional adhoc provisions has been made for acquisition of coal assets abroad of Coal India Ltd. for the XII Plan period is Rs. 25,000 crore and additional adhoc provision for development of Coal Block in Mozambique is Rs.10,000 crore.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Projects in Jharkhand

1674. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending railway projects in Jharkhand indicating the time since when these are pending;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Jharkhand has signed any Memorandum of Understanding with the Railways for completion of the said pending projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) The details of various ongoing/sanctioned gauge conversion, doubling, new railway line projects falling fully/partly in Jharkhand are as mentioned in the table below:

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of Project | Latest up-dated cost | Included in Rly. Budget | Present Status |
|------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| New Lines | | | | |
| 1. | Deoghar-Sultanganj (149.5 km.) | 607.09 | 2000-01 | Banka-Barahat (15.53 km.) section, Deoghar-Chandanpur section (14.40 km.) and Kakwara-Banka (5.1 Km.) completed and commissioned. Work in the rest of the sections has been taken up. |
| 2. | Gaya-Bodhgaya Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (97 km.) | 549.75 | 2008-09 | Preliminary activities have been taken up. |
| 3. | Gaya-Daltanganj (136.88 km.) | 445.25 | 2008-09 | Part detailed estimate sanctioned. Final Location Survey for balance portion has been taken up. |
| 4. | Koderma-Giridih (102.05 km.) | 1211.08 | 1996-97 | Koderma-Dhanwar (4S km.) completed. Work in the rest of the sections has been taken up. |
| 5. | Hansdiha-Godda (30 km.) | 267.09 | 2011-12 | Part estimate for Final Location Survey (FLS) and soil investigation has been sanctioned. FLS is in progress. |
| 6. | Koderma-Ranchi (189 km.) | 2957.21 | 1998-99 | Land of 125 villages acquired out of 138 villages. Earthwork, major/minor bridges have been taken up. |
| 7. | Koderma-Tilaiya (68 km.) | 418.17 | 2001-02 | Land acquisition completed. Earthwork, minor bridges and major bridges have been taken up. |
| 8. | Mandarhill-Rampurhat (130 km.) with new | 900.05 | 1995-96 | Mandarhill-Hansdia-Kumardol (17.1 km.) and |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------------|---|--------|---------|--|
| | material modification for Rampurhat-Murarai (29.48 km.) -3rd line. | | | Kumardol-Hansdia (9.15 Km.) and Rampurhat-Pinargaria (18.5 Km.) completed and commissioned. Dumka-Barapalasi (13.8 Km.) and Dumka-Barapalasi (13.8 Km.) completed. Work in the rest of the sections has been taken up. |
| Gauge Conversion | | | | |
| 1. | Ranchi-Lohardaga Gauge Conversion with Extension to Tori (113 km.) | 456.45 | 1996-97 | Gauge conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga - Barkichampi (81.5 km.) completed. Work in the rest of the sections has been taken up. |
| Doubling | | | | |
| 1. | Chandrapura-Rajabera-Chandrapura-Bhandaridah(10.6 km.) | 44.87 | 2008-09 | Earthwork, minor bridges have been taken up. |
| 2. | Dangoaposi-Rajkharswan 3rd line (65 km.) | 388.67 | 2010-11 | Detailed estimate sanctioned. Preliminary activities have been taken up. |
| 3. | Goelkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (chakradharpur-Bondamunda section) (40 km.) | 271.69 | 2007-08 | Detailed estimate sanctioned. Field work completed and work commenced. |
| 4. | Manoharpur-Bondamunda 3rd line (30 km.) | 258.20 | 2012-13 | New work included in rail budget 2012-13. |
| 5. | Muri-North outer cabin/Muri-Doubling of section with provision of 2nd bridge over Subarnarekha(1 km.) | 23.15 | 2008-09 | Detailed estimate sanctioned. Earthwork and bridges work has been taken up. |
| 6. | Rajkharswan-Chakradhar 3rd Line (20 km.) | 148.77 | 2012-13 | New work included in rail budget 2012-13. |
| 7. | Rajkharswan-Sini 3rd Line (15 km.) | 91.61 | 2008-09 | Detailed estimate sanctioned. Earthwork and bridge work has been taken up. |
| 8. | Sahibganj- Pirpainti (10.45 km.) | 129.45 | 2010-11 | Detailed estimate sanctioned. Tenders for Earthwork and minor bridge awarded. |
| 9. | Sini-Adityapur 3rd line (22.5 km) | 143.16 | 2010-11 | Detailed estimate sanctioned. Earthwork and bridge work have been taken up. |
| 10. | Tinpahar Sahibganj as PH-1 of doubling of Tinpahar-Bhagalpur (37.81 km.) | 167.83 | 2009-10 | Earthwork, bridge work have been taken up. |

Due to limited availability of resources, difficulty in land acquisition, forestry clearances, adverse law and order condition the on going projects get delayed. Railways have a huge throwforward of Rs. 1.47 lakh crore for ongoing New Lines, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects with limited amount of resources resulting in thin spread of funds which are allocated annually to these projects as

per availability of resources.

(c) Yes, Madam, for some of the projects.

(d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Ministry of Railways and Govt. of Jharkhand was signed in 2002 for execution of 6 projects on cost sharing basis. These projects included 5 New Lines viz. Deoghar-

Dumka, Koderma-Giridih, Dumka-Rampurhat, Koderma-Tilaiya & Koderma-Hazaribagh-Barkakana-Ranchi and 1 Gauge Conversion project viz. Ranchi-Lohardaga. A revised MOU was signed for these six projects on 14th Feb. 2012 alongwith another MOU for execution of a newly sanctioned project i.e Hansdiha-Godda New Line. Deoghar-Dumka project has been completed and other projects are at different stages of progress.

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

Expansion of Fertilizer Plants

1675. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the expansion of some fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, the details and the location thereof including the amount earmarked for the purpose in the current Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the amount out of it utilized during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) In view of the increasing gap in demand and supply of urea in the country, the Government has taken steps to facilitate fresh investments in urea sector, Government has notified a 'New Investment Policy - 2012' on 2nd January 2013. The list of companies who have shown their willingness in response to letter dated 9th January 2013 of Department of Fertilizers is enclosed as Statement. No financial support from Government is envisaged in establishing the projects.

Statement

The List of Companies

| Sl. No. | Company | Projects | Ownership | State/Country |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 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. | Coopertive | Gujarat |
| 5. | TCL-Babrara | Expansion of Urea project at Babrara. | 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 Ammoinia-Urea project at Paradip, Odisha. | Private | Odisha |
| 10. | RCF-Thal | Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Expansion project at Thai-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 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|---|---------|-------------|
| 13. FACT-Kochi | Brownfield Ammonia-urea project at Kochi. | | PSU | Kerala |
| 14. MATIX Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. | Greenfield Ammonia-Urea Fertilizers Complex at Panagarh, West Bengal. | | Private | West Bengal |

[English]

National Data Bank on Socio-Religious Communities

1676. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted the National Data Bank relating to socio-religious communities as recommended by the Rajinder Sachar Committee report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) As a follow up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations, the mandate to set up National Data Bank (NDB) was given to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI). Accordingly, the MOSPI has assigned the NDB related works to the Social Statistics Division of the Central Statistical Organisation with the Computer Centre of MOSPI by providing the necessary IT back up. MOSPI has created a web portal with the objective of uploading all available data relating to Socio-Religious Communities. So far 97 tables on population (Census 2011 and Census 2001) have been uploaded on the website.

Compensation to Farmers

1677. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers and residents who have lost their land for building dams are yet to get compensation for the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether only big industrial houses and urban cities are being supplied water from these dams being constructed at public cost;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Water is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of the State governments to take necessary measures to conceive, plan, implement, develop and manage water resources projects including land acquisition and compensation of land. As per Central Water Commission, cases of non-payment of compensation to farmers and residents who have lost their land for building dams have not been referred to Central Water Commission.

(c) to (e) As mentioned above, priorities of distribution of water to its various uses also lies with the respective State/UT Governments.

Doubling of Railway Lines

1678. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of doubling of Madurai-Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari section;

(b) the reasons for delay in completion of the said project;

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) Survey for doubling

of Madurai-Tirunelveli-Kanniyakumari section has been taken up.

(b) Doubling of Madurai-Tirunelveli-Kanniyakumari section is not sanctioned.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Status of Miniratna CPSEs

1679. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA. Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any direction for re-examination of the status of Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of various Ministries/Departments;

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

(c) whether all the Ministries/Departments have furnished their reports in this regard;

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

(e) the details of the Ministries/Departments which have so far not submitted their reports?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises has written to concerned 25 Ministries/Departments on 20th December, 2011 requesting them to, *inter-alia*, ensure that the Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under their respective administrative control continue to fulfill the laid down criteria for grant of Miniratna status on the basis of their performance during last three years. Since CPSEs fulfilling the laid down criteria are eligible to be considered for grant of Miniratna status, it has to be ensured that CPSEs once granted Miniratna status continue to fulfill the criteria laid down in this regard.

(c) to (e) The reports have been received from 22 administrative Ministries/ Departments so far. The complete reports have not been received from three Ministries/ Departments, viz. (i) Fertilizers, (ii) Power, and (iii) Higher Education. These 3 Ministries/Departments have already been again reminded to furnish the report expeditiously.

Setting up of Courts

1680. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a large number of courts across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years; and

(d) the cost ratio likely to be shared by the Union Government and State Governments for setting up of new courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Setting up of Courts in subordinate judiciary is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government has been assisting the State Governments by providing funds for infrastructure development and computerization of the subordinate judiciary. Statement at AnneSgigives details of the amount released by the Central Government under different schemes for this purposes is enclosed.

Further, in pursuance of the judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of the Brij Mohan Lal & Others Vs. Union of India & Others given on 19.04.2012, Government has decided to provide funds on a matching basis for 10% additional positions of Judges to be created in the State Judicial Services. This assistance will be made available up to 31.03.2015.

The Advisory Council of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in the Department of Justice, has resolved on 15-05-2012 that number of Judges in the subordinate judiciary may be doubled in the next five (5) years. Chief Justice of India has also recently written to the Chief Justices of High Courts to persuade the State Governments for doubling the existing number of Courts in the subordinate judiciary and for providing the infrastructure and ministerial staff for them.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. Name of the Scheme | Funds released by Central Government during the year | | |
|---|--|---------|-----------------------------|
| | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 (upto Feb. 2013) |
| 1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructural Facilities for Judiciary | 142.74 | 595.74 | 693.21 |
| 2. Assistance to the State Govt. for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas | 7.45 | 4.46 | 3.94 |
| 3. Computerisation of district and subordinate courts | 119.896 | 90.00 | 83.51 |
| 4. 13th Finance Commission Award | 1000.00 | 269.06 | 156.17 |

*[Translation]***Retail Price and Manufacturing Cost of Medicines**

1681. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge difference between the retail price and manufacturing cost of medicines due to which these are out of reach of the common man;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices & Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs listed in its First Schedule 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. Consequently, no one is allowed to sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA.

However, in respect of drugs - not covered under the

DPCO, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. There are wide variations in the prices of non-scheduled drugs of different brands based on same chemical combinations as there is no control on the launch price of these medicines. However, the trend in prices of non-scheduled drugs is monitored and suitable action is taken by NPPA where price increase is more than 10% in a period of one year on moving basis.

(c) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) notified by the Government on 7th December, 2012 has the provision of bringing the medicines listed under National List of Essential Medicines-2011 (NLEM-2011) under price control.

*[English]***Auction of Old Urea and Ammonia Plant, Cochin**

1682. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3287 dated 13 December, 2012 and to state the current position in regard to the auction of the old Urea-Ammonia Plant at FACT, Cochin Division.

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): Matter in Writ

Petition no. 9049 of 2012 filed by M/s Annam Steel came up for hearing before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala on 19.12.2012 and the Hon'ble High Court ordered that the case is reopened for fresh hearing. The Hon'ble Court heard the case again on 28.02.2013, 01.03.2013 and 05.03.2013 and posted for judgment on 11.03.2013.

Impeachment Motion Process

1683. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a relook at the law which prevents a judge from resigning till any impeachment motion process is completed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The removal of Judges by impeachment is governed by Article 124(4) read with proviso (b) to Article 124(2) and proviso (b) to Article 217 (1) of the Constitution. The Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 lays down the procedure for the removal of Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court for proved misbehaviour or incapacity, by way of address of the Houses of Parliament to President.

The Government has initiated various judicial reforms. One of them is the 'Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill', which is presently under discussion in the Parliament. The Bill has a provision which stipulates that, in a case where an inquiry or investigation against the Judge has been initiated and such Judge demits office or resigns during such inquiry, the inquiry or investigation may be continued if the misbehaviour is serious in nature and requires to be investigated. Based on the finding of inquiry, the Central Government may take further action in the matter under the relevant Law for the time being in force. The Bill further provides that the Central Government may make rules, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Suspension of Power Supply by NTPC

1684. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has decided to suspend power supply to

various power distribution companies for non-payment of its dues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the various power distribution companies have failed to comply with the power purchase agreement signed with the NTPC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In case of few power distribution companies (details given in the enclosed Statement), NTPC served Regulation Notices for regulation of power supply due to non-payment of dues/ non availability of required Letter of Credit (LC) as per provisions in Power Purchase Agreement. However, power supply was not suspended.

(c) and (d) At times, a few power distribution companies (i) Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited (MeECL), (ii) Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (JVVNL), (iii) Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, (AWN), (iv) Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (JdVVNL), (v) BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL) & (vi) BSES Yamuna Power Limited (BYPL) have failed to comply with the provision of power purchase agreement primarily in making payment by due date and maintaining adequate Letter of Credit (LC).

Statement

Details of Regulation Notices issued by NTPC during FY 2012-13

In the Financial Year (FY) 2012-13, NTPC has issued Regulation Notices for regulation of power supply to the following utilities:

- (i) Regulation Notice dated 06.08.2012 for regulating 46.28 MW quantum of power to Meghalaya Energy Corporation Ltd. (MeECL) w.e.f. 10.08.2012 for non-payment of outstanding dues of Rs. 6.92 Cr. and non maintenance of LC of Rs. 8.81 Cr.
- (ii) Regulation Notice dated 09.01.2013 for regulating 1258 MW quantum of power to Rajasthan Discoms (JVVNL/AVVNL/JdVVNL) w.e.f 13.1.2013 for non-maintenance of required Letter of Credit (LC) of Rs. 187.95 Cr.

- iii) Regulation Notice dated 08.02.2013 for regulating 127 MW quantum of power to BRPL w.e.f 13.2.2013 for shortfall in LC of Rs. 27.36 Cr.
- iv) Regulation Notice dated 08.02.2013 for regulating 434 MW quantum of power to BYPL w.e.f. 13.2.2013 for shortfall in LC of Rs. 83.42 Cr.

Toilet Facilities

1685. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 31 per cent of rural households and schools are equipped with toilets as per a survey of WHO and UNICEF;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether to deal with the problem of huge difference between these figures and those of WHO and UNICEF, the Union Government has decided to conduct a fresh census on the sanitation levels in the country and has asked the States to facilitate factual coverage, which will form the basis of future reports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Report, published by World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country is 33% approximately as of the year 2010. Census 2011 also reported sanitation coverage of 32.67% in the rural areas.

(c) To eliminate the practice of open defecation, to promote the use of toilets and to accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas of country, Government of India took the major initiative and has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIIth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in

entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach.

Under NBA, the provision of enhanced incentive for individual household latrine units has been made and the same 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 w.e.f 01.04.2012.

(d) and (e) Government of India has instructed the States/UTs to conduct fresh baseline surveys and to submit revised Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) for their state based on modified provisions of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. Apart from this, States/UTs have been asked to include in the baseline survey the details of dysfunctional toilets also.

Jan Aushadhi Outlets

1686. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the details of various Jan Aushadhi Outlets in Government hospitals in the country, States/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh and the agencies running these outlets;

(b) the total amount spent and total sales made through these outlets and profit made by the agencies since the inception of the programme;

(c) the number of Expressions of Interest/proposals received and pending with the Government from the various States Governments particularly Uttar Pradesh for opening Jan Aushadhi Outlets;

(d) whether the Government has specified any standards of quality for medicines sold through such outlets and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a study is being conducted by the Government to assess the quality and efficacy of the Jan Aushadhi medicines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As of 28.02.2013, 149 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in twelve States, including UT of Chandigarh, in the country but out of this, only 86 are functional as some stores have closed down due to the reasons given in the remarks below the table. The details, including the names of the agencies running these stores, are furnished in the statement given below:

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | Number of JASs opened | Names of the agency Managing the Stores |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh** | 03 | Hospital Committees |
| 2. | Haryana** | 04 | Red Cross Society |
| 3. | Himachal Pradesh | 10 | Rogi Kalyan Samities |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | 03 | Red cross Society |
| 5. | Odisha | 18 | Red Cross Society |
| 6. | Punjab* | 23 | Red Cross Society/Rogi Kalyan Samiti |
| 7. | Rajasthan@ | 53 | |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | 02 | Chikitsa Prabhandan Samiti |
| 9. | West Bengal# | 03 | |
| 10. | Chandigarh | 03 | Red Cross Society |
| 11. | Delhi | 03 | Kendriya Bhandar |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 24 | District Hospital Management Societies (Rogi Kalyan Samities) |
| Total | | 149 | |

*In Punjab, two stores at Fatehgarh Sahib and Roop Nagar are non functional due to administrative reasons.

**In Haryana, three Jan Aushadhi Stores at Faridabad, Gurgaon and Yamuna Nagar and also Jan Aushadhi Store at NIMS and UPPAL, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh are non-functional due to administrative reasons.

@ In the case of Rajasthan, as per the latest Health Policy of the Government of Rajasthan, free medicines are being given to all the in-patients as well as out-patients visiting the State Government Hospitals for treatment w.e.f. 2nd October, 2011. Accordingly, the State Government has since converted all the existing 53 JASs in the State, besides opening new outlets for free distribution centers for medicines. The matter regarding functioning of JASs in the State has been taken up with the MD, Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation, Government of Rajasthan.

In the case of West Bengal, the State Government had directed the operating agencies to close the Jan Aushadhi sales in October, 2012 and in place of these Jan Aushadhi stores, fair price stores have been opened by the State Government for sale of medicines from such outlets.

(b) As regards the amount spent so far (upto 28.02.2013), BPPI has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,86,80,441/- towards the payment of one-time grant of Rs. 2.50 lakh per Jan Aushadhi store on creation of infrastructural facilities and start up cost for such stores. As regards sales of medicines at each outlet since the inception of Jan Aushadhi Programme, no such data as such is maintained in the Department. However, State-wise monthly sales data w.e.f. April, 2010 and the same is attached herewith for the period from April, 2010 to February, 2013, as per Statement-I. As regards profit made by the agencies, such data is not maintained by the Department.

(c) Statement-II is enclosed.

(d) As regards the quality of generic medicines, which are presently being supplied to the Jan Aushadhi Stores by the Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings, these are manufactured in compliance with the Indian Pharmacopoeial (IP) Standards as required under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules there under.

(e) and (f) The medicines, which are made available to the Jan Aushadhi stores, are not only equal in quality but also have the same efficacy and potency as compared to the much expensive branded medicines. This is corroborated by a regular study being conducted by AHMS, New Delhi to check the quality of medicines being sold at the Jan Aushadhi stores. As per the 2nd Annual Report for the period 2011-12 submitted by AIIMS to the Department of Pharmaceuticals, all the 83 (42 in 2010-11 & 41 in 2011-12) sample of the Jan Aushadhi generic medicines examined by them meet IP Standards.

Statement-I*State-wise Monthly Sales of the CPSUs from April, 2010 to February, 2013*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Month | Name of the State | Sales during the Month | Total Sales of the CPSUs |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | April, 2010 | Delhi | 88895 | 1367001 |
| | | Haryana | 43424 | |
| | | Punjab | 937018 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 120261 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 44361 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | |
| | | Odisha | 133042 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 2. | May, 2010 | Delhi | 107069 | 1575971 |
| | | Haryana | 84316 | |
| | | Punjab | 971483 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 117917 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 33782 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | |
| | | Odisha | 261404 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 3. | June, 2010 | Delhi | 82979 | 1446879 |
| | | Haryana | 84374 | |
| | | Punjab | 956728 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 41276 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 108879 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | |
| | | Odisha | 172643 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 4. | July, 2010 | Delhi | 114095 | 2153537 |
| | | Haryana | 73033 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-----------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | | Punjab | 1055913 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 29415 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 111881 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 577352 | |
| | | Odisha | 191848 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 5. | August, 2010 | Delhi | 100927 | 2325311 |
| | | Haryana | 73471 | |
| | | Punjab | 1578103 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 173733 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 77594 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 111057 | |
| | | Odisha | 210426 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 6. | September, 2010 | Delhi | 99239 | 2315338 |
| | | Haryana | 50553 | |
| | | Punjab | 1040204 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 24973 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 91165 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 398732 | |
| | | Odisha | 373940 | |
| | | West Bengal | 236532 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 7. | October, 2010 | Delhi | 81130 | 1879680 |
| | | Haryana | 47205 | |
| | | Punjab | 898844 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 23299 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 147878 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 300874 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | | Odisha | 200582 | |
| | | West Bengal | 179868 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 8. | November, 2010 | Delhi | 94899 | 2043753 |
| | | Haryana | 36617 | |
| | | Punjab | 958246 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 9530 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 130107 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 320994 | |
| | | Odisha | 329684 | |
| | | West Bengal | 163676 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 9. | December, 2010 | Delhi | 75475 | 2070114 |
| | | Haryana | 22228 | |
| | | Punjab | 1395672 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 7266 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 84095 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 19342 | |
| | | Odisha | 252877 | |
| | | West Bengal | 213159 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 10. | January, 2011 | Delhi | 91981 | 2569925 |
| | | Haryana | 374647 | |
| | | Punjab | 785291 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 15384 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 104842 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 54157 | |
| | | Odisha | 899945 | |
| | | West Bengal | 243678 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 11. | February, 2011 | Delhi | 135099 | 2321050 |
| | | Haryana | 18363 | |
| | | Punjab | 1020794 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 14898 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 179963 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 249122 | |
| | | Odisha | 427371 | |
| | | West Bengal | 275440 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 12. | March, 2011 | Delhi | 110187 | 2595457 |
| | | Haryana | 127863 | |
| | | Punjab | 1470009 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 14480 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 147047 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 3354 | |
| | | Odisha | 448730 | |
| | | West bengal | 273787 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 13. | April, 2011 | Delhi | 168803 | 1652462 |
| | | Haryana | 21302 | |
| | | Punjab | 890509 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 12853 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 69187 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 48280 | |
| | | Odisha | 238128 | |
| | | West Bengal | 203400 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| 14. | May, 2011 | Delhi | 76843 | 2179462 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Haryana | 25538 | |
| | | Punjab | 968979 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 16078 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 105081 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 308245 | |
| | | Odisha | 287195 | |
| | | West Bengal | 161947 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 190298 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 39258 | |
| 15. | June, 2011 | Delhi | 103839 | 2366643 |
| | | Haryana | 12630 | |
| | | Punjab | 1457882 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 11757 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 49614 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 310 | |
| | | Odisha | 368144 | |
| | | West bengal | 128778 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 213750 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 19938 | |
| 16. | July, 2011 | Delhi | 115105 | 2683363 |
| | | Haryana | 88859 | |
| | | Punjab | 1137335 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 15090 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 97121 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 327252 | |
| | | Odisha | 565165 | |
| | | West bengal | 117779 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 206763 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 12894 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 17. | August, 2011 | Delhi | 82583 | 2292815 |
| | | Haryana | 13478 | |
| | | Punjab | 1057590 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 0 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 83707 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 186292 | |
| | | Odisha | 609542 | |
| | | West Bengal | 84990 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 9545 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 164087 | |
| 18. | September, 2011 | Delhi | 139922 | 2430557 |
| | | Haryana | 7637 | |
| | | Punjab | 974769 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 19321 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 81814 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 19817 | |
| | | Odisha | 1077568 | |
| | | West bengal | 99283 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 10426 | |
| 19. | October, 2011 | Delhi | 102691 | 2317966 |
| | | Haryana | 68869 | |
| | | Punjab | 1055062 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 11908 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 102562 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 405 | |
| | | Odisha | 503870 | |
| | | West Bengal | 110066 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 18444 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 344089 | |
| 20. | November, 2011 | Delhi | 115599 | 2805269 |
| | | Haryana | 85764 | |
| | | Punjab | 1073303 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 17474 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 116820 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 18239 | |
| | | Odisha | 785345 | |
| | | West Bengal | 159335 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 11045 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 422345 | 2845513 |
| 21. | December, 2011 | Delhi | 132841 | |
| | | Haryana | 50113 | |
| | | Punjab | 849061 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 84207 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 85327 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 234157 | |
| | | Odisha | 864188 | |
| | | West Bengal | 181003 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 13191 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 351425 | |
| 22. | January, 2012 | Delhi | 107431 | 2397157 |
| | | Haryana | 31357 | |
| | | Punjab | 718019 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 131004 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 66662 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 263184 | |
| | | Odisha | 492670 | |
| | | West bengal | 147753 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 10836 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 428241 | |
| 23. | Febuary, 2012 | Delhi | 102027 | 1978476 |
| | | Haryana | 13362 | |
| | | Punjab | 766502 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 0 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 68113 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 136 | |
| | | Odisha | 563383 | |
| | | West bengal | 138091 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 13600 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 313262 | |
| 24. | March, 2012 | Delhi | 131329 | 2844344 |
| | | Haryana | 20764 | |
| | | Punjab | 784515 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 0 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 71020 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 111867 | |
| | | Odisha | 960268 | |
| | | West bengal | 288300 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 69297 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 406984 | |
| 25. | April, 2012 | Delhi | 100961 | 1647172 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Haryana | 12817 | |
| | | Punjab | 547884 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 0 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 63966 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | |
| | | Odisha | 467504 | |
| | | West Bengal | 129156 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 35905 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 288979 | |
| 26. | May, 2012 | Delhi | 132952 | 2217610 |
| | | Haryana | 13914 | |
| | | Punjab | 881584 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 546 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 54355 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 69378 | |
| | | Odisha | 513083 | |
| | | West Bengal | 238711 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 58874 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 254213 | |
| 27. | June, 2012 | Delhi | 131153 | 2477521 |
| | | Haryana | 15750 | |
| | | Punjab | 609319 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 1965 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 39965 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 17542 | |
| | | Odisha | 741598 | |
| | | West Bengal | 336210 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 58979 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 525040 | |
| 28. | July, 2012 | Delhi | 310449 | 3338244 |
| | | Haryana | 22492 | |
| | | Punjab | 747587 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 3747 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 54406 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 353034 | |
| | | Odisha | 799700 | |
| | | West bengal | 298960 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 44053 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 703816 | |
| 29. | August, 2012 | Delhi | 161898 | 3455594 |
| | | Haryana | 19400 | |
| | | Punjab | 911821 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 13559 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 52432 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 149000 | |
| | | Odisha | 792528 | |
| | | West Bengal | 351572 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 52945 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 950439 | |
| 30. | September, 2012 | Delhi | 240673 | 3669701 |
| | | Haryana | 23617 | |
| | | Punjab | 816819 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 6687 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Chandigarh | 68536 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | |
| | | Odisha | 696332 | |
| | | West Bengal | 97260 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 344007 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 1168941 | |
| | | Jharkhand | 206829 | |
| 31. | October, 2012 | Delhi | 251224 | 3310044 |
| | | Haryana | 37032 | |
| | | Punjab | 861111 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 2247 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 76633 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | |
| | | Odisha | 967145 | |
| | | West Bengal | 0 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 321872 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 634699 | |
| | | Jharkhand | 158081 | |
| 32. | November, 2012 | Delhi | 334606 | 2883627 |
| | | Haryana | 21526 | |
| | | Punjab | 542754 | |
| | | Uttarakhand | 986 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 39506 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | |
| | | Odisha | 1076808 | |
| | | West bengal | 0 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 274753 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 488912 | |
| | | Jharkhand | 103776 | |
| 33. | December, 2012 | Delhi | 280954 | 2858299 |
| | | Haryana | 22920 | |
| | | Punjab | 661736 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 879 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 21790 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | |
| | | Odisha | 973405 | |
| | | West Bengal | 0 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 274140 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 504924 | |
| | | Jharkhand | 117551 | |
| 34. | January, 2013 | Delhi | 231751 | 2317991 |
| | | Haryana | 36871 | |
| | | Punjab | 515677 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 848 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 19039 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | |
| | | Odisha | 916833 | |
| | | West Bengal | 0 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 121085 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 230725 | |
| | | Jharkhand | 245162 | |
| 35. | February, 2013 | Delhi | 481380 | 3966024 |
| | | Haryana | 403426 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|-------------------|---------|---|
| | | Punjab | 347537 | |
| | | Uttrakhand | 453 | |
| | | Chandigarh | 26609 | |
| | | Andhra Pradesh | 277134 | |
| | | Odisha | 1045615 | |
| | | West bengal | 0 | |
| | | Rajasthan | 0 | |
| | | Jammu and Kashmir | 886511 | |
| | | Himachal Pradesh | 322915 | |
| | | Jharkhand | 174444 | |

Statement-II**Uttar Pradesh :**

No expression of interest/proposal from the Uttar Pradesh Government is pending with BPPI.

Tamil Nadu:

After the meeting with the Secretary, Cooperation, Food & Consumer Affairs and Secretary, Health & Family Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu with regard to their proposal to sell generic unbranded medicines through 191 pharmacies run by Triplicane Urban Cooperative Society Kamadhenu, a society recognized by the Ministry of Cooperation, Food & Consumer Affairs, a Tripartite draft MoU was sent to the Secretary, Cooperation, Food & Consumer Protection, Government of Tamil Nadu on 5th June, 2012. In response to the MoU, a letter was received from the Secretary, Cooperation, Food & Consumer Protection enclosing therewith a letter from Triplicane Urban Cooperative Society seeking some clarifications, which were responded by BPPI on 17th October, 2012. Their reply is still awaited.

Mizoram:

After the meeting of the BPPI officials with the Secretary, Health & Family Welfare, Mizoram at Aizawl in January, 2013, a draft MoU was sent to Secretary, Health & Family Welfare on 28th January, 2013 for opening of

Jan Aushadhi stores in the State and their response is awaited.

Sikkim:

In response to BPPI letter dated 18th June, 2012, the Government of Sikkim State has shown expression of interest for opening up of Jan Aushadhi Stores. BPPI officials would be meeting Principal Secretary, Health & family Welfare, Govt. of Sikkim to discuss and finalize the modalities of opening of the stores, at an early date.

Arunachal Pradesh:

A request from DC, TIRAP, Arunachal Pradesh was received for opening up of Jan Aushadhi store in the District Hospital, TIRAP. BPPI had forwarded their request to the Commissioner, Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh on 12.10.2012 with the request to open Jan Aushadhi stores in all the District Hospitals of the State in order to have proper management of supply chain of medicines. Reply is awaited.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

Request has also been received from the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Island to open JASs. BPPI officials would be meeting Principal Secretary, Health and family Welfare, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration to discuss and finalize the modalities of opening of the stores, at an early date.

Prices of Life Saving Drugs

1687. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to control the prices of 348 life saving drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the price control formula is in the interest of drug manufacturing companies and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to control the prices of life saving drugs including allopathic drugs; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken to curb marketing of spurious drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has notified the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy-2012 under which the prices of National List of Essential Medicines-2011 are to be controlled & regulated. The objective is to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required medicines - "essential medicines" - at reasonable prices even while providing sufficient opportunity for innovation and competition to support the growth of industry, thereby meeting the goals of employment and shared economic well being for all.

(e) As per the recommendations of the Mashelkar Committee, the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended by the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 for enhancing the penalties in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 so as to help tackle the problem of spurious and adulterated drugs. The salient features of the amended provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 are as follows:

(a) Maximum penalty life imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10 lakhs or 3 times the value of the confiscated goods, whichever is more;

(b) Some of the offences cognizable and non-bailable;

(c) Besides officers from the Drug Controller's Office, other gazetted officers also authorised to launch prosecution under the Act;

(d) Specially designated courts for trial of offences covered under the Act;

(e) Provision for compounding of minor offences.

[*Translation*]

Pension Schemes

1688. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI HEMANAD BISWAL:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of prevailing centrally sponsored pension schemes for old age people, widows and disabled in rural areas and the structure of such schemes;

(b) the mechanism to identify the beneficiaries and check irregularities in payment of pension under such schemes;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount granted under the above-said schemes and to expand the net to include more people under the schemes;

(d) if so, the details of the plan, eligibility criteria and the number of people likely to be covered under the pension schemes as a result of expansion State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to provide dearness relief on yearly basis from next financial year to old age and widow pensioners; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) are a part of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, meant exclusively persons living below poverty line (BPL). The NSAP was transferred to State Plan in 2002-03. Since then, the funds for NSAP are released by the Ministry of Finance to the States and by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Union Territories as Additional Central Assistance (ACA), as a combined allocation for all the schemes under NSAP taken together. Under IGNOAPS a pension of Rs.200/- per month per beneficiary is provided to persons in the age group of 60-79 years Rs.500/-per month per beneficiary to persons of 80 years and above. Under IGNWPS and IGNDPS, Rs.300/-per month per beneficiary is provided as pension to the widows in the age group of 40-79 years and to persons suffering from multiple or severe disability in the age group of 18-79, respectively. The States/UTs have been requested to provide at least an equal contribution to this ACA. Since NSAP is under the State Plan, the implementation of the schemes at ground level is the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration, which includes identification of beneficiary as well as sanction and disbursement of the benefits. The States/UTs are to provide a monthly progress reports which are reviewed in the monthly Nodal Officers' Meeting as well as quarterly Performance Review Committee meetings to ensure effective implementation of the schemes including regularity in payments.

(c) to (f) On the direction of the Union Cabinet, a Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission to prepare a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. The Task Force is considering various issues, demands and suggestions relating to pension schemes under NSAP, received from various quarters including those on the quantum of assistance and indexing it to inflation, as well as on eligibility criteria. The Task Force has submitted its report to this Ministry.

[English]

New Avenues for Research

1689. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether India has made progress in the field of science and technology vis-a-vis other countries in the world and if so, the details thereof along with the rank of India in this regard globally.

(b) whether a new analysis of comparative science research that takes into account both quality and quantity shows that India is now left far behind as China has grown steadfastly since 2002 in terms of scientific work and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to focus on research work and to avoid further risk of losing out to China and East Asia in innovation; and

(d) the funds allocated/released during the last ten years as a percentage of the GDP for Research and Development?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam. India has made significant progress in the field of research publications vis-a-vis other countries in the world. As per the latest UNESCO Science Report-2010, India ranks 9th in the world in terms of scientific publication output and its percentage share in the world publication has increased significantly from 2.6 to 3.7 during 2002 to 2008.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Department of Science and Technology commissioned a bibliometric study on India's research output based on Science Citation Index (SCI) data base. According to the report brought out in July, 2012 India is behind China in terms of scientific research. China has been investing significant national resources in scientific research during the last decade. East Asian countries such as Japan and Korea also invest significantly into Research and Development (R&D). The

Government has taken note of China's higher performance in R&D relative to India. However, there is no significant gap between India and China in critical technology areas. In areas such as space, software, vaccines, renewable energy etc. India is ahead of China in technology strength. India's strategy is to accord equal emphasis on both affordable and globally competitive innovations. Technological self-reliance in areas of developmental needs of the country has been accorded high priority in our R&D plans. In principle, the Government aims at increasing national R&D expenditure from current level of 0.9% to 2% of GDP with enhanced participation from private sector by 2017. This is more than double the expenditure over the past years and represents a significant allocation of resources considering the overall resources of the country.

(d) The details of national expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP during the last 10 years are as follows:

| Year | R&D Expenditure (Rs. Crores) | R&D as % of GDP |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1998-99 | 12473.17 | 0.77 |
| 1999-00 | 14397.60 | 0.81 |
| 2000-01 | 16198.80 | 0.84 |
| 2001-02 | 17038.15 | 0.81 |
| 2002-03 | 18088.16 | 0.80 |
| 2003-04 | 20086.34 | 0.79 |
| 2004-05 | 24117.24 | 0.84 |
| 2005-06 | 28776.65 | 0.88 |
| 2006-07 | *32941.64 | 0.87 |
| 2007-08 | *37777.90 | 0.88 |

* Estimated.

Source: Research & Development Statistics 2009, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.

Note: GDP: Gross Domestic Product

NSSO Report

1690. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey of 2004-05, the average daily intake of calories of the rural population dropped by 106 kcal (4.9 percent) from 1993-94 to 2004-05;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) As per NSSO report based on the survey conducted by it in July 2004 - June 2005, the average per capita calorie intake at all India level in Rural areas is 2047 Kilo Calories as compared to 2153 Kilo Calories based on the results of similar survey undertaken during July 1993 - June 1994. This shows a drop of 106 Kilo calories and percentage decrease of 4.9% in per capita calorie intake in rural areas over 2004-05.

(c) Union Government has taken number of steps to increase opportunities for livelihood/wage employment and food security of rural people so as to enable them to have access to availability of food and thus, better intake of calories. While some of the prominent wage employment generation schemes focussing at rural population in the country are (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) (ii) Swarnajayanti Gramin Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) those with focus on food security are (i) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) (ii) Annapurna scheme for Senior Citizens, (iii) Mid-day Meal, (iv) Sabla or Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (v) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

Delay in Clearances and Implementation

1691. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the project-wise details of cost escalation and time over-run on account of delay in completion of Central projects during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate new guidelines and set up an effective mechanism to monitor high value projects to cut-down delays in project implementations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to minimise cost and time over-run of projects?

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) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on the basis of information supplied by the project implementing agencies. The project-wise details of

cost escalations and time overruns on account of delay in completion of central sector projects during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13 (upto 1st January 2013) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) A Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) has been constituted in December 2012 to review and monitor the implementation of major projects, including issues relating to clearances/approvals, to ensure their accelerated and timely implementation.

The major steps undertaken to ensure timely completion of projects include rigorous project appraisal, on-line computerised monitoring system (OCMS) for better monitoring, setting up Standing Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time & cost overruns, regular review of the infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries and setting up of Central Sector Project Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and to facilitate the speedy implementation of major projects.

Statement

Projects having cost escalations and time overruns due to delay in completion for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year (up to 01.01.2013)

| Sl. No. | Projects | Sector | Date of Approval | Date of Commissioning Original | Date of Commissioning Anticipated | Cost Original (Rs. crore) | Cost Anticipated (Rs. crore) | Cost Overrun (Rs. crore) | Cost Overrun (%) | Time Overrun (Months) |
|------------------|---|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 2010-2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Mumbai High South Redevelopment Ph-2 | Petroleum | 10/2007 | 05/2010 | 03/2013 | 5713.03 | 8813.41 | 3100.38 | 54.27 | 34 |
| 2. | Construction of New Process Complex MHN | Petroleum | 01/2007 | 05/2010 | 01/2013 | 2853.29 | 6326.40 | 3473.11 | 121.72 | 32 |
| 3. | Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (1000mw) | Power | 07/2006 | 07/2010 | 11/2016 | 1657.00 | 2978.86 | 1321.86 | 79.77 | 76 |
| 4. | 330 TPH Boiler-6 and Auxiliary System | Steel | 07/2007 | 08/2010 | 01/2013 | 260.00 | 350.00 | 90.00 | 34.62 | 29 |
| 5. | Nimoo Bazgo Hydroelectric Project | Power | 08/2006 | 08/2010 | 06/2013 | 611.01 | 936.00 | 324.99 | 53.19 | 34 |
| 6. | Development of B-193 Cluster Fields | Petroleum | 06/2007 | 08/2010 | 12/2013 | 3248.78 | 5633.44 | 2384.66 | 73.40 | 40 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------|-----|
| 7. | Development of B-22 Cluster Fields | Petroleum | 01/2007 | 09/2010 | 04/2013 | 2323.40 | 2920.82 | 597.42 | 25.71 | 31 |
| 8. | Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (Bhavini, 500 Mwe) | Atomic Energy | 09/2003 | 09/2010 | NR | 3492.00 | 5677.00 | 2185.00 | 62.57 | 27* |
| 9. | Subansiri Lower H.E.P (NHPC) | Power | 09/2003 | 09/2010 | 03/2017 | 6285.33 | 10667.00 | 4381.67 | 69.71 | 78 |
| 10. | Parbati H.E.P. Stage-III (NHPC) | Power | 10/2005 | 10/2010 | 09/2013 | 2304.56 | 2716.00 | 411.44 | 17.85 | 35 |
| 11. | Gsm Equipment of 1625000 lines (2G) 325000 Lines 3(G) MP Phase V.1 Telecom Circle | Telecomm-unications | 11/2009 | 11/2010 | NR | 916.70 | 930.60 | 13.90 | 1.52 | 25* |
| 12. | Pandabeswar-Chinpai Doubling (ER) | Railways | 04/2004 | 12/2010 | NR | 225.68 | 293.74 | 68.06 | 30.16 | 24* |
| 13. | Const. & Dev. of 2 Offshore Container Berths & Terminal | Shipping & Ports | 11/2007 | 12/2010 | 10/2013 | 1228.00 | 1460.00 | 232.00 | 18.89 | 34 |
| 14. | Bardhaman-Katwa (GC) | Railways | 04/2007 | 12/2010 | NR | 245.15 | 1106.62 | 861.47 | 351.41 | 24* |
| 15. | Katihar - Jogbani (GC) (NEFR) | Railways | 09/2001 | 12/2010 | 03/2015 | 100.00 | 1041.79 | 941.79 | 941.79 | 51 |
| 16. | D/o Kamaraj Domestic Ter-Ph-II and Exp. Anna Int. Ter B.....G (K1) | Civil Aviation | 08/2008 | 01/2011 | NR | 1808.00 | 2015.00 | 207.00 | 11.45 | 23* |
| 17. | 67.5 Mw TG-5 Aux. S'tem Emergency Power Requirement Exp. Unit | Steel | 07/2007 | 02/2011 | 03/2013 | 230.00 | 343.58 | 113.58 | 49.38 | 25 |
| 18. | Gadwal - Raichur (NL), SCR | Railways | 04/1998 | 02/2011 | 02/2013 | 92.63 | 270.00 | 177.37 | 191.48 | 24 |
| 19. | Construction of rerthing and allied Facilities off Tekra Near Tuna, Kandla Port Trust | Shipping & Ports | 04/2005 | 02/2011 | NR | 882.00 | 1060.00 | 178.00 | 20.18 | 22* |
| 20. | Chutak Hydro-Electric Project | Power | 08/2006 | 02/2011 | 01/2013 | 621.26 | 913.00 | 291.74 | 46.96 | 23 |
| 21. | Construction of 13 & 14 Cargo Berth at Kandla | Shipping & Ports | 12/2005 | 03/2011 | 03/2013 | 702.00 | 755.50 | 53.50 | 7.62 | 24 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|------------------|--|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----|
| 22. | Bhavnagar-Workshop Facilities for 50 BG Coaches Poh Per Month (WR) | Railways | 04/2006 | 03/2011 | NR | 117.36 | 196.95 | 79.59 | 67.82 | 21* |
| 23. | Electrification of Moradabad-Roza | Railways | 12/2004 | 03/2011 | NR | 129.17 | 250.00 | 120.83 | 93.54 | 21* |
| 24. | North Tapti Gas Field Development | Petroleum | 07/2008 | 03/2011 | 03/2013 | 589.70 | 755.76 | 166.06 | 28.16 | 24 |
| 25. | Aluabari Road Siliguri Junction via Galgalia, NEFR | Railways | 12/2006 | 03/2011 | NR | 170.00 | 453.04 | 283.04 | 166.49 | 21* |
| 26. | Jiribam to Imphal (Tupui)(NL)(NEFR) | Railways | 04/2003 | 03/2011 | 03/2016 | 727.56 | 4444.00 | 3716.44 | 510.81 | 60 |
| | | Total | | | | 37533.61 | 63308.51 | 25774.90 | | |
| 2011-2012 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. | C/O Integrated Passenger Ter. Buid. NSCBI Airport | Civil Aviation | 08/2008 | 05/2011 | 03/2013 | 1942.51 | 2325.00 | 382.49 | 19.69 | 22 |
| 28. | Bangalore Metro Rail Project | Urban-development | 05/2006 | 06/2011 | 03/2013 | 6395.00 | 11609.00 | 5214.00 | 81.53 | 21 |
| 29. | Tr. System Associated With Chamera III Hep | Power | 04/2008 | 07/2011 | 01/2013 | 297.37 | 386.32 | 88.95 | 29.91 | 18 |
| 30. | Panipat-Jalandhar 6 Lane (Km. 96 To 387.1 Km.) | Road transport & Highways | 05/2009 | 11/2011 | 08/2013 | 1108.00 | 2288.00 | 1180.00 | 106.50 | 21 |
| 31. | Dakshin-Barasal-Lakshmikantapur | Railways | 04/2009 | 12/2011 | NR | 259.51 | 533.38 | 273.87 | 105.53 | 12* |
| 32. | Bailadila Iron Ore Project Deposit-11B (NMDC) | Steel | 01/2007 | 12/2011 | 03/2013 | 295.89 | 607.17 | 311.28 | 105.20 | 15 |
| 33. | Ghutiasharif-Canning (ER) | Railways | 04/2009 | 12/2011 | 11/2013 | 189.97 | 611.03 | 421.06 | 221.65 | 23 |
| 34. | Mandarhill-Dumka-Rampurhat (NL), ER | Railways | 04/1995 | 12/2011 | 03/2013 | 184.00 | 900.05 | 716.05 | 389.16 | 15 |
| 35. | Expansion of IISCO Steel Plant | Steel | 02/2008 | 12/2011 | NR | 14443.00 | 16408.00 | 1965.00 | 13.61 | 12* |
| 36. | Karanpur Moradabad-Kashipur-Rudrapur Pipeline Project Phase-I | Petroleum | 07/2009 | 01/2012 | 01/2013 | 238.68 | 312.00 | 73.32 | 30.72 | 12 |
| 37. | Setting Up of LNG | Shipping & Ports | 03/2009 | 01/2012 | 02/2013 | 3500.00 | 4150.00 | 650.00 | 18.57 | 13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|------------------|---|---------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|----|
| | Regasification Terminal at Puthuvypeen Cochin | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. | Tuticorin Thermal Power Project-2x500 Mw | Coal | 05/2008 | 03/2012 | 03/2014 | 4904.54 | 4909.54 | 5.00 | 0.10 | 24 |
| 39. | Kosi Bridge (NL), ECR | Railways | 04/2002 | 03/2012 | 03/2013 | 323.41 | 341.41 | 18.00 | 5.57 | 12 |
| 40. | Bhuj-Naliya (GC) with Extension From Naliya to Vayor (WR) | Railways | 04/2008 | 03/2012 | NR | 318.24 | 468.62 | 150.38 | 47.25 | 9* |
| 41. | Kadur-Chikmagalur-Sakleshpur (NL), (SWR) | Railways | 04/1996 | 03/2012 | 03/2013 | 157.00 | 333.50 | 176.50 | 112.42 | 12 |
| 42. | Mansi-Purnia (Extension of Mansi-Saharsa) Gan ECR | Railways | 04/1996 | 03/2012 | 03/2013 | 114.01 | 477.88 | 363.87 | 319.16 | 12 |
| 43. | Jind-Sonepat (NL), NR | Railways | 01/2004 | 03/2012 | NR | 190.81 | 697.50 | 506.69 | 265.55 | 9* |
| 44. | Jayanagar-Darbhanga-Narkatia Ganj (GC), ECR | Railways | 04/1997 | 03/2012 | 02/2013 | 233.00 | 1043.56 | 810.56 | 347.88 | 11 |
| | Total | | | | | 35094.94 | 48401.96 | 13307.02 | | |
| 2012-2013 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45. | Assam Gas Cracker Project | Petrochemical | 04/2006 | 04/2012 | 12/2013 | 5460.61 | 8920.00 | 3459.39 | 63.35 | 20 |
| 46. | Magadh OC (CCL) | Coal | 08/2008 | 07/2012 | 03/2016 | 469.78 | 706.40 | 236.62 | 50.37 | 44 |
| 47. | Nangaldam-Talwara (NL), NR | Railways | 03/1981 | 07/2012 | NR | 37.68 | 1036.78 | 999.10 | 2651.54 | 5* |
| 48. | Mouda STPP | Power | 11/2008 | 08/2012 | 03/2013 | 5459.28 | 6010.89 | 551.61 | 10.10 | 7 |
| 49. | Coke Oven Battery No. 4 Phase-II | Steel | 08/2007 | 10/2012 | 03/2013 | 108.00 | 216.68 | 108.68 | 100.63 | 5 |
| 50. | Paradip Refinery Project | Petroleum | 02/2009 | 11/2012 | 09/2013 | 29777.00 | 30426.00 | 649.00 | 2.18 | 10 |
| 51. | Deoghar - Sultanganj (Inl), ER | Railways | 04/2000 | 12/2012 | 02/2013 | 138.00 | 607.09 | 469.09 | 339.92 | 2 |
| 52. | Chandigarh-Ludhiana (New BG Line), NR | Railways | 07/1998 | 12/2012 | 01/2013 | 248.44 | 1115.21 | 866.77 | 348.89 | 1 |
| | Total | | | | | 41698.79 | 49039.05 | 7340.26 | | |

NR: Not reported by the project implementation agencies

*Delay (in months) as on 01.01.2013 for projects where anticipated date of commissioning is not reported.

Open Defecation

1692. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of open defecation and defecation storage pits are in existence in the rural and backward areas of the country;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken to check open defecation, total human excreta generation that is safely collected for use of fertilizers, etc. and proportion of treated waste water that is recycled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. State-wise number of Rural households practicing Open Defecation and No. of pit latrine without slab/open pit as per Census 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement. The main reasons for large number of population in India still defecating in open are:

- (i) Large section of Indian population are not convinced of the need to stop open defecation because of lack of proper awareness about the problems associated with open defecation. Building toilets is often not a priority even for people who can afford to construct toilet & use it.
- (ii) A large number of people defecate in the open because they can not afford to build a toilet from their own resources.

(c) To eliminate the practice of open defecation and to promote the use of toilets in rural areas of country, Government of India took the major initiative and has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with "Nirmal Grams" as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. The provision

of enhanced incentive for individual household latrine units has been made and the same 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 w.e.f 01.04.2012.

The details of total human excreta generated that is safely collected for use of fertilizers etc. is not collected by the Ministry. However the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) promotes sanitary latrines which safely dispose-off human excreta and convert the same for use as fertilizers.

The details of proportion of treated waste water that is recycled is also not collected by the Ministry. However, the NBA guidelines provide for Solid and Liquid Management (SLWM) as an integral component. Various activities that can be taken under the component include inter- alia the construction of low cost drainage, soakage channels/ pits and reuse of waste water. For Solid and Liquid Waste management (SLWM), each Gram Panchayat (GP) will be provided with financial assistance capped for a GP on number of household basis to enable all Panchayats to implement sustainable SLWM projects. A cap of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having up to 150/300/500/ more than 500 households on a Centre and State/GP sharing ratio of 70:30. Any additional cost requirement is to be met with funds with the State/GP.

Statement

State/UT wise No. of Rural households practicing Open Defecation and No. Pit latrine without slab/ open pit as per Census 2011

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of Rural households practicing Open Defecation as per Census 2011 | No. of Pit latrines Without slab/ open pit as per Census 2011 |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 22973 | 2159 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 9277643 | 87845 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------|----------|---------|
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 86616 | 31919 |
| 4. | Assam | 2066999 | 1448781 |
| 5. | Bihar | 13776940 | 122690 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 386 | 1 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 3733268 | 72156 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 25040 | 37 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 4360 | 37 |
| 10. | Goa | 34157 | 1210 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 4449164 | 27382 |
| 12. | Haryana | 1254203 | 118167 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 426566 | 14886 |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir | 873092 | 37913 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 4295812 | 14466 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 5356694 | 25245 |
| 17. | Kerala | 229103 | 41369 |
| 18. | Lakshadweep | 42 | 0 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 9612238 | 84031 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 7262645 | 87995 |
| 21. | Manipur | 41208 | 79074 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 181784 | 80439 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 13531 | 24862 |
| 24. | Nagaland | 63563 | 56085 |
| 25. | NCT of Delhi | 10684 | 152 |
| 26. | Odisha | 6896152 | 117062 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 56685 | 129 |
| 28. | Punjab | 931868 | 153136 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 7579854 | 274406 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 13730 | 6433 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 7007398 | 21895 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| 32. | Tripura | 93644 | 107015 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 19649918 | 204173 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 632710 | 9352 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 7036829 | 582784 |
| Total | | 112997499 | 3935286 |

Saranda Development Project

1693. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI MADHU KODA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been prepared by the Government under Saranda Action Plan for over all development Saranda forest area of Jharkhand State;

(b) if so, the current status thereof;

(c) whether Saranda forest area is affected by extremism and is a tribal and socially, economically and culturally backward area;

(d) if so, whether baseline survey had been conducted before implementing the Saranda Action Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to include Podahat forest area under Saranda Action Plan or to implement any Podahat action Plan under the policy of balanced regional development; and

(g) 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, Saranda Development Plan is being implemented in the Saranda forest area of West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand State.

(b) As informed by the Government of Jharkhand, under this plan short-term and medium-term interventions have been proposed. The short-term interventions, which have been completed, include provision of solar lamps, distribution of bicycles and transistors, inclusion of around

3,000 eligible households under the BPL category, provision of IAY houses, provision of employment under MGNREGA with the help of Atirikt Rozgar Sewaks, employment linked skill training to youths and construction of roads under PMGSY. The proposed medium term interventions include promotion of sustainable livelihood through SHGs, establishment of residential schools- Ashram schools and construction of ICDS centres.

A steering committee under the chairmanship of Development Commissioner, Government of Jharkhand has been formed to monitor the progress made under the Plan. The current status of the projects is as under:

- (i) 7,000 solar lamps, transistors and bicycles are distributed;
- (ii) 5,500 families received the first installment and 1,500 families received the second installment under Indira Awas Yojana;
- (iii) Under NRLM, 91 new SHGs have been formed and 24 old SHGs have been strengthened and revived;
- (iv) Two roads under PMGSY have been completed and eleven are under progress;
- (v) 10 forest villages have been given forest pattas;
- (vi) Gurukul has been set up to provide skill based training to the youths of Saranda;
- (vii) 118 hand pumps have been installed; and
- (viii) 56 Atirikta Rozgar Sewak and 36 Atirikta Rozgar Sevika have been selected.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) and (e) No Madam.

(f) and (g) There is no such proposal to include Podahat forest area under Saranda Action Plan.

Curtailments in Funds for IAY

1694. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed

curtailment of funds for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) meant for people belonging to economically weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the effects on poor people by this move?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Funds Earmarked for CSR

1695. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey to find out the percentage of funds earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spent by the ten biggest industrial houses of the country to the non-governmental and other organizations associated with such industrial houses during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds spent under CSR during the last three years;

(d) whether the big industrial houses are spending less than required amount under this head and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the percentage of expenditure under CSR; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Following discussions in the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, the Ministry has entrusted a study of CSR initiatives of certain companies to the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG). The Study includes field visits and meetings with stakeholders such as communities, local administration, and local Non-

Government Organizations. The Study is likely to be completed shortly.

(c) and (d) Such information is not maintained at Government level.

(e) and (f) For the first time a provision regarding CSR has been provided in the Companies Bill, 2012 which inter-alia requires companies qualifying the prescribed limits of turnover/ net profit etc. to spend two percent of their average net profits of the last three years on CSR related activities.

[English]

Kosi Flood Recovery Project

1696. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any relief funds from International Development Association for Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds received from various agencies under this project by the Government; and

(c) the progress made in the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The information is in domain of Govt. of Bihar and has been sought from the State Government of Bihar. The same would be tabled in the House when received.

Export of Coir Products

1697. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:

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

(a) the status of coir industries in the country including West Bengal, State/UT-wise;

(b) the annual growth rate of coir industries in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the schemes in operation to boost the coir industry in India and the funds allocated for its development during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of coir products exported during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the interrupted export of coir products has caused loss to the country;

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

(g) the steps taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The status of coir industries in the country as reflected by the Coir Units registered with Coir Board is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The annual growth rate of coir industries in the country for the last 3 years is as follows:

| Year | Fibre Production (MT) | Growth Rate (%) | Total employment (Nos) | Growth Rate (%) | Total no. of Coir units registered | Growth Rate (%) | Total value of export (Rs. in crore) | Growth Rate (%) |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2009-10 | 5,15,500 | 5 | 6,83,350 | 1 | 14,050 | 7 | 804.05 | 26.0 |
| 2010-11 | 5,25,000 | 2 | 6,96,690 | 2 | 14,300 | 2 | 807.07 | 0.5 |
| 2011-12 | 5,31,500 | 1 | 7,02,010 | 1 | 14,637 | 2 | 1052.62 | 30 |

(c) The details of schemes being implemented by the board to boost up the coir industry in India and fund allocation

for its development during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The item-wise details of exports are enclosed at Statement-III.

have increased both in quantity and value during the last three years.

(e) No, Madam. The export of coir and coir products

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Coir Units Registered with Coir Board

| States | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Kerala | 8649 | 8693 | 8744 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3379 | 3490 | 3626 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 662 | 674 | 685 |
| Odisha | 675 | 702 | 721 |
| Karnataka | 487 | 540 | 656 |
| West Bengal | 40 | 42 | 42 |
| Puducherry | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| Maharashtra | 20 | 21 | 23 |
| Delhi | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| North Eastern Region | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Union Territory of Lakshadweep | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Goa | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Gujarat | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Rajasthan | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Haryana | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Punjab | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 14050 | 14300 | 14637 |

Statement-II*Schemes in operation to boost the Coir Industry in India***Plan Outlay/Budget Estimates (BE) Allocation for three years & current year (Annexure)**

| Name of the Scheme | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Sanctioned Budget Estimate | Sanctioned Budget Estimate | Sanctioned Budget Estimate | Sanctioned Budget Estimate |
| 1. Plan-(Science & Technology) | 700.00 | 700.00 | 700.00 | 700 |
| 2. Plan-(General) | 2700.00 | 2800.00 | 2500.00 | 4500.00 |
| 2.1. Skill upgradation, Quality Improvement, Manila Coir Yojana | 550.00 | 500.00 | 535.00 | 1000.00 |
| 2.2. Development of Production Infrastructure | 450.00 | 400.00 | 100.00 | 400.00 |
| 2.3. Domestic Market Promotion | 870.00 | 1100.00 | 1256.00 | 2300.00 |
| 2.4. Export Market Promotion | 280.00 | 300.00 | 205.00 | 350.00 |
| 2.5. Trade Information Service Information Technology and Strengthening of Organizational Structure | 300.00 | 300.00 | 174.00 | 400.00 |
| 2.6. Welfare Measures | 250.00 | 200.00 | 230.00 | 50.00 |
| 3. Plan-rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology upgradation of Coir Industry | 2100.00 | 2100.00 | 2100.00 | 1600.00 |
| 4. SFURTI | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.00 |
| Total Plan (1+2+3+4) | 5500.00 | 5600.00 | 5300.00 | 6804.00 |

Statement-III*Export of Coir and Coir Products from India (Year: April-March)*

Quantity in Tonnes & Value in Rs. Lakhs

| Product Name | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-2012 | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Q | V | Q | V | Q | V |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Curled Coir | 3365.70 | 668.33 | 5527.08 | 1056.52 | 11855.97 | 3171.30 |
| Coir Fibre | 73074.93 | 9742.03 | 83393.01 | 12148.55 | 119684.54 | 20323.98 |
| Coir Rugs & Carpet | 46.17 | 45.38 | 1146.81 | 826.22 | 191.00 | 185.55 |
| Coir Pith | 131916.67 | 12347.06 | 157854.93 | 14829.02 | 206424.57 | 22150.70 |
| Coir Rope | 430.56 | 165.92 | 211.56 | 86.72 | 792.82 | 340.99 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Coir Other Sorts | 55.04 | 28.53 | 45.96 | 35.84 | 58.36 | 68.75 |
| Coir Yarn | 6108.35 | 2461.21 | 5021.96 | 2685.34 | 5562.87 | 3140.70 |
| Geo-Textiles | 3754.44 | 2023.77 | 3266.63 | 1823.05 | 3680.91 | 2433.12 |
| Handloom Mats | 36297.71 | 25428.01 | 29409.00 | 21525.80 | 27656.17 | 23545.00 |
| Handloom Matting | 1832.24 | 1425.28 | 1406.49 | 1244.72 | 1473.78 | 1582.83 |
| Powerloom Mats | 2.84 | 2.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.14 | 24.56 |
| Powerloom Mattings | 2.41 | 3.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rubberised Coir | 629.78 | 713.39 | 383.39 | 476.89 | 415.60 | 549.80 |
| Tufted Mats | 36991.21 | 25351.24 | 33349.20 | 23968.41 | 33021.17 | 27745.26 |
| | 294508.05 | 80405.22 | 321016.02 | 80707.08 | 410853.90 | 105262.54 |

Coir Board maintains the export data on National level only.

[Translation]

Study Conducted on Various Rivers

1698. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the condition of various rivers in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the water levels of these rivers have been falling continuously;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received any proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government to maintain and increase the water levels of these rivers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No comprehensive study covering all the rivers of Madhya Pradesh has been conducted.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The flows in river are dependent on rainfall (Spatial and Temporal), consumptive use, ground water discharge etc. The analysis of water level observations at different locations on Rivers of Madhya Pradesh namely;

Narmada, Chambal, Betwa, Parwati, Kalisind, Ken and Shipra does not indicate any definite trend that flow in the rivers is going down.

(d) As informed by Central Water Commission, no such proposal has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(e) Question does not arise.

National Fertilizer Policy

1699. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate national fertilizer policy in the interest of the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ensure cent per cent supply of fertilizers in accordance with the demand of the States in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check increase in the prices of fertilizers in the country?

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

Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) is under consideration of Government.

(c) and (d) The Government endeavours to supply the fertilizers as per demand of the States in the country. The gap between requirement and domestic availability of fertilizers is met through imports. However, The Government has recently notified the New Investment Policy 2012 on 2nd January 2012 to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector and to reduce India's import dependency in urea production.

(e) The Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers w.e.f. 01-04-2010. Under this policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on subsidized P&K fertilizers depending on its nutrient contents. Under this policy, the fertilizer companies fix the Maximum Retail Prices (MRP) of P&K fertilizers. Urea is, however, provided to the farmers at MRP of Rs. 5360 PMT fixed by the Government.

[*English*]

Acquisition of land

1700. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural land acquired for public purpose in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether such acquired land is not used for the purpose for which it were acquired;

(c) if so, the relevant rules and the directions issued by the Union Government to State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the measures taken by the Union Government to prevent misuse of fertile land for non-farm use?

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

(a) to (d) The Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided under Entry No. 18 of the State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The acquisition of land for various projects is done by the concerned State Government's/UT Administrations under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The data regarding agricultural land acquired by the State Governments for various purposes and use of the acquired land for various purposes is not being maintained at the Central level. Further, to address various issues related to land acquisition and rehabilitation & resettlement, this Department has prepared the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 which was notified in the Official Gazette on 31st October, 2007. The Policy provides that "as far as possible, project may be setup on wastelands, degraded land or un-irrigated land". Acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes, and acquisition of irrigated land if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum. Further, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has formulated National Policy for Farmers, 2007 which envisages that Prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances, provided that the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded/wastelands elsewhere. For non-agricultural purposes, as far as possible, land with low biological potential for farming would be earmarked and allocated.

[*Translation*]

Per capita availability of land

1701. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita availability of land has sharply declined in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the reasons for the decline in per capita availability of land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) As per various quinquennial Agriculture Censuses conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1970-71, 1976-77, 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2005-06, the average size of operational holdings in the country was 2.28, 2.00, 1.84, 1.69, 1.55, 1.41, 1.33 and 1.23 hectares respectively, which shows that the average size of the operational holding declined by about 46% in 2005-06 over 1970-71. The decline in the area of operational holding has been attributed to conversion of land for urbanization/industrialization or transfer of land to meet the requirement of non-agricultural purposes.

Policies for Different Fertilizers

1702. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the fertilizer subsidy worth several crores is being provided to the farmers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the subsidy is likely to be given to the farmers directly as announced recently;
- (d) the mechanism to monitor that benefits are likely to accrue to all the farmers;
- (e) the Authority authorized for the redressal of the complaints of the farmers and
- (f) the mechanism to check any misuse of the power by the above-said authority?

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. An amount of Rs. 73790.94 crores was released by the Government as fertilizer subsidy during the year 2011-12. An amount of Rs. 65592.13 has been allocated for fertilizer subsidy for the financial year 2012-13.

(c) and (d) Direct cash transfer of fertilizer subsidy to the intended beneficiary is being implemented in following manner:

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

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

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

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

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

(e) and (f) The implementation of direct transfer of subsidy to farmers shall be web-based and there shall be no case for misuse of power by the authorities. A detailed monitoring mechanism shall be in place before its implementation.

[English]

Sea Erosion

1703. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether massive sea erosion has taken place in the coastal belt of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the damage caused by the erosion during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the details of proposals received from State Governments, State/UT-wise and the action taken by the Union Government thereon and the reasons for delay, if any, in according clearance to these proposals;

(d) whether the Government has finalised the 'Rashtriya Tatiya Sanrakshan Pariyojana' to contain the problem of sea erosion, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the assistance under flood management programme is being extended to all States to tackle the problem of sea erosion, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the funds provided to the State Governments to check the sea erosion during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details of coastline of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu affected by erosion are as under:

Karnataka: 152.73 km., Kerala: 478.14 km., Tamil Nadu: 151.81 km.

The main reasons of coastal erosion in these States are the wave attack especially during monsoon season and obstruction of sediment supply/transport.

The details of damages have been sought from the concerned State Governments and on their receipt, the same would be tabled in the House.

(c) The State-wise details of proposals received, action taken by the Government thereon and the reasons for delay etc. are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Rashtriya Tatiya Sanrakshan Pariyojana

(NCP) was initiated with a view to explore the possibility of funding of coastal protection works through external assistance. After discussion between Government of India and Asian Development Bank (ADB) for funding on coastal protection works, the ADB approved grant for Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA). The PPTA was used to prepare an investment programme for Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Project in the States of Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Under PPTA an investment programme for 404.6 million USD including ADB loan of 250 million USD has been envisaged. Further to above, Ullal Coastal Erosion and Inlet Improvement Project in Karnataka and Mirya Bay Coastal Erosion and Protection Project in Maharashtra were accepted by the Government to be implemented as Pilot projects under NCP with technical and financial assistance of Asian Development Bank.

(e) Yes, Madam. During XI Plan, the central assistance for flood management including anti-sea erosion works was provided to the State Governments under the State Sector Scheme "Flood Management Programme".

(f) During the last three years of XI Plan i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, the central assistance of Rs. 2.00 crore was released to the State Government of Gujarat for anti-sea erosion works undertaken under Flood Management Programme. No funds have been released during the current financial year i.e. 2012-13 for anti-sea erosion works under the above Programme.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Name of Scheme | Action taken by the Union Government thereon | Reasons for delay in according clearance |
|---------|------------------|---|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Karnataka | Ullal Coastal Erosion and Inlet Improvement Project Estimated Cost: Rs. 170.7 crore | The project has been accepted by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi Purpose Projects in its 110th meeting held at Central Water Commission (CWC) HQ, New Delhi on 20th July, 2011 which is being implemented as Pilot project under National Coastal Protection Project of Government of India with | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|------------|---|---|--|
| | | | technical and financial assistance of Asian Development Bank. | |
| 2. | Kerala | Project Proposal for construction of series of Groynes to combat seas erosion in Kerala coast. Estimated Cost: Rs. 750.00 crore. | The proposal was examined in CWC and comments were sent to State Govt. In May, 2012 | The State Government did not submit the compliance to the observations of CWC |
| 3. | Tamil Nadu | Project Proposal for protection of Tamil Nadu Coast in Four Phases from the Natural Calamities. Estimated Cost: Rs. 1012.26 crore | The proposal was examined in CWC and observations of CWC were conveyed to the State Government of Tamil Nadu in October, 2008 | The State Government did not submit the compliance to the observations of CWC. |

OBC vacancies

1704. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are vacancies of judges belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) to be filled in Supreme Court and High Courts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of judges belonging to OBCs working in Supreme Court and High Courts of the country;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to provide reservation to OBCs in Supreme Court and High Courts as per recommendation of Mandal Commission; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively, which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. As such, no caste or class-wise data of Judges or vacancies is maintained. The Government has, however, requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts to send proposals for appointment of Judges from

suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and from amongst women.

[Translation]

Socio-Economic and Caste Census

1705. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that there is a lack of clarity on the successful and timely completion of the poverty survey;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) the total number of BPL persons living in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the prevailing inflation and falling value of rupee have been factored while finalizing BPL norms and BPL list; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and time by which the census is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Ministry of Rural Development launched Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) on 29th June, 2011 in the country to generate a large number of social and economic indicators relating to households across the country for both rural & urban areas and involves the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner and the State Governments. The SECC 2011 is being conducted in a phased manner throughout the country by the respective State/Union Territory administration with the financial and technical support of the Ministry of Rural Development. In brief, the process involves (i) enumeration through a hand-held computer (Tablet PC) to minimize data entry errors; (ii) sample verification of the data by the supervisors; (iii) verification and correction in the interest of ensuring accuracy of data with regard to certain parameters of households; (iv) preparation and publication of a draft list of households for viewing by public at prominent places in the village, gram panchayat and block development office. The draft list would also be available in the website (www.secc.nic.in); (v) verification of the information provided in the draft list of households by the Gram Sabha to be convened within 10 days of the publication of the draft list; (vi) invitation of claims and objections before designated officers and a process of two stage appeal for redressal to be completed within 82 days and (vii) publication of the final list of households.

(c) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of persons living below poverty line at national and state level, separately in rural and urban areas on the basis of a large sample survey of Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) after an interval of 5 years approximately. The latest poverty estimates released by

the Planning Commission are based on the 66th Round of NSSO carried out for the year 2009-10. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Information on demography, housing/dwelling, employment/income, assets, land and amenities, etc. has been collected under SECC. These households information would be utilized for determining classes of beneficiaries for different rural development programmes. About 97% of the enumeration work in all the States/UTs has been completed. After the enumeration, the States/UTs would enter the Claim & Objection stage for publication of the final list. Depending upon the preparedness of different States/UTs, the Final List would be published at different times. For majority of States/UTs, the Final List is likely to be published by the end of September, 2013.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by states - 2009-10

| Sl. No. | States | Total | |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | | % age of Persons | No. of Persons (lakhs) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 21.1 | 176.6 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 25.9 | 3.5 |
| 3. | Assam | 37.9 | 116.4 |
| 4. | Bihar | 53.5 | 543.5 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 48.7 | 121.9 |
| 6. | Delhi | 14.2 | 23.3 |
| 7. | Goa | 8.7 | 1.3 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 23.0 | 136.2 |
| 9. | Haryana | 20.1 | 50.0 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 9.5 | 6.4 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 9.4 | 11.5 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 39.1 | 126.2 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 23.6 | 142.3 |
| 14. | Kerala | 12.0 | -39.6 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 36.7 | 261.8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------|--------|
| 16. | Maharashtra | 24.5 | 270.8 |
| 17. | Manipur | 47.1 | 12.5 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 17.1 | 4.9 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 21.1 | 2.3 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 20.9 | 4.1 |
| 21. | Odisha | 37.0 | 153.2 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| 23. | Punjab | 15.9 | 43.5 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 24.8 | 167.0 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 13.1 | 0.8 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 17.1 | 121.8 |
| 27. | Tripura | 17.4 | 6.3 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 37.7 | 737.9 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 18.0 | 17.9 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 26.7 | 240.3 |
| 31. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 0.4 | 0.01 |
| 32. | Chandigarh | 9.2 | 0.95 |
| 33. | Dadra and Nagar | 39.1 | 1.27 |
| 34. | Daman and Diu | 33.3 | 0.75 |
| 35. | Lakshwadeep | 6.8 | 0.04 |
| All India | | 29.8 | 3546.8 |

Notes:

1. Population as on 1st March 2010 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (interpolated between 2001 and 2011 population census)
2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab is used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
4. Poverty line of Maharashtra is used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
5. Poverty line of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
6. Poverty line of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

*[English]***Bharat Nirman Volunteers**

1706. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh is having highest number of Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs) in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for not effectively facilitating the delivery of public services of the Government under various schemes in spite of having a strong force of BNVs in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effectively using BNVs to take schemes to rural households;

(d) whether any special plan has been drawn for this purpose in the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) By enrolling over 35,600 Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs), Andhra Pradesh is presently at second position in enrolling BNVs in the country.

(b) Out of 21,600 Gram panchayats in Andhra Pradesh, Bharat Nirman volunteers have been enrolled in 2060 Gram panchayats amounting less than 10% of the total Gram panchayats in the State. Moreover, the BNVs are non-paid volunteers who have come forward to create awareness among the rural households on various welfare and development programmes of both Central and State Governments. They are doing this voluntary work in their free time for the betterment of their own villages.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has been making continuous efforts to extend the Initiative to more areas by addressing the States. The State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs), Extension Training Centres (ETCs) and States are consulted from time to time for expanding the Initiative in more blocks of the country and as a result, over two lakh BNVs have been enrolled so far.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Chemical waste in Union Carbide Plant

1707. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether 350 metric tonne chemical waste is still lying in the compound of Union Carbide plant though 28 years have gone by since the Bhopal Gas tragedy struck;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government either for removing or disposing the said waste from there;

(c) whether the cost of removing the toxic waste is likely to be charged from the Union Carbide;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has entered into an agreement with a foreign firm for disposal of the said waste but later on the said firm withdrew its hands;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government for removal/disposal of the said waste?

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. Approximately 350 MT of toxic waste is lying in a secured go-down within the premises of Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) at Bhopal. Earlier attempts for its incineration in Ankleshwar, Gujarat and Defence Research & Development Organization (DRDO) at Nagpur, Maharashtra could not fructify as the respective State Pollution Control Boards did not issue requisite "No Objection Certificate". Even the decision of the Supreme Court of January, 2010 to incinerate the toxic waste at Pithampur, Madhya Pradesh could not be carried out due to public protests. After exhausting all possible options, including the option of incineration of waste at DRDO, Nagpur as recommended by the Oversight Committee in 2011, Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) decided in February, 2012 to carry out incineration of the waste at the facility at Pithampur as decided earlier. But the decision was again opposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh by filing an application in the Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals had earlier filed an application in High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur in WP No. 2802/2004 requesting for directions to respondent companies to deposit an advance of Rs. 100 crore towards cost of remediation, which is pending for decision in the court. In June, 2010, Government of India decided to bear the estimated cost of remediation Rs. 310 crore approximately, in the first instance, pending claiming restitution from the persons/ companies found liable for the environmental damage on the principle of 'polluter pays'. A Curative Petition (Civil) has been filed by Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals in the Supreme Court on 3rd December, 2010, wherein enhancement of compensation amount which was settled for US \$ 470 million has been sought from respondents which includes the component of actual expenditure incurred/to be incurred for environmental remediation.

(e) and (f) A proposal of a German Government agency, namely, M/s. GIZ IS, for incineration of the waste by transporting it to Germany with an estimated cost of about Rs.24.56 crore was approved by the Cabinet in July, 2012. While the negotiations for finalization of the contract were at an advanced stage, GIZ IS on 17th September, 2012 withdrew its proposal citing adverse media reports in Germany.

(g) The Group of Ministers (GoM) directed on 22nd October, 2012 for preparing the TSDF at Pithampur, MP for stabilization of the unit by incineration of other similar waste so that a sample of Bhopal waste could be transported and test incinerated in the facility. The GoM also decided that the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) would undertake the evaluation of the performance of 22 other incinerators across the country for their abilities to dispose off the toxic waste of Bhopal. Ministry of Environment & Forests is regularly filing action taken reports in the Supreme Court in an ongoing SLP in the matter.

[*English*]

National Social Assistance Programme

1708. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the National Social Assistance Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to lower the widow pension age to eighteen;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to expand the widow pension to single and divorced women; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (e) On the direction of the Union Cabinet, a Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission to prepare a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. The Task Force is considering various issues, demands and suggestions relating to pension schemes under NSAP, received from various quarters which also include lowering the widow pension age to eighteen years and expanding the widow pension to single and divorced women. The Task Force has submitted its report to this Ministry.

[Translation]

Installation of Doppler Radar in Bhopal

1709. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to install Doppler Weather Radar in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh for which land and building both are available; and

(b) if so, the time by which the installation work is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Currently, civil/electrical works, cooling/power systems etc. are in their final stage of completion. The

DWR commissioning work and site acceptance of the system is estimated to be completed by the end of 2013.

[English]

Rail Ticket Refund Claims

1710. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing rules which regulate/permit refund on cancellation of untravelled or partially travelled journey tickets;

(b) the total number of cases of refunds on calculating railway reservation tickets pending with the Railways;

(c) whether any time limit has been earmarked to settle the refund claims of the passengers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways for speedy refund of the reservation tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) Refund on the unused tickets are given as per provisions contained in Railway Passengers (Cancellation of ticket and refund of fare) Rules, 1998 notified vide Gazette Notification No. G.S.R. 410(E) dated 24th July, 1998 and amended through Gazette notification from time to time.

(b) Refund cases are processed by the railways on a daily basis and the refunds are granted after due verification of the claims. It is a continuous process. Approximately 90,000 cases are pending with the Railways at present.

(c) and (d) If the tickets are surrendered across the reservation counter within the specified time limit, the due refund is granted immediately. In other cases, the genuineness of the claims has to be verified and refunds granted only thereafter. All efforts are made to settle such cases within the stipulated period of three months.

(e) In order to ensure speedy disposal of refund cases, Indian Railways have taken the following steps:

- (i) The Enhanced Coaching Refund System has been developed to faster processing of cases.
- (ii) An Exceptional Data Report (EDR) system has been developed for quick verification of passenger claims.
- (iii) Monitoring of the refund cases is done at the Zonal and Board Level.

National Chemicals Policy, 2012

1711. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drafted the National Chemical Policy, 2012;

(b) if so, the aim and objectives of the policy and the incentives envisaged for the development of green products and processes; and

(c) the time by which the new policy is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Govt. has drafted a National Chemical Policy 2012 with the objectives of growth and development of chemical sector in a holistic, integrated and sustainable manner, with manifold aims, mainly to increase the production of chemical sector by ensuring feedstock availability, attracting investments for capacity additions, providing quality infrastructure as well as promotion of R&D with focus on sustainability and green technologies.

The policy envisages funding of chemical innovations to promote green chemistry.

(c) The draft policy has been posted on the website of the Department and comments of the stakeholders are being processed. After finalization of the draft policy, the same will be submitted to the competent authority for approval.

Free Electricity to BPL under RGGVY

1712. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides free electricity to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of households that have been electrified so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to augment funds to provide access to electricity to the remaining BPL families;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government of India provides free electricity connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families by creating Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) in villages/habitations under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Under the scheme, 648 projects covering release of free electricity connections to 2,74,98,652 BPL households have been sanctioned. As on 31.01.2013, free electricity connections to 2,05,15,472 BPL households have been released under the scheme. State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Government has proposed to continue RGGVY in 12th Plan for covering of remaining villages/habitations and BPL families as per availability of funds.

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

| Sl. No. | State | Nos. of projects | BPL households | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | Coverage* | Cumulative Achievement (as on 31.01.2013) |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 26 | 2484665 | 2783390 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 16 | 40726 | 24615 |
| 3. | Assam | 23 | 1150597 | 882554 |
| 4. | Bihar | 54 | 5658692 | 2305704 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 18 | 987834 | 944103 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 25 | 742094 | 827788 |
| 7. | Haryana | 21 | 257273 | 194461 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 12 | 13196 | 14753 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 14 | 81217 | 51012 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 22 | 1803377 | 1283770 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 27 | 978219 | 856401 |
| 12. | Kerala | 14 | 74571 | 52993 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 52 | 1817544 | 942734 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 35 | 1202882 | 1180284 |
| 15. | Manipur | 9 | 107369 | 28814 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 7 | 109696 | 83067 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 8 | 27417 | 15144 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 11 | 69899 | 36062 |
| 19. | Odisha | 32 | 3045979 | 2802221 |
| 20. | Punjab | 17 | 148860 | 79104 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 40 | 1224417 | 1120242 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 4 | 11458 | 9695 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 29 | 527234 | 501202 |
| 24. | Tripura | 4 | 107506 | 97625 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 86 | 1907419 | 1042593 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 13 | 238522 | 234593 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 29 | 2679989 | 2120548 |
| Total | | 648 | 27498652 | 20515472 |

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

Demand and Supply of Power

1713. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
 SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
 SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
 SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
 SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
 DR. BALI RAM:
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
 DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:
 SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
 SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of electricity generated including the surplus power generated, if any, during the last three years, source, sector and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the demand and supply of power in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received request from the various States for additional allocation of power due to shortage and increasing demand of power;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise and the action being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the reasons for less supply of power to the

various States along with the steps being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, namely thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (April, 2012 to January, 2013) was 771.551 BU, 811.143 BU, 876.887 BU and 762.667 BU respectively. The year-wise, source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below:

| Source | Gross Energy Generation (BU) | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13*# |
| Thermal | 640.877 | 665.008 | 708.806 | 631.436 |
| Hydro | 106.680 | 114.257 | 130.510 | 99.071 |
| Nuclear | 18.636 | 26.266 | 32.287 | 27.450 |
| Bhutan Import | 5.358 | 5.611 | 5.284 | 4.710 |
| Total | 771.551 | 811.143 | 876.887 | 762.667 |

*up to January, 2013

#Includes provisional figures for the month of January, 2013

The State-wise, source-wise and sector-wise details of electricity generation are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of power supply position in the country during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Up to January,2013) are given below:

| Year | Peak (MW) | | | | Energy (MU) | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|------|-------------|--------------|----------|------|
| | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Shortage | | Requirement | Availability | Shortage | |
| | | | MW | % | | | MU | % |
| 2009-10 | 119116 | 104009 | 15157 | 12.7 | 830594 | 746644 | 83950 | 10.1 |
| 2010-11 | 122287 | 110256 | 12031 | 9.8 | 861591 | 788355 | 73236 | 8.5 |
| 2011-12 | 130006 | 116191 | 13815 | 10.6 | 937199 | 857886 | 79313 | 8.5 |
| 2012-13 (Up to January, 2013)* | 135453 | 123294 | 12159 | 9.0 | 833230 | 759849 | 73381 | 8.8 |

*Provisional

The details of State-wise power supply position during the last three years and the current year (April, 2012 to January, 2013) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) As most of the States and UTs in the country have been facing power shortages, various States/UTs request for additional allocation of unallocated power of CGSs from time to time. The quantum of unallocated power in the CGSs being limited, it can only supplement the power available from other sources. The cumulative demand preferred by the States/UTs is invariably more than the unallocated power available. Further, at any point of time the entire unallocated power of Central Generating Stations remains allocated to the States/UTs, enhancement in allocation of any State/UT is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). Allocation of unallocated power to the States/UTs to the extent of their request is, therefore, not feasible many a times. The state-wise details of the allocation from CGSs as on 31.01.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The main reasons for shortage of power in various states *inter-alia* are:

- (i) Growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in generation and capacity addition.
- (ii) Low Plant Load Factor of some of the thermal generating units, mostly in the State Sector.
- (iii) Less generation due to fuel shortage.
- (iv) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses.
- (v) Poor financial position of State Utilities rendering it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making required investments to create adequate generation, transmission and distribution system and at times even unable to purchase power due to financial constraints.

The steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country include *inter-alia* the following:

- (i) Proposal of capacity addition of 88,537 MW during 12th Plan period (2012-2017).
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
 - (a) Review of progress of power projects is being done at the highest level by Hon'ble Union Power Minister, Secretary, Ministry of Power and Chairperson, CEA, to identify the constraint areas and facilitate their faster resolution, so that the projects are commissioned on time.
 - (b) Regular reviews are held at various levels including Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Coal, Planning Commission and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.

Statement-I*State-wise, sector wise and source wise actual generation for 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

| State | Category | Sector | Actual Gen 2012-13 (upto Jan13) | Actual Gen 2011-12 | Actual Gen 2010-11 | Actual Gen 2009-10 | |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| NR | | | | | | | |
| BBMB | Hydro | Central | 9549.64 | 12459.46 | 11273.43 | 9371.32 | |
| Delhi | Thermal | Central | 3827.57 | 4775.23 | 4549.54 | 5107.97 | |
| | | State | 5139.01 | 4953.63 | 4491.66 | 5044.86 | |
| | | Pvt | 137.46 | 241.83 | 88.8 | 0 | |
| Haryana | Hydro | State | | | | 235.44 | |
| | | Thermal | Central | 6556.53 | 5489.33 | 3286.95 | 3211.95 |
| | Thermal | State | 13046.36 | 18391.45 | 15567.88 | 14942.98 | |
| | | Pvt | 2376.32 | 165.7 | | | |
| Himachal Pradesh | Hydro | Central | 11224.67 | 12521.92 | 11698.27 | 11075.21 | |
| | | State | 1285.93 | 1657.3 | 1738.59 | 1771.89 | |
| | | Pvt | 6332.64 | 4981.39 | 1951.74 | 1605.22 | |
| | | Pvt Utility | 157.69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Jammu and Kashmir | Hydro | Central | 7668.02 | 8684 | 8865.85 | 7990.92 | |
| | | State | 3286.88 | 3595.07 | 3552.2 | 3431.44 | |
| | Thermal | State | 0 | 5.41 | 14.13 | 12.54 | |
| Punjab | Hydro | State | 3383.58 | 4626.85 | 4190.82 | 3499.29 | |
| | Thermal | State | 15938.8 | 19068.43 | 18324.82 | 20295.69 | |
| Rajasthan | Hydro | State | 628.52 | 821.57 | 390.14 | 352.1 | |
| | | Thermal | Central | 2873.19 | 3311.68 | 2753.13 | 3003.52 |
| | Thermal | State | 21205.08 | 26535.36 | 23441.92 | 22326.69 | |
| | | Pvt | 2942.12 | 1684.41 | 961.15 | 223.44 | |
| | | Nuclear | Central | 7218.58 | 8974.12 | 7704.54 | 3488.25 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Hydro | State | 1326.16 | 1403.67 | 700 | 947.33 | |
| | Thermal | Central | 53931.61 | 66931.22 | 67215.82 | 63478.8 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|----------------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | State | 17211.76 | 20627.04 | 21558.78 | 22910.41 |
| | | | Pvt | 12642.32 | 6061.78 | 2873.17 | 124.35 |
| | | Nuclear | Central | 2084.47 | 1983.79 | 1886.47 | 817.55 |
| | Uttarakhand | Hydro | Central | 5144.33 | 6235.7 | 4715.1 | 3721.75 |
| | | | State | 4013.49 | 5129.97 | 4750.91 | 4080.45 |
| | | | Pvt | 1777.65 | 2176.87 | 2022.72 | 1977.35 |
| WR | Chhattisgarh | Hydro | State | 258.63 | 314.11 | 125.21 | 279.9 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 35755.98 | 33565.84 | 29851.1 | 28549.21 |
| | | | State | 10225.54 | 12636.64 | 13875.87 | 13292.93 |
| | | | Pvt | 10510.53 | 12858.76 | 12303.48 | 9675.82 |
| | Goa | Thermal | Pvt | 209.77 | 277.09 | 292.28 | 320.92 |
| | Gujarat | Hydro | State | 4206.57 | 4958.95 | 4164.31 | 2956.83 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 5596.09 | 7322.47 | 7940.2 | 8815.06 |
| | | | State | 20811.01 | 29797.05 | 29359.67 | 30514.16 |
| | | | Pvt | 38285.34 | 29140.3 | 24688.95 | 17715.02 |
| | | | Pvt Utility | 2582.45 | 3418.65 | 3614.95 | 4092.92 |
| | | Nuclear | Central | 2838.59 | 3787.37 | 1446.12 | 1068.07 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | Hydro | Central | 3648.42 | 4662.37 | 3197.72 | 3071.23 |
| | | | State | 2591.88 | 3073.72 | 1700.25 | 1758.97 |
| | | | Pvt | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | Pvt Utility | | | | 0 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 21487.28 | 25885.58 | 27013.39 | 27585.85 |
| | | | State | 14010.52 | 15810.74 | 15695.55 | 16010.67 |
| | | | Pvt | 375.98 | | | |
| | Maharashtra | Hydro | State | 3156.07 | 4590.68 | 4461.21 | 4205.01 |
| | | | Pvt Utility | 1274.08 | 1647.76 | 1367.03 | 1535.31 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 5056.67 | 11619.08 | 11876.85 | 8290.55 |
| | | | State | 35629.85 | 42344.77 | 43043.2 | 46827.78 |
| | | | Pvt | 12245.22 | 9712.87 | 2965.32 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|-----------------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | Pvt Utility | 11698.28 | 13662.13 | 13953.81 | 14648.85 |
| | | Nuclear | Central | 8346.06 | 9814.45 | 9116.95 | 7990.89 |
| SR | Andhra Pradesh | Hydro | State | 2732.53 | 6370.8 | 8009.58 | 5880.42 |
| | | | Pvt | | | | 0 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 27505.33 | 31659.85 | 28976.64 | 30115.44 |
| | | | State | 32314.18 | 35924.33 | 29441.12 | 26567.85 |
| | | | Pvt | 9780.5 | 18113.67 | 18704.97 | 16717.38 |
| | Karnataka | Hydro | State | 7967.73 | 14259.88 | 10746.89 | 12358.32 |
| | | | Pvt | | | | 293.06 |
| | | Thermal | State | 11580.99 | 14042.83 | 11974.09 | 13770.05 |
| | | | Pvt | 11657.06 | 10069.87 | 10238.93 | 5815.92 |
| | | Nuclear | Central | 4586.64 | 5210.69 | 3873.07 | 3225.57 |
| | Kerala | Hydro | State | 4020.39 | 7807.98 | 6801.62 | 6642.35 |
| | | | Pvt | | | | 68.04 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 1334.84 | 706.42 | 1902.82 | 2417.65 |
| | | | State | 417.72 | 290.57 | 335.23 | 592.31 |
| | | | Pvt | 23.17 | 48.74 | 223.05 | 648.49 |
| | Lakshadweep | Thermal | State | | | | 29.27 |
| | Puducherry | Thermal | State | 183.02 | 251.46 | 195.45 | 227.25 |
| | Tamil Nadu | Hydro | State | 2431.64 | 5199.27 | 4957.52 | 5614.91 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 15655.96 | 18142.76 | 17614.09 | 17655.65 |
| | | | State | 18158.02 | 22586.98 | 20521.02 | 22209.38 |
| | | | Pvt | 5183.53 | 5968.09 | 7087.17 | 7159.8 |
| | | Nuclear | Central | 2375.42 | 2516.14 | 2239.25 | 2046.11 |
| ER | Andaman Nicobar | Hydro | State | | | | 11.05 |
| | | Thermal | State | 106.58 | 94.87 | 86.76 | 79.75 |
| | | | Pvt | | | | 134.2 |
| | Bihar | Hydro | State | | | | 30.19 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 12128.89 | 13645.55 | 14348.29 | 11771.62 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------------------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | State | 0 | 166.74 | 220.44 | 264.71 |
| | DVC | Hydro | Central | 187.83 | 296.12 | 115 | 198.13 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 21329.76 | 19536.57 | 16549.86 | 14690.6 |
| | Jharkhand | Hydro | State | 139.09 | 270.05 | 3.46 | 115.68 |
| | | Thermal | State | 3000.92 | 2710.94 | 3129.78 | 3181.48 |
| | | | Pvt | 6135.9 | 3676.3 | 2548.67 | 2376.21 |
| | Odisha | Hydro | State | 3556.61 | 4987.33 | 4754.25 | 3920.01 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 21118.54 | 25597.18 | 26329.48 | 27420.66 |
| | | | State | 2629.72 | 2950.14 | 3184.72 | 2961.13 |
| | | | Pvt | 7097.86 | 6751.23 | 1396.25 | 391.81 |
| | Sikkim | Hydro | Central | 2427.15 | 2920.6 | 2976.46 | 2926.84 |
| | | | State | 41.25 | | | |
| | | | Pvt | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | Thermal | | | | | |
| | | | State | | | | 0.09 |
| | West Bengal | Hydro | Central | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | State | 1042.15 | 1077.89 | 1129.99 | 1110.82 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 9539.95 | 10416.29 | 11089.09 | 10239.32 |
| | | | State | 21061.34 | 25625.22 | 24009.12 | 23969.5 |
| | | | Pvt | 1.68 | 50.94 | 100.98 | 195.37 |
| | | | Pvt Utility | 7464.05 | 8938.2 | 8756.39 | 7834.72 |
| NER | Arunachal Pradesh | Hydro | Central | 1171.97 | 978.4 | 1399.56 | 1033.08 |
| | | | State | | | | 19.88 |
| | Assam | Hydro | Central | 696.92 | 992.06 | 792.02 | 784.43 |
| | | | State | 322.21 | 460.94 | 406.78 | 400.37 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 1381.41 | 1765.17 | 1833.87 | 1744.14 |
| | | | State | 1172.88 | 1337.72 | 1296.06 | 1308.74 |
| | | | Pvt | | | | 80.27 |
| | Manipur | Hydro | Central | 541.79 | 523.5 | 603.89 | 381.39 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | | Thermal | State | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.27 |
| | Meghalaya | Hydro | Central | 159.7 | 178.79 | 155.57 | 149.43 |
| | | | State | 552.68 | 415.71 | 283.23 | 525.6 |
| | Mizoram | Thermal | State | | | | 0 |
| | Nagaland | Hydro | Central | 206.23 | 228.84 | 256.04 | 183.55 |
| | | | State | | | | 74.09 |
| | | Thermal | State | | | | 0 |
| | Tripura | Hydro | State | | | | 49.77 |
| | | Thermal | Central | 526.67 | 666.12 | 644.1 | 662.71 |
| | | | State | 637.47 | 776.72 | 669.32 | 619.79 |
| Import | Bhutan (IMP) | Hydro | IMP | 4710.24 | 5284.51 | 5610.9 | 5358.57 |
| Grand Total | | | | 762668.05 | 876886.53 | 811142.79 | 771551.1 |

Statement-II*Power Supply Position for 2009-10*

| State/System/ Region | Energy April, 2009 - March, 2010 | | | | Peak April, 2009 - March, 2010 | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| | Require- ment | 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 | 1,576 | 1,528 | -48 | -3 | 308 | 308 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 24,277 | 24,094 | -183 | -0.8 | 4,502 | 4,408 | -94 | -2.1 |
| Haryana | 33,441 | 32,023 | -1,418 | -4.2 | 6,133 | 5,678 | -455 | -7.4 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7,047 | 6,769 | -278 | -3.9 | 1,118 | 1,158 | 40 | 3.6 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 13,200 | 9,933 | -3,267 | -24.8 | 2,247 | 1,487 | -760 | -33.8 |
| Punjab | 45,731 | 39,408 | -6,323 | -13.8 | 9,786 | 7,407 | -2,379 | -24.3 |
| Rajasthan | 44,109 | 43,062 | -1,047 | -2.4 | 6,859 | 6,859 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 75,930 | 59,508 | -16,422 | -21.6 | 10,856 | 8,563 | -2,293 | -21.1 |
| Uttarakhand | 8,921 | 8,338 | -583 | -6.5 | 1,397 | 1,313 | -84 | -6.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Northern Region | 254,231 | 224,661 | -29,570 | -11.6 | 37,159 | 31,439 | -5,720 | -15.4 |
| Chhattisgarh | 11,009 | 10,739 | -270 | -2.5 | 2,819 | 2,703 | -116 | -4.1 |
| Gujarat | 70,369 | 67,220 | 3,149 | -4.5 | 10,406 | 9,515 | -891 | -8.6 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 43,179 | 34,973 | -8,206 | -19.0 | 7,490 | 6,415 | -1,075 | -14.4 |
| Maharashtra | 124,936 | 101,512 | -23,424 | -18.7 | 19,388 | 14,664 | -4,724 | -24.4 |
| Daman and Diu | 1,934 | 1,802 | -132 | -6.8 | 280 | 255 | -25 | -8.9 |
| Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 4,007 | 3,853 | -154 | -3.8 | 529 | 494 | -35 | -6.6 |
| Goa | 3,092 | 3,026 | -66 | -2.1 | 485 | 453 | -32 | -6.6 |
| Western Region | 258,528 | 223,127 | -35,401 | -13.7 | 39,609 | 32,586 | -7,023 | -17.7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 78,996 | 73,765 | -5,231 | -6.6 | 12,168 | 10,880 | -1,288 | -10.6 |
| Karnataka | 45,550 | 42,041 | -3,509 | -7.7 | 7,942 | 6,897 | -1,045 | -13.2 |
| Kerala | 17,619 | 17,196 | -423 | -2.4 | 3,109 | 2,982 | -127 | -4.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 76,293 | 71,568 | -4,725 | -6.2 | 11,125 | 9,813 | -1,312 | -11.8 |
| Puducherry | 2,119 | 1,975 | -144 | -6.8 | 327 | 294 | -33 | -10.1 |
| Lakshadweep | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Region | 220,576 | 206,544 | -14,032 | -6.4 | 32,178 | 29,049 | -3,129 | -9.7 |
| Bihar | 11,587 | 9,914 | -1,673 | -14.4 | 2,249 | 1,509 | -740 | -32.9 |
| DVC | 15,199 | 14,577 | -622 | -4.1 | 1,938 | 1,910 | -28 | -1.4 |
| Jharkhand | 5,867 | 5,407 | -460 | -7.8 | 1,088 | 947 | -141 | -13.0 |
| Odisha | 21,136 | 20,955 | -181 | -0.9 | 3,188 | 3,120 | -68 | -2.1 |
| West Bengal | 33,750 | 32,819 | -931 | -2.8 | 6,094 | 5,963 | -131 | -2.1 |
| Sikkim | 388 | 345 | -43 | -11.1 | 96 | 94 | -2 | -2.1 |
| Andaman-Nicobar | 240 | 180 | -60 | -25 | 40 | 32 | -8 | -20 |
| Eastern Region | 87,927 | 84,017 | -3,910 | -4.4 | 13,220 | 12,384 | -836 | -6.3 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 399 | 325 | -74 | -18.5 | 95 | 78 | -17 | -17.9 |
| Assam | 5,122 | 4,688 | -434 | -8.5 | 920 | 874 | -46 | -5.0 |
| Manipur | 524 | 430 | -94 | -17.9 | 111 | 99 | -12 | -10.8 |
| Meghalaya | 1,550 | 1,327 | -223 | -14.4 | 280 | 250 | -30 | -10.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Mizoram | 352 | 288 | -64 | -18.2 | 70 | 64 | -6 | -8.6 |
| Nagaland | 530 | 466 | -64 | -12.1 | 100 | 96 | -4 | -4.0 |
| Tripura | 855 | 771 | -84 | -9.8 | 176 | 173 | -3 | -1.7 |
| North-Eastern Region | 9,332 | 8,296 | -1,036 | -11.1 | 1,760 | 1,445 | -315 | -17.9 |
| All India | 830,594 | 746,644 | -83,950 | -10.1 | 119,166 | 104,009 | -15,157 | -12.7 |

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Power Supply Position for 2010-11

| State/System/ Region | Energy | | | | Peak | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | April, 2010 - March, 2011 | | | | April, 2010 - March, 2011 | | | |
| | Require- ment (MU) | Availability (MU) | Surplus/ Deficit (-) (MU) | (%) | Peak Demand (MW) | Peak Met (MW) | Surplus/ Deficit(-) (MW) | (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 1,519 | 1,519 | 0 | 0 | 301 | 301 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 25,625 | 25,559 | -66 | -0.3 | 4,810 | 4,739 | -71 | -1.5 |
| Haryana | 34,552 | 32,626 | -1,926 | -5.6 | 6,142 | 5,574 | -568 | -9.2 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7,626 | 7,364 | -262 | -3.4 | 1,278 | 1,187 | -91 | -7.1 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 13,571 | 10,181 | -3,390 | -25.0 | 2,369 | 1,571 | -798 | -33.7 |
| Punjab | 44,484 | 41,799 | -2,685 | -6.0 | 9,399 | 7,938 | -1,461 | -15.5 |
| Rajasthan | 45,261 | 44,836 | -425 | -0.9 | 7,729 | 7,442 | -287 | -3.7 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 76,292 | 64,846 | -11,446 | -15.0 | 11,082 | 10,672 | -410 | -3.7 |
| Uttarakhand | 9,850 | 9,255 | -595 | -6.0 | 1,520 | 1,520 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Northern Region | 258,780 | 237,985 | -20,795 | -8.0 | 37,431 | 34,101 | -3,330 | -8.9 |
| Chhattisgarh | 10,340 | 10,165 | -175 | -1.7 | 3,148 | 2,838 | -310 | -9.8 |
| Gujarat | 71,651 | 67,534 | -4,117 | -5.7 | 10,786 | 9,947 | -839 | -7.8 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 48,437 | 38,644 | -9,793 | -20.2 | 8,864 | 8,093 | -771 | -8.7 |
| Maharashtra | 128,296 | 107,018 | -21,278 | -16.6 | 19,766 | 16,192 | -3,574 | -18.1 |
| Daman and Diu | 2,181 | 1,997 | -184 | -8.4 | 353 | 328 | -25 | -7.1 |
| Dadar Nagar Haveli | 4,429 | 4,424 | -5 | -0.1 | 594 | 594 | 0 | 0.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Goa | 3,154 | 3,089 | -65 | -2.1 | 544 | 467 | -77 | -14.2 |
| Western Region | 268,488 | 232,871 | -35,617 | -13.3 | 40,798 | 34,819 | -5,979 | -14.7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 78,970 | 76,450 | -2,520 | -3.2 | 12,630 | 11,829 | -801 | 6.3 |
| Karnataka | 50,474 | 46,624 | -3,850 | -7.6 | 8,430 | 7,815 | -615 | -7.3 |
| Kerala | 18,023 | 17,767 | -256 | -1.4 | 3,295 | 3,103 | -192 | 5.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 80,314 | 75,101 | -5,213 | -6.5 | 11,728 | 10,436 | -1,292 | -11.0 |
| Puducherry | 2,123 | 2,039 | -84 | -4.0 | 319 | 302 | -17 | -5.3 |
| Lakshadweep | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Region | 229,904 | 217,981 | -11,923 | -5.2 | 33,256 | 31,121 | -2,135 | -6.4 |
| Bihar | 12,384 | 10,772 | -1,612 | -13.0 | 2,140 | 1,659 | -481 | -22.5 |
| DVC | 16,590 | 15,071 | -1,519 | -9.2 | 2,059 | 2,046 | -13 | -0.6 |
| Jharkhand | 6,195 | 5,985 | -210 | -3.4 | 1,108 | 1,052 | -56 | -5.1 |
| Odisha | 22,506 | 22,449 | -57 | -0.3 | 3,872 | 3,792 | -80 | -2.1 |
| West Bengal | 36,481 | 35,847 | -634 | -1.7 | 6,162 | 6,112 | -50 | -0.8 |
| Sikkim | 402 | 402 | 0 | 0.0 | 106 | 104 | -2 | -1.9 |
| Andaman-Nicobar | 240 | 180 | -60 | -25 | 40 | 32 | -8 | -20 |
| Eastern Region | 94,558 | 90,526 | -4,032 | -4.3 | 13,767 | 13,085 | -682 | -5.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 511 | 436 | -75 | -14.7 | 101 | 85 | -16 | -15.8 |
| Assam | 5,403 | 5,063 | -340 | -6.3 | 971 | 937 | -34 | -3.5 |
| Manipur | 568 | 505 | -63 | -11.1 | 118 | 115 | -3 | -2.5 |
| Meghalaya | 1,545 | 1,352 | -193 | -12.5 | 294 | 284 | -10 | -3.4 |
| Mizoram | 369 | 315 | -54 | -14.6 | 76 | 70 | -6 | -7.9 |
| Nagaland | 583 | 520 | -63 | -10.8 | 118 | 110 | -8 | -6.8 |
| Tripura | 882 | 801 | -81 | -9.2 | 220 | 197 | -23 | -10.5 |
| North-Eastern Region | 9,861 | 8,992 | -869 | -8.8 | 1,913 | 1,560 | -353 | -18.5 |
| All India | 861,591 | 788,355 | -73,236 | -8.5 | 122,287 | 110,256 | -12,031 | -9.8 |

#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.

Power Supply Position Year 2011-12

| State/System/ Region | Energy | | | | Peak | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| | April, 2011 - March, 2012 | | | | April, 2011 - March, 2012 | | | |
| | Require- ment | 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 | 1,568 | 1,564 | -4 | 0 | 263 | 263 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 26,751 | 26,674 | -77 | -0.3 | 5,031 | 5,028 | -3 | -0.1 |
| Haryana | 36,874 | 35,541 | -1,333 | -3.6 | 6,533 | 6,259 | -274 | -4.2 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 8,161 | 8,107 | -54 | -0.7 | 1,397 | 1,298 | -99 | -7.1 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 14,250 | 10,889 | -3,361 | -23.6 | 2,385 | 1,789 | -596 | -25.0 |
| Punjab | 45,191 | 43,792 | -1,399 | -3.1 | 10,471 | 8,701 | -1,770 | -16.9 |
| Rajasthan | 51,474 | 49,491 | -1,983 | -3.9 | 8,188 | 7,605 | -583 | -7.1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 81,339 | 72,116 | -9,223 | -11.3 | 12,038 | 11,767 | -271 | -2.3 |
| Uttarakhand | 10,513 | 10,208 | -305 | -2.9 | 1,612 | 1,600 | -12 | -0.7 |
| Northern Region | 276,121 | 258,382 | -17,739 | -6.4 | 40,248 | 37,117 | -3,131 | -7.8 |
| Chhattisgarh | 15,013 | 14,615 | -398 | -2.7 | 3,239 | 3,093 | -146 | -4.5 |
| Gujarat | 74,696 | 74,429 | -267 | -0.4 | 10,951 | 10,759 | -192 | -1.8 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 49,785 | 41,392 | -8,393 | -16.9 | 9,151 | 8,505 | -646 | -7.1 |
| Maharashtra | 141,382 | 117,722 | -23,660 | -16.7 | 21,069 | 16,417 | -4,652 | -22.1 |
| Daman and Diu | 2,141 | 1,915 | -226 | -10.6 | 301 | 276 | -25 | -8.3 |
| Dadar Nagar Haveli | 4,380 | 4,349 | -31 | -0.7 | 615 | 605 | -10 | -1.6 |
| Goa | 3,024 | 2,981 | -43 | -1.4 | 527 | 471 | -56 | -10.6 |
| Western Region | 290,421 | 257,403 | -33,018 | -11.4 | 42,352 | 36,509 | -5,843 | -13.8 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 91,730 | 85,149 | -6,581 | -7.2 | 14,054 | 11,972 | -2,082 | -14.8 |
| Karnataka | 60,830 | 54,023 | -6,807 | -11.2 | 10,545 | 8,549 | -1,996 | -18.9 |
| Kerala | 19,890 | 19,467 | -423 | -2.1 | 3,516 | 3,337 | -179 | -5.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 85,685 | 76,705 | -8,980 | -10.5 | 12,813 | 10,566 | -2,247 | -17.5 |
| Puducherry | 2,167 | 2,136 | -31 | -1.4 | 335 | 320 | -15 | %4.5 |
| Lakshadweep | 37 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Southern Region | 260,302 | 237,480 | -22,822 | -8.8 | 37,599 | 32,188 | -5,411 | -14.4 |
| Bihar | 14,311 | 11,260 | -3,051 | -21.3 | 2,031 | 1,738 | -293 | -14.4 |
| DVC | 16,648 | 16,009 | -639 | -3.8 | 2,318 | 2,074 | -244 | -10.5 |
| Jharkhand | 6,280 | 6,030 | -250 | -4.0 | 1,030 | 868 | -162 | -15.7 |
| Odisha | 23,036 | 22,693 | -343 | -1.5 | 3,589 | 3,526 | -63 | -1.8 |
| West Bengal | 38,679 | 38,281 | -398 | -1.0 | 6,592 | 6,532 | -60 | -0.9 |
| Sikkim | 390 | 384 | -6 | -1.5 | 100 | 95 | -5 | -5.0 |
| Andaman-Nicobar | 244 | 204 | -40 | -16 | 48 | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern Region | 99,344 | 94,657 | -4,687 | -4.7 | 14,707 | 13,999 | -708 | -4.8 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 600 | 553 | -47 | -7.8 | 121 | 118 | -3 | -2.5 |
| Assam | 6,034 | 5,696 | -338 | -5.6 | 1,112 | 1,053 | -59 | -5.3 |
| Manipur | 544 | 499 | -45 | -8.3 | 116 | 115 | -1 | -0.9 |
| Meghalaya | 1,927 | 1,450 | -477 | -24.8 | 319 | 267 | -52 | -16.3 |
| Mizoram | 397 | 355 | -42 | -10.6 | 82 | 78 | -4 | -4.9 |
| Nagaland | 560 | 511 | -49 | -8.8 | 111 | 105 | -6 | -5.4 |
| Tripura | 949 | 900 | -49 | -5.2 | 215 | 214 | -1 | -0.5 |
| North-Eastern Region | 11,011 | 9,964 | -1,047 | -9.5 | 1,920 | 1,782 | -138 | -7.2 |
| All India | 937,199 | 857,886 | -79,313 | -8.5 | 130,006 | 116,191 | -13,815 | -10.6 |

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Power Supply Position for 2012-13 (Provisional)

| State/System/ Region | Energy | | | | Peak | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| | April, 2012 - January, 2013 | | | | April, 2012 - January, 2013 | | | |
| | Require- ment (MU) | Availability (MU) | Surplus/ Deficit (-) (MU) | (%) | Peak Demand (MW) | Peak Met (MW) | Surplus/ Deficit (-) (MW) | (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 1,434 | 1,434 | 0 | 0 | 340 | 340 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 22,827 | 22,694 | -133 | -0.6 | 5,942 | 5,642 | -300 | -5.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Haryana | 35,828 | 32,783 | -3,045 | -8.5 | 7,432 | 6,725 | -707 | -9.5 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7,576 | 7,342 | -234 | -3.1 | 2,116 | 1,672 | -444 | -21.0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 12,792 | 9,594 | -3,198 | -25.0 | 2,422 | 1,817 | -605 | -25.0 |
| Punjab | 41,747 | 39,239 | -2,508 | -6.0 | 11,520 | 8,751 | -2,769 | -24.0 |
| Rajasthan | 45,953 | 44,299 | -1,654 | -3.6 | 8,940 | 8,515 | -425 | -4.8 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 77,497 | 64,692 | -12,805 | -16.5 | 13,940 | 12,048 | -1,892 | -13.6 |
| Uttarakhand | 9,660 | 9,064 | -596 | -6.2 | 1,757 | 1,674 | -83 | -4.7 |
| Northern Region | 255,314 | 231,141 | -24,173 | -9.5 | 45,860 | 41,790 | -4,070 | -8.9 |
| Chhattisgarh | 14,210 | 13,968 | -242 | -1.7 | 3,271 | 3,134 | -137 | -4.2 |
| Gujarat | 75,423 | 75,275 | -148 | -0.2 | 11,999 | 11,960 | -39 | -0.3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 43,770 | 39,017 | -4,753 | -10.9 | 10,077 | 9,462 | -615 | -6.1 |
| Maharashtra | 104,016 | 100,539 | -3,477 | -3.3 | 17,934 | 16,765 | -1,169 | -6.5 |
| Daman and Diu | 1,567 | 1,436 | -131 | -8.4 | 311 | 286 | -25 | -8.0 |
| Dadar Nagar Haveli | 3,643 | 3,474 | -169 | -4.6 | 629 | 629 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 2,509 | 2,439 | -70 | -2.8 | 491 | 452 | -39 | -7.9 |
| Western Region | 245,138 | 236,148 | -8,990 | -3.7 | 40,075 | 39,486 | -589 | -1.5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 82,067 | 68,006 | -14,061 | -17.1 | 13,974 | 11,335 | -2,639 | -18.9 |
| Karnataka | 54,365 | 47,104 | -7,261 | -13.4 | 10,124 | 8,458 | -1,666 | -16.5 |
| Kerala | 17,649 | 16,967 | -682 | -3.9 | 3,578 | 3,262 | -316 | -8.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 76,560 | 63,308 | -13,252 | -17.3 | 12,606 | 11,053 | -1,553 | -12.3 |
| Puducherry | 1,938 | 1,900 | -38 | -2.0 | 348 | 320 | -28 | -8.0 |
| Lakshadweep | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Region | 232,579 | 197,285 | -35,294 | -15.2 | 36,934 | 31,287 | -5,647 | -15.3 |
| Bihar | 12,630 | 10,800 | -1,830 | -14.5 | 2,295 | 1,784 | -511 | -22.3 |
| DVC | 14,464 | 13,715 | -749 | -5.2 | 2,573 | 2,469 | -104 | -4.0 |
| Jharkhand | 5,801 | 5,575 | -226 | -3.9 | 1,106 | 1,033 | -73 | -6.6 |
| Odisha | 21,234 | 20,443 | -791 | -3.7 | 3,968 | 3,694 | -274 | -6.9 |
| West Bengal | 35,483 | 35,230 | -253 | -0.7 | 7,322 | 7,249 | -73 | -1.0 |
| Sikkim | 341 | 341 | 0 | 0.0 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Andaman- Nicobar | 201 | 156 | -45 | -22 | 48 | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern Region | 90,306 | 86,104 | -4,202 | -4.7 | 16,655 | 15,415 | -1,240 | -7.4 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 503 | 472 | -31 | -6.2 | 116 | 114 | -2 | -1.7 |
| Assam | 5,544 | 5,186 | -358 | -6.5 | 1,197 | 1,148 | -49 | -4.1 |
| Manipur | 488 | 462 | -26 | -5.3 | 122 | 120 | -2 | -1.6 |
| Meghalaya | 1,510 | 1,314 | -196 | -13.0 | 312 | 310 | -2 | -0.6 |
| Mizoram | 339 | 315 | -24 | -7.1 | 75 | 73 | -2 | -2.7 |
| Nagaland | 480 | 453 | -27 | -5.6 | 110 | 109 | -1 | -0.9 |
| Tripura | 936 | 890 | -46 | -4.9 | 229 | 228 | -1 | -0.4 |
| North-Eastern | 9,800 | 9,092 | -708 | -7.2 | 1,998 | 1,864 | -134 | -6.7 |
| All India | 833,230 | 759,849 | -73,381 | -8.8 | 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-III

| <i>Allocation of unallocated power to the states as on 31.01.2013</i> | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|---|------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | (MW) | Chhattisgarh | 0 | Bihar | 296 |
| | | Gujarat | 0 | Jharkhand | 160 |
| | | Madhya Pradesh | 425 | Odisha | 45 |
| 1 | 2 | Maharashtra | 567 | West Bengal | 70 |
| Chandigarh | 111 | Daman and Diu | 134 | Sikkim | 13 |
| Delhi | 30 | Dadar Nagar Haveli | 573 | Andaman-Nicobar | 0 |
| Haryana | 140 | Goa | 30 | Arunachal Pradesh | 15 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 194 | Andhra Pradesh | 395 | Assam | 193 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 364 | Karnataka | 269 | Manipur | 16 |
| Punjab | 87 | Kerala | 265 | Meghalaya | 111 |
| Rajasthan | 395 | Tamil Nadu | 362 | Mizoram | 24 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 642 | Puducherry | 158 | Nagaland | 8 |
| Uttarakhand | 125 | Lakshadweep | 0 | Tripura | 10 |

Investigation of Cases of Corporate Crimes

1714. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of corporate crimes investigations and number of out of them disposed during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of companies and individuals who were prosecuted during each of the last three years along with the outcome of the prosecutions; and

(c) the details of punitive action taken against the guilty companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) 24 cases were referred to SFIO for investigation during the period 01-04-2009 to 31-03-2012 and 42 cases during the current year. Out of these, investigations have been completed in 23 cases during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 and 15 cases in the current year.

(b) and (c) During the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, out of 23 completed cases, 10 cases were referred by the High Courts while 13 were referred by the Ministry. It is the prerogative of the Hon'ble High Courts to order prosecution in cases of investigation referred by them. Each investigation may entail prosecution under various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Indian Penal Code (IPC). Accordingly, 30 prosecutions were filed under various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and 12 prosecutions under the provisions of Indian Penal Code (IPC) in various Courts. These cases are at present at different stages of trial.

PMGSY in Naxal Affected Areas

1715. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that are being undertaken to improve road connectivity in Maoist insurgency-affected districts in the country under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether contractors are avoiding rural road projects in Naxal hit districts;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and measures taken to tackle the same;

(d) whether the Government proposes to entrust local panchayats to execute it under the PMGSY;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the current status of implementation of PMGSY in naxal affected districts?

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

(a) The PMGSY programme inter alia envisages connecting by way of All-weather road to all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in the 82 Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

(b) and (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and as per guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) execution of works is the responsibility of State Governments through their implementing agencies. Keeping in view the problems faced in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/ Planning Commission, relaxation in implementation of PMGSY projects has been given such as:

(i) Minimum tender package amount is reduced to Rs. 50 lacs.

(ii) In the tender document, the "M" value (multiplying factor) in "Bid capacity assessment formula" has been increased from "2" to "3" to increase the bid capacity of a contractor to facilitate more bids.

(iii) The enhanced time limit upto 24 calendar months has been allowed for completion of work.

(iv) Cost of Insurance Premium against risks such as damaging or burning of Plants & Machinery etc. of contractors can also be included in the estimates.

(d) and (e) In line with the PMGSY guidelines, there is no proposal at present to entrust the construction work of rural road in these areas to the concerned Gram Panchayats, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(f) The current status (upto December, 2012) of implementation of PMGSY in IAP districts is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Physical and Financial progress of 82 IAP Districts under PMGSY as on 31st Dec. 2012

| Sl. No. | State(s) | No. of IAP Dist- rict | No. of Habit- ations under PMGSY | No. of Habit- ations cleared under PMGSY | No. of Habit- ations conn- ected under PMGSY | No. of Habit- ations conn- ected under other sche- mes, if any |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 8 | 4864 | 1230 | 1194 | 1722 |
| 2. | Bihar | 11 | 10868 | 3897 | 1759 | 1528 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 10 | 7685 | 6041 | 3774 | 730 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 17 | 7466 | 5215 | 2459 | 1063 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 10 | 4977 | 3748 | 2898 | - |
| 6. | Maharashtra | 2 | 139 | 96 | 66 | 43 |
| 7. | Odisha | 18 | 11116 | 7189 | 4232 | 159 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 3 | 1615 | 508 | 457 | 1000 |
| 9. | West Bengal | 3 | 3224 | 2508 | 2165 | |
| Total | | 82 | 51954 | 30432 | 19004 | |

Fuel Supply Agreement

1716. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has decided to sign the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) with Coal India Limited (CIL) without any major changes in the draft FSA and the differences between them have been sorted out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NTPC is expected to pick up more than 35 percent of the coal that CIL supply under the new FSA and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the power production is affected in the units of NTPC and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) due to delay in signing of the FSA; and

(e) if so, the reasons for delay in signing of the FSA and the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the issues at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) NTPC including its joint ventures companies is expected to sign Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for around 25% of CIL coal under new FSA.

(d) and (e) As far as NTPC is concerned, power production is not affected in its units so far on account of delay in signing of FSA. The delay in signing is due to certain clauses unacceptable to NTPC, which is in the process of reaching an agreement for signing of FSA with CIL.

Durgapur Thermal Power Plant Unit-1 & 2 (1000 MW) of DVC for which FSA is yet to be signed, has generated electricity at 78% PLF in the month of January, 2013. The FSA for Durgapur Thermal Power Plant has been delayed as M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) is insisting on signing of FSA for A-E grade coal instead of linked C-E grade coal. Ministry of Power has written to the Ministry of Coal to give suitable instruction to the concerned

authorities for signing FSA for the full linked quantity in C to E grade and that if ECL does not have sufficient stock of coal of the linked grades, the same may be reallocated from ECL to other companies viz. BCCL & CCL.

Proposals from Gujarat

1717. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposals received from the Government of Gujarat for the development of various railway lines/ infrastructure along Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and for development of Sabarmati Railway Station to reduce the vehicular traffic near Kalupur station;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (c) Requests are received are at various levels and a compendium is not maintained. However, the details of new lines, gauge conversion and doubling proposals received in recent past pertaining partly/fully in the State of Gujarat and their status is as under:

| Sl. No. | Name of the proposals | Status |
|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

New Lines

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|
| 1. | Dhangadhara-Santalpur | Survey included in the Budget 2011-12. It is not found feasible to take up the survey from Dhangadhara-Santalpur. Therefore, alignment for survey has been changed into Kharaghoda-Santalpur. |
| 2. | Palanpur-Ambaji-Abu Road | Survey included in the Budget 2011-12. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up. |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 3. | Dhanera-Goradu | Survey included in the Budget 2011-12. |
| 4. | Dhanera-Tharad-Vav-Suigam | Survey included in the Budget 2011-12. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up. |
| 5. | Bharuch-Dahej-Jambusar | Bhrauch - Dahej - Jambusar was an existing narrow gauge line of which Bharuch-Samni Dahej section has already been converted into broad gauge and survey for gauge conversion of Samni-Jambusar section is in progress as a part of Samni-Jambusar-Vishwamitiri and Jambusar-Kavi gauge conversion project. |
| 6. | Bhavnagar-Adhelal-Dholera-Petlad | Survey included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up. |
| 7. | Khambhat-Khambhat Port | Survey sanctioned in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up. |
| 8. | Bhimnath-Dholera | Survey completed and the report is under examination. |
| 9. | Nadiad-Dholka | Survey included in the Budget 2011-12. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey taken up. |
| 10. | Port connectivity-Mundra-Gandhi-dham-Samakhiali-Radhanpur-Palanpur. | Port connectivity already exists. Doubling of Palanpur-Samakhiali has been proposed in the Budget 2013-14. Survey for Mundra-Adipur is in progress. |
| 11. | Surat-Hazira new rail link. | Earlier, an SPV was proposed by RVNL for |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|---|---|
| | | implementation of this project, for which the alignment is yet to be finalized by the Gujarat government. Further, to develop this line as private line, a proposal has been received. |
| 12. Bedi Port-Jamngar station | | Survey included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey taken up. |
| 13. Porbandar Port-Porbandar station | | Survey included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey taken up. |
| 14. Chhara Port-Kodinar (extension of Veraval-Somnath-Kodinar) | | Can be developed under PPP model. However, extension of Veraval-Somnath (281 km.) and Somnath-Kodinagar (36.91 km.) have been taken up as a material modification to Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjaliya-Jetalsar sanctioned gauge conversion project. |
| 15. Mahuva Port Mahuva station | | Can be developed as a private siding. |
| 16. Kachhigadh Port connectivity-Veraval station | | Can be developed as a private siding. |
| 17. Two junction arrangement at Bhilad to Sanjan | | Can be developed as a private siding. |
| Gauge conversion | | |
| 1. Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar | | Gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Botad has been included in the Budget 2012-13. The project has been to Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL) for execution. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates have been |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| | | taken up. Botad-Bhavnagar section is already in the Broad gauge network. |
| 2. Dhasa-Jetalsar | | The work has been included in the Budget 2012-13. The project has been to Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL) for execution. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates have been taken up. |
| 3. Ahmedabad-Mehsana | | Survey has been included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up. |
| 4. Khambhat-Khambhat Port | | Survey has been included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up. |
| 5. Nadiad-Bhadran | | Survey not yet taken up. |
| 6. Bharuch-Samni-Dahej | | Conversion of this section has been completed and commissioned. |
| 7. Viramgam-Samakhiali | | There is already an existing broad gauge line. Doubling of this section has been sanctioned in the year 2011-12. |
| 8. Navlakhi-Malia-Rajkot | | Already converted to broad gauge. |
| 9. Mehsana-Viramgam | | Already converted to broad gauge. |
| 10. Viramgam-Surendranagar | | Already converted to broad gauge. Doubling of this section has been included in the Budget 2010-11. Work taken up. |
| 11. Mehsana-Patan | | Already converted to broad gauge. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 12. Samakhiali-Gandhidham-Kandla | | Already converted to broad gauge. The doubling of Gandhidham-Kandla Port by gauge conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge has been included in Budget 2009-10. |
| 13. Gandhidham-Anjar-Mundra | | The section is already on broad gauge line. |

Doubling

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Ahmedabad-Mehsana-Jaipur | | On this route, except Ahmedabad-Palanpur section, doubling of Palanpur-Ajmer has been taken up in patches. Survey for gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Mehsana along with doubling of Mehana-Palanpur has been taken up. Keshavganj-Swarupganj section is targeted for completion during 2012-13. Doubling of Ajmer-Jaipur section has been completed and commissioned. |
| 2. Rajkot-Okha | | Survey has been taken up. |
| 3. Rajkot-Veraval | | Doubling has not been considered for this section as it was not justified on account of operational requirements. |
| 4. Rajkot-Viramgam | | On this route, doubling of Surendranagar-Viramgam section has been taken up. Survey for Rajkot-Surendranagar has been taken up. |
| 5. Dahej-Bharuch | | The section is recently converted into broad gauge and commissioned. The need |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|---|--|
| | | for doubling consideration based on the traffic justification. |
| 6. Palanpur-Samakhiali-Gandhidham-Mundra | | Adipur-Mundra portion is proposed to be doubled by M/s Mundra Port SEZ Limited. Adipur to Gandhidham has been included in Budget 2009-10. Doubling of Gandhidham-Palanpur, proposed by Kutch Railway Corporation has been approved. The work of doubling of Palanpur-Samakhiali has been proposed in the Budget 2013-14. |
| 7. Gandhidham-Kandla | | Doubling of this section has already been completed. |
| 8. Pipavav-Rajua-Dhasa-Botad-Surendranagar-Mehsana-Viramgam. | | There is no such proposal at present. Doubling will be consideration based on traffic justification. |

As regard development of Sabarmati station is concerned, the construction of 2nd coaching terminal at Sabarmati station has been proposed in the Budget 2013-14 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 9.0 crore.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Dams in Maharashtra

1718. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started construction of concrete dams in the rural areas of Maharashtra to store water during last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake such works in the other States of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As reported by the Government of Maharashtra, the State Government has taken the decision to construct Cement Nalla Bandhs (plain cement concrete) in Series as drought mitigation measure in the year 2012-13 to augment the depleted ground water level effectively and to give protective irrigation to crops. The allocation from the State budget is rupees 150 crore and construction of 1652 Cement Nalla Bandhs is being taken up. Construction of 682 Cement Nalla Bandhs with total expenditure of rupees 71.19 crore is reportedly completed.

(c) to (e) No such proposals have been made by the State Governments. Water is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to take necessary measures to conceive, plan, implement, develop and manage water resources projects.

Proposals from Punjab

1719. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for laying new lines/gauge conversion/upgradation of stations/construction of over or under-bridges received from the Government of Punjab during the last one year and till date;

(b) the present status of the action taken thereon by the Railways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (c) Proposals received from the State Government of Punjab during the last one year for new lines/gauge conversion/upgradation of stations and construction of overbridges are as under:

| Proposal | Action taken/status | Target date of completion |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| New line | | |
| RamaMandi-Maur Mandi new line | Proposal included in Railway Budget proposals 2013-14. | Not fixed |
| Gauge Conversion | | |
| Nil | | |
| Overbridges/underbridges | | |
| Road Overbridge in lieu of level crossing No.B-31 at Km. 351/5-6 on Bhatinda-FerozepurSection. | Proposal included in Railway Budget proposals 2013-14. | Not fixed |
| Road Overbridge in lieu of level crossing No. S-28 at Km. 506/2-4 on Amritsar-Sanehwal section. | Proposal included in Railway Budget proposals 2013-14. | Not fixed |
| Road Overbridge in lieu of level crossing No. A-17 at Km. 323/6-7 on Bhatinda-Ferozepur section. | Proposal could not be sanctioned as State Government did not provide undertaking for closure of level crossing | Does not arise |
| Upgradation of stations | | |
| No proposal regarding upgradation of stations has been received from the Govt. of Punjab during the last one year and till date in current year. | | |

[*Translation*]

Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

1720. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mega and medium irrigation projects sanctioned by the Union Government for implementation in Madhya Pradesh during the last two Five Year Plans;

(b) the details of the plan funds earmarked and disbursed to these projects and the time-frame fixed for their execution;

(c) the details of the projects which remain incomplete at present and the reasons therefor and the project-wise details of the increase in time and cost as a result of the delay;

(d) the steps being taken to complete them early;

(e) the details of the projects completed including the area under irrigation and the benefits accrued to the farmers, project-wise; and

(f) the other steps being taken by the Government to strengthen the irrigation system in the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The details of the major and medium irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh considered and accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources during last two Five Year Plans, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Central Government has released Central Assistance (CA) to the eligible Major and Medium Irrigation Projects included in Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). The details of Central Assistance released during last Five Year Plans to the projects included in AIBP, their year of inclusion in AIBP, actual/likely date of completion under AIBP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The details of ongoing projects under AIBP including their cost at the time of inclusion in AIBP, latest approved cost and the reason for delay in their completion is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The eligible projects included under AIBP are required to be completed as per the timeframe agreed by the State Governments as entered into the an MoU. The Central Government provides Central Assistance to these projects for their expeditious completion.

(e) and (f) The list of projects completed under AIBP and their potential creation target is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Projects of Madhya Pradesh considered and accepted by Technical Advisory Committee during the last Two Five Year Plan

| Sl. No. | Meeting Number | Date of Meeting | Project Name | Name of the State | Major/Medium | Estimated Cost in crore | Benefits in ha |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | 80th | 07.02.2003 | Mahan Irrigation Project (Gulab Sagar Project) | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 140.51 | 19,740 |
| 2. | 84th | 12.05.2005 | Punasa Lift Irrigation | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 185.03 | 36758.4 |
| 3. | 85th | 22.02.2006 | Pench Diversion Project | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 583.4 | 96519 |
| 4. | 94th | 09.07.2008 | Lower Goi Irrigation Project | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 360.37 | 15686 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------|------------|--|----------------|--------|---------|-------------------|
| 5. | 98th | 09.07.2009 | Punasa Lift irrigation Scheme (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 488.08 | 36758 |
| 6. | 99th | 24.08.2009 | Indira Sagar Multipurpose Project (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 3182.77 | 16900/ 1000 MW |
| 7. | 99th | 24.08.2009 | Omkaresbwar Multipurpose project (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 2504.8 | 283324 |
| 8. | 99th | 24.08.2009 | Mahi Irrigation Project (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 490.39 | 26429 |
| 9. | 99th | 24.08.2009 | Upper Beda Irrigation Project (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Medium | 224.41 | 13400 |
| 10. | 100th | 09.10.2009 | Bargi Diversion project (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 5127.22 | 3,77,000 |
| 11. | 100th | 09.10.2009 | Sagar Medium Irrigation Project (New) | Madhya Pradesh | Medium | 239.99 | 17,061 |
| 12. | 101st | 30.11.2009 | Bariyarpur Left bank canal Project (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 477.26 | 43,850 |
| 13. | 101st | 30.11.2009 | Bansagar Canal Project- Unit- II (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 2143.65 | 2,49,359 |
| 14. | 101st | 30.11.2009 | Sindh Piver Project Phase - II (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 2045.74 | 1,62,100 |
| 15. | 101st | 30.11.2009 | Singhpur Irrigation Project (New) | Madhya Pradesh | Medium | 200.52 | 6,000 |
| 16. | 101st | 30.11.2009 | Bah Irrigation Project (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Medium | 250.33 | 17,807 |
| 17. | 102nd | 28.01.2010 | Bansgar Dam (Unit I) Project, Madhya Pradesh (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 1582.94 | 4,93,000 |
| 18. | 103rd | 11.03.2010 | Mahan (Gulab Sagar) Irrigation Project (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 486.96 | 19,740 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------|------------|--|------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| 19. | 103rd | 11.03.2010 | Jobat Medium Irrigation project (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh | Medium | 230.61 | 12,507 |
| 20. | 104th | 12.05.2010 | Rajiv Sagar(Bawanthadi) (Revised) | Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra | Major | 161.57 | 57,120 |
| 21. | 105th | 25.06.2010 | Halon Irrigation Project | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 414.21 | 16,782 |
| 22. | 105th | 25.06.2010 | Man Irrigation Project | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 246.03 | 17,700 |
| 23. | 105th | 25.06.2010 | Upper Narmada Irrigation Project | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 683.93 | 26,622 |
| 24. | 107th | 27.10.2010 | Kachhal Irrigation Project | Madhya Pradesh | Medium | 62.48 | 3470 |
| 25. | 107th | 27.10.2010 | Upper Kaketo Irrigation Project | Madhya Pradesh | Medium | 196.27 | 3423 |
| 26. | 109th | 14.03.2011 | Kushalpura Irrigation Project | Madhya Pradesh | Medium | 83.975 | 7540 |
| 27. | 109th | 14.03.2011 | Bagharru Irrigation Project | Madhya Pradesh | Medium | 50.57 | 3350 |
| 28. | 109th | 14.03.2011 | Rehti Irrigation Project | Madhya Pradesh | Medium | 48.77 | 2905 |
| 29. | 110th | 20.07.2011 | Rajghat Canal Project-ERM | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 34.15 | 164789 (Resto- ration- 60642 ha) |
| 30. | 110th | 20.07.2011 | Rangwan High Level Canal System-ERM | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 39.04 | 17085 |
| 31. | 110th | 20.07.2011 | Urmil Right Bank canal system-ERM | Madhya Pradesh | Major | 45.69 | 7692 |
| 32. | 113th | 12.01.2012 | Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (MPWSRP) | Madhya Pradesh | New-ERM | 1919.00 | 488,682 |

Statement-II

(IA/Grant Release on Major, Medium, ERM Projects for Xth Plan and XI Plan under AIBP
in Madhya Pradesh State

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

| Sl. No. | State/Project Name | Plan of Start | Year of Inclusion in AIBP | Estimate cost of AIBP at the time of inclusion | Latest Estimated Cost of AIBP Comp- onents | Status | | | Grant released | Grant released | Reason for delayed projects as informed by State |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | Actual Year of Completion | Anticipated year of completion | CLA released | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Indira Sagar Unit I | VI | 1996-97 | 752.160 | 5150.000 | Ongoing | 2014-15 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | No clearance of forest land. |
| | Indira Sagar Unit II | | 1996-97 | 772.000 | 1354.67 | Ongoing | 2014-15 | 351.622 | 89.322 | 232.879 | No clearance of forest land. |
| 2. | Bansagar Unit-I | V | 1996-97 | -- | 452.275 | 2010-11 | -- | 115.808 | 24.989 | 20.607 | Completed |
| | Bansagar Unit-II | | 2003-04 | 435.970 | 1548.740 | Ongoing | 2013-14 | 88.240 | 42.582 | 237.606 | No budget provision & failure of contractors |
| 3. | Upper Wainganga | V | 1996-97 | 50.60 | 100.740 | 2002-03 | -- | 6.576 | 0.000 | 0.000 | Completed |
| | Rajghat Dam | V | 1998-99 | 61.61 | 63.000 | 2004-05 | -- | 10.800 | 3.600 | 0.000 | Completed |
| 4. | Sindh Phase II | VI | 1998-99 | 510.940 | 1862.420 | Ongoing | 2014-15 | 255.834 | 58.795 | 101.097 | Land acquisition problems |
| 5. | Sindh Phase I | IV | 1999-2000 | 4.95 | 21.840 | 2006-07 | -- | 10.376 | 0.000 | 0.000 | Completed |
| 6. | Mahi | VI | 2000-01 | 61.520 | 490.280 | Ongoing | 2012-13 | 68.706 | 23.220 | 213.674 | Delay in fixing of agency for balance works & R&R. |
| 7. | Bariarpur LBC | V | 2000-01 | 18.400 | 365.780 | Ongoing | 2010-11 | 54.449 | 14.992 | 26.140 | Delay in finalisation of design, fixing of agency for works, Land acquisition & R & R. |
| 8. | Urmil RBC | V | 2000-01 | 2.120 | 4.810 | 2002-03 | -- | 1.056 | 0.000 | 0.000 | Completed |
| 9. | Banjar | V | 2000-01 | 2.090 | 2.380 | 2002-03 | -- | 0.196 | 0.000 | 0.000 | Completed |
| 10. | Bawanthadi | VI | 2003-04 | 126.810 | 587.160 | Ongoing | 2013-14 | 37.853 | 11.327 | 42.779 | No clearance of forest land. |
| 11. | Mahan | VI | 2003-04 | 140.510 | 395.110 | Ongoing | 2013-14 | 13.499 | 8.641 | 9.340 | No budget provision, failure of contractors & R&R. |
| 12. | Omkareshwar Ph-1 | VIII | 2003-04 | 576.64 | 576.64 | Ongoing | 2014-15 | 70.116 | 32.510 | 61.658 | Land acquisition problems |
| 13. | Bargi Diversion Ph-1 | VIII | 2001-02 | 411.00 | 411.000 | Ongoing | 2012-13 | 0.000 | 25.548 | 17.067 | Land acquisition problems |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----|----------------------------|------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--|
| | Bargi Diversion Ph-II | VIII | 2002-03 | 322.710 | 322.710 | Ongoing | 2012-13 | 65.000 | 13.390 | 47.150 | Land acquisition problems |
| | Bargi Diversion Ph-III | XI | 2007-08 | 1229.150 | 1229.150 | Ongoing | 2016-17 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 55.994 | Land acquisition problems |
| 14. | Pench Div-I | X | 2007-08 | 342.000 | 342.00 | Ongoing | 2011-12 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 16.378 | Land acquisition problems |
| | Omkareshwar, Ph.-II | XI | 2007-08 | 188.790 | 287.060 | Ongoing | 2014-15 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 111.853 | Land acquisition problems |
| | Omkareshwar, Ph.-II | XI | 2007-08 | 395.17 | 482.360 | Ongoing | 2014-15 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 82.086 | Delay in land acquisition, forest clearance, getting permission for construction of NH Crossing and litigation after land acquisition |
| | Indira Sagar Canal Ph. III | XI | 2007-08 | 704.46 | 704.460 | Ongoing | 2014-15 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 86.260 | Delay in land acquisition, forest clearance, getting permission for construction of NH Crossing/gas pipelines crossings, litigation after land acquisition and release of water in canal during Rabi irrigation resulting delay. |
| 15. | Upper Beda | XI | 2008-09 | 80.96 | 208.60 | Ongoing | 2011-12 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 88.348 | Delay in land acquisition and forest clearance |
| 16. | Punasa lift | XI | 2008-09 | 265.90 | 464.170 | Ongoing | 2011-12 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 381.267 | Delay in land acquisition and forest clearance |
| 17. | Lower Goi | XI | 2008-09 | 332.71 | 332.710 | Ongoing | 2014-15 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 170.683 | Delay in land acquisition and forest clearance |
| | Indira Sagar Unit IV | XI | 2008-09 | 298.01 | 298.010 | Ongoing | 2014-15 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 48.483 | Delay in land acquisition, forest clearance, getting permission for construction of NH Crossing/gas pipelines crossings, litigation after land acquisition and release of water in canal during Rabi irrigation resulting delay. |
| | Bargi Diversion Ph-IV | XI | 2008-09 | 792.83 | 792.830 | Ongoing | 2016-17 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 7.369 | Delay in land acquisition and forest clearance |
| 18. | Jobat | XI | 2010-11 | 41.010 | 41.010 | Ongoing | 2011-12 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 6.660 | Delay because of reduced working season due to release of water in canal during Rabi irrigation. |
| 19. | Sagar (Sagad) | XI | 2011-12 | 129.060 | 129.060 | Ongoing | 2013-14 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 14.751 | Delay in land acquisition and forest clearance |
| 20. | Singhpur | XI | 2011-12 | 128.800 | 128.800 | Ongoing | 2014-15 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 15.750 | Delay in land acquisition and forest clearance |
| 21. | Sanjay Sagar (Bah) | XI | 2011-12 | 103.820 | 129.020 | Ongoing | 2013-14 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 12.975 | Increase in cost |

Statement-III

[English]

Details of Completed Projects under AIBP on
31.03.2012

| Sl. No. | State/ Project Name | Year of Inclusion in AIBP | Year of Completion under AIBP | Potential Target (Th. Ha.) |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Madhya Pradesh | | | | |
| 1. | Bansagar Unit-I (Dam) | 1996-97 | 2010-11 | Nil |
| 2. | Upper Wainganga | 1996-97 | 2002-03 | 28.255 |
| 3. | Sindh Phase I | 1999-2000 | 2006-07 | 10.58 |
| 4. | Urmil RBC | 2000-01 | 2002-03 | 2.123 |
| 5. | Banjar Rajghat Unit-I (DAM Portion only) | 2000-01 1998-99 | 2002-03 2004-05 | 1.095 Nil |

Railway Projects

1721. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of incomplete railway projects in the country as on date along with the estimated cost thereof, zone-wise;

(b) the number of railway projects sanctioned in the country during the last three years, zone-wise, separately indicating the details of those falling under the States of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details and the present status of railway projects pending for more than ten years, zone-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the details of already sanctioned railway projects which have not yet been taken up for execution along with the reasons therefor, zone-wise; and

(e) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon along with the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) As on 01.04.2012, there are 347 ongoing new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects, zone-wise details is as under:

| Sl. No. | Railway Zone | New Line | | Gauge Conversion | | Doubling | |
|---------|---------------|----------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| | | Number | Cost (in Cr.) | Number | Cost (in Cr.) | Number | Cost (in Cr.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Central | 3 | 2753.42 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 1216.95 |
| 2. | East Coast | 6 | 4949.91 | 0 | 0.00 | 14 | 6188.96 |
| 3. | East Central | 26 | 17322.91 | 4 | 2347.26 | 3 | 255.83 |
| 4. | Eastern | 10 | 5550.17 | 1 | 1106.62 | 38 | 9923.77 |
| 5. | Northern | 11 | 30709.77 | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | 4071.26 |
| 6. | North Central | 3 | 1258.94 | 2 | 1798.50 | 3 | 1231.11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|--------------------|----|----------|---|---------|----|---------|
| 7. | North Eastern | 5 | 930.91 | 6 | 3948.06 | 5 | 926.45 |
| 8. | Northeast Frontier | 19 | 24877.73 | 5 | 8546.36 | 4 | 972.61 |
| 9. | North Western | 3 | 2637.5 | 3 | 2041.91 | 11 | 2229.23 |
| 10. | Southern | 8 | 5032.09 | 5 | 3897.07 | 15 | 4164.44 |
| 11. | South Central | 17 | 12848.95 | 0 | 0.00 | 9 | 4593.99 |
| 12. | South Eastern | 5 | 2484.82 | 3 | 2514.18 | 17 | 2822.97 |
| 13. | South East Central | 2 | 1337.63 | 3 | 2361.65 | 7 | 2111.34 |
| 14. | South Western | 10 | 5943.31 | 2 | 896.57 | 9 | 3426.73 |
| 15. | West Central | 2 | 2542.73 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 2630.40 |
| 16. | Western | 2 | 2992.67 | 8 | 5593.17 | 4 | 2395.67 |

(b) Projects are sanctioned zone-wise & not state-wise. Zone-wise number of ongoing projects sanctioned during the last three years i.e. during 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 across the country including Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is as under:-

| S. No. | Railway Zone | No. of projects |
|--------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Central | 4 |
| 2. | East Coast | 5 |
| 3. | East Central | 2 |
| 4. | Eastern | 28 |
| 5. | Northern | 16 |
| 6. | North Central | 3 |
| 7. | North Eastern | 3 |
| 8. | Northeast Frontier | 10 |
| 9. | North Western | 12 |
| 10. | Southern | 5 |
| 11. | South Central | 11 |
| 12. | South Eastern | 13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------|----|
| 13. | South East Central | 3 |
| 14. | South Western | 10 |
| 15. | West Central | 5 |
| 16. | Western | 5 |

(c) Out of ongoing 347 projects, 54 New Line, 19 Gauge Conversion and 16 Doubling projects have been sanctioned across the country including Madhya Pradesh more than 10 years ago i.e. before 2002-03. The details and the present status are as under:

| Sl. No. | Railway Zone | No. of projects |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Central | 3 |
| 2. | East Coast | 6 |
| 3. | East Central | 11 |
| 4. | Eastern | 9 |
| 5. | Northern | 6 |
| 6. | North Central | 4 |
| 7. | North Eastern | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| 8. | Northeast Frontier | 9 |
| 9. | North Western | 1 |
| 10. | Southern | 5 |
| 11. | South Central | 8 |
| 12. | South Eastern | 7 |
| 13. | South East Central | 3 |
| 14. | South Western | 6 |
| 15. | West Central | 2 |
| 16. | Western | 3 |

(d) and (e) There is no such sanctioned railway project which has not yet been taken up for execution. Outlay of Rs. 5922 Cr for all new line projects, Rs. 1950 Cr. for all gauge conversion projects and Rs. 3393 Cr for all doubling projects have been provided in 2012-13.

Ongoing projects will be completed in coming years depending upon availability of resources. To expedite completion of ongoing projects, efforts are made to generate extra budgetary financing through State participation, Public Private Partnership, defence funding, declaring some projects as National Projects, revival of Capital Fund and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.

[Translation]

Irregularities under MGNREGS

1722. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
 SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
 SHRI LALJI TANDON:
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious irregularities and embezzlement/misuse of funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted/ proposes to conduct any inquiry in the matter including handing over the cases to CBI;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government including statutory and social audit by CAG to check such irregularities/embezzlement of funds under the Scheme;

(f) the number of person-days generated under the Scheme during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(g) whether the Government has noticed deficiencies in implementation of the schemes; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remove them by various initiatives including by the use of Information Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. The State-wise details of such complaints received during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded

to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. At the instance of the Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (PIL) No. 645 of 2007-Centre for Environment and Food Security, on receipt of consent of the State Government of Odisha in April 2011, the Union Government ordered an investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into allegations of corruption and misappropriation of funds under MGNREGA in Odisha. CBI has already submitted its report to the Supreme Court in the matter. The Ministry of Rural Development has also requested for consent of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for enquiry by the CBI into irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh. A Writ Petition No. 12802(M/B) of 2011 has also been filed in the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad high court seeking directions for a CBI enquiry into irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh. The matter is thus subjudice.

(e) As per Section 24 of MGNREG Act 2005, the Central Government may in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the Schemes at all levels. Accordingly, in consultation with the C&AG, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011, has been notified on 30th June, 2011. The Ministry has also requested C&AG for special financial and performance audits of states. C&AG has already done audit in 29 states and 3 UTs and audit report is yet to be laid in the Parliament.

(f) The number of person-days generated under the Scheme during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(g) and (h) The implementation deficiencies noticed by the ministry include denial of legal entitlements, delay in payment of wages to workers misappropriation of funds, corruption and financial & other irregularities under MGNREGA. Some of the steps taken to eliminate the occurrence of such irregularities in the implementation of MGNREGA are as follows:

- (i) In consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified. All States have been asked to put in place a robust Social Audit Mechanism as outlined in these Rules.
- (ii) With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of MGNREG Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through accounts in Banks or Post Offices.
- (iii) Information and Communications Technology (ICT) based Management Information System (MIS) has been made operational to make data available for public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.
- (iv) To reduce delay in payment of wages Ministry has initiated "Electronic Fund Management system (eFMS)" in all States. The system will be rolled out in a phased manner across country.
- (v) Ministry has issued circular on Certification of Accounts and Financial Audit of MGNREGA Accounts at Gram Panchyats Level by Chartered Accountant of 10 % GP of highest spending districts in all states.
- (vi) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (vii) The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the schemes.

Statement-I*Complaints under MGNREGA*

| Sl. No. | State | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 (till 15.02.2013) |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4 | 14 | 18 | 14 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 4. | Bihar | 34 | 25 | 61 | 43 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 11 | 17 | 55 | 22 |
| 6. | Goa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 11 | 18 | 9 | 48 |
| 8. | Haryana | 8 | 19 | 29 | 26 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 8 | 12 | 8 | 7 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 15 | 10 | 44 | 16 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 7 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| 13. | Kerala | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| 14. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 98 | 135 | 88 | 124 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| 18. | Manipur | 1 | 1 | 8 | 18 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | Odisha | 9 | 19 | 30 | 11 |
| 22. | Punjab | 8 | 4 | 5 | 17 |
| 23. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 101 | 30 | 57 | 28 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|---|-----|-----|------|-----|
| 27. Tripura | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 28. Uttar Pradesh | | 168 | 266 | 605 | 367 |
| 29. Uttarakhand | | 9 | 8 | 18 | 5 |
| 30. West Bengal | | 10 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 31. All India | | 528 | 621 | 1091 | 785 |

Statement-II

| Sl. No. | State | Persondays generated (in lakh) | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|--|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (Provisional) | 2012-13 reported till 12/02/2013 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | | 4044.30 | 3351.61 | 2884.75 | 2701.36 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | | 16.98 | 31.12 | 0.53 | 10.66 |
| 3. Assam | | 732.95 | 470.52 | 352.55 | 208.58 |
| 4. Bihar | | 1136.88 | 1602.62 | 656.52 | 563.10 |
| 5. Chhattisgarh | | 1041.57 | 1110.35 | 1206.85 | 833.04 |
| 6. Gujarat | | 585.09 | 491.84 | 312.93 | 210.98 |
| 7. Haryana | | 59.04 | 84.20 | 109.38 | 86.89 |
| 8. Himachal Pradesh | | 284.94 | 219.46 | 266.77 | 174.42 |
| 9. Jammu and Kashmir | | 128.71 | 210.68 | 201.85 | 128.20 |
| 10. Jharkhand | | 842.47 | 830.90 | 609.12 | 389.83 |
| 11. Karnataka | | 2003.43 | 1097.85 | 701.24 | 262.56 |
| 12. Kerala | | 339.71 | 480.34 | 633.15 | 633.23 |
| 13. Madhya Pradesh | | 2624.00 | 2198.18 | 1642.64 | 834.51 |
| 14. Maharashtra | | 274.35 | 200.00 | 734.21 | 635.53 |
| 15. Manipur | | 306.18 | 295.61 | 223.97 | 113.52 |
| 16. Meghalaya | | 148.48 | 199.81 | 166.94 | 106.11 |
| 17. Mizoram | | 170.33 | 165.98 | 125.43 | 101.10 |
| 18. Nagaland | | 284.27 | 334.34 | 259.50 | 78.81 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 19. Odisha | | 554.09 | 976.57 | 453.75 | 363.24 |
| 20. Punjab | | 77.17 | 75.40 | 64.51 | 48.61 |
| 21. Rajasthan | | 4498.10 | 3026.22 | 2119.14 | 1706.11 |
| 22. Sikkim | | 43.27 | 48.14 | 32.85 | 15.17 |
| 23. Tamil Nadu | | 2390.75 | 2685.93 | 3015.79 | 3188.13 |
| 24. Tripura | | 460.22 | 374.51 | 489.74 | 418.02 |
| 25. Uttar Pradesh | | 3559.23 | 3348.97 | 2664.45 | 1074.58 |
| 26. Uttarakhand | | 182.41 | 230.20 | 197.45 | 104.94 |
| 27. West Bengal | | 1551.68 | 1553.08 | 1484.74 | 1334.51 |
| 28. Andaman and Nicobar | | 5.83 | 4.03 | 8.17 | 3.43 |
| 29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0.70 | 0.47 | NR | NR |
| 30. Daman and Diu | | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 31. Goa | | 1.85 | 3.70 | 3.11 | 0.46 |
| 32. Lakshadweep | | 1.41 | 1.34 | 1.64 | 0.35 |
| 33. Puducherry | | 9.07 | 11.27 | 10.79 | 8.53 |
| 34. Chandigarh | | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Total | | 28359.46 | 25715.24 | 21634.43 | 16338.49 |

NR=Not Reported

[English]

Growth Plans of NTPC

1723. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) is targeting massive growth plans and intends to commission new projects worth 70,000 MW and 1,00,000 MW by 2017 and 2022 respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NTPC also intends to enter into the hydro, solar, wind and coal mining sectors and spearheading technology induction such as super-critical, ultra critical power projects etc.; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made towards such diversification into new ventures, since June, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) At Present, NTPC (including Joint Ventures (JVs) and Subsidiaries) has commissioned capacity of 40,174 MW. Around 10,800 MW is planned to be added during the balance period of 12th Plan, thus achieving a total of around 51,000 MW by 2017.

Further, NTPC (including JVs and Subsidiaries) has drawn a long-term Corporate Plan targeting 1,28,000 MW capacity by the year 2032, which would predominantly comprise thermal power.

(c) and (d) Diversifying its fuel mix to include hydro,

nuclear, solar, etc. is a part of NTPC's long term growth strategy. At present, four hydro power projects of 1,499 MW (Koldam: 800 MW, Tapovan-Vishnugad: 520 MW, Lata Tapovan: 171 MW & Singrauli Cooling Water Discharge: 8 MW) are under implementation. Solar projects of 20 MW capacity (5 MW at Dadri, 5 MW at Andaman and Nicobar and 10 MW at Ramagundam) are under construction.

NTPC is adopting high efficiency and low CO₂ emission super critical technology and has commissioned 3 units of 660 MW at Sipat. Another 14 units of 660 MW and 5 units of 800 MW capacity are under construction.

NTPC along with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) & Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) is also engaged in the development of Advanced Ultra Supercritical Technology for 800 MW.

The details of initiatives taken up by NTPC since June, 2010 as part of its diversification into renewable energy source and nuclear power are as follows:

- JV Company Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Ltd. has been formed between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and NTPC on 27.11.2010 (with 51% stake of NPCIL and 49% stake of NTPC) for establishing nuclear power projects.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Government of Kerala on 18.07.2011 for development of around 200 MW Wind Energy projects.

- A Joint Venture company named Pan Asian Renewables has been formed on 14.10.2011 (with 50% stake of NTPC, and 25% stake each of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Kyuden) for development of 500 MW of renewable power generation resources in India.

[*Translation*]

Doubling of Railway Lines

1724. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending doubling of railway lines in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand including those doubling projects sanctioned during the last three years;

(b) the present status of doubling on Prayag-Fafamau and Meerut-Tapri sections;

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

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (d) Details of ongoing/pending doubling projects falling fully/partly in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand States are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

| Name of doubling project | Year of sanction | Latest anticipated cost | Anticipated expenditure upto March, 2013 | Outlay proposed for 2013-14 | Physical progress |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Balance section of Utratia-Sultanpur-Zafrabad | 2006-07 | 60.06 | 18.06 | - | 23% |
| Barabanki-Burhwal | 2007-08 | 231.41 | 151.00 | 1.50 | 95% |
| Bhadoi-Janghai | 2010-11 | 132.96 | 61.70 | 55.00 | 35% |
| Ghagharaghat-Chowkaghat | 2006-07 | 142.27 | 136.00 | 1.50 | 80% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------------|
| Gorakhpur-Baitalpur | 2006-07 | 189.62 | 159.52 | 10.00 | 74% |
| Lohta-Bhadoi Phase-I | 2009-10 | 139.01 | 58.11 | 40.00 | 48% |
| Palwal-Bhuteswar 3rd line | 2005-06 | 345.00 | 336.70 | 3.72 | 90% |
| Phaphamau-Allahabad | 2009-10 | 144.73 | 33.00 | 10.00 | 5% |
| Meerut-Muzaffarnagar | 2012-13 | 289.79 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0% |
| Utretia-Rae Bareli | 2011-12 | 259.82 | - | 38.00 | 0% |
| Laksar-Haridwar | 2012-13 | 219.89 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 0% |
| Aurnihar-Manduadih Patch | 2011-12 | 199.75 | 46.20 | 10.00 | 0% |
| Bhimsen-Jhansi | 2012-13 | 797.30 | 1.00 | 25.00 | 0% |
| Tundla-Yamuna Bridge | 1995-96 | 89.61 | 67.62 | 11.00 | Ph-I100% Ph-II 70% |
| Chhapra-Balia | 2012-13 | 295.00 | 0.50 | 5.00 | 0% |

Earthwork/blanketing and bridgework for Doubling of Phaphamau-Prayag-Allahabad rail line has been taken up. Preliminary activities for doubling of Meerut-Muzaffarnagar section have also been taken up. Target dates of completion for these projects have not yet been fixed. Doubling of Muzaffarnagar-Tapri section is presently not under consideration.

[English]

Railway Production Units

1725. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Railway Production units along with capacity utilisation and annual production output, unit-wise;

(b) the details of shortage of rakes, wagons, coaches, locomotives in the country;

(c) the present status of setting up of new production units in the country including at Sitapali (Odisha), Marhoura and Madhepura (Bihar), Palakkad (Kerala);

(d) the details of financing module worked out by the Railways for setting up of these units especially for Marhoura and Madhepura; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways to meet the said shortage/requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) The actual production of Production Units of Indian Railways during last year (2011-12) is as indicated below:

| Production Units | Actual Production 2011-12 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW), Chittaranjan | 246 |
| Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW), Varanasi | 259 |
| Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Perambur, | |

| 1 | 2 |
|--|--------|
| Chennai | 1511 |
| Rail Coach Factory (RCF), Kapurthala | 1421 |
| Diesel Loco Modernization Works (DMW), Patiala | |
| Rebuilding | 86 |
| New loco | 25 |
| Rail Wheel Factory, Bangalore (RWF) | |
| Wheels | 201135 |
| Axles | 99570 |

The maximum capacity of all the production units has been utilized in the year 2011-12.

(b) There is no shortage of locomotives and wagons on Indian Railways. There is also no shortage of coaches for scheduled train services over Indian Railways. Additional locomotives, coaches and wagons are required to meet the growing demand for transportation.

(c) and (d) Setting up of new production units are at various stages of implementation. Regarding Sitapali, Marhaura, Madhepura and Palakkad manufacturing factories, the status is as under:

(i) Wagon manufacturing factory at Sitapali.

Wagon manufacturing factory has been sanctioned at Sitapali in 2012-13. The factory has been sanctioned under Public Private Partnership mode. The state government is yet to transfer the land for this factory.

(ii) Diesel Locomotive manufacturing factory at Marhaura

Request for Qualification (RFQ) for the the factory has been opened and two firms have been shortlisted. Request For Proposal (RFP) documents are being modified in view of issues discussed during Pre-bid conference and the due diligence carried out by Ministry of Railways. The factory has been sanctioned under Joint Venture/Public Private Partnership mode.

(iii) Electric Locomotive manufacturing factory at Madhepura

The Greenfield Electric Locomotive Manufacturing Factory at Madhepura Bihar is being set up under Joint Venture, with partners selected through international competitive bidding. Bidders have been shortlisted for participation in financial bid.

(iv) Coach manufacturing factory at Palakkad

M/s RITES have been appointed as consultants for bid process management for setting up of the factory. Simultaneously, proposal has been initiated for nomination of Inter-ministerial Group (IMG).

Request For Qualification (RFQ), Request For Proposal (RFP) and other documents are to be approved in consultation with IMG. The factory has been sanctioned under Joint Venture/Public Private Partnership mode. The land for the factory has been identified and taken over by MOR.

(e) Besides setting up manufacturing units, the Railways is augmenting the capacities of its existing Production units to meet the increasing requirements. The Railways is also acquiring different types of Rolling Stock from various industries functioning in Public and Private sectors of the country.

Contaminated Drinking Water

1726. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether fluoride, arsenic and other chemicals have been found in the drinking water in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the survey conducted in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the arrangements made for testing of contaminated drinking water indicating the time-intervals/ duration of testing the drinking water;

(d) the targets set and achievements made in regard to the quality affected habitations during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) the allocation made and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the remedial steps taken by the Union Government to provide safe drinking water to all the habitations of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Governments on the online Integrated Management Information System (JMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1/4/2012, there were 1.04 lakh rural habitations remaining to be covered with safe drinking water supply in the country. States report the quality affected habitations that have been identified by regular testing of drinking water sources through water quality testing laboratories. State/ UT-wise number of such remaining water quality affected habitations which *inter alia* include arsenic, fluoride and other chemical contamination as on 1/4/2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) 3% of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds allocated to the States are earmarked for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) activities on a 100% Central share basis which, inter alia, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, setting up of new district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories and upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories. The State Governments have been advised to test chemical parameters in drinking water at least once in a year and for bacteriological parameters atleast twice in a year. As

reported by the States on the IMIS, 24 State level laboratories, 728 district level laboratories and 1127 sub-district/ block level water quality testing laboratories have been set up. The State/UT-wise details of the laboratories set up are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The number of water quality affected habitations targeted and covered by provision of safe drinking water during the last three years and in the current year, State/ UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country. A budgetary allocation of Rs.10,500 crore has been made for the NRDWP in 2012-13. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States on 50:50 Centre: State sharing basis (90:10 for North-East States and Jammu & Kashmir) can be utilized for provision of safe drinking water in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated on 50:50 Centre: State sharing basis (90:10 for North East States and Jammu & Kashmir) to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis or Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. Further up to 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers. Allocations made and expenditure reported by States under NRDWP during the last three years and during the current year as on 4/3/ 2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV. Technical assistance is provided to States through sharing information on technologies for treatment of contaminated water in Conferences, Exhibitions, meetings, Handbooks and visits of Technical officers. The Ministry has advised the States on adopting a two-pronged strategy viz., in the short-term to adopt in-situ treatment technologies for removal of specific contaminants and as a long term sustainable solution to provide safe drinking water from alternate safe surface/ groundwater sources.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of remaining water-quality affected habitations yet to be provided safe drinking water as on 01/04/2012

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Contamination Wise Number of Habitations | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--|----------|---------|-------|----------|---------|
| | | Total | Fluoride | Arsenic | Iron | Salinity | Nitrate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 396 | 332 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 |
| 2. | Bihar | 14580 | 2698 | 1004 | 10877 | 0 | 1 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 8815 | 313 | 0 | 8339 | 163 | 0 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 274 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 153 |
| 6. | Haryana | 17 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 30 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 6 | 0 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 412 | 41 | 1 | 369 | 0 | 1 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 5875 | 2806 | 19 | 938 | 734 | 1378 |
| 11. | Kerala | 934 | 106 | 0 | 585 | 186 | 57 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 2789 | 2485 | 0 | 156 | 148 | 0 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 1671 | 483 | 0 | 337 | 342 | 509 |
| 14. | Odisha | 12465 | 398 | 0 | 11051 | 991 | 25 |
| 15. | Punjab | 33 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 26729 | 7130 | 5 | 46 | 18924 | 624 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 528 | 5 | 0 | 405 | 111 | 7 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 882 | 144 | 9 | 23 | 705 | 1 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 17 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 2 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 5448 | 873 | 2119 | 1955 | 501 | 0 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 115 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Assam | 15979 | 80 | 1157 | 14742 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------------------------|---|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 24. Meghalaya | | 97 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Mizoram | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. Nagaland | | 130 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. Sikkim | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. Tripura | | 5935 | 0 | 0 | 5935 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. Andaman and Nicobar | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. Chandigarh | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. Daman and Diu | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. Lakshadweep | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. Puducherry | | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | | 104160 | 17986 | 4314 | 56144 | 22958 | 2758 |

Statement-II

Number of Water Quality Testing Laboratories set up by States/UTs as reported as on 4/3/2013

| Sl .No. | State/ UT | Number of State Level Laboratories | Number of District Level Laboratories | Number of Sub District/Block Level Laboratories |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 51 | 119 |
| 2. | Bihar | 1 | 40 | 0 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 23 | 3 |
| 4. | Goa | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 1 | 27 | 15 |
| 6. | Haryana | 0 | 21 | 22 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 18 | 3 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 37 | 11 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 1 | 24 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----|-----|------|
| 10. | Karnataka | 1 | 42 | 71 |
| 11. | Kerala | 1 | 14 | 16 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 51 | 114 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 0 | 39 | 428 |
| 14. | Odisha | 0 | 32 | 44 |
| 15. | Punjab | 3 | 22 | 12 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 1 | 32 | 0 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 34 | 48 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 1 | 75 | 7 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 1 | 19 | 101 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 17 | 31 |
| 22. | Assam | 1 | 27 | 32 |
| 23. | Manipur | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 1 | 8 | 18 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 28. | Tripura | 1 | 8 | 13 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | | 24 | 728 | 1127 |

Statement-III

Coverage of water quality affected habitations during the last three years and current year, as reported by States/UTs as on 4/3/2013

(Unit: Number of Habitation)

Physical Target and Coverage of quality affected habitations 2009-10 to 2012-13 Under NRDWP

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | 2009-10 | | | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|----------|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|-----------|-------|
| | | Target | Coverage | % | Target | Coverage | % | Target | Coverage | % | Target | Coverage* | % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 126 | 217 | 100 | 810 | 134 | 16.54 | 201 | 189 | 94.03 | 170 | 26 | 15.29 |
| 2. | Bihar | 7748 | 10036 | 100 | 7909 | 5975 | 75.55 | 6375 | 3949 | 61.94 | 6100 | 2040 | 33.44 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 3551 | 1246 | 35.09 | 3426 | 1752 | 51.14 | 3283 | 1540 | 46.91 | 4589 | 1060 | 23.1 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 390 | 379 | 97.18 | 391 | 398 | 100 | 405 | 322 | 79.51 | 225 | 165 | 73.33 |
| 6. | Haryana | 88 | 91 | 100 | 36 | 14 | 38.89 | 23 | 20 | 86.96 | 10 | 4 | 40 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 13 | 12 | 92.31 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 1 | 100 | 310 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 5 | 25 | 19 | 76 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 132 | 221 | 100 | 432 | 1074 | 100 | 804 | 415 | 51.62 | 389 | 57 | 14.65 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 2638 | 2344 | 88.86 | 4002 | 1453 | 36.31 | 2000 | 1495 | 74.75 | 2218 | 1070 | 48.24 |
| 11. | Kerala | 152 | 101 | 66.45 | 47 | 49 | 100 | 157 | 55 | 35.03 | 61 | 26 | 42.62 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 502 | 620 | 100 | 700 | 393 | 56.14 | 575 | 499 | 86.78 | 835 | 530 | 63.47 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 2086 | 1009 | 48.37 | 4124 | 1866 | 45.25 | 1272 | 1177 | 92.53 | 774 | 346 | 44.7 |
| 14. | Odisha | 3452 | 2257 | 65.38 | 1721 | 1581 | 91.86 | 1609 | 1544 | 95.96 | 2407 | 1632 | 67.8 |
| 15. | Punjab | 466 | 273 | 58.58 | 392 | 64 | 16.33 | 22 | 10 | 45.46 | 33 | 4 | 12.12 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 1210 | 3109 | 100 | 3977 | 2708 | 68.09 | 3801 | 4301 | 100 | 1500 | 732 | 48.8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1009 | 1009 | 100 | 77 | 77 | 100 | 64 | 56 | 87.5 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 1558 | 1562 | 100 | 2142 | 1831 | 85.48 | 800 | 634 | 79.25 | 850 | 306 | 36 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 2202 | 1789 | 81.24 | 5304 | 2788 | 52.56 | 4160 | 1565 | 37.62 | 1623 | 725 | 44.67 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 34 | 38 | 100 | 264 | 215 | 81.44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Assam | 6868 | 6061 | 88.25 | 3515 | 2906 | 82.67 | 3158 | 3453 | 100 | 3537 | 1834 | 51.85 |
| 23. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 8 | 6 | 75 | 102 | 17 | 16.67 | 12 | 4 | 33.33 | 40 | 1 | 2.5 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 20 | 19 | 95 | 105 | 4 | 3.81 | 50 | 36 | 72 | 30 | 22 | 73.33 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Tripura | 1346 | 733 | 54.46 | 309 | 871 | 100 | 982 | 833 | 84.83 | 1034 | 621 | 60.06 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 4 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 34595 | 32129 | 92.87 | 41094 | 27107 | 65.96 | 29790 | 22121 | 74.26 | 26s21 | 11278 | 42.52 |

*As reported as on 4.3.2013

Statement-IV

Year-wise allocation under NRDWP during the last three years and current year and expenditure reported by States/UTs as on 4/3/2013

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

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2009-10 | | | | 2010-11 | | | | 2011-12 | | | | 2012-13 | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | O. B. | Alloc. | Rel. | Expdn. | O. B. | Alloc. | Rel. | Expdn. | O. B. | Alloc. | Rel. | Expdn. | O. B. | Alloc. | Rel. | Expdn* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4.05 | 437.09 | 537.37 | 394.45 | 149.79 | 491.02 | 558.74 | 423.38 | 285.2 | 546.32 | 462.47 | 446.37 | 301.3 | 563.39 | 240.16 | 429.12 |
| 2. | Bihar | 668.94 | 372.21 | 186.11 | 279.36 | 578.1 | 341.46 | 170.73 | 425.91 | 322.92 | 374.98 | 330.02 | 367.3 | 285.65 | 449.36 | 206.86 | 274.74 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 27.59 | 116.01 | 12822 | 104.06 | 56.36 | 130.27 | 122.01 | 97.77 | 82.13 | 143.57 | 139.06 | 141.12 | 80.82 | 145.01 | 64.5 | 103.68 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 5.64 | 332 | 0.5 | 3.08 | 5.34 | 0 | 1.16 | 1.92 | 5.2 | 5.01 | 1.16 | 5.91 | 6.07 | 0.03 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 92.11 | 482.75 | 482.75 | 511.83 | 70.1 | 542.67 | 609.1 | 527.29 | 180.09 | 478.89 | 571.05 | 467.7 | 327.59 | 537.1 | 381.62 | 571.21 |
| 6. | Haryana | 0 | 207.89 | 206.89 | 132.35 | 75.62 | 233.69 | 276.9 | 201.57 | 150.95 | 210.51 | 237.74 | 344.71 | 43.98 | 245.78 | 230.95 | 205.67 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 8.31 | 138.52 | 182.85 | 160.03 | 31.6 | 133.71 | 194.37 | 165.59 | 60.38 | 131.47 | 146.03 | 145.97 | 61.94 | 152.04 | 25.93 | 86.03 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 239.56 | 447.74 | 402.51 | 383.49 | 258.66 | 449.22 | 468.91 | 506.52 | 233.69 | 436.21 | 420.42 | 507.07 | 147.04 | 510.76 | 233.82 | 283.27 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 64.94 | 149.29 | 111.34 | 86.04 | 89.82 | 165.93 | 129.95 | 128.19 | 91.63 | 162.52 | 148.17 | 169.84 | 74.31 | 189.51 | 85.66 | 133.56 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 32.05 | 573.67 | 627.86 | 473.71 | 191.39 | 644.92 | 703.8 | 573.93 | 328.21 | 687.11 | 667.78 | 782.85 | 213.14 | 681.57 | 587.24 | 464.78 |
| 11. | Kerala | 1.36 | 152.77 | 151.89 | 150.56 | 4.15 | 144.28 | 159.83 | 137.97 | 27.84 | 144.43 | 113.39 | 126.98 | 16.08 | 168.89 | 82.05 | 96.57 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 107.42 | 367.66 | 379.66 | 354.3 | 58.95 | 399.04 | 388.33 | 324.94 | 122.34 | 371.97 | 292.78 | 379.3 | 35.82 | 438.41 | 21028 | 241.49 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 204.24 | 652.43 | 647.81 | 625.59 | 232.44 | 733.27 | 718.42 | 713.79 | 237.06 | 728.35 | 718.35 | 64.22 | 320.1 | 783.66 | 474.42 | 342.96 |
| 14. | Odisha | 25.85 | 187.13 | 226.66 | 198.87 | 61.62 | 204.88 | 294.76 | 211.11 | 148.71 | 206.55 | 171.05 | 23.96 | 84.34 | 238.58 | 107.13 | 166.86 |
| 15. | Punjab | 19.18 | 81.17 | 88.81 | 110.15 | 4.02 | 82.21 | 106.59 | 108.93 | 1.68 | 88.02 | 123.44 | 122.32 | 3 | 90.33 | 83.49 | 70.32 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 3.88 | 1036.46 | 1012.16 | 671.29 | 348.43 | 1165.44 | 1099.48 | 852.82 | 595.09 | 1083.57 | 1153.76 | 1429.18 | 319.68 | 1340.44 | 661.42 | 660.85 |
| 17. | Tamilnadu | 57.24 | 320.43 | 317.95 | 370.44 | 5.93 | 316.91 | 393.53 | 303.41 | 96.05 | 330.04 | 429.55 | 287.6 | 240.27 | 294.33 | 144.6 | 400.81 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 173.71 | 959.12 | 956.36 | 967.38 | 189.78 | 899.12 | 848.68 | 933.28 | 105.18 | 84.33 | 802.32 | 754.2 | 159.9 | 878.77 | 396.62 | 298.17 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 42.77 | 126.16 | 124.9 | 67.24 | 103.92 | 139.39 | 136.41 | 55.44 | 184.89 | 136.54 | 75.57 | 118.65 | 141.74 | 158.4 | 3.78 | 91.96 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 69.2 | 372.29 | 394.3 | 87.76 | 375.75 | 418.03 | 499.19 | 363.31 | 444.85 | 343.6 | 342.51 | 521.41 | 265.96 | 462.27 | 143.96 | 377.17 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 27.47 | 180 | 178.2 | 193.8 | 12.02 | 123.35 | 199.99 | 176.46 | 36.79 | 120.56 | 184.83 | 214.31 | 10.09 | 143.51 | 78.82 | 97.96 |
| 22. | Assam | 4.85 | 301.6 | 323.5 | 269.34 | 59.32 | 449.64 | 487.48 | 480.55 | 69.94 | 435.58 | 522.44 | 468.61 | 127.51 | 510.96 | 226.72 | 466.22 |
| 23. | Manipur | 16.7 | 61.6 | 38.57 | 30.17 | 25.22 | 54.61 | 52.77 | 69.27 | 8.72 | 53.39 | 47.6 | 47.03 | 9.29 | 63.72 | 27.33 | 15.83 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 0.62 | 70.4 | 79.4 | 68.57 | 11.56 | 63.48 | 84.88 | 70.47 | 26.11 | 61.67 | 95.89 | 85.44 | 36.83 | 73.35 | 33.61 | 58.33 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 17.43 | 50.4 | 55.26 | 51.11 | 21.38 | 4.6 | 61.58 | 58.02 | 24.94 | 39.67 | 38.83 | 54.03 | 9.74 | 41.66 | 19.26 | 23.47 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 2961 | 52 | 47.06 | 71.58 | 5.1 | 79.51 | 77.52 | 80.63 | 199 | 81.68 | 80.91 | 81.82 | 1.1 | 60.42 | 28.4 | 24.44 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 9.92 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 28.94 | 0.59 | 26.24 | 23.2 | 19.27 | 4.78 | 28.1 | 69.19 | 24.49 | 49.71 | 18.03 | 8.38 | 14.28 |
| 28. | Tpjpura | 18.92 | 62.4 | 77.4 | 77.35 | 19.18 | 57.17 | 74.66 | 67.2 | 27.53 | 56.2 | 83.86 | 108.39 | 4.01 | 64.28 | 28.9 | 51.1 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.01 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 1.15 | 0.58 | 0 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | | | | | | 0 | 0.4 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 1.75 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.09 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 31 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.24 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.54 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 1967.92 | 7986.43 | 7989.72 | 6920.26 | 3043.88 | 8550 | 8941.81 | 8078.18 | 3901.61 | 8330 | 8474.02 | 9079.65 | 3376.85 | 9313.5 | 4816.52 | 6050.85 |

[Translation]

Policies for Different Fertilizers

1727. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated separate policies for different fertilizers in regard to the chemical fertilizers being used in the country;

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

(c) the benefit and loss that accrued to the fertilizer industry, the Government and the users as a result of the separate policies adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The subsidy policies for Urea and Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers are different as raw materials for production of Urea are available within the country, whereas the country is virtually fully dependent on imports for raw materials of P&K fertilizers.

The subsidy on Urea is provided under New Pricing Scheme stage III for existing Urea units, under which subsidy is the difference of normative production cost and the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) fixed by the Government.

Subsidy in respect of P&K fertilizers is paid under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy, under which a fixed subsidy decided on annual basis is provided on subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient content. The MRP is fixed by the fertilizer companies.

(c) Due to separate policies, Urea, which is mostly produced indigenously, is currently sold at Rs. 5360 PMT, which is much less than its delivered cost. In case of P&K fertilizers, which are dependent on imports either in the form of finished fertilizers or its raw materials, a fixed amount of subsidy is paid by the Government and the MRP is allowed to be fixed by the fertilizers companies as per the market conditions.

Wage-Days under MGNREGS

1728. SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States including Andhra Pradesh has urged the Union Government to increase the number of wage-days under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme;

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

(c) the number of persons who got their names registered for employment under MGNREGS during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of persons provided employment out of the above during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether a decline in the enrolment rate has been reported under the Scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(g) the mode of payment to the persons working under the Scheme along with the rate of wages;

(h) whether complaints regarding payment of wages under the Scheme have been received by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The provisions of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected as demand driven Schemes by the State Governments. Being aware of the fact that rainfall has been lower than normal in some parts of the country and that this may lead to an increased demand for employment under MGNREGA, the Union Rural Development Ministry has written to the Chief

Ministers of States to prepare a contingency plan for meeting increased demand for employment under MGNREGA. The States have been assured that in drought like conditions, the Central Government will be open to revision in the Labour Budget for the current financial year to meet the increased demand for employment. The State Governments have also been advised to prepare supplementary shelf of projects to meet increased demand for work with emphasis on water and soil conservation works so as to mitigate the impact of deficient rainfall. For this purpose, the Ministry has allowed funding the State Governments in accordance with the provisions of Section 22 of MGNREGA for providing up to 50 days of additional employment under MGNREGA in the financial year 2012-13 to registered households in drought notified Talukas/Blocks. In pursuance of the above instructions a total of 143 districts of 7 State i.e. Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have been notified as drought effected.

(c) to (f) The number of households registered and the number of households provided employment under MGNREGS during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise as reported by states/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-I. As reported By states /UTs, the number of households registered under

MGNREGA have been constantly increasing since inception.

(g) 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 provide for wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through accounts in Banks or Post Offices unless exempted by the Central Government. The prevailing wage rates are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(h) and (i) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. 52 cases related to delayed payment of wages, 67 cases related to underpayment of wage and 212 cases related to nonpayment of wages have been received in the Ministry as on 15.2.2013 since inception. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all such complaints/cases received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action as per law. Various advisories have been issued to States/UTs to check delays in payments. A time schedule for payment of wages has been suggested to the States/UTs to reduce administrative delays.

Statement-I

| No | State | Number of Registered household till 04 /03/13 | Number of households provided employment | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|--|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (Provisional) | 2012-13 till 04/03/13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 12076114 | 6158493 | 6200423 | 4980822 | 5493964 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 170427 | 68157 | 134527 | 3306 | 76280 |
| 3. | Assam | 3960492 | 2137270 | 1798372 | 1348958 | 1028578 |
| 4. | Bihar | 12798417 | 4127330 | 4738464 | 1716603 | 1752943 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4437655 | 2025845 | 2485581 | 2724228 | 2583100 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 3836007 | 1596402 | 1096223 | 822039 | 712880 |
| 7. | Haryana | 731965 | 156406 | 235281 | 277834 | 263195 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 1131620 | 497336 | 444247 | 503102 | 469210 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 995351 | 336036 | 492277 | 421185 | 374490 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 4069235 | 1702599 | 1987360 | 1573677 | 1260920 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 5374590 | 3535281 | 2224468 | 1652116 | 1254109 |
| 12. | Kerala | 2535377 | 955976 | 1175816 | 1416444 | 1682880 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 12022367 | 4714591 | 4407643 | 3817389 | 2782757 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 7163946 | 591547 | 451169 | 1465398 | 1406997 |
| 15. | Manipur | 479023 | 418564 | 433856 | 357649 | 413218 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 460132 | 300482 | 346149 | 333715 | 283948 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 209957 | 180140 | 170894 | 168560 | 172890 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 385437 | 325242 | 350815 | 367173 | 358714 |
| 19. | Odisha | 6299157 | 1398300 | 2004815 | 1378597 | 1358321 |
| 20. | Punjab | 910992 | 271934 | 278134 | 245443 | 218087 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 9979594 | 6522264 | 5859667 | 4519270 | 4430430 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 82183 | 54156 | 56401 | 54642 | 42589 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 9066151 | 4373257 | 4969140 | 6347303 | 6743912 |
| 24. | Tripura | 639543 | 576487 | 557055 | 566770 | 591175 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 15054875 | 5483434 | 6431213 | 7316757 | 4939530 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 1047507 | 522304 | 542391 | 466663 | 339970 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 11316922 | 3479915 | 4998239 | 5502371 | 5251746 |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar | 45783 | 20337 | 17636 | 18890 | 9454 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 7849 | 3741 | 2290 | NR | NR |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 31. | Goa | 32941 | 6604 | 13897 | 11167 | 3617 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 8442 | 5192 | 4507 | 3855 | 1482 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 67802 | 40377 | 38118 | 42546 | 41391 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Total | | 127397856 | 52585999 | 54947068 | 50424472 | 46342782 |

NR= Not Reported

Statement-II

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ Union Territory | Prevailing Wage Rate (Rs.) |
|---------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 137 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 124 |
| 3. | Assam | 136 |
| 4. | Bihar | 122 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 132 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 134 |
| 7. | Haryana | 191 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh - Non Scheduled Area | 126 |
| 8a. | Himachal Pradesh - Scheduled Area | 157 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 131 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 122 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 155 |
| 12. | Kerala | 164 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 132 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 145 |
| 15. | Manipur | 144 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 128 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 136 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 124 |
| 19. | Odisha | 126 |
| 20. | Punjab | 166 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 133 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 124 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|-------------------------------|-----|
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 132 |
| 24. | Tripura | 124 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 125 |
| 26. | Uttrakhand | 125 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 136 |
| 28. | Goa | 158 |
| 29a. | Andaman and Nicobar (Andaman) | 178 |
| 29b. | Andaman and Nicobar (Nicobar) | 189 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 157 |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 136 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 151 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 132 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | 189 |

*[English]***Observations from Planning Commission**

1729. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recently made some observations on the Railways particularly for failing to attract private participation in infrastructure projects in the country;

(b) if so, the salient points of the said observations;

(c) the reaction of the Railways thereto; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Railways in view thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) No such communication has been received from Planning Commission.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Decline in Ground Water

1730. PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
 SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
 SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of ground water based agricultural production in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government has assessed the present status of ground water; and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the depleting level of ground water has adversely affected foodgrain production in the country and has also caused severe drinking water scarcity and if so, the steps taken by the Government for sustainable use of water resources for agricultural and drinking water purposes;

(d) whether new aquifers are being traced using latest techniques and if so, the details thereof, State-wise for the last five years and the expenditure made on it;

(e) whether the scientists of USA have conducted any study of ground water level in India and if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(f) whether any proposals have been received from Ground Water Surveys and Development Agency and Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation regarding recharge of ground water in Maharashtra and if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Out of 632.6 lakh hectare net irrigated area during 2009-10, the area irrigated by ground water was 390.4 lakh hectare thus contributing 61.71% of the total irrigation.

(b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under Ministry of Water Resources carries out periodic assessment of groundwater resources of the Country in

association with the State Governments. As per the latest assessment of ground water resources (as on 2009) the total annual replenishable Ground Water resource of the Country is 431 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM). Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of 15653 observation wells located throughout the Country. Water levels are monitored four times in a year during the months of January, April/May, August and November. Analysis of groundwater level data for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007-2012) indicates that 55% of the wells analysed have registered declining trend. Several steps have been taken to encourage artificial recharge, rainwater harvesting and regulating ground water development to arrest declining ground water levels over the entire Country. Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation have informed that various watershed development programmes are implemented for water harvesting. Besides, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation implements National Mission on Micro Irrigation under which drip and sprinkler irrigation systems are adopted.

(d) During 2012-13, CGWB has undertaken Pilot Project on aquifer mapping in 6 areas in the States of Maharashtra (part of Nagpur district), Rajasthan (parts of Dausa and Jaisalmer districts), Bihar (part of Patna district), Karnataka (part of Tumkur district) and Tamilnadu (part of Cuddalore district) using advanced geophysical techniques to test the efficacy of technologies in mapping of aquifers in different hydro-geological terrain. Till January 2013, an expenditure of Rs.673.13 lakh has been made for the Pilot Project.

(e) A paper on 'Satellite-based estimates of groundwater depletion in India' was published in August, 2009-Issue, of scientific journal 'Nature' by American Scientists from National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and University of California, United States of America. In that study, an area of about 4.4 lakh sq.km covering the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi, was taken up as a single unit without actual field mapping of ground water levels. The scientists have made an attempt to estimate ground water depletion in north-western India using Terrestrial Water Storage (TWS) change observations from NASA Gravity Recovery and

Climate Experiment (GRACE) satellite data for the period from August, 2002 to October, 2008. The study has indicated that ground water is depleting in the aforementioned four States at a mean rate of 4.0 ± 1.0 cm/year equivalent height of water (17.7 ± 4.5 cubic km/year). On review of the paper by the CGWB, it was observed that the GRACE mission ground water storage studies are satellite based estimates and coarse resolution of GRACE data limits its applicability to study ground water dynamics. The CGWB estimations are, however, based on field data and bring out smaller scale variations in the ground water storage pattern over a vast region.

(f) Central Ground Water Board, Regional Office, Nagpur had received six proposals from Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation (TIDC) and seven from Ground Water Surveys and Development Agency (GSDA) for projects related to recharge of ground water in Maharashtra State during the XIth Plan period. All the six proposals, received from TIDC, were returned as those were either not in the prescribed DPR format or were technically not feasible. Regarding the seven proposals received from GSDA, four proposals were returned being not in the prescribed format. Besides, two proposals were not considered as those were falling under 'Safe' category area. One proposal was received after closure of 'Demonstrative Artificial Recharge' component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was in implementation during the XIth Plan period.

Statement

State-wise details of replenishable ground water resources as per the latest assessment (as on 2009)

| Sl. No. | States/Union Territories | Ground water resource assessment (2009) Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource (in BCM) |
|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| States | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 33.83 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.45 |
| 3. | Assam | 30.35 |
| 4. | Bihar | 28.63 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 12.22 |
| 6. | Delhi | 0.31 |
| 7. | Goa | 0.221 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 18.43 |
| 9. | Haryana | 10.48 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.59 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3.70 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 5.96 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 16.81 |
| 14. | Kerala | 6.62 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 33.95 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 35.73 |
| 17. | Manipur | 0.44 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 1.2343 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 0.044 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 0.42 |
| 21. | Odisha | 17.78 |
| 22. | Punjab | 22.56 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 11.86 |
| 24. | Sikkim | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 22.94 |
| 26. | Tripura | 2.97 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 75.25 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 2.17 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 30.50 |
| Total States | | 430.45 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Union Territories | | |
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 0.310 |
| 2. Chandigarh | | 0.022 |
| 3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0.059 |
| 4. Daman and Diu | | 0.012 |
| 5. Lakshdweep | | 0.0105 |
| 6. Puducherry | | 0.171 |
| Total UTs | | 0.59 |
| Grand Total | | 431.03 |

[English]

Sale of Low Cost Medicines

1731. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to modify the Indian patent law, which can compromise local drug-makers' ability to sell low-cost medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) After the amendment in Patent Act, 1970 in 2005, Indian Patent Act is now in line with the provisions of Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement.

Status of Ground Water

1732. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has documented the status of ground water in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the report and whether it indicates a dangerous depletion of ground water availability in the State; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to increase the ground water availability in the State and to overcome the deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per available information, the national Aeronautics Space Administration (NASA) has not documented the status of ground water in Kerala.

(b) and (c) In view of the reply to part (a) above, question do not arise.

[Translation]

Water Return

1733. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is proposing to make it mandatory for the big industries to file water return;

(b) if so, the details of information necessary to be mentioned by the big industries in filing water return;

(c) whether the industries do not reutilise the drained out dirty water and the used water by recycling the same at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) Document envisages enforcing 'water returns' by major water using industries and businesses which should include key measures like water utilization per unit produce, effluent discharge details, rain water harvested, water reuse details, fresh water consumption and so on.

(c) and (d) Many industries are reported to be not reutilizing the drained out dirty water and the used water by recycling the same at present. The National Water Policy (2012) stipulates that 'recycle and reuse of water, including return flows, should be the general norm' and that 'recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system'.

*[English]***Water Stress in Rural Areas**

1734. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing the water stress due to increasing population, urbanisation and industrialisation which is also affecting cattle in rural areas especially during the summer season;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to provide the water as per requirement to the affected areas so far and the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On the basis of the population indicated in 2011 census, the per capita water availability works out to be about 1,545 cubic meter per year making India a water stressed country. According to Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator, water availability below 1,700m³ per capita per year indicates water stress condition. The limited availability and growing demand of water due to increasing population, urbanisation and industrialization which has led to water stress, may also affect cattle in rural areas, especially in the summer season.

(c) The State Governments undertake measures for conservation of water resources through reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water etc., and implement various schemes inter alia for adequate supply of water for rural areas, including the requirements for animals. The Central Government supplements these efforts of the State Government, both technically and financially, through various schemes like Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies.

Rural Self Employment Training Institute

1735. SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) operational in various districts in the country under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is delay in setting up of these RSETIs in some States;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite setting up of RSETIs in all districts of the country;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of Rural Self employment Training Institutes functioning in the country, district wise, including the state of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As against a target of setting up 500 RSETIs in the 11th Five year plan, 563 RSETIs have been set up as on 31.1.2013.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

*No. of RSETIs functioning in the country as on
31.1.2013*

| Sl. No. | State | No. of RSETIs |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 25 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 4. | Assam | 18 |
| 5. | Bihar | 38 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 18 |
| 7. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1 |
| 8. | Goa | 1 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 26 |
| 10. | Haryana | 15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-------------------|-----|
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 10 |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 20 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 25 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 32 |
| 15. | Kerala | 14 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 51 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 35 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 1 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 1 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 1 |
| 21. | Odisha | 30 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 1 |
| 23. | Punjab | 19 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 35 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 1 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 33 |
| 27. | Tripura | 5 |
| 28. | UT of Lakshadweep | 1 |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | 71 |
| 30. | Uttarakhand | 13 |
| 31. | West Bengal | 20 |
| Total | | 563 |

[Translation]

Proposals for Schemes

1736. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals for schemes sent by the Government of Uttarakhand to the Central Water Commission and Central Ground Water Board during the past one year;

(b) the number of schemes sanctioned out of them along with the number of those under consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) During past one year, two medium irrigation projects, namely, (i) Construction of lining of Tumaria-Bahalla & Naktiya Feeder and (2) ERM of Malan Canal System, were received in Central Water Commission (CWC) which have since been accepted by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources.

Besides, three projects were received in Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) on 3-4-2012 which could not be considered due to closure on 31.3.2012 of the scheme operated by CGWB. The details of these proposals and their status are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, a total no. 522 proposals of Ongoing Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes and 40 new MI schemes in respect of Uttarakhand were received during 2011-12 and central assistance amounting to Rs. 232.7513 Crores was released to Uttarakhand under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). Grants were released to all the MI Schemes received during 2011-12.

No proposal for schemes of CAD &WM and of RRR of water bodies was received during 2011-12.

(c) Does not arise. In view of the reply under Parts (a) and (b) above.

Statement

Proposals received in Central Ground Water Board

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | Status |
|---------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Roof top Rain Water Harvesting in the campus of UCost, Dehradun (Estimated Cost Rs.4.29 lakh) | Projects were received on 3.4.2012 in CGWB but could not be considered as the scheme implemented by CGWB ended on 31.3.2012. |
| 2. | Artificial Recharge to the Ground Water in | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|--|---|
| | the Campus of Lakwar Field Hostel Yamuna Colony, Dehradun (Estimated Cost Rs. 9.60 lakh) | |
| 3 | Artificial Recharge to the Ground Water in the Campus of Doon University, Dehradun (Estimated Cost Rs. 5.27 lakh) | |

Study by CSIR

1737. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has conducted any study on engineering related to infrastructure keeping natural and other disasters in mind; and

(b) if so, the conclusions of the said study?

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

(b) Following knowledge base/expertise has been developed:

- Risk assessment & engineering solutions for several buildings and infrastructure along metro corridor have been investigated and based on the recommendations made, the structures were rehabilitated;
- Structural integrity and stability of fire damaged buildings of ALTTC Centre, BSNL; IOCL; and CSIR Hqs. have been carried out. Accordingly repairs and structural strengthening were carried out;
- Detailed investigation and vibration monitoring of five flyovers of Delhi namely Sahadara, Ashok Vihar, Janak Setu, Jakhira and Sarai Rohilla

were carried out and appropriate strengthening measures were provided;

- For long-term Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) of building infrastructures extensive system identification studies of tall buildings of Delhi have been carried out. The knowledge thus generated is being used to evolve a methodology of SHM using wireless sensor network;
- Seismic vulnerability of existing building stock spread over different cities such as Delhi and Jabalpur have been carried out and presented in the form of seismic vulnerability of different types of buildings, zone-wise;
- Demonstration of design of blast resistant structures through field trials for the first time in the country. It has been adopted by CEES (DRDO Laboratory); and
- Classification of the landslide vulnerability in five groups (I-V) with I as completely stable and V as completely unstable (based on detailed study of Patalganga landslide and Kaliasaur landslide on National Highway 58).

Construction of RoB

1738. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
DR. BALI RAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of Rail Over Bridge (ROB) at rail crossing between Tori and Mahuamilan stations in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be started;

(c) whether the Railways are planning to convert unmanned level crossings into manned crossings in the CIC section of Railways between Daltonganj and Barwadih stations in Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done;

(e) the present status of over bridge being constructed at Bijwasan in New Delhi; and

(f) the total amount sanctioned and spent in this

regard so far along with the time by which the construction work of Bijwasan over bridge is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) A work of construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing No.24A/T between Tori and Mahumilan Railway Stations has been sanctioned on cost sharing basis in 2011-12 at a total cost of Rs.14.60 crores having Railway's share Rs.5.98 crore and State Government's share Rs.8.62 crores.

Part estimate for preliminary activities has been sanctioned on 16.04.2012. General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) is under the process of approval with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH). Ministry of Railways has also written letter dated 03.01.2013 to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH) for the early approval of subject GAD. After approval of GAD, other activities like sanction of Detailed Estimate, invitation of tender to undertake the work will be initiated.

(c) and (d) Unmanned level crossings situated between Daltonganj and Barwadih stations in Jharkhand are cattle crossings. As per policy of Ministry of Railways, cattle crossings are not planned for manning.

(e) and (f) A work of construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of level crossing No. 21 at Bijwasan in New Delhi was sanctioned on cost sharing basis at a total cost of Rs. 59.30 crores (Railway's share-Rs.28.62 crores & State Govt's share-Rs.30.68 crores). The work of construction of Railway Bridge Portion as well as State Approach Portions is in progress.

So far Railway has spent Rs. 9.37 crores on this work till February 2013. Railway Bridge Portion is likely to be completed by May' 2013.

Activities under MGNREGS

1739. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review/ revisit/make changes in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) especially in Naxal-affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is emphasising on the need to promote skilled labourers along with the need for having a co-ordination between the public health safe drinking water and literacy programmes and other activities of planning and development for implementing the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the role of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has undertaken various initiatives for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts affected by left wing extremism such as:

1. To ensure timely wage payment to the MGNREGA workers, cash wage payments has been allowed subject to certain conditions in areas where the outreach of Banks/Post Offices is inadequate.
2. To ensure adequate human and technical support to the district and sub-district levels for implementing MGNREGA, the Ministry has suggested that States can deploy core professional staff namely Panchayat Development Officer and junior engineer in each Gram Panchayat of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts.
3. Ministry has issued notification allowing construction of play grounds under MGNREGA in districts as identified by the Central Government for Integrated Action Plan.
4. Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows will be appointed in IAP districts for fixed duration to provide managerial support to district administration in the implementation of rural development programmes.

So far as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is concerned, the following relaxations have been taken for faster implementation of the programme in these areas:

- (i) The Ministry has allowed revision of the Core Network for inclusion of left-out habitations (as per 2001 census) in the Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP (as identified by the Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs), Tribal (Schedule-V Areas), Blocks adjoining International Border under Border Area Development Programme (BADP), the 10 Hill States and the Desert areas (as identified under DDP) and in the Plain areas (as per 2001 census).
- (ii) The Ministry has extended the Cluster approach from International Border blocks to International Border Districts of State of Arunachal Pradesh by clubbing population within a path distance of 10 km and treating as a Cluster for eligibility under the programme.
- (iii) For the Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP (as identified by Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs):
- (a) Minimum tender package amount is reduced to Rs. 50.00 lakh.
- (b) In the tender document, the 'M' value (multiplying factor) in "Bid capacity assessment formula" has been increased from '2' to '3' to increase the bid capacity of a contractor.
- (c) The time limit upto 24 calendar months has been allowed for completion of works.

Cost of Insurance Premium against risks such as damaging or burning of Plants & Machinery etc. of contractors can also be included in the estimate.

(c) to (e) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) Operational Guidelines provide for convergence of Rural Development schemes of other Ministries/Departments with NREGA. Accordingly, Ministry of Rural Development has issued Convergence Guidelines with Ministries of Environment &

Forests, Agriculture, Water Resources; Department of Land Resources and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana of Department of Rural Development and the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) (Total Sanitation Campaign) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The State Governments are required to implement these Convergence Guidelines.

Voter Identity Card

1740. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of migrated people from various States who are residing in Delhi do not possess any property and as a result they are deprived of Voter's Identity Card;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide Voter's Identity Card to lakhs of such deprived persons particularly in the rural areas of NCT of Delhi; and

(c) the time by which the Voter's Identity Card is likely to be provided to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Madam. The Election Commission of India has informed that the enrolment of the name of a person in the Electoral Roll and subsequent issuance of Elector's Photo Identity Card (EPIC) is not related to ownership of any property by the person. Even a pavement-dweller fulfilling the qualifications for registration can be enrolled in the Electoral Roll. The conditions for the enrolment in the Electoral Roll as provided in article 326 of the Constitution of India and sections 16 and 19 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 are that—(a) a person is a citizen of India, (b) has not been declared to be of unsound mind by a competent court, (c) is not disqualified from voting under the provisions of any Law relating to corrupt practices and other offences in connection with elections (d) is not less than 18 years of age on the qualifying date, and (e) is ordinarily resident in the constituency. Further, under section 20A of the

Representation of the People Act, 1950, a non-resident Indian who is absenting himself from his place of ordinary residence owing to employment, education or otherwise is also eligible to be registered as a voter in the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

PM's New 15-Point Programme

1741. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has implemented the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the welfare and development of minorities in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any instructions to the State Governments for achieving the targets under the said Programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government for providing employment to the minorities in Central and State Government services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Programme provides for earmarking 15% of targets/outlays for minorities in the schemes of other Ministries covered under this programme and amenable to targeting. The flow of funds/benefits to the minorities under other schemes/initiatives covered under the programme is monitored. The State/UT wise details of the progress made under the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme during the Eleventh Plan period are given in the Statement-I to XXVIII.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The States/UTs have been requested to analyze the reasons in case the achievement against the targets for the year 2011-12 was low and also to take suitable remedial measures for effective implementation. The Government has also communicated the scheme-wise targets for the year 2012-13 to all the States/UTs and advised them to monitor the implementation of the Programme on quarterly basis by convening the meetings of the State Level Committee/District Committee/District Level Committees constituted for this purpose in order to ensure that the State/UT-wise targets are achieved.

(e) Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), in pursuance of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities, has issued guidelines vide OM No. 39016/7(S)/2006-Estt (B) dated 08.01.2007 to all the Ministries/Departments/Central PSUs, etc. to give special consideration to Minorities in recruitments in recruitments for Central Govt. Services. These guidelines are also available on the DoPT's website (<http://persmin.nic.in/DOPT.asp>). The DoPT's guidelines, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- (i) The composition of Selection boards/ Committees should be representative having representatives from the SC/ST and Minority Communities.
- (ii) Wide publicity should be given to all appointments in Government, Public Sector Enterprises and Financial Institutions.
- (iii) In Minority Concentration Areas, the Vacancy Circular in local language may be distributed.
- (iv) All ministries/Departments concerned will submit Half-Yearly/Annual Reports in the prescribed proforma.

Subsequent to the issue of the set guidelines, it is reported that the recruitment of minorities in the Government/Public Sector Undertakings has increased from 6.93% of total recruitments in 2006-07 to 11.55% in 2010-11.

Statement-I*Ministry of Rural Development*

Physical Achievement of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for minorities for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 274 | 0 | 274 | 0 | 413 | 0 | 367 | 49 | 358 | 46 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 28822 | 6347 | 28820 | 34989 | 55797 | 49822 | 38566 | 38208 | 37352 | 36139 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1015 | 0 | 1016 | 0 | 1631 | 0 | 1159 | 0 | 1132 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 22439 | 26165 | 22455 | 31556 | 36067 | 39932 | 25627 | 30289 | 25037 | 28453 |
| 5. | Bihar | 85076 | 42332 | 85069 | 103949 | 164700 | 155573 | 113836 | 155118 | 110623 | 141775 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 4457 | 998 | 4457 | 1334 | 8628 | 2192 | 5964 | 1051 | 5620 | 416 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 46 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Goa | 177 | 86 | 177 | 67 | 344 | 112 | 238 | 109 | 232 | 234 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 14135 | 1737 | 14134 | 8406 | 27364 | 11533 | 18914 | 4167 | 18475 | 1272 |
| 13. | Haryana | 1985 | 1658 | 1984 | 2980 | 3842 | 4137 | 2655 | 2656 | 2594 | 2578 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 636 | 90 | 636 | 514 | 1232 | 314 | 869 | 248 | 849 | 197 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 7588 | 4230 | 7588 | 11141 | 14689 | 16211 | 25154 | 21305 | 9522 | 7262 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 11104 | 4323 | 11103 | 13253 | 21497 | 29413 | 14858 | 11857 | 14514 | 22943 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 17. | Kerala | 6175 | 5756 | 6175 | 12581 | 11954 | 9755 | 8263 | 9935 | 8071 | 11679 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 8864 | 852 | 8864 | 6407 | 17159 | 8485 | 11861 | 4774 | 11420 | 5098 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 17382 | 10981 | 17380 | 18991 | 33648 | 24684 | 23258 | 17017 | 22659 | 12175 |
| 20. | Manipur | 881 | 0 | 882 | 267 | 1416 | 154 | 1006 | 481 | 983 | 70 |
| 21. | Odisha | 16715 | 2860 | 16713 | 3986 | 32357 | 14729 | 22365 | 8298 | 21312 | 5765 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 137 | 10 | 137 | 8 | 206 | 0 | 183 | 0 | 179 | 0 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 7103 | 3109 | 7103 | 8105 | 13751 | 11223 | 9504 | 9509 | 9284 | 13729 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 194 | 0 | 194 | 216 | 312 | 578 | 222 | 1015 | 217 | 721 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 11540 | 8432 | 11539 | 24880 | 22339 | 25901 | 15441 | 13053 | 15083 | 12604 |
| 26. | Tripura | 1977 | 295 | 1978 | 3796 | 3177 | 2400 | 2258 | 2036 | 2206 | 1298 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 38213 | 23932 | 38209 | 43427 | 73973 | 55745 | 51130 | 39920 | 49921 | 37279 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 1742 | 905 | 1742 | 1448 | 3371 | 3457 | 2378 | 2882 | 2323 | 2485 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 23056 | 10217 | 23055 | 51808 | 44635 | 75759 | 30851 | 49965 | 29876 | 33274 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1977 | 266 | 1976 | 96 | 3826 | 245 | 2699 | 320 | 2637 | 49 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 1534 | 0 | 1535 | 208 | 2466 | 65 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 190 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 327 | 0 | 327 | 188 | 526 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 1015 | 0 | 1016 | 0 | 1632 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Punjab | 2454 | 399 | 2454 | 569 | 4751 | 994 | 3284 | 1935 | 3208 | 1176 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 18 | 0 | 18 | 105 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Total | | 319078 | 155980 | 319076 | 384875 | 607837 | 543413 | 433022 | 426255 | 405797 | 378907 |

Statement-II*Ministry of Rural Development*

Financial Achievement of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for minorities for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012 (Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.6854 | 0 | 0.9595 | 0 | 1.444 | 0.000 | 1.6508 | 0.3307 | 1.61 | 0.09 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 72.0555 | 17.2294 | 100.87 | 129.0117 | 195.290 | 141.995 | 173.5452 | 167.4464 | 169.52 | 122.61 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2.7906 | 0 | 3.90 | 0 | 6.293 | 0.000 | 5.6209 | 0 | 5.49 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Assam | 61.7073 | 72.4374 | 86.45 | 104.1300 | 139.168 | 129.107 | 124.2929 | 170.6658 | 121.43 | 147.84 |
| 5. | Bihar | 212.69 | 131.31 | 297.74 | 304.50 | 576.45 | 456.62 | 512.26 | 471.67 | 500.39 | 433.14 |
| 6. | Chandigarh I | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | - |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 11.1428 | 2.6159 | 15.6 | 4.4376 | 30.190 | 5.484 | 26.8373 | 3.833 | 26.22 | 1.37 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.1142 | 0 | 0.16 | 0 | 0.240 | 0.000 | 0.2751 | 0 | 0.27 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0.0511 | 0 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.108 | 0.000 | 0.123 | 0 | 0.12 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| 11. | Goa | 0.4438 | 0.1055 | 0.62 | 0.2565 | 1.200 | 0.178 | 1.0689 | 0.2605 | 1.04 | 0.79 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 35.3376 | 5.0811 | 49.47 | 19.1123 | 95.775 | 30.952 | 85.1105 | 19.8244 | 83.14 | 13.25 |
| 13. | Haryana | 4.9614 | 3.9848 | 6.95 | 6.316 | 13.446 | 9.354 | 11.9496 | 10.8481 | 11.67 | 7.38 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | | 0.2631 | 2.45 | 1.0753 | 4.742 | 1.019 | 4.2147 | 1.2521 | 4.12 | 0.74 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 18.9709 | 10.8187 | 26.56 | 19.8491 | 51.411 | 32.475 | 113.1913 | 84.7555 | 44.63 | 44.98 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 27.761 | 10.8075 | 38.86 | 16.6037 | 75.238 | 34.809 | 66.8622 | 51.9311 | 65.31 | 38.81 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 17. | Kerala | 15.4377 | 16.5164 | 21.61 | 24.9571 | 41.830 | 28.205 | 37.1816 | 42.3574 | 36.32 | 39.90 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 22.161 | 2.5906 | 31.02 | 39.8749 | 60.050 | 21.300 | 53.3745 | 19.5784 | 52.14 | 14.45 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 43.4545 | 33.7954 | 60.83 | 64.8765 | 117.760 | 73.603 | 104.6599 | 105.8909 | 102.23 | 58.89 |
| 20. | Manipur | 2.4224 | 0 | 3.39 | 0.4202 | 5.463 | 0.535 | 4.8792 | 1.9108 | 4.77 | 0.95 |
| 21. | Odisha | 41.7865 | 9.0052 | 58.50 | 7.7334 | 113.250 | 23.087 | 100.6425 | 33.8956 | 98.31 | 16.82 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0.3414 | 0.025 | 0.48 | 0.0166 | 0.719 | 0.000 | 0.8222 | 0 | 0.80 | |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 17.7577 | 8.4239 | 24.86 | 20.4668 | 48.126 | 25.990 | 42.7693 | 41.5202 | 41.78 | 44.42 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0.5339 | 0 | 0.75 | 0.4346 | 1.204 | 2.679 | 1.0755 | 4.92 | 1.05 | 1.76 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 28.8494 | 19.1934 | 40.39 | 49.6376 | 78.187 | 77.668 | 69.4835 | 47.4678 | 67.87 | 27.88 |
| 26. | Tripura | 5.4359 | 1.7804 | 7.62 | 6.4745 | 12.250 | 4.876 | 10.9492 | 9.8582 | 10.70 | 4.19 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 95.5312 | 63.1728 | 133.73 | 138.3556 | 258.906 | 170.896 | 230.0862 | 179.0656 | 224.76 | 138.81 |
| 28. | Uttrakhand | 4.7894 | 1.7651 | 6.70 | 4.5522 | 12.980 | 9.489 | 11.5351 | 13.8172 | 11.27 | 10.70 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 57.641 | 31.2452 | 80.69 | 81.0198 | 156.220 | 176.730 | 138.828 | 201.6703 | 135.61 | 160.53 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5.4354 | 0.0335 | 7.61 | 0.3952 | 14.731 | 0.186 | 13.091 | 0.7504 | 12.79 | 0.05 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 4.2189 | 0 | 5.9107 | 0.7491 | 9.514 | 0.250 | 0 | 0.2817 | 0.00 | 0.92 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 0.8991 | 0 | 1.26 | 0 | 2.028 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 2.7918 | 0 | 3.91 | 0 | 6.296 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Punjab | 6.1358 | 0.8575 | 8.59 | 1.2278 | 16.620 | 2.190 | 14.7781 | 6.3919 | 14.44 | 2.33 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0.0443 | 0 | 0.06 | 0.3677 | 0.120 | 0.000 | 0.1067 | 0 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 806.13 | 443.06 | 1128.58 | 1046.85 | 2147.310 | 1459.69 | 1961.2649 | 1692.20 | 1849.91 | 1333.60 |

Statement-III*Ministry of Rural Development*

Physical Achievement of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) (Aajeevika) for minorities for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 22 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 26 | 15 | 25 | 45 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 10709 | 8684 | 14040 | 19708 | 14759 | 8947 | 17546 | 10838 | 15862 | 967 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 594 | 151 | 732 | 0 | 642 | 0 | 806 | 0 | 782 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 15444 | 31923 | 19031 | 31938 | 16663 | 34297 | 20945 | 42329 | 20313 | 30715 |
| 5. | Bihar | 25475 | 9682 | 33400 | 14914 | 35109 | 16839 | 41740 | 20800 | 37735 | 10110 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 656 | | 581 | | |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 5657 | 460 | 7417 | 735 | 7797 | 741 | 9272 | 0 | 8383 | 209 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 22 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 22 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | |
| 11. | Goa | 89 | 58 | 165 | 73 | 215 | 17 | 284 | 18 | 284 | 3 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 4031 | 2092 | 5285 | 2121 | 5555 | 3262 | 6605 | 2959 | 5970 | 2052 |
| 13. | Haryana | 2371 | 1988 | 3109 | 2386 | 3269 | 2269 | 3885 | 4230 | 3514 | 1775 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | | 338 | 1309 | 555 | 1376 | 251 | 1635 | 427 | 1479 | 213 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 9605 | 6278 | 12594 | 6513 | 13239 | 6740 | 15740 | 7007 | 14228 | 4426 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16. | Karnataka | 8086 | 11072 | 10602 | 11454 | 11144 | 8664 | 13249 | 10869 | 11979 | 6323 |
| 17. | Kerala | 3628 | 7397 | 4757 | 8017 | 5001 | 6104 | 5945 | 8887 | 5375 | 6098 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 12124 | 2687 | 15896 | 6134 | 16708 | 9845 | 19861 | 10120 | 17957 | 2629 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 15985 | 8577 | 20959 | 20492 | 22030 | 11581 | 26191 | 15216 | 23678 | 10791 |
| 20. | Manipur | 1035 | 0 | 1276 | 1206 | 1117 | 0 | 1405 | 0 | 1362 | 0 |
| 21. | Odisha | 12248 | 3592 | 16058 | 4714 | 16882 | 3453 | 20070 | 5973 | 18144 | 3213 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 134 | 30 | 198 | 62 | 254 | 48 | 315 | 13 | 285 | 47 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 6140 | 4094 | 8051 | 3570 | 8463 | 3367 | 10061 | 6546 | 9096 | 3319 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 297 | 101 | 366 | 607 | 320 | 450 | 403 | 366 | 392 | 512 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 9469 | 10962 | 12415 | 16108 | 13051 | 12828 | 15515 | 26543 | 14027 | 10352 |
| 26. | Tripura | 1869 | 973 | 2304 | 2699 | 2017 | 674 | 2535 | 2107 | 2459 | 954 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 36675 | 23021 | 48085 | 48220 | 50546 | 32020 | 60092 | 45514 | 54328 | 33525 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 1931 | 772 | 2532 | 979 | 2661 | 907 | 3164 | 1068 | 2861 | 1032 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 13612 | 7826 | 17846 | 68094 | 18761 | 11622 | 22304 | 17805 | 20163 | 16711 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1236 | 146 | 1621 | 88 | 1704 | 161 | 2025 | 24 | 1831 | 2622 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 1160 | 0 | 1429 | 190 | 1252 | 90 | 1574 | 222 | 1525 | 30 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 268 | 192 | 331 | 0 | 290 | 76 | 364 | 87 | 353 | 249 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 796 | 0 | 981 | 3205 | 858 | 105 | 1079 | 0 | 1046 | 0 |
| 34. | Punjab | 1153 | 248 | 1511 | 339 | 1589 | 1807 | 1887 | 3661 | 1707 | 1206 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 22 | 41 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Total | | 201909 | 143385 | 264401 | 275121 | 273372 | 177821 | 326601 | 244225 | 297218 | 150128 |

Statement-IV*Ministry of Finance**Department of Financial Services*

Priority Sector Lending (PSL) to minorities and outstanding quarterly progress for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 (Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | Target for Minorities | Achievement | Target for Minorities | Achievement | Target for Minorities | Achievement | Target for Minorities | Achievement | Target for Minorities | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 29.73 | 23.67 | 35.01 | 47.62 | 55.76 | 103.61 | 38.02 | 120.74 | 135.49 | 172.26 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 4461.68 | 4105.26 | 6072.51 | 6470.41 | 11115.95 | 9149.47 | 14776.5 | 10679.90 | 15571.84 | 12402.56 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 139.85 | 39.12 | 57.87 | 66.3 | 70.64 | 140.25 | 87.15 | 145.51 | 111.98 | 149.63 |
| 4. | Assam | 1859.91 | 718.68 | 1063.08 | 751.46 | 1329.01 | 1924.55 | 1557.25 | 2106.50 | 1894.90 | 2471.58 |
| 5. | Bihar | 1812.96 | 1019.31 | 1507.77 | 1056.19 | 1790.25 | 1426.53 | 2212.9 | 2387.64 | 2984.70 | 2927.39 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 555.17 | 702.6 | 1039.29 | 713.51 | 1213.98 | 1277.25 | 2064.41 | 1531.68 | 2164.90 | 1264.36 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 231.18 | 514.24 | 760.67 | 658.39 | 1144.61 | 584.39 | 914.88 | 687.11 | 1127.34 | 835.14 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4.02 | 7.08 | 10.47 | 7.11 | 18.87 | 4.85 | 15.2 | 6.12 | 20.37 | 10.46 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 12.24 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.63 | 19.99 | 9.75 | 17.01 | 12.03 | 21.11 | 12.97 |
| 10. | Delhi | 1988.94 | 2195.13 | 3247.04 | 2601.77 | 5981.87 | 3165.29 | 6659.1 | 2980.31 | 5827.82 | 4224.67 |
| 11. | Goa | 554.71 | 451.74 | 668.22 | 676.84 | 1033.39 | 782.12 | 1010.06 | 1011.28 | 1216.53 | 1466.66 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 1811.17 | 1502.13 | 2221.96 | 1274.31 | 5341.21 | 1860.81 | 4689.73 | 2658.39 | 5497.36 | 2953.34 |
| 13. | Haryana | 1958.6 | 1836.01 | 2715.83 | 2309.00 | 4160.16 | 3760.11 | 5468.74 | 4520.12 | 6841.45 | 4655.65 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | | 298.44 | 441.45 | 400.41 | 753.96 | 926.75 | 1458.77 | 680.13 | 1122.71 | 635.35 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 15. | Jharkhand | 606.62 | 816.66 | 1208.00 | 940.13 | 1300.16 | 1177.13 | 1563.41 | 1590.79 | 2054.61 | 1753.00 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 4493.84 | 3873.43 | 5729.59 | 5738.76 | 9959.62 | 7031.87 | 9485.23 | 8270.14 | 12430.00 | 10477.32 |
| 17. | Kerala | 10487.6 | 7954.47 | 11766.28 | 11905.84 | 11298.34 | 15106.13 | 16704.27 | 21539.13 | 20847.27 | 23048.67 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 1604.62 | 1971.85 | 2916.77 | 2623.40 | 4968.33 | 3160.71 | 4463.95 | 3638.51 | 5653.52 | 4164.84 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 4685.07 | 4086.75 | 6045.13 | 5572.50 | 17139.84 | 8655.43 | 19455.79 | 12085.74 | 20406.65 | 12755.66 |
| 20. | Manipur | 344.37 | 57.83 | 85.54 | 54.29 | 90.75 | 216.12 | 117.52 | 219.82 | 118.76 | 242.73 |
| 21. | Odisha | 402.21 | 1043.86 | 1544.09 | 1270.67 | 2083.81 | 1695.11 | 2099.44 | 1917.27 | 2333.81 | 2236.86 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 76.3 | 81.54 | 120.61 | 128.77 | 184.67 | 184.78 | 255.77 | 242.78 | 331.97 | 286.57 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 2596.22 | 1661.24 | 2457.31 | 2117.78 | 4630.00 | 2699.72 | 5208.38 | 3412.01 | 5182.29 | 4065.46 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 127.84 | 91.56 | 135.44 | 241.71 | 173.73 | 311.17 | 153.78 | 346.16 | 388.42 | 409.16 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 4409.1 | 5283.96 | 7816.05 | 7657.68 | 11892.93 | 10276.65 | 14908.11 | 12893.80 | 16954.02 | 14763.37 |
| 26. | Tripura | 50.95 | 47.3 | 69.97 | 69.97 | 104.83 | 271.80 | 132.65 | 281.72 | 151.48 | 288.20 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 6657.17 | 5124.09 | 7579.57 | 7477.53 | 10262 | 9850.54 | 13543.05 | 12467.34 | 15085.86 | 14953.17 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 674.68 | 889.9 | 1316.34 | 853.71 | 1339.52 | 1181.23 | 1529.55 | 1636.27 | 2129.98 | 1831.69 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 4209.37 | 3076.28 | 4550.44 | 4487.34 | 6387.26 | 5687.76 | 6553.96 | 6619.15 | 9197.26 | 8189.95 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 360.19 | 593.39 | 877.74 | 899.39 | 546.05 | 961.23 | 777.71 | 1061.15 | 1433.26 | 1077.31 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 149.22 | 117.75 | 174.18 | 195.31 | 243.01 | 654.14 | 257.52 | 695.39 | 301.75 | 813.68 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 65.44 | 87.56 | 129.52 | 140.18 | 151.31 | 664.82 | 183.7 | 629.79 | 161.64 | 610.51 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 76.45 | 86.32 | 127.68 | 151.20 | 133.07 | 433.63 | 177.36 | 440.66 | 169.52 | 593.57 |
| 34. | Punjab | 7678.27 | 8280.57 | 12248.64 | 13280.83 | 13520.2 | 16660.57 | 17365.66 | 23848.57 | 24256.67 | 27939.34 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 21.13 | 20.65 | 30.55 | 22.41 | 23.35 | 42.55 | 10.04 | 33.03 | 35.70 | 65.32 |
| Total | | 65558.27 | 58662.67 | 86774.01 | 82864.65 | 130462.43 | 112038.82 | 155916.57 | 143396.70 | 184162.94 | 164748.42 |

Statement-V*Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)*

Financial Targets & Achievements of Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for Minority Communities for 2007-2008, 2008-09, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 (Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 0.0014 | 0.0002 | 0.001 | 0 | 0.0009 | 0.00 | 0.001 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 4.5218 | 3.3137 | 3.0689 | 0.16 | 2.998 | 3.1659 | 3.3144 | 3.46 | 3.3300 | 7.34 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.0025 | 0 | 0.0017 | 0 | 0.0017 | 0.00 | 0.0018 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Assam | 0.1531 | 0.0201 | 0.1039 | 0 | 0.1015 | 0 | 0.1122 | 0 | 0.1154 | 0.16 |
| 5. | Bihar | 2.0915 | 2.3168 | 1.4195 | 0 | 1.3867 | 0.00 | 1.5331 | 0.626 | 1.5403 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0.0098 | 0 | 0.0066 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0072 | 0.1008 | 0.0087 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 0.4558 | 0.3084 | 0.3094 | 0.0767 | 0.3022 | 0.41 | 0.3341 | 1.5363 | 0.3357 | 1.01 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0.0006 | 0 | 0.0004 | 0 | 0.0004 | 0 | 0.0005 | 0 | 0.0000 | |
| 10. | Delhi | 0.7949 | 0.0667 | 0.5395 | 0 | 0.527 | 0.00 | 0.5827 | 0.0633 | 0.5854 | 0.16 |
| 11. | Goa | 0.0602 | 0.0014 | 0.0409 | 0 | 0.0399 | 0 | 0.0441 | 0 | 0.0443 | 0.01 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 1.7149 | 0.9047 | 1.1638 | 0.3237 | 1.137 | 0.5685 | 1.257 | 0.0722 | 1.2629 | 2.35 |
| 13. | Haryana | 0.0581 | 0.7892 | 0.0394 | 0.3299 | 0.0385 | 0.2862 | 0.0426 | 0.5914 | 0.0428 | 0.40 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.0081 | 0.0041 | 0.0055 | 0.0012 | 0.0054 | 0 | 0.0059 | 0.0062 | 0.0060 | 0.07 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.0022 | 0 | 0.0015 | 0 | 0.0014 | 0.00 | 0.0016 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1.3039 | 0 | 0.8849 | 0 | 0.8645 | 0 | 0.9557 | 0.4437 | 0.9602 | 0.10 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 4.212 | 2.6367 | 2.8586 | 3.387 | 2.7926 | 2.7926 | 3.0847 | 3.0668 | 3.1019 | 1.66 |
| 18. | Kerala | 2.0026 | 0.7251 | 1.3591 | 0.8303 | 1.3277 | 1.6326 | 1.4679 | 1.6326 | 1.4748 | 1.73 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 3.178 | 0.307 | 2.1568 | 2.1568 | 2.107 | 2.4473 | 2.3294 | 3.3769 | 2.3404 | 4.66 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 8.9847 | 7.0775 | 6.0977 | 9.6886 | 5.9569 | 2.2864 | 6.5857 | 3.8247 | 6.6167 | 4.87 |
| 21. | Manipur | 0 | 0.0113 | 0 | 0.0977 | 0 | 0.79 | 0 | 0.0148 | 0.0000 | 0.03 |
| 22. | Odisha | 0.7451 | 0.0283 | 0.5057 | 0 | 0.494 | 0.1958 | 0.5482 | 0.6083 | 0.5487 | 0.25 |
| 23. | Puducherry | 0.0558 | 0.0037 | 0.0379 | 0.0005 | 0.037 | 0.0254 | 0.0409 | 0.0045 | 0.0411 | 0.01 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 1.7303 | 0.1880 | 1.1743 | 0 | 1.1472 | 0 | 1.2683 | 1.5275 | 1.2742 | 0.55 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 0 | 0.008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0214 | 0.0000 | 0.11 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 3.1175 | 0.9588 | 2.1158 | 0 | 2.0669 | 0.3192 | 2.2851 | 1.8055 | 2.2958 | 1.25 |
| 27. | Tripura | 0.0011 | 0.039 | 0.0007 | 0 | 0.0007 | 0.00 | 0.0008 | 0.04 | 0.0000 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 12.6973 | 1.2011 | 8.6174 | 0 | 8.4184 | 0 | 9.307 | 5.691 | 9.3508 | 4.12 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 0.463 | 0.0535 | 0.3143 | 0 | 0.307 | 0.7389 | 0.3394 | 0.412 | 0.3426 | 0.85 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 2.0592 | 0.8848 | 1.3975 | 1.0882 | 1.3652 | 1.9775 | 1.5094 | 1.8464 | 1.5165 | 2.50 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0.0113 | 0 | 0.0032 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | |
| 32. | Mizoram | 0 | 0.1400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.0000 | 0.39 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 0 | 0.2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Punjab | 0.0495 | 0 | 0.0336 | 0.0142 | 0.0328 | 0.00 | 0.0363 | 0 | 0.0365 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | |
| Total | | 50.4749 | 25.12 | 34.25 | 18.158 | 33.47 | 17.64 | 36.99 | 30.9725 | 37.17 | 34.58 |

Statement-VI*Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)*

Physical (Micro Enterprises) Targets & Achievements of Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for Minority Communities for 2007-2008, 2008-09, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1613 | 1557 | 1613 | 2151 | 336 | 1176 | 336 | 1597 | 663 | 1093 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 55 | 39 | 55 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 690 | 22 |
| 4. | Bihar | 746 | 0 | 746 | 183 | 155 | 0 | 155 | 160 | 527 | 192 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 3 | 62 | 3 | 75 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 30 | 0 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 163 | 218 | 163 | 144 | 34 | 92 | 34 | 186 | 173 | 250 |
| 7. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3 | 0 | 3 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 8. | Daman and Diu | 5 | 0 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 9. | Delhi | 283 | 99 | 283 | 64 | 59 | 0 | 59 | 425 | 49 | 38 |
| 10. | Goa | 21 | 2 | 21 | | 4 | | 4 | 0 | 22 | 2 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 612 | 1220 | 612 | 1489 | 127 | 1867 | 127 | 2446 | 541 | 1816 |
| 12. | Haryana | 21 | 248 | 21 | 140 | 4 | 96 | 4 | 160 | 203 | 102 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 11 |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 19 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 465 | 0 | 465 | | 97 | 0 | 97 | 86 | 201 | 10 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 1502 | 2093 | 1502 | 2630 | 313 | 430 | 313 | 529 | 654 | 547 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 17. | Kerala | 714 | 551 | 714 | 788 | 149 | 104 | 149 | 135 | 202 | 153 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 1133 | 1390 | 1133 | 3376 | 236 | 1997 | 236 | 2953 | 795 | 2305 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 3204 | 2289 | 3204 | 11742 | 668 | 374 | 668 | 1949 | 1497 | 1668 |
| 20. | Manipur | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 |
| 21. | Odisha | 266 | 73 | 266 | 734 | 55 | 187 | 55 | 170 | 292 | 60 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 20 | 31 | 20 | 7 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 48 | 21 | 10 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 617 | 630 | 617 | 1328 | 129 | 1113 | 129 | 1213 | 552 | 943 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 7 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 1112 | 850 | 1112 | 905 | 232 | 852 | 232 | 1056 | 791 | 913 |
| 26. | Tripura | 5 | 52 | 5 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 186 | 118 | 23 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 4528 | 4351 | 4528 | 2830 | 943 | 210 | 943 | 1253 | 1679 | 304 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 165 | 237 | 165 | 469 | 34 | 182 | 34 | 129 | 82 | 127 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 734 | 1349 | 734 | 1412 | 153 | 686 | 153 | 331 | 747 | 950 |
| 30. | Meghalaya | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 85 | 0 |
| 31. | Mizoram | 4 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 75 | 35 |
| 32. | Nagaland | 3 | 18 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| 33. | Punjab | 18 | 0 | 18 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 222 | 1 |
| 34. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total | | 18031 | 17384 | 18031 | 30574 | 3750 | 9468 | 3750 | 15079 | 11252 | 11611 |

Statement-VII*Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)*

Physical (Skill Training) Targets & Achievements of Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for Minority Communities for 2007-2008, 2008-09, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 2016 | 4104 | 2016 | 4815 | 2688 | 3167 | 2688 | 4211 | 2637 | 7349 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 68 | 31 | 68 | 31 | 91 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 434 | 182 |
| 5. | Bihar | 932 | 409 | 932 | 350 | 1243 | 0 | 1243 | 1864 | 2101 | 34 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 4 | 215 | 4 | 333 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 18 | 91 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 203 | 3 | 203 | 194 | 271 | 50 | 271 | 216 | 690 | 544 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 6 | 59 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 354 | 0 | 354 | 42 | 472 | 42 | 472 | 914 | 972 | 23 |
| 11. | Goa | 27 | 3 | 27 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 88 | 3 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 764 | 2327 | 764 | 402 | 1019 | 3553 | 1019 | 3198 | 2154 | 2846 |
| 13. | Haryana | 26 | 358 | 26 | 244 | 35 | 202 | 35 | 216 | 810 | 473 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 4 | 37 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 17 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 581 | 0 | 581 | 0 | 775 | 0 | 775 | 459 | 799 | 51 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. | Karnataka | 1878 | 1725 | 1878 | 2019 | 2503 | 2512 | 2503 | 2410 | 2608 | 3283 |
| 17. | Kerala | 893 | 935 | 893 | 869 | 1190 | 422 | 1190 | 1144 | 804 | 499 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 1417 | 5670 | 1417 | 8240 | 1889 | 5450 | 1889 | 5223 | 3168 | 4347 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 4005 | 16265 | 4005 | 9977 | 5341 | 9832 | 5340 | 7310 | 5966 | 15263 |
| 20. | Manipur | 7 | 0 | 7 | 131 | 0 | 433 | 0 | 17 | 106 | 1073 |
| 21. | Odisha | 332 | 257 | 332 | 496 | 443 | 379 | 443 | 165 | 1166 | 183 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 25 | 0 | 25 | 53 | 33 | 10 | 33 | 21 | 36 | 6 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 771 | 834 | 771 | 1089 | 1028 | 0 | 1028 | 501 | 2201 | 1527 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 1 | 22 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 545 | 0 | 49 | 1 | 53 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 1390 | 990 | 1390 | 1105 | 1853 | 150 | 1853 | 792 | 3152 | 3688 |
| 26. | Tripura | 6 | 36 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 32 | 69 | 246 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 5660 | 6570 | 5660 | 4932 | 7547 | 1353 | 7547 | 5766 | 6692 | 2601 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 206 | 0 | 206 | 365 | 276 | 317 | 275 | 241 | 326 | 339 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 918 | 119 | 918 | 383 | 1224 | 1962 | 1224 | 412 | 2976 | 3075 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1044 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 147 | 74 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 5 | 278 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 19 | 232 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 3 | 200 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 34. | Punjab | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 6 | 884 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total | | 22535 | 41466 | 22532 | 37179 | 30000 | 30416 | 30000 | 35288 | 41250 | 48011 |

Statement-VIII*Department of School Education & Literacy**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*

Number of Teachers Sanctioned under SSA in districts with substantial minority population for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-12

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 108 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 143 | 0 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 66 | 66 | 415 | 401 | 130 | 130 | 310 | 310 | 228 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6406 | 0 | 3660 | 3261 |
| 5. | Bihar | 9796 | 9796 | 6397 | 6397 | 2124 | 2000 | 2517 | 0 | 13177 | 1837 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 874 | 523 |
| 11. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Haryana | 18 | 1214 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 269 | 269 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 26 | 26 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 414 | 414 | 1053 | 1053 | 45 | 45 | 1011 | 47 | 142 | 56 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 16. | Karnataka | 1869 | 1869 | 324 | 324 | 303 | 303 | 282 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Kerala | 256 | 256 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 236 | 236 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 40 | 34 | 38 | 18 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 233 | 233 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 0 | 0 | 1413 | 1413 | 483 | 483 | 141 | 141 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Manipur | 195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 1240 | 1240 |
| 21. | Odisha | 114 | 108 | 125 | 125 | 346 | 300 | 195 | 195 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 636 | 457 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 11 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 5198 | 4339 | 5729 | 1031 | 1516 | 1516 | 7598 | 5000 | 18 | 0 |
| 28. | Uttrakhand | 254 | 145 | 192 | 0 | 114 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 2400 | 0 | 5605 | 4740 | 2691 | 2282 | 28418 | 28418 | 11960 | 0 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 75 | 6118 | 142 | 142 | 33 | 33 | 37 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 56 | 0 | 370 | 0 | 505 | 483 | 372 | 372 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 33 | 33 | 103 | 103 | 115 | 45 | 136 | 136 | 81 | 81 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 21437 | 24866 | 21945 | 15759 | 8429 | 7765 | 48001 | 34941 | 32164 | 7603 |

Statement-IX*Sarva Shiksha Abhivan*

Number of Primary School Constructed under SSA in districts with substantial minority population for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 128 | 35 | 56 | 56 | 116 | 116 | 69 | 12 |
| 4. | Assam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 984 | 984 | 785 | 60 | 1260 | 1093 |
| 5. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 2018 | 1177 | 1417 | 1217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 1212 | 1058 | 779 | 779 | 0 | 0 | 226 | 226 | 32 | 32 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 16. | Karnataka | 144 | 144 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Kerala | 12 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 130 | 85 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 474 | 182 | 371 | 325 | 320 | 320 | 174 | 174 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | Odisha | 39 | 39 | 25 | 25 | 75 | 75 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 241 | 241 | 901 | 753 | 291 | 287 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 64 | 35 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 234 | 234 | 3449 | 2784 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 0 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 28 | 0 | 80 | 80 | 62 | 42 | 96 | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 2236 | 1725 | 4404 | 3266 | 3635 | 3237 | 4969 | 3573 | 1522 | 1241 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|----|
| 15. | Jharkhand | 269 | 463 | 818 | 818 | 362 | 265 | 331 | 331 | 26 | 26 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Kerala | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 49 | 49 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 14 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | Odisha | 34 | 34 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 19 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 1572 | 1306 | 1153 | 1153 | 363 | 386 | 385 | 382 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 42 | 2 | 56 | 56 | 34 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 1825 | 361 | 430 | 388 | 223 | 182 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 126 | 126 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 11 | 0 | 210 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 2018 | 2008 | 4154 | 2662 | 1348 | 1220 | 1147 | 1103 | 67 | 66 |

Statement-XI

*Department of School Education & Literacy
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

Number of Additional Class Rooms Constructed under SSA in districts with substantial minority population for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-12

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 61 | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 74 | 362 | 316 | 425 | 200 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 461 | 461 | 240 | 240 | 61 | 61 | 443 | 253 |
| 4. | Assam | 0 | 0 | 6257 | 6257 | 2156 | 2156 | 2711 | 2711 | 8399 | 7660 |
| 5. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 1638 | 1638 | 1897 | 1897 | 3912 | 3594 | 17933 | 13199 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 41 | 41 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 91 | 50 |
| 11. | Goa | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 22 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Haryana | 69 | 86 | 399 | 399 | 862 | 862 | 750 | 750 | 800 | 705 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 44 | 44 | 41 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 24 | 9 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 1840 | 1840 | 2300 | 2300 | 1556 | 1556 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. | Karnataka | 469 | 412 | 909 | 697 | 288 | 288 | 806 | 806 | 53 | 37 |
| 17. | Kerala | 448 | 448 | 202 | 202 | 228 | 228 | 1289 | 1289 | 85 | 85 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 310 | 310 | 400 | 341 | 310 | 310 | 274 | 274 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 909 | 769 | 818 | 818 | 758 | 659 | 1777 | 1777 | 3102 | 1029 |
| 20. | Manipur | 286 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 173 | 92 | 660 | 660 | 722 | 637 |
| 21. | Odisha | 560 | 560 | 390 | 390 | 18 | 18 | 205 | 205 | 615 | 574 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 343 | 343 | 27 | 27 | 85 | 85 | 20 | 20 | 357 | 357 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 40 | 40 | 24 | 24 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 59 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 8646 | 9012 | 3779 | 3779 | 1939 | 1939 | 1710 | 1710 | 5987 | 5708 |
| 28. | Uttrakhand | 252 | 252 | 338 | 104 | 328 | 150 | 24 | 23 | 542 | 542 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 24424 | 24399 | 5104 | 98 | 9363 | 9363 | 18414 | 17883 | 4233 | 4233 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 5 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 381 | 177 | 280 | 280 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 44 | 16 | 115 | 135 | 136 | 136 | 10 | 10 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 36847 | 36865 | 21102 | 15563 | 21168 | 20588 | 35806 | 34877 | 45541 | 36895 |

Statement-XII

Department of School Education & Literacy

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Number of New Primary Schools Opened under SSA in districts with substantial minority population for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 128 | 128 | 56 | 56 | 116 | 116 | 57 | 57 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 984 | 984 | 2219 | 2219 | | 0 |
| 5. | Bihar | 735 | 735 | 104 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 345 | 345 | 823 | 611 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 183 | 183 | 32 | 32 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 16. | Karnataka | 144 | 82 | 75 | 75 | 77 | 77 | 52 | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Kerala | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 118 | 118 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 639 | 0 | 65 | 65 | 239 | 239 | 59 | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Manipur | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 401 | 401 |
| 21. | Odisha | 39 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 168 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 241 | 252 | 901 | 901 | 301 | 301 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 64 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 34 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 234 | 112 | 8781 | 8781 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 28 | 0 | 80 | 80 | 62 | 62 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 8 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 2322 | 1201 | 1423 | 1386 | 2066 | 1905 | 11930 | 11922 | 1470 | 1251 |

Statement-XIII

Department of School Education & Literacy

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Number of New Upper Primary School Opened under SSA in districts with substantial minority population for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-12

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 7 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 16 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 6 | 6 | 26 | 26 | 13 | 13 |
| 4. | Assam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Bihar | 782 | 782 | 546 | 546 | 708 | 708 | 433 | 433 | 209 | 128 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Goa | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Gujarat | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Haryana | 6 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 77 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 138 | 310 | 351 | 351 | 15 | 15 | 215 | 215 | 0 | 26 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| 16. | Karnataka | 55 | 55 | 174 | 174 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 89 | 26 | 0 |
| 17. | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 20 | 20 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 14 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 146 |
| 21. | Odisha | 12 | 7 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 19 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 1572 | 1302 | 1133 | 1133 | 364 | 364 | 385 | 385 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 42 | 37 | 56 | 42 | 34 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 800 | 199 | 1825 | 715 | 430 | 345 | 1054 | 1054 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 25 | 25 | 42 | 42 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 70 | 70 | 127 | 127 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 11 | 11 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 3666 | 3001 | 4301 | 3179 | 1719 | 1625 | 2370 | 2364 | 445 | 356 |

Statement-XIV*Department of School Education & Literacy**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

Number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) under SSA sanctioned in districts with substantial minority population for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012

| Sl. No. | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|----|
| | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 5 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 12 | | | 0 | |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 13 | | | 1 | 1 |
| 4. | Assam | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | 25 | 9 |
| 5. | Bihar | 53 | 45 | 22 | 5 | 76 | 72 | | | 1 | 1 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | |
| 10. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | |
| 11. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | |
| 12. | Gujarat | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | All KGBVs sanctioned | | 0 | |
| 13. | Haryana | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | for minority concern- | | 6 | |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | tration districts had | | 0 | |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 30 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 32 | 32 | been operationalised, | | 3 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|----|-----|----|
| 16. | Karnataka | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | no targets is fixed for | | 0 | |
| 17. | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2010-11 | | 0 | |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | |
| 20. | Manipur | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 4 |
| 21. | Odisha | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 | | | 0 | |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 11 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 25 | 25 | | | 0 | |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | |
| 26. | Tripura | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | | | 0 | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 113 | 48 | 58 | 58 | 171 | 171 | | | 32 | 32 |
| 28. | Uttrakhand | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | | | 0 | |
| 29. | West Bengal | 17 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 22 | 22 | | | 28 | 24 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 41 | 26 | 26 | 18 | 68 | 68 | | | 2 | |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | 1 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | |
| 33. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 0 | |
| 34. | Puniab | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | 0 | |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | |
| Total | | 313 | 219 | 168 | 133 | 28 | 27 | | | 109 | 75 |

Statement-XV

Operationalisation of anganwadi centres under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in Blocks having a substantial minority population 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-12

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Target | Achiev- | Target | Achiev- | Target | Achiev- | Target | Achiev- | Target | Achiev- |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | | for operation- alization for AWCs/ mini- AWCs | ement Number of AWCs/ mini-AWCs operation- alization) | for operation- alization for AWCs/ mini- AWCs | ement Number of AWCs/ mini-AWCs operation- alization) | for operation- alization for AWCs/ mini- AWCs | ement Number of AWCs/ mini-AWCs operation- alization) | for operation- alization for AWCs/ mini- AWCs | ement Number of AWCs/ mini-AWCs operation- alization) | for operation- alization for AWCs/ mini- AWCs | ement Number of AWCs/ mini-AWCs operation- alization) |
| | | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-2012 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 482 | 619 | | | 185 | 0 | 185 | 106 | 79 | 52 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 205 | 205 | | | 661 | 661 | 36 | 36 | | |
| 4. | Assam | 2790 | 2790 | | | 7232 | 7602 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5. | Bihar | 24 | 24 | | | 0 | 0 | 1706 | 0 | 1706 | 0 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 248 | 229 | | | 345 | 0 | 345 | 434 | 0 | |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 10. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 754 | 0 | 754 | 839 |
| 11. | Goa | 45 | 45 | | | 44 | 39 | 25 | 44 | 0 | |
| 12. | Gujarat | 213 | 213 | | | 102 | 23 | 79 | 102 | 0 | |
| 13. | Haryana | 98 | 98 | | | 1081 | 0 | 1081 | 229 | 852 | 647 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | The Expansion | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 175 | 175 | of ICDS Scheme | | 1151 | 1151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 16. | Karnataka | 109 | 109 | was approved by | | 181 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 17. | Kerala | 2476 | 2476 | the Cabinet on | | 880 | 0 | 880 | 819 | 61 | 39 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 16.10.2008. No | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 497 | 0 | target earmarked | | 862 | 0 | 862 | 242 | 620 | 210 |
| 20. | Manipur | 1521 | 1558 | for 2008-2009. | | 2074 | 0 | 2074 | 999 | 1075 | 340 |
| 21. | Odisha | 614 | 614 | | | 1539 | 830 | 709 | 709 | 0 | |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 0 | 280 | | | 612 | 0 | 612 | 631 | 0 | |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | | | 103 | 94 | 9 | 9 | | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 275 | 276 | | | 62 | 62 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 26. | Tripura | 206 | 265 | | | 653 | 0 | 653 | 657 | 0 | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 54 | 54 | | | 66 | 0 | 66 | 66 | 0 | |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 1212 | 755 | | | 1844 | 0 | 1844 | 1033 | 811 | 546 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 6431 | 6279 | | | 8319 | 6690 | 1629 | 813 | 816 | 816 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3658 | 0 | | | 1767 | 0 | 1767 | 0 | 1767 | |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 13 | 13 | | | 20 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 1076 | 1195 | | | 460 | 477 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 33. | Mizoram | 87 | 87 | | | 176 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 34. | Nagaland | 146 | 146 | | | 207 | 207 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 35. | Punjab | 2509 | 2509 | | | 5335 | 5499 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total | 25165 | 21014 | | | 37672 | 23712 | 15322 | 6934 | 8542 | 3489 |

Statement-XVI*Ministry of Labour & Employment*

Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (60 ITIs) into Centres of Excellence in 60 identified ITIs in Minority Concentration Districts under World Bank assisted VTIP from 2007-08 to 2011-12 (Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of ITIs | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.4124 | 0 | 1.8269 | 0 | 1.892 | 0.479 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 0.240 | 0 | 0.13 | 0 | 0 | 0.318 | 0.252 | 0 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.485 | 0 | - | - |
| 4. | Assam | 2 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 2.07 | 0 | 1.705 | 2.08 | 2.275 | 0.78 | 1.87 | 0 |
| 5. | Bihar | 4 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 5.8300 | 2.876 | 1.8721 | 0 | 5.4517 | 0 | 5.3343 | 1.596 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 10. | Delhi | 1 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.72 | 0.33 | 0.19 | 0 | 0.65 | 0.3821 | 0.3279 | 0 |
| 11. | Goa | 3 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 3.0100 | 2.33 | 1.59 | 0 | 2.79 | 1.96 | 1.36 | 0.14 |
| 12. | Gujarat | | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 13. | Haryana | 1 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 0.6400 | 0 | 0.16 | 0.34 | 0.63 | 0.32 | 0.49 | 0.24 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 1.4900 | 0.28 | 0.5 | 0.81 | 1.062 | 0.71 | 0.41 | 0 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2.7510 | 2.2 | 1.3576 | 0 | 2.2714 | 2.2018 | 0.7124 | 0.338 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-------|-------------------|----|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 16. | Karnataka | 7 | 4.82 | 4.82 | 7.6920 | 3.41 | 2.197 | 4.6303 | 2.9296 | 2.2283 | 3.2854 | 1.1387 |
| 17. | Kerala | 7 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 6.4800 | 3.16 | 2.6593 | 2.736 | 4.1974 | 0.8405 | 4.3995 | 4.2755 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 2.3100 | 1.73 | 0.14 | 0.0784 | 0.7516 | 0.1541 | 0.1325 | 0.1125 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 13 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 10.0800 | 8.14 | 8.2767 | 7.734 | 6.2753 | 5.3388 | 4.7181 | 3.2015 |
| 20. | Manipur | | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 21. | Odisha | | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 22. | Puducherry | | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 1 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.4900 | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.63 | 0.28 | 0.41 | 0 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 1 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.2000 | 0 | 0.01575 | 0.412 | 0.8173 | 0.11585 | 0.02715 | 0.01395 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 26. | Tripura | | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 6 | 6.305 | 6.305 | 6.4300 | 4.12 | 0.426 | 2.33 | 0.8492 | 0 | 1.2816 | 0.3938 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 2 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 0.8700 | 0 | 0.5495 | 0 | 1.8283 | 2.0805 | 0.9091 | 0.559 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 4 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 3.3400 | 0.56 | 2.1952 | 0.7049 | 5.3262 | 1.8537 | 4.2651 | 1.162 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.5400 | 0 | 0.54 | 0.33 | 1.29 | 1.61 | 0.76 | 0 |
| 33. | Mizoram | | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 34. | Nagaland | | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 35. | Punjab | | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Total | | 60 | 33.84 | 33.84 | 56.95 | 29.86 | 25.98 | 22.19 | 42.3369 | 21.17365 | 32.83705* | 13.64995 |

*This includes current year's target of Rs.11.68 crore+Backlog of Rs.21.157 crore from previous years.

Statement-XVII*Ministry of Urban Development**Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) (2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-12)**Flow of benefits/funds to towns/urban agglomeration having a substantial minority population.**Certain proportion of development projects should be of the level of 15%. (Rs. in crores)*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-2012 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | Total Project Cost | Project Cost for Minority Concentration | Total Project Cost | Project Cost Sanctioned for Minority Concentration Districts | Total Project Cost | Project Cost Sanctioned for Minority Concentration Districts |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | State-wise breakup not made available | | State-wise breakup | | | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | | | not made available | 552.37 | | 552.37 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | available | | | |
| 4. | Assam | | | | | | |
| 5. | Bihar | | | | 59.49 | | 36.26 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | | | | | | |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | | | | | | |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | | | | | |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | | | | | | |
| 10. | Delhi | | | | | | |
| 11. | Goa | | | | | | |
| 12. | Gujarat | | | | 0.00 | | 301.95 |
| 13. | Haryana | | | | | | |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | | | | | | |
| 15. | Jharkhand | | | | 39.79 | | 339.79 |
| 16. | Karnataka | | | | | | |
| 17. | Kerala | | | | | | |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | | | | 1031.06 | | 1040.42 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | | | | 1086.44 | | 1073.50 |
| 20. | Manipur | | | | | | |
| 21. | Odisha | | | | | | |
| 22. | Puducherry | | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 23. | Rajasthan | | | | | | |
| 24. | Sikkim | | | | | | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | | | | | | |
| 26. | Tripura | | | | | | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | | | | 4344.74 | | 4344.74 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | | | | | | |
| 29. | West Bengal | | | | 453.07 | | 841.83 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | | 402.29 | | 402.29 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | | | | | | |
| 32. | Mizoram | | | | | | |
| 33. | Nagaland | | | | 75.68 | | 115.94 |
| 34. | Punjab | | | | | | |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | | | | | | |
| | Total | 58283.32 | 8823.66 | 60528.99 | 8623.66 | 60718.15 | 9049.09 |

Statement-XVIII

*Ministry of Urban Development
Urban Infrastructure Development*

Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) (2009-2010, 2010-2011 & 2011-12)

Flow of benefits/funds to cities/towns having a substantial minority population. Certain proportion of development projects should be of the level of 15%. (Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-2012 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | | Total Project Cost | Project Cost sanctioned for towns having a substantial minority population | Total Project Cost | Project Cost sanctioned for towns having a substantial minority population | Total Project Cost | Project Cost sanctioned for towns having a substantial minority population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | The Scheme was included in the programme from the middle of 2009-2010 | | State-wise breakup | | State-wise details not made | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | | | not made | 474.96 | made | 385.01 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | only. State-wise details | | available | | available | |
| 4. | Assam | not available for this | | | 7.10 | | 3.29 |
| 5. | Bihar | | period | | | | |
| 6. | Chandigarh | | | | | | |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | | | | | | |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | | | | | |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | | | | | | |
| 10. | Delhi | | | | | | |
| 11. | Goa | | | | | | |
| 12. | Gujarat | | | | 22.14 | | 17.45 |
| 13. | Haryana | | | | | | |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | | | | | | |
| 15. | Jharkhand | | | | 5.69 | | 2.36 |
| 16. | Karnataka | | | | 107.90 | | 81.15 |
| 17. | Kerala | | | | 27.62 | | 11.10 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | | | | 131.82 | | 52.73 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | | | | 896.33 | | 670.82 |
| 20. | Manipur | | | | | | |
| 21. | Odisha | | | | | | |
| 22. | Puducherry | | | | | | |
| 23. | Rajasthan | | | | 134.53 | | 56.17 |
| 24. | Sikkim | | | | | | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | | | | 15.35 | | 12.28 |
| 26. | Tripura | | | | | | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | | | | 668.65 | | 489.19 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | | | | | | |
| 29. | West Bengal | | | | 20.63 | | 8.25 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | | 87.15 | | 39.22 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | | | | | | |
| 32. | Mizoram | | | | | | |
| 33. | Nagaland | | | | | | |
| 34. | Punjab | | | 24.93 | | 9.97 | |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | | | | | | |
| Total | | 12824.63 | 2533.16 | 12933.04 | 2620.31 | 13565.17 | 1838.99 |

Statement-XIX*Department of Drinking Water Supply**National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-12)*

14. *Flow of benefits/funds to districts having a substantial minority population. Certain proportion of development projects should be of the level of 15%. (Rs. in Crore)*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2009-2010 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Coverage of Habitations | Estimated cost of schemes undertaken | Coverage of Habitations | Estimated cost of schemes undertaken | Coverage of Habitations | Estimated cost of schemes undertaken |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 241 | 203.66 | 265 | 80.21 | 186 | 73.51 |
| 4. | Assam | 6457 | 581.97 | 3657 | 357.99 | 3024 | 494.79 |
| 5. | Bihar | 5822 | 35.92 | 3500 | 21.06 | 2621 | 39.53 |
| 8. | Chandigarh | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. | Delhi | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Goa | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| 12. | Gujarat | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. | Haryana | 19 | 20.74 | 109 | 26.55 | 66 | 84.89 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 2244 | 25.67 | 1235 | 72.79 | 2237 | 490.54 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 405 | 76.16 | 427 | 61.85 | 429 | 144.93 |
| 17. | Kerala | 42 | 13.2 | - | - | 0 | 39.16 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 92 | 3.61 | 192 | 3.7 | 113 | 16.33 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 399 | 374.82 | 785 | 382.42 | 237 | 691.72 |
| 20. | Manipur | 131 | 48.72 | 175 | 48.15 | 173 | 87.59 |
| 21. | Odisha | 171 | 6.39 | 155 | 3.58 | 32 | 9.02 |
| 22. | Puducherry | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23. | Rajasthan | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 24. | Sikkim | 8 | 3.53 | 14 | 3.04 | 12 | 6.31 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 26. | Tripura | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 487 | 59.64 | 735 | 64.8 | 2844 | 2345.77 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 20 | 9.74 | 2 | 0.52 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 3416 | 2193.51 | 4741 | 2310.5 | 3244 | 2113.68 |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2 | 9.21 | 28 | 10.28 | 30 | 46.73 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 116 | 53.19 | 115 | 24.89 | 135 | 126.04 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 43 | 12.96 | 34 | 12.23 | 32 | 17.58 |
| 33. | Nagaland | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 34. | Punjab | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | 20115 | 3732.66 | 16169 | 3484.59 | 15415 | 6828.12 |
| | National Achievement | 148879 | 28567.53 | 119383 | 25744.47 | 122674 | 38640.84 |
| | Percentage of National Achievement | 14% | 13.07% | 13.54 | 13.54% | 12.56% | 17.67% |

Statement-XX*Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation**JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (BSUP) (Sub Mission II) (2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-12)**Flow of benefits/funds to cities/towns having a substantial minority population. Certain proportion of development projects should be of the level of 15%.*

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-2012 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | Total Project Cost | Project cost sanctioned in towns/cities having a substantial minority population | Total Project Cost | Project cost sanctioned in towns/cities having a substantial minority population | Total Project Cost | Project cost sanctioned in towns/cities having a substantial minority population | Total Project Cost | Project cost sanctioned in towns/cities having a substantial minority population | Total Project Cost | Project cost sanctioned in towns/cities having a substantial minority population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | State-wise breakup not made available for this period | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | | | 3010.18 | 0 | 3010.18 | 0 | 3393.65 | 0 | 3393.59 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | 49.25 | 0 | 49.25 | 0 | 49.25 | 0 | 60.94 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Assam | | | 108.44 | 0 | 108.44 | 0 | 108.44 | 0 | 108.44 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Bihar | | | 709.98 | 11.57 | 709.98 | 11.57 | 709.98 | 11.57 | 709.98 | 11.57 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | | | 564.94 | 0 | 564.94 | 0 | 564.94 | 0 | 564.94 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | | | 420.23 | 0 | 462.49 | 0 | 462.49 | 0 | 462.49 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | | |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | | |
| 10. | Delhi | | | 1814.49 | 1814.49 | 1814.49 | 1814.49 | 0.00 | 3259.75 | 3257.72 | 3257.72 |
| 11. | Goa | | | 10.22 | 0 | 10.22 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 10.22 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
|-------|-------------------|---|---|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 12. | Gujarat | | | 1436.88 | 0 | 1709.94 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1886.39 | 0.00 | | |
| 13. | Haryana | | | 64.23 | 0 | 64.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 64.23 | 0.00 | | |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | | | 24.01 | 0 | 24.01 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 24.01 | 0.00 | | |
| 15. | Jharkhand | | | 370.67 | 263.58 | 370.67 | 263.58 | 0.00 | 263.58 | 530.38 | 263.58 | | |
| 16. | Karnataka | | | 747.18 | 0 | 747.18 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 843.47 | 0.00 | | |
| 17. | Kerala | | | 343.93 | 0 | 343.67 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 343.67 | 0.00 | | |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | | | 704.65 | 443.45 | 704.65 | 443.45 | 0.00 | 443.45 | 704.65 | 443.45 | | |
| 19. | Maharashtra | | | 5874.75 | 659.83 | 6817.86 | 1001.62 | 0.00 | 1001.62 | 6054.58 | 1001.62 | | |
| 20. | Manipur | | | 51.23 | 0 | 51.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 51.23 | 0.00 | | |
| 21. | Odisha | | | 74.62 | 0 | 74.62 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 74.62 | 0.00 | | |
| 22. | Puducherry | | | 43.97 | 0 | 135.98 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 135.98 | 0.00 | | |
| 23. | Rajasthan | | | 277.14 | 0 | 277.14 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 289.21 | 0.00 | | |
| 24. | Sikkim | | | 33.58 | 0 | 33.58 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 33.58 | 0.00 | | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | | | 2327.32 | 0 | 2327.32 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 2327.32 | 0.00 | | |
| 26. | Tripura | | | 16.73 | 0 | 16.73 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 16.73 | 0.00 | | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | | | 2330.84 | 1442.75 | 2330.84 | 1442.75 | 0.00 | 1454.42 | 2353.8 | 1465.80 | | |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | | | 36.12 | 0 | 86.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 86.03 | 0.00 | | |
| 29. | West Bengal | | | 3293.04 | 350.92 | 3293.04 | 351.12 | 0.00 | 394.93 | 4071.54 | 483.13 | | |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | 162.39 | 113.3 | 162.39 | 113.3 | 0.00 | 113.3 | 162.39 | 113.30 | | |
| 31. | Meghalaya | | | 51.74 | 0 | 51.74 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 51.74 | 0.00 | | |
| 32. | Mizoram | | | 91.32 | 0 | 91.32 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 91.32 | 0.00 | | |
| 33. | Nagaland | | | 134.5 | 134.5 | 134.5 | 1345 | 0.00 | 134.50 | 134.50 | 134.50 | | |
| 34. | Punjab | | | 72.43 | 0 | 72.43 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 72.43 | 0.00 | | |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | | | |
| Total | | | | 17421.11 | 6368.52 | 25251.00 | 5234.39 | 26651.11 | 5576.38 | 29719.67 | 7077.12 | 28972.10 | 7174.67 |

Statement-XXI*Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation**JNNURM-Integrated Housing slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012)**Flow of benefits/funds to cities/towns having a substantial minority population. Certain proportion of development projects should be of the level of 15%. (Rs. in Crores)*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-2012 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | Total Project Cost | Project cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population | Total Project Cost | Project cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population | Total Project Cost | Project cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population | Total Project Cost | Project cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population | Total Project Cost | Project cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | | 15.15 | 0 | 15.15 | 0 | 15.15 | 0 | 15.15 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | | | 1139.13 | 202.02 | 1139.1 | 202.02 | 1139.1 | 202.02 | 1139.10 | 185.21 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | 9.95 | 0 | 28.44 | 0 | 9.95 | 0 | 9.95 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Assam | | | 67.07 | 19.84 | 84.99 | 19.84 | 84.99 | 19.84 | 84.99 | 19.84 |
| 5. | Bihar | | | 194.11 | 46.56 | 294.2 | 67.82 | 431.85 | 98.37 | 431.85 | 98.37 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | | 0.00 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | | | 225.6 | 0 | 225.6 | 0 | 225.60 | 0 | 225.60 | |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | | 0.5 | 0 | 5.74 | 0 | 5.74 | 0 | 5.74 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | | | 0.69 | 0 | 0.69 | 0 | 0.69 | 0 | 0.69 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Delhi | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | | |
| 11. | Goa | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 4.10 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
|-------|-------------------|---|---|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 12. | Gujarat | | | 342.07 | 25.76 | 381.78 | 25.76 | 381.78 | 25.76 | 533.64 | 49.77 | | |
| 13. | Haryana | | | 272.26 | 0 | 272.26 | 0 | 272.26 | 0 | 272.26 | 0.00 | | |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | | | 55.34 | 0 | 55.34 | 0 | 72.71 | 0 | 72.71 | 0.00 | | |
| 15. | Jharkhand | | | 143.34 | 39.79 | 143.34 | 39.79 | 217.93 | 39.79 | 217.93 | 39.79 | | |
| 16. | Karnataka | | | 379.66 | 104.89 | 379.66 | 104.89 | 398.13 | 107.06 | 404.00 | 113.36 | | |
| 17. | Kerala | | | 192.2 | 45.86 | 273.32 | 57.08 | 273.32 | 57.08 | 273.32 | 57.08 | | |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | | | 270.37 | 44.26 | 319.26 | 61.67 | 345.72 | 61.67 | 362.41 | 61.67 | | |
| 19. | Maharashtra | | | 1789.29 | 724.25 | 1803.93 | 724.25 | 1803.93 | 724.25 | 2126.99 | | | |
| 20. | Manipur | | | 27.33 | 0 | 43.3 | 0 | 43.38 | 0 | 43.38 | 0.00 | | |
| 21. | Odisha | | | 267.68 | 9.13 | 284.67 | 9.13 | 292.84 | 9.13 | 292.84 | 9.13 | | |
| 22. | Puducherry | | | 17.03 | | 17.03 | 0 | 17.03 | 0 | 17.03 | 0.00 | | |
| 23. | Rajasthan | | | 418.82 | 13.42 | 500.68 | 13.42 | 804.96 | 33.93 | 780.67 | 83.37 | | |
| 24. | Sikkim | | | 0 | 0 | 19.91 | 0 | 19.91 | 0 | 19.91 | 0.00 | | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | | | 474.91 | 13.45 | 515.88 | 13.45 | 515.88 | 13.45 | 515.88 | 13.45 | | |
| 26. | Tripura | | | 27.2 | 0 | 43.64 | 0 | 43.64 | 0 | 43.64 | 0.00 | | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | | | 805.05 | 191.32 | 965.41 | 203.31 | 1265.18 | 288.35 | 1325.10 | 305.68 | | |
| 28. | Uttrakhand | | | 5.85 | 0 | 161.12 | 37.28 | 161.28 | 37.28 | 161.28 | 37.28 | | |
| 29. | West Bengal | | | 943.72 | 52.6 | 1103.33 | 52.6 | 1103.33 | 52.6 | 944.36 | 52.60 | | |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | 85 | 17.45 | 110.72 | 28.96 | 147.60 | 28.96 | 147.60 | 28.96 | | |
| 31. | Meghalaya | | | 41.48 | 21.82 | 41.48 | 21.82 | 41.48 | 21.82 | 41.48 | 21.82 | | |
| 32. | Mizoram | | | 39.27 | 0 | 39.27 | 0 | 39.27 | 0 | 39.27 | 0.00 | | |
| 33. | Nagaland | | | 87.74 | 87.74 | 90.13 | 87.74 | 90.13 | 87.74 | 90.13 | 87.74 | | |
| 34. | Punjab | | | 63.42 | 0 | 63.42 | 0 | 316.43 | 12.99 | 316.43 | 12.99 | | |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | | | | |
| Total | | | | 4009.90 | 832.17 | 8401.26 | 1660.16 | 9422.79 | 1770.83 | 10581.19 | 1922.09 | 10959.43 | 1278.11 |

Statement-XXII

*Ministry of Human Resource Development Department of School Education & Literacy
Modernization of Madarsa Education Programme for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 (Rs. in Crore)*

Area intensive & Madarsa Modernization Programme (AIMMP) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsa (SPQEM)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | | 2008-2009 | | | 2009-2010 | | | 2010-2011 | | | 2011-2012 | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | Amount sanctioned | Mad-arsas | No. of teachers | Amount sanctioned | Mad-arsas | No. of teachers | Amount sanctioned | Mad-arsas | No. of teachers | Amount sanctioned | Mad-arsas | No. of teachers | Amount sanctioned | Mad-arsas | No. of teachers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 33.65 Crore | | | 65.42 Crore | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Madarsas from | 5523 | | [released | | | | | | 2.60 | 40 | 228 | | | |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5 States (AP, | | | as honor- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Assam | Bihar, Odisha, | | | arium for | | | | | | 10.39 | 486 | 1458 | 4.60 | | |
| 5. | Bihar | MP & Tripura,] | | | Madarsa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Chandigarh | | | | and Teac- | | | 0.0036 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | | | | herteaching | | | | | | 8.12 | 439 | 1306 | 2.30 | 255 | 609 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | | | mordren subjects | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | | | | in | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | Delhi | | | | 9 States | 5297 | 10214 | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | Goa | | | | and 1 UT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Gujarat | | | | (AP, Assam, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | Haryana | | | | Chhattisgarh, | | | | | | 0.38 | 6 | 18 | | | |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | | | | Odisha, MP, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. | Jharkhand | | | | Maha-rashtra, | | | 4.97 | 164 | 492 | | | | | | |
| 16. | Karnataka | | | | Kerala, | | | | | | 4.90 | 160 | 446 | 2.10 | 48 | 133 |
| 17. | Kerala | | | | Tripura, UP | | | | | | 14.90 | 724 | 1444 | | | |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | | | | & Chandigarh)] | | | 1.91 | 110 | 212 | 13.43 | 764 | 1172 | 10.85 | 1028 | 1720 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|-----|-------------------|--------------|------|---|------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|--------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| 19. | Maharashtra | | | | | | | | | | 0.37 | 11 | 33 | 1.47 | 34 | 99 |
| 20. | Manipur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Odisha | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. | Puducherry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. | Rajasthan | | | | | | | | | | 5.47 | 220 | 460 | 0.72 | 21 | 62 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 11.30 Crore | | | 0.25 Crore | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | [relaesed to | | | [relaesed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. | Tripura | UP & Bihar | | | to UP | | | 3.74 | 129 | 387 | | | | | | |
| 27. | Utlar Pradesh | under area | | | under area | | | 31.90 | 1356 | 3621 | 35.55 | 1758 | 3903 | 111.75 | 4539 | 11754 |
| 28. | Uttaranchai | intensive | | | intensive | | | | | | 1.89 | 65 | 192 | 035 | 9 | 27 |
| 29. | West Bengal | component] | | | component] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | | | | | | | | 3.48 | 372 | 722 | 539 | | |
| 31. | Meghalaya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. | Mizoram | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. | Nagaland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34. | Punjab | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 44.95 | 5523 | | 65.67 | 5297 | 10214 | 46.24 | 1979 | 4962 | 101.47 | 5045 | 11382 | 139.53 | 5934 | 14412 |

*State-wise details not available

#The erstwhile scheme of Area Intensive & Madarssa Modernization Programme (AIMMP) was revised into two district schemes i.e. Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasa (SPQEM) & Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) w.e.f. November 2008

Statement-XXIII

*Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of School Education & Literacy Infrastructure*

Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 (Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | Amount sanctioned | Institutions | Amount sanctioned | Institutions | Amount sanctioned | Institutions | Amount sanctioned | Institutions | Amount sanctioned | Institutions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Assam | | | | | | | | | 0.94 | 4 |
| 5. | Bihar | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Chandigarh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | Delhi | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | Goa | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Gujarat | | | | | | | 1.91 | 15 | 1.24 | 6 |
| 13. | Haryana | | | | | | | 2.01 | 12 | 1.45 | 10 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. | Jharkhand | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. | Karnataka | | | | | | | .81 | 15 | 3.57 | 31 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
|-------|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 17. | Kerala | | | | | | | 3.38 | 15 | 25.89 | 126 | | |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | | | | | | | 2.53 | 12 | | | | |
| 19. | Maharashtra | | | | | | | 3.88 | 19 | 7.55 | 39 | | |
| 20. | Manipur | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Odisha | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. | Puducherry | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. | Rajasthan | | | | | | | 1.03 | 7 | | | | |
| 24. | Sikkim | | | | | | | | | 3.46 | 15 | | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. | Tripura | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | | | | | | | 3.28 | 16 | 2.00 | 10 | | |
| 28. | Uttrakhand | | | | | | | 1.9 | 12 | 2.08 | 17 | | |
| 29. | West Bengal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | | | | | 0.25 | 1 | | | | |
| 31. | Meghalaya | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. | Mizoram | | | | | | | | | 0.25 | 1 | | |
| 33. | Nagaland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34. | Punjab | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | 4.48 | 22 | 22.98 | 124 | 48.43 | 259 |

#The erstwhile scheme of Area Intensive & Madarssa Modernization Programme (AIMMP) was revised into two distinct schemes i.e. Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasa (SPQEM) & Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) w.e.f. November 2008.

Statement-XXIV

MAEF - Summary of State-wise Sanction of Scholarship during 11th Plan Period (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | 2007-08 | | | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|
| | | Target | No. of Girls | Amount | Target | No. of Girls | Amount | Target | No. of Girls | Amount | Target | No. of Girls | Amount | Target | No. of Girls | Amount |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0.12 | 10 | 2 | 0.24 | 11 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 260 | 223 | 26.76 | 522 | 828 | 99.36 | 652 | 1072 | 128.64 | 782 | 924 | 110.88 | 868 | 903 | 108.36 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0.00 | 39 | 2 | 0.24 |
| 4. | Assam | 295 | 128 | 15.36 | 589 | 419 | 50.28 | 736 | 346 | 41.52 | 884 | 429 | 51.48 | 982 | 487 | 58.44 |
| 5. | Bihar | 439 | 342 | 41.04 | 874 | 680 | 81.6 | 1094 | 1159 | 139.08 | 1312 | 1425 | 171.00 | 1458 | 1493 | 179.16 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 6 | 1 | 0.12 | 12 | 2 | 0.24 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 30 | 2 | 0.24 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 2 | 0.24 | 90 | 13 | 1.56 | 99 | 5 | 0.60 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0.36 | 1 | 6 | 0.72 | 1 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1 | 0.12 |
| 10. | Goa | 14 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 3 | 0.36 | 43 | 5 | 0.60 | 48 | 3 | 0.36 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 157 | 147 | 17.64 | 313 | 623 | 74.76 | 392 | 709 | 85.08 | 470 | 610 | 73.20 | 523 | 604 | 72.48 |
| 12. | Haryana | 77 | 2 | 0.24 | 153 | 7 | 0.84 | 193 | 7 | 0.84 | 231 | 28 | 3.36 | 257 | 16 | 1.92 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 1 | 0.12 | 26 | 1 | 0.12 | 30 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir | 226 | 55 | 6.6 | 452 | 21 | 2.52 | 564 | 25 | 3 | 678 | 7 | 0.84 | 753 | 10 | 1.20 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 156 | 119 | 14.28 | 310 | 670 | 80.4 | 390 | 691 | 82.92 | 467 | 556 | 66.72 | 519 | 537 | 64.44 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 250 | 127 | 15.24 | 499 | 355 | 42.6 | 624 | 913 | 109.56 | 749 | 546 | 65.52 | 832 | 1017 | 122.04 |
| 17. | Kerala | 441 | 462 | 55.44 | 882 | 2884 | 346.08 | 1101 | 2402 | 288.24 | 1322 | 2338 | 280.56 | 1469 | 2318 | 278.16 |
| 18. | Lakshadweep | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 6 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|-------|----------------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 139 | 123 | 14.76 | 277 | 371 | 44.52 | 346 | 217 | 26.04 | 415 | 400 | 48.00 | 461 | 481 | 57.72 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 551 | 336 | 40.32 | 1101 | 1390 | 166.8 | 1380 | 1570 | 188.4 | 1657 | 1394 | 167.28 | 1841 | 1475 | 177.00 |
| 21. | Manipur | 29 | 2 | 0.24 | 58 | 19 | 2.28 | 73 | 14 | 1.68 | 88 | 11 | 1.32 | 98 | 43 | 5.16 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 55 | 1 | 0.12 | 110 | 3 | 0.36 | 137 | 1 | 0.12 | 164 | 4 | 0.48 | 184 | 4 | 0.48 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 26 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0.00 | 90 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Nagaland | 58 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 173 | 0 | 0.00 | 193 | 15 | 1.80 |
| 25. | NCT of Delhi | 74 | 51 | 6.12 | 147 | 72 | 8.64 | 184 | 171 | 20.52 | 221 | 228 | 27.36 | 247 | 228 | 27.36 |
| 26. | Odisha | 54 | 24 | 2.88 | 106 | 49 | 5.88 | 133 | 41 | 4.92 | 160 | 43 | 5.16 | 179 | 39 | 4.68 |
| 27. | Pondichery | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0.12 | 10 | 6 | 0.72 | 12 | 10 | 1.20 | 13 | 14 | 1.68 |
| 28. | Punjab | 484 | 13 | 1.56 | 969 | 8 | 0.96 | 1211 | 83 | 9.96 | 1454 | 1685 | 202.20 | 1615 | 215 | 25.80 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 180 | 162 | 19.44 | 360 | 408 | 48.96 | 450 | 470 | 56.4 | 541 | 561 | 67.32 | 600 | 641 | 76.92 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 6 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0.00 | 21 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 230 | 122 | 14.64 | 460 | 990 | 118.8 | 576 | 1188 | 142.56 | 692 | 1176 | 141.12 | 767 | 1230 | 147.60 |
| 32. | Tripura | 14 | 2 | 0.24 | 28 | 1 | 0.12 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 3 | 0.36 | 48 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 1012 | 1016 | 121.92 | 2023 | 839 | 100.68 | 2528 | 2518 | 302.16 | 3034 | 3676 | 441.12 | 3370 | 3906 | 468.72 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 40 | 6 | 0.72 | 80 | 35 | 4.2 | 100 | 38 | 4.56 | 120 | 32 | 3.84 | 133 | 37 | 4.44 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 667 | 545 | 65.4 | 1334 | 1386 | 166.32 | 1667 | 1416 | 169.92 | 2001 | 1219 | 146.28 | 2223 | 1976 | 237.12 |
| Total | | 6000 | 4011 | 481.32 | 12000 | 12664 | 1447.68 | 15000 | 15070 | 1808.4 | 18000 | 17326 | 2079.12 | 20000 | 17700 | 2124.00 |

Statement-XXV

*National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation
State-wise disbursements under Term Loan & Micro Finance Schemes*

Status as on 31.03.2012
(Amount Rs. in Lacs)

| Sl. No. | State | 2007-2008 | | 2008-2009 | | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|
| | | Amt. | Benf. | Amt. | Benf. | Amt. | Benf. | Amt. | Benf. | Amt. | Benf. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 888.70 | 2631 | 47.25 | 637 | 45.00 | 704 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 134.00 | 654 | 0.00 | 0 | 12.42 | 230 | 200.00 | 2500 | 124.00 | 689 |
| 4. | Bihar | 204.51 | 893 | 904.50 | 3357 | 4.50 | 60 | 793.50 | 1854 | 438.00 | 674 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 5.00 | 13 | 2.00 | 4 | 6.00 | 14 | 4.00 | 9 | 7.00 | 11 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 100.00 | 222 | 100.00 | 222 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 7. | Delhi | 21.25 | 107 | 17.00 | 34 | 45.25 | 158 | 17.00 | 38 | 45.20 | 366 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 200.00 | 474 | 300.00 | 1009 | 314.93 | 957 | 0.00 | 0 | 38.84 | 0 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 150.00 | 375 | 75.00 | 202 | 230.00 | 511 | 115.00 | 255 | 120.00 | 185 |
| 10. | Haryana | 450.00 | 1073 | 359.00 | 777 | 1,076.00 | 5474 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 387.72 | 1350 | 420.00 | 1641 | 560.00 | 2272 | 1,083.00 | 2920 | 1,016.00 | 1764 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 54.44 | 218 | 110.00 | 447 | 0.00 | 0 | 000 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 13. | Kerala | 3,150.00 | 10250 | 4,229.50 | 14729 | 5,183.50 | 31010 | 6,079.91 | 42200 | 7,650.00 | 25429 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 525.00 | 1234 | 450.00 | 1425 | 350.00 | 1600 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 800.00 | 1933 | 500.00 | 1000 | 500.00 | 1111 | 1,040.00 | 2311 | 419.00 | 645 |
| 16. | Manipur | 1.80 | 80 | 1.80 | 20 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.00 | 0 | 000 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 3.60 | 62 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 400.00 | 1000 | 300.00 | 910 | 309.81 | 790 | 129.00 | 287 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 712.50 | 1681 | 500.00 | 1836 | 1,170.00 | 3114 | 451.00 | 2029 | 700.00 | 1479 |
| 21. | Odisha | 0.00 | 0 | 27.00 | 382 | 38.25 | 553 | 0.00 | 0 | 79.00 | 439 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 22.50 | 57 | 100.00 | 303 | 200.00 | 1061 | 200.00 | 443 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 23. | Punjab | 750.00 | 1875 | 400.00 | 1628 | 469.64 | 1044 | 961.13 | 2135 | 500.00 | 770 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 252.25 | 626 | 100.00 | 205 | 302.25 | 692 | 700.00 | 1555 | 650.00 | 1000 |
| 25. | Tamilnadu | 1,516.00 | 8042 | 965.25 | 8039 | 2,134.55 | 16439 | 3,220.00 | 31823 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 26. | Tripura | 30.00 | 75 | 50.00 | 207 | 96.00 | 213 | 100.00 | 222 | 200.00 | 308 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 45.00 | 615 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 5.40 | 24 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 28. | Uttrakhand | 0.00 | 0 | 000 | 0 | 20.00 | 45 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 29. | West Bangal | 3,707.74 | 12415 | 3,214.49 | 12406 | 6,606.75 | 36320 | 8,128.00 | 67683 | 15,150.00 | 72115 |
| Total | | 14,412.01 | 47733 | 13,072.79 | 51198 | 19,774.85 | 104594 | 23,326.94 | 158510 | 27,137.04 | 105874 |

Statement-XXVI

Physical and Financial Achievement during 2007-08 to 2011-12 under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| | | Physical | Financial (in Rs.) | Physical | Financial (in Rs.) | Physical | Financial (in Rs.) | Physical | Financial (in Rs.) | Physical | Financial (in Rs.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 185 | 3206875 | 650 | 4927500 | 100 | 1705000 | 50 | 3724875 | 200 | 2661000 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 90 | 1347500 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 2338500 | 500 | 9374000 | 1100 | 28815250 |
| 5. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1300750 | 500 | 8469500 | 1000 | 26990000 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 50 | 680000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 80 | 1311800 | 90 | 1044375 | 50 | 757299 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 473 | 4128174 | 541 | 8238313 | 500 | 5695843 | 0 | 744750 | 0 | 1856000 |
| 11. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1206250 | 0 | 1027950 | 50 | 630000 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Haryana | 50 | 140000 | 140 | 1590750 | 40 | 1681125 | 100 | 1159000 | 200 | 3493500 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 282000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 240 | 920115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 920115 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 4750000 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 75 | 710250 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 3350000 | 500 | 12278500 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 450 | 7557375 | 520 | 8146750 | 535 | 10648750 | 0 | 1447500 | 500 | 15017250 |
| 18. | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 200 | 1837050 | 25 | 418750 | 600 | 4844000 | 500 | 7997000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|----------------|------|----------|------|----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 90 | 1255870 | 220 | 2232125 | 215 | 4881855 | 0 | 1179625 | 150 | 1792500 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 0 | 0 | 980 | 11609750 | 130 | 1693125 | 2200 | 58199500 | 200 | 2337500 |
| 21. | Manipur | 160 | 1567750 | 118 | 1499000 | 230 | 3366000 | 30 | 775750 | 0 | 1016750 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 668750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 250 | 5358500 | 180 | 2947500 | 50 | 948875 | 0 | 655625 | 300 | 9601500 |
| 24. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 50 | 702500 | 0 | 702500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Odisha | 190 | 3033800 | 75 | 791250 | 230 | 3994250 | 70 | 723000 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Punjab | 160 | 2086000 | 50 | 580625 | 220 | 3688750 | 0 | 1083250 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Rajasthan | 1004 | 15295310 | 75 | 7570725 | 682 | 15535420 | 50 | 1932625 | 350 | 3908000 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 1495500 | 50 | 396000 |
| 30. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 100 | 854625 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 1253900 | 100 | 1607500 |
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | 675 | 10206525 | 685 | 8224750 | 150 | 8010918 | 225 | 5309250 | 930 | 15018975 |
| 32. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 348750 | 50 | 658775 |
| 33. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 623 | 7602500 | 2050 | 41919000 | 50 | 37031375 | 1200 | 19604000 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 4097 | 57415594 | 5522 | 72996588 | 5532 | 112185525 | 4845 | 143731775 | 7830 | 159800000 |

Statement-XXVII

State/UT-wise & Year-wise Financial Achievement under various scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during 11th Five Year Plan

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme | | | | Post-matric Scholarship Scheme | | | | | Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme | | | | Maulana Azad National Fellowship | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2009-10 to 2011-12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 5.37 | 13.90 | 42.85 | 26.88 | 0.00 | 6.23 | 19.96 | 35.24 | 17.28 | 2.23 | 3.61 | 2.36 | 3.39 | 3.09 | Not State-wise fund |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | released |
| 3. | Assam | 0.00 | 16.83 | 8.37 | 21.25 | 0.00 | 4.87 | 8.32 | 5.6 | 4.46 | 1.33 | 3.68 | 5.86 | 5.39 | 4.94 | |
| 4. | Bihar | 10.71 | 9.22 | 34.12 | 29.01 | 0.00 | 10.86 | 3.8 | 15.96 | 25.49 | 3.73 | 4.71 | 8.68 | 9.46 | 9.98 | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0.24 | 1.07 | 1.31 | 2.93 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.6 | 1.03 | 1.57 | 0.08 | 0.21 | 0.32 | 0.39 | 0.43 | |
| 6. | Goa | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.21 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.23 | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.97 | 2.88 | 4.47 | 7.78 | 0.37 | 1.07 | 1.43 | 2.02 | 2.26 | |
| 8. | Haryana | 0.51 | 1.58 | 2.41 | 2.03 | 0.14 | 0.93 | 0.68 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 0.30 | 0.87 | 0.74 | 0.83 | 1.03 | |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.19 | 0.52 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.12 | |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1.02 | 7.44 | 12.93 | 31.44 | 0.00 | 0.98 | 3.67 | 5.24 | 14.15 | 1.46 | 3.24 | 2.73 | 3.62 | 4.75 | |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 2.71 | 2.10 | 4.13 | 10.53 | 0.00 | 2.86 | 3.67 | 6.15 | 10.05 | 1.02 | 1.52 | 1.96 | 2.54 | 2.70 | |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1.89 | 13.93 | 33.16 | 49.05 | 2.91 | 0.46 | 8.82 | 12.35 | 24.85 | 2.46 | 3.64 | 4.60 | 5.30 | 5.99 | |
| 13. | Kerala | 3.50 | 12.24 | 42.69 | 52.77 | 0.84 | 2.43 | 11.21 | 9.98 | 21.69 | 3.97 | 5.40 | 9.45 | 11.85 | 13.12 | |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 2.44 | 2.18 | 6.89 | 17.93 | 0.62 | 1.85 | 1.1 | 3.31 | 6.17 | 1.04 | 1.21 | 2.44 | 2.10 | 2.27 | |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 4.51 | 15.78 | 40.98 | 54.72 | 2.23 | 4.03 | 8.17 | 20.09 | 31.06 | 2.88 | 4.81 | 7.67 | 5.49 | 9.27 | |
| 16. | Manipur | 0.46 | 3.10 | 0.00 | 1.19 | 0.00 | 0.75 | 2.85 | | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0.54 | 0.23 | 0.68 | 0.77 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|----|
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0.71 | 1.26 | 1.63 | 2.44 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.32 | 0.66 | 0.95 | |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0.44 | 1.58 | 2.25 | 2.49 | 0.42 | 0.87 | 2.54 | 2.81 | 3.43 | 0.40 | 0.67 | 0.33 | 0.49 | 0.39 | |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.51 | 2.07 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.57 | 1.57 | 1.22 | |
| 20. | Odisha | 0.28 | 1.34 | 1.39 | 2.00 | 0.06 | 0.35 | 0.46 | 1.03 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 0.50 | 0.63 | 0.53 | 0.68 | |
| 21. | Punjab | 3.79 | 15.10 | 25.66 | 29.23 | 0.56 | 1.26 | 10.73 | 14.83 | 39.42 | 1.52 | 1.63 | 5.37 | 7.12 | 8.65 | |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1.83 | 4.72 | 10.85 | 10.14 | 0.64 | 2.14 | 4 | 4.66 | 12.77 | 1.35 | 2.15 | 2.40 | 2.23 | 3.26 | |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.40 | 0.61 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.31 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.49 | 0.24 | |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 2.33 | 7.82 | 28.17 | 32.28 | 0.96 | 2.42 | 11.04 | 10.67 | 17.68 | 3.51 | 4.40 | 5.80 | 5.57 | 6.33 | |
| 25. | Tripura | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.18 | |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 12.98 | 48.63 | 65.27 | 148.11 | 0.00 | 16.46 | 24.78 | 46.42 | 74.81 | 6.94 | 10.82 | 14.47 | 17.97 | 16.17 | |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.23 | 0.43 | 0.00 | 0.1 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.19 | 0.06 | 0.22 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.67 | |
| 28. | West Bengal | 5.36 | 19.72 | 76.53 | 82.98 | 0.00 | 7.72 | 18.43 | 25.77 | 46.87 | 5.04 | 8.73 | 17.40 | 17.14 | 14.84 | |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.51 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.12 | |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | |
| 33. | Delhi | 0.71 | 2.77 | 3.03 | 1.35 | 0.17 | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.56 | 0.46 | 0.65 | 0.79 | 0.80 | 0.99 | |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0 | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | |
| Total | | 62.21 | 202.94 | 446.25 | 615.47 | 9.62 | 70.62 | 148.72 | 228.96 | 362.99 | 40.91 | 64.73 | 97.51 | 108.76 | 115.72 | 0 |

Statement-XXXVIII

State/UT-wise & Year-wise Physical Achievement under various scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during 11th Five Year Plan

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme | | | | Post-matric Scholarship Scheme | | | | | Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme | | | | | Maulana Azad National Fellowship | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|-----|---------|---------|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2009 | 10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 25923 | 86248 | 225462 | 191973 | 0 | 9248 | 26692 | 42972 | 20550 | 889 | 1411 | 1319 | 1314 | 1126 | 32 | 69 | 103 | |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | |
| 3. | Assam | 0 | 87376 | 38259 | 86159 | 0 | 8479 | 9908 | 4730 | 6119 | 504 | 1372 | 1910 | 1908 | 1702 | 34 | 67 | 102 | |
| 4. | Bihar | 43582 | 35668 | 320107 | 193967 | 0 | 18192 | 13245 | 24709 | 42765 | 1595 | 2500 | 2718 | 3133 | 3703 | 56 | 108 | 163 | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1600 | 4765 | 6976 | 12610 | 0 | 563 | 822 | 1396 | 1863 | 11 | 78 | 121 | 148 | 140 | 7 | 11 | 17 | |
| 6. | Goa | 151 | 594 | | 0 | 0 | 269 | 0 | 523 | 187 | 29 | 52 | 68 | 79 | 84 | 1 | 5 | 9 | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5763 | 7766 | 12290 | 15559 | 195 | 526 | 705 | 928 | 941 | 9 | 27 | 39 | |
| 8. | Haryana | 3727 | 14867 | 24823 | 0 | 256 | 1934 | 1897 | 2564 | 575 | 132 | 344 | 300 | 310 | 362 | 0 | 13 | 21 | |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 540 | 1095 | 1166 | 5171 | 53 | 158 | 349 | 355 | 517 | 11 | 19 | 35 | 37 | 36 | 4 | 9 | 13 | |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4842 | 53421 | 116571 | 250983 | 0 | 1867 | 5992 | 10766 | 28427 | 1012 | 1392 | 1278 | 1443 | 1614 | 32 | 62 | 101 | |
| 11 57 | Jharkhand | 12003 | 18510 | 26107 | 51082 | 0 | 4473 | 7221 | 9825 | 14418 | 399 | 620 | 709 | 916 | 941 | 17 | 36 | | |
| 12. | Karnataka | 21018 | 86829 | 314508 | 426813 | 5721 | 7232 | 27598 | 43344 | 65887 | 879 | 1383 | 1756 | 1986 | 2217 | 27 | 55 | 88 | |
| 13. | Kerala | 46347 | 161590 | 563560 | 696630 | 4321 | 13018 | 52861 | 60782 | 75220 | 1786 | 2239 | 3504 | 4443 | 4661 | 63 | 116 | 173 | |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 13719 | 18278 | 61052 | 135932 | 1615 | 4319 | 3107 | 7795 | 11138 | 393 | 490 | 984 | 814 | 843 | 16 | 31 | 45 | |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 58052 | 201490 | 545201 | 701343 | 5170 | 11551 | 15333 | 44579 | 48505 | 1126 | 2006 | 3028 | 2463 | 3475 | 72 | 138 | 205 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|-------|------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|
| 16. | Manipur | 1960 | 10780 | | 9438 | 0 | 1055 | 3422 | 1400 | 0 | 83 | 158 | 98 | 184 | 247 | 6 | 10 | 15 |
| 17. | Megh- alaya | 5479 | 10518 | 12846 | 17781 | 9 | 56 | 65 | 256 | 227 | 3 | 51 | 85 | 224 | 305 | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 2661 | 9428 | 14053 | 13485 | 682 | 1226 | 3184 | 3416 | 3417 | 88 | 179 | 122 | 188 | 145 | 5 | 9 | 13 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 4400 | 10056 | 0 | 27 | 23 | 68 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 143 | 345 | 399 | 5 | 11 | 17 |
| 20. | Odisha | 3542 | 17049 | 17909 | 24553 | 125 | 837 | 1288 | 1049 | 1114 | 84 | 188 | 241 | 191 | 201 | 3 | 9 | 14 |
| 21. | Punjab | 49996 | 123907 | 279082 | 296660 | 1585 | 2647 | 17737 | 27245 | 50928 | 528 | 592 | 1884 | 2541 | 2774 | 75 | 134 | 196 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 18775 | 60318 | 121988 | 148816 | 1905 | 4341 | 8144 | 10873 | 19555 | 550 | 882 | 956 | 1001 | 1187 | 21 | 42 | 62 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 | 604 | 2434 | 3269 | 0 | 0 | 245 | 625 | 549 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 145 | 77 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 24135 | 84150 | 312415 | 301278 | 2858 | 8004 | 26342 | 34107 | 35484 | 1311 | 1659 | 2209 | 2118 | 2390 | 35 | 68 | 102 |
| 25. | Tripura | 821 | 1069 | 1617 | 1356 | 71 | 203 | 165 | 329 | 376 | 2 | 23 | 54 | 73 | 65 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 97785 | 371189 | 465812 | 971245 | 0 | 31995 | 53928 | 90386 | 138138 | 3539 | 4268 | 4808 | 6962 | 6634 | 130 | 251 | 381 |
| 27. | Uttara- khand | 0 | 449 | 1132 | 3103 | 0 | 264 | 145 | 171 | 444 | 24 | 65 | 109 | 127 | 214 | 4 | 8 | 13 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 68235 | 240548 | 913002 | 955205 | 0 | 31289 | 75660 | 87752 | 118441 | 1897 | 3336 | 5379 | 6599 | 5539 | 78 | 158 | 220 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar | 220 | 96 | | 237 | 0 | 49 | 24 | 9 | 9 | | 5 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 30. | Chan- digarh | 398 | 1518 | | 4000 | 0 | 120 | 159 | 77 | 140 | 6 | 25 | 28 | 17 | 18 | 4 | 8 | 13 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 21 | 40 | 72 | 152 | 0 | 17 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 30 | 110 | 113 | 183 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 22 | 29 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Delhi | 6918 | 26313 | 30904 | 12732 | 456 | 951 | 922 | 866 | 1061 | 178 | 322 | 387 | 385 | 408 | 8 | 17 | 26 |
| 34. | Lakshad- weep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 177 | 259 | | 2345 | 31 | 122 | 98 | 333 | 230 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Total | | 512657 | 1729076 | 4421571 | 5528557 | 24868 | 170273 | 364387 | 525644 | 701950 | 17258 | 26195 | 35982 | 41056 | 42476 | 757 | 1511 | 2266 |

Environmental Clearance for Power Project

1742. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal allocation and environmental clearance for 2X660 Megawatt Bilhaur Project of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has been obtained;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) NTPC has submitted coal linkage application for 2x660 MW Bilhaur Project in Uttar Pradesh to Ministry of Coal on 17.02.2011. However, coal linkage for the project is yet to be accorded by Ministry of Coal. Application for Environmental Clearance can be submitted only after availability of firm coal linkage.

Closed MSME

1743. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the number of new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) established during each of the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of MSMEs closed during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total number of registered and unregistered MSMEs functioning in the country and the number of direct/indirect employment generated by them, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has made any estimate of the persons rendered unemployed due to closure of MSMEs;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the policy of the Government for growth of MSMEs Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The number of new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) established during each of the last three years and current year in the country, State/UT-wise, as per information obtained from State/UT Commissionerates /Directorates of Industries on number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) filed under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Information on closure of MSMEs is obtained through conduct of All India Census of MSMEs in registered sector only. The number of closed MSMEs in registered sector, State/UT-wise, as per the latest Census (Fourth Census) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Information on the total number of registered and unregistered MSMEs functioning in the country and employment in these MSMEs, State/UT-wise, as per Fourth Census and Economic Census 2005, conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational & social services, hotel & restaurants, transports and storage & warehousing (except cold storage) are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Policy of the Government for the growth of the MSMEs Sector is through promotion and development of MSMEs. The thrust and priority is focused on enhancing the competitiveness of MSMEs. In this direction, the Government has enacted the MSMED Act, 2006, which has come into force with effect from 2nd October 2006. The Act, *inter alia*, provides the first ever legal framework for recognition of the concept of "enterprises" (comprising both manufacturing and services). Apart from clear and more progressive classification of each category of enterprises, the Act provides for a statutory consultative

mechanism at the national level with wide representation of all sections of stakeholders, particularly three classes of enterprises, and with a wide range of advisory functions. Notification of schemes/programmes for this purpose, progressive credit policies and practices, preference in

Government procurements to products and services of the micro and small enterprises and more effective mechanisms for mitigating the problems of delayed payments to micro and small enterprises among others have been provided in this Act.

Statement-I

Number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) filed by the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises at the District Industries Centres under the various States/UTs Commissionerate/Directorate of Industries during last three years and current year

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/Union Territory | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13* |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1,192 | 914 | 1,170 | 749 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 1,053 | 942 | 856 | 372 |
| 3. | Punjab | 2,189 | 2,988 | 3,087 | 1,681 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 255 | 174 | 259 | N.R. |
| 5. | Uttarakhand | 1,871 | 1,973 | 2,121 | 1,643 |
| 6. | Haryana | 2,357 | 2,707 | 2,759 | 952 |
| 7. | Delhi | 165 | 199 | 345 | 1,383 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 14,630 | 14,904 | 14,678 | 10,176 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 33,479 | 33,027 | 33,568(P) | 28,580 |
| 10. | Bihar | 4,010 | 4,302 | 4,108 | 2,321 |
| 11. | Sikkim | 18 | 40 | 30 | N.R. |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 111 | 50 | 36(P) | N.R. |
| 13. | Nagaland | 1,445 | 141(P) | N.R. | N.R. |
| 14. | Manipur | 81 | 122 | 120 | 110 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 500 | 198 | 131 | N.R. |
| 16. | Tripura | 218 | 218 | 205 | N.R. |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1,040 | 748 | 573 | N.R. |
| 18. | Assam | 1,678 | 1,506 | 1,218 | 1,096 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 11,685 | 10,109 | 13,470 | 6,896 |
| 20. | Jharkhand | 669 | 690 | 939 | 2,321 |
| 21. | Odisha | 1,758 | 1,657 | 2,155 | 1,283 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 22. Chhattisgarh | | 1,089 | 1,206 | 1,741 | 652 |
| 23. Madhya Pradesh | | 19,748 | 19,704 | 20,104 | 12,245 |
| 24. Gujarat | | 19,992 | 27,939 | 51,781 | 48,654 |
| 25. Daman and Diu | | 107 | 126 | 83 | 39 |
| 26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 104 | 74 | 106 | N.R. |
| 27. Maharashtra | | 11,896 | 14,496 | 15,606 | 11,683 |
| 28. Andhra Pradesh | | 9,144 | 9,204 | 9,260 | 5,684 |
| 29. Karnataka | | 17,195 | 18,434 | 21,021 | 16,577 |
| 30. Goa | | 112 | 88 | 97 | 64 |
| 31. Lakshadweep | | 23 | 24 | 8 | N.R. |
| 32. Kerala | | 12,013 | 10,194 | 10,020 | 2,230 |
| 33. Tamil Nadu | | 41,799 | 57,902 | 70,639 | 66,264 |
| 34. Puducherry | | 200 | 186 | 120 | 57 |
| 35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 68 | 77 | 82 | N.R. |
| All India | | 213,894 | 237,263 | 282,496 | 223,712 |

Source: The States/UTs Commissionerate/Directorate of Industries.

Note: (P) - Provisional.

(NR) - Information not received

*As on 31.12.12.

Statement-II

State-wise Distribution of Closed Enterprises in Registered Sector as on 31.3.2007

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/Union Territory | Closed |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1831 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 4034 |
| 3. | Punjab | 24553 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 559 |
| 5. | Uttarakhand | 8219 |
| 6. | Haryana | 10973 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|-------|
| 7. | Delhi | 0 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 17342 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 80616 |
| 10. | Bihar | 16344 |
| 11. | Sikkim | 86 |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 167 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 2395 |
| 14. | Manipur | 929 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 669 |
| 16. | Tripura | 424 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------------|----------|
| 17. | Meghalaya | 665 | 27. | Maharashtra | 41856 |
| 18. | Assam | 6266 | 28. | Andhra Pradesh | 2250 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 10708 | 29. | Karnataka | 47581 |
| 20. | Jharkhand | 3712 | 30. | Goa | 2754 |
| 21. | Odisha | 5744 | 31. | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh | 15485 | 32. | Kerala | 34903 |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh | 36502 | 33. | Tamil Nadu | 82966 |
| 24. | Gujarat | 34945 | 34. | Puducherry | 711 |
| 25. | Daman and Diu | 24 | 35. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 142 |
| 26. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | | All India | 4,96,355 |

Statement-III*State-wise Distribution of Estimated no. of Enterprises and Employment of MSME Sector: 2006-07*

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/Union Territory | Estimated No. of Enterprises (lakh) | | | Employment (lakh) | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------------|--------------|-------|
| | | Registered | Unregistered | Total | Registered | Unregistered | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.15 | 2.86 | 3.01 | 0.90 | 4.85 | 5.75 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.12 | 2.75 | 2.87 | 0.65 | 4.03 | 4.68 |
| 3. | Punjab | 0.48 | 13.97 | 14.46 | 4.16 | 22.63 | 26.79 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 0.01 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.12 | 1.11 | 1.23 |
| 5. | Uttarakhand | 0.24 | 3.50 | 3.74 | 0.80 | 6.16 | 6.96 |
| 6. | Haryana | 0.33 | 8.33 | 8.66 | 3.82 | 15.03 | 18.84 |
| 7. | Delhi | 0.04 | 5.48 | 5.52 | 0.58 | 19.23 | 19.81 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 0.55 | 16.09 | 16.64 | 3.42 | 27.37 | 30.79 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 1.88 | 42.16 | 44.03 | 7.55 | 84.81 | 92.36 |
| 10. | Bihar | 0.50 | 14.20 | 14.70 | 1.48 | 26.78 | 28.26 |
| 11. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.01 | 0.78 | 0.79 |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.05 | 1.13 | 1.19 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 0.01 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.16 | 1.55 | 1.71 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|------------------------------------|---|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| 14. Manipur | | 0.04 | 0.87 | 0.91 | 0.20 | 2.16 | 2.36 |
| 15. Mizoram | | 0.04 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.55 | 0.81 |
| 16. Tripura | | 0.01 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 0.23 | 1.52 | 1.75 |
| 17. Meghalaya | | 0.03 | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.13 | 1.80 | 1.92 |
| 18. Assam | | 0.20 | 6.42 | 6.62 | 2.11 | 12.14 | 14.25 |
| 19. West Bengal | | 0.43 | 34.21 | 34.64 | 3.60 | 82.17 | 85.78 |
| 20. Jharkhand | | 0.18 | 6.57 | 6.75 | 0.75 | 12.16 | 12.91 |
| 21. Odisha | | 0.20 | 15.53 | 15.73 | 1.73 | 31.51 | 33.24 |
| 22. Chhattisgarh | | 0.23 | 4.97 | 5.20 | 0.75 | 8.77 | 9.52 |
| 23. Madhya Pradesh | | 1.07 | 18.26 | 19.33 | 2.98 | 30.68 | 33.66 |
| 24. Gujarat | | 2.30 | 19.48 | 21.78 | 12.45 | 35.28 | 47.73 |
| 25. Daman and Diu | | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.26 | 0.12 | 0.37 |
| 26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.26 | 0.14 | 0.41 |
| 27. Maharashtra | | 0.87 | 29.76 | 30.63 | 10.89 | 59.15 | 70.04 |
| 28. Andhra Pradesh | | 0.46 | 25.50 | 25.96 | 3.83 | 66.86 | 70.69 |
| 29. Karnataka | | 1.36 | 18.83 | 20.19 | 7.89 | 38.82 | 46.72 |
| 30. Goa | | 0.03 | 0.83 | 0.86 | 0.33 | 1.54 | 1.88 |
| 31. Lakshadweep | | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 32. Kerala | | 1.50 | 20.63 | 22.13 | 6.21 | 43.41 | 49.62 |
| 33. Tamil Nadu | | 2.34 | 30.79 | 33.13 | 14.26 | 66.71 | 80.98 |
| 34. Puducherry | | 0.01 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.21 | 0.80 | 1.01 |
| 35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 0.01 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.06 | 0.32 | 0.38 |
| All India | | 15.64 | 346.12 | 361.76 | 93.09 | 712.15 | 805.24 |

[English]

Commission of Railway Safety

1744. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are contemplating amendments in Railway Safety Act for segregating the role of regulator, operator and investigator for rail accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are also aware that there is lack of coordination between Commission on Railway Safety and the Railways; and

(d) if so, the details of efforts being made by the Railways for ensuring better coordination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) There is no "Railway Safety Act" as such. The working of Commissioner of Railway Safety is governed by the Railways Act, 1989. There is no proposal of amendment with regard to segregating the role of regulator, operator and investigator at present.

(c) and (d) There is no lack of coordination between the Commission of Railway Safety and the Railways. The Commission of Railway Safety functions under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and interacts with the Ministry of Railways frequently as and when needed. The Ministry of Railways and the Commission of Railway Safety under the Ministry of Civil Aviation are government bodies functioning in the public interest and carrying out their respective duties as defined in the Railways Act. Commissioners of Railway Safety are completely independent and exercise their independent and free judgment while discharging their duties under the Act. Ministry of Railways provides all the support in terms of infrastructure/logistics as and when required by the Commission.

[*Translation*]

Speed of Trains

1745. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that on a number of important routes in the country the speed limits of trains are restricted due to permanent track conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken in this regard;

(c) the plans of the Railways to improve the running time of trains using technological improvements in coaches, engines and tracks etc.;

(d) whether the Railways have sought any assistance from Japan in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. On Indian Railways, the limit of speed of trains is regulated in accordance with the classification of routes having particular type of track structure. The broad gauge (BG) lines on Indian Railways have been classified into six groups 'A' to 'E' on the basis of the future maximum permissible speed.

(i) Group 'A'- Speeds upto 160 kilometer per hour (kmph)

(ii) Group 'B' -Speeds upto 130 kmph

(iii) Group 'C'- Suburban section of Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi & Calcutta

(iv) Group 'D' Special & 'D' -Speeds upto 110 kmph

(v) Group 'E'-Speeds upto 100 kmph

Upgradation of track structure is an ongoing process which is taken up during track renewals. Track structure is upgraded depending on the traffic demands.

(c) Following technological improvements are planned to improve the running time:

(i) Track - Improvement of track is planned by providing better track structure including thick web switches and weldable Cast Manganese Steel (CMS) crossings.

(ii) Coaches - For high speed coaches, Indian Railways had already entered into transfer of Technology agreement with M/s. ALSTOM, Germany in the year 1995. After acquiring such technology, stainless steel coaches are being manufactured which are presently fit to run upto 160 Kmph. If required, these coaches can be upgraded to run upto 200 Kmph speed with some modifications.

(iii) Locomotive (Engine) - No specific technological inputs to existing electric & diesel locos are required for increasing their maximum permissible speed to shorten running time which are capable of running at a maximum permissible speed of 160 Kmph.

(iv) Signalling - To improve running time of trains, Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Double Distant Signals, LED signals, train protection

warning system (TPWS) is being provided on suburban & non-suburban sections for better visibility of signals to Loco Pilots.

(d) and (e) A feasibility study for upgrading the Delhi-Mumbai route via Ratlam, Kota to speeds of 160-200 kmph was taken up under Japanese Government assistance. The Japanese Team commenced the study in April 2012 and Final Report has been submitted in March, 2013. As per the Study Report, up-gradation is required in electrical, signaling & telecom, track, civil works, maintenance depots and rolling stock for upgrading the speeds to 160-200 kmph.

[English]

Casualties of Elephants

1746. SHRI ANAND RAO ADSUL:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several accidents on rail tracks occurred in elephant corridors during the recent past killing number of elephants due to high speed of trains;

(b) the number of cases reported during the last six months, zone-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued advisory to ensure that trains slow down sufficiently in elephant corridors;

(d) if so, the instructions issued by the Railways to all divisions in this regard;

(e) whether the Railways have put up an elephant crossing signboards on the routes where elephants cross the tracks; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to implement the said instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) Zone-wise number of cases (accidents) reported on Railway Track killing elephants during the last six months till 28.02.2013 is as under:

| East Coast Railway | Northern Railway | Northeast Frontier Railway | South Western Railway | Total |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

(c) to (e) Advisory to Zonal Railways have been issued to sensitise Train Crew and Station Masters on a regular basis. A Permanent Co-ordination Committee has been formed at Zonal Railway level and at Ministry level (Ministry of Railways & Ministry of Environment and Forests) to monitor/review the steps taken on mitigation of such incidence. Ministry of Railways is holding regular meetings with the Ministry of Environment and Forests to take remedial measures for controlling elephant casualties. Elephant corridors have been identified by the Forest Department, and on such corridors, speed restrictions have been imposed and signage boards provided to pre-warn the train drivers. Instructions have also been issued for need based clearance of vegetation on the sides of the track within railway land.

In consultation with the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF) and Forest Departments of the State Governments, Railways is also attempting to find a more lasting solution in the matter through deposit works consisting of measures such as construction of ramps and underpasses etc., the cost of which will be borne by the Forest Department.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Tajewala Water to Rajasthan

1747. SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan is to be provided 3198 cusecs water from Tajewala head in Haryana as per the decision taken in the 22nd meeting of the Upper Yamuna River Board on 21 December, 2001 and if so, the reasons as to why no concrete action has been taken in this regard so far;

(b) whether the Central Water Commission had prepared an estimate of 934.70 crore rupees to meet the irrigation and drinking water needs of Jhunjhunu and Churu districts in Rajasthan and if so, the reasons as to why no concrete action has been taken in this regard so far;

(c) the details of the conditions agreed upon in the 80th meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources;

(d) the reasons as to why the State Government has not submitted compliance report of the said conditions; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government to ensure that the said information is furnished soon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam. The Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) in its 22nd meeting held on 21.12.2001 allocated to Rajasthan for the period July to October, 1917 cusecs from Tajewala and 1281 cusecs from Okhla, aggregating to a total of 3198 cusecs for that period.

(b) Central Water Commission (CWC) did not prepare the said estimate. Government of Rajasthan prepared the project report for taking the Yamuna Water to Jhunjhunu and Churu Districts of Rajasthan. The report, submitted to CWC in 1998, was considered and accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Ministry of Water Resources, in its 80th meeting held on 7.2.2003, for Rs. 934.70 crore. Further action depends on the State concerned.

(c) The TAC in its 80th meeting held on 7.2.2003 accepted the proposal subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Concurrence of Government of Haryana for the cost of Works to be carried out in their territory and taking up the construction in Haryana and Rajasthan simultaneously;
 - (ii) Concurrence of State Finance Department;
 - (iii) Monitoring of ground water level in the post irrigation stage and conjunctive utilization of surface and ground water in consultation with Central Ground Water Board (CGWB);
 - (iv) Confirmation of success in irrigation as well as drinking water supply on ten daily basis at source before taking up the construction of the project; and
 - (v) Environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India.
- (d) The State Government of Rajasthan has not

been able to get the concurrence of Government of Haryana for carrying out the works in the territory of Haryana. Haryana and Rajasthan are not in agreement regarding Rajasthan's request to deliver the waters allocated at Tajewala through the Western Yamuna Canal. Haryana wants Rajasthan to carry its share of Yamuna water through a separate canal from a place called Mawi.

(e) In the fourth meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee held in July 2011, Honourable Minister of Water Resources suggested to both the States to discuss and settle the issue in Rajasthan's allocation made at Tajewala by the UYRB bilaterally at the earliest taking the help of CWC, if needed, to find out the most appropriate option for conveyance of Rajasthan's share of water and they agreed to the suggestion.

[English]

Rape cases

1748. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is huge pendency of cases related to rape, molestation and other crimes related to women in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per the information available on the web-site of National Crime Record Bureau, the State-wise number of rape cases pending trial in the last three years (2009-2011), is given in the Statement at enclosed.

(c) The Government has requested the Chief Justice of the High Courts to constitute the fast track courts for speedy trial of pending rape cases in district / subordinate courts having a high pendency. The Government has also requested them to monitor the progress of the cases to ensure their timely disposal. The Chief Justice of India in a separate communication has requested the Chief Justices of High Courts to establish fast track courts and man them

by officers from amongst the existing judicial officers to avoid delay. Having done it, they may pursue the matter with the State Government / Union Territory with promptitude to increase the number of posts both of the judicial officers as well as of the support staff and infrastructure.

Separately, Government has requested the Chief

Ministers of the States to provide support to the High Courts in establishment of the fast track courts by using 10% additional positions of judges approved by the Central Government on a matching share basis, at the district / subordinate level, following the direction of the Supreme Court in the case of Brij Mohan Lal Vs. Union of India.

Statement

Cases for Trial at Beginning of the Year (CFT), Cases Withdrawn (CW), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC) and Cases Pending Trial at the End of the Year (CPT) under Rape year 2009, 2010 and 2011

2009

| Sl. No. | State | CFT | CW | CTC | CPT |
|---------|-------------------|-------|----|------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Maharashtra | 12812 | 4 | 953 | 11855 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 11381 | 2 | 861 | 10518 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 10083 | 8 | 2278 | 7797 |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh | 5719 | 0 | 1353 | 4366 |
| 5. | Assam | 4771 | 47 | 499 | 4225 |
| 6. | Odisha | 4352 | 0 | 673 | 3679 |
| 7. | Bihar | 4361 | 2 | 738 | 3621 |
| 8. | Chhattisgarh | 4377 | 1 | 831 | 3545 |
| 9. | Kerala | 3764 | 1 | 336 | 3427 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 2725 | 2 | 183 | 2540 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 3150 | 14 | 606 | 2530 |
| 12. | Andhra Pradesh | 3377 | 4 | 967 | 2406 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 2340 | 23 | 722 | 1595 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 1856 | 7 | 406 | 1443 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 1522 | 10 | 342 | 1170 |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1173 | 6 | 206 | 961 |
| 17. | Haryana | 1364 | 0 | 475 | 889 |
| 18. | Tripura | 677 | 2 | 96 | 579 |
| 19. | Punjab | 963 | 0 | 465 | 498 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 20. Arunachal Pradesh | | 488 | 0 | 5 | 483 |
| 21. Himachal Pradesh | | 564 | 0 | 118 | 446 |
| 22. Meghalaya | | 437 | 0 | 23 | 414 |
| 23. Uttarakhand | | 333 | 0 | 94 | 239 |
| 24. Mizoram | | 156 | 0 | 66 | 90 |
| 25. Manipur | | 62 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| 26. Goa | | 86 | 0 | 25 | 61 |
| 27. Sikkim | | 76 | 1 | 17 | 58 |
| 28. Nagaland | | 47 | 0 | 11 | 36 |
| Total | | 83016 | 134 | 13349 | 69533 |
| 2010 | | | | | |
| 1. Maharashtra | | 13313 | 11 | 1048 | 12254 |
| 2. West Bengal | | 12384 | 15 | 655 | 11714 |
| 3. Madhya Pradesh | | 10886 | 27 | 2751 | 8108 |
| 4. Assam | | 5335 | 44 | 526 | 4765 |
| 5. Uttar Pradesh | | 5537 | 0 | 1392 | 4145 |
| 6. Odisha | | 4805 | 0 | 666 | 4139 |
| 7. Kerala | | 4071 | 0 | 256 | 3815 |
| 8. Chhattisgarh | | 4487 | 2 | 825 | 3660 |
| 9. Bihar | | 4154 | 0 | 873 | 3281 |
| 10. Rajasthan | | 3502 | 16 | 656 | 2830 |
| 11. Gujarat | | 2931 | 2 | 187 | 2742 |
| 12. Andhra Pradesh | | 3616 | 6 | 1031 | 2579 |
| 13. Jharkhand | | 2300 | 17 | 596 | 1687 |
| 14. Tamil Nadu | | 1930 | 1 | 432 | 1497 |
| 15. Karnataka | | 1682 | 1 | 350 | 1331 |
| 16. Haryana | | 1479 | 0 | 456 | 1023 |
| 17. Jammu and Kashmir | | 1138 | 1 | 143 | 994 |
| 18. Tripura | | 764 | 1 | 112 | 651 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 19. Arunachal Pradesh | | 517 | 2 | 6 | 509 |
| 20. Meghalaya | | 494 | 2 | 9 | 483 |
| 21. Himachal Pradesh | | 585 | 1 | 110 | 474 |
| 22. Punjab | | 947 | 0 | 490 | 457 |
| 23. Uttarakhand | | 343 | 0 | 111 | 232 |
| 24. Mizoram | | 184 | 0 | 87 | 97 |
| 25. Sikkim | | 89 | 0 | 3 | 86 |
| 26. Goa | | 105 | 0 | 27 | 78 |
| 27. Manipur | | 66 | 0 | 3 | 63 |
| 28. Nagaland | | 49 | 0 | 19 | 30 |
| Total | | 87693 | 149 | 13820 | 73724 |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| 1. West Bengal | | 13718 | 0 | 686 | 13032 |
| 2. Maharashtra | | 13819 | 9 | 1012 | 12798 |
| 3. Madhya Pradesh | | 11331 | 34 | 3507 | 7790 |
| 4. Assam | | 5777 | 15 | 769 | 4993 |
| 5. Odisha | | 5176 | 0 | 639 | 4537 |
| 6. Kerala | | 4521 | 0 | 201 | 4320 |
| 7. Uttar Pradesh | | 5725 | 0 | 1447 | 4278 |
| 8. Chhattisgarh | | 4687 | 37 | 886 | 3764 |
| 9. Bihar | | 4101 | 1 | 847 | 3253 |
| 10. Rajasthan | | 3949 | 37 | 785 | 3127 |
| 11. Gujarat | | 3151 | 5 | 211 | 2935 |
| 12. Andhra Pradesh | | 3794 | 5 | 1007 | 2782 |
| 13. Jharkhand | | 2279 | 10 | 474 | 1795 |
| 14. Tamil Nadu | | 1973 | 3 | 353 | 1617 |
| 15. Karnataka | | 1864 | 1 | 374 | 1489 |
| 16. Jammu and Kashmir | | 1225 | 4 | 169 | 1052 |
| 17. Haryana | | 1555 | 0 | 578 | 977 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------------|---|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| 18. Tripura | | 889 | 0 | 202 | 687 |
| 19. Meghalaya | | 564 | 0 | 20 | 544 |
| 20. Arunachal Pradesh | | 547 | 0 | 23 | 524 |
| 21. Himachal Pradesh | | 617 | 1 | 130 | 486 |
| 22. Punjab | | 883 | 3 | 427 | 453 |
| 23. Uttarakhand | | 330 | 0 | 88 | 242 |
| 24. Mizoram | | 165 | 0 | 57 | 108 |
| 25. Goa | | 111 | 0 | 14 | 97 |
| 26. Sikkim | | 98 | 0 | 20 | 78 |
| 27. Manipur | | 68 | 0 | 1 | 67 |
| 28. Nagaland | | 50 | 1 | 19 | 30 |
| Total | | 92967 | 166 | 14946 | 77855 |

[*Translation*]

**Revival of Closed/Sick Fertilizer
Manufacturing Units**

1749. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details of fertilizer manufacturing units incurring huge losses and are closed/ sick in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the operations of the loss making units and to revive the closed units or to set up new plants in their place;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the revival of closed fertilizer units are likely to be able to meet the demand of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The detail of units of closed/sick fertilizer public sector undertakings, which have been referred to Board of Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR), are as under:

| Name of the Sick PSU Unit | State |
|---|--|
| Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) | Sindri Jharkhand Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh Talcher Odisha Ramagundam Andhra Pradesh Korba Chhattisgarh |
| Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) | Barauni Bihar Haldia West Bengal Durgapur West Bengal |
| Madras Fertilizer Limited (MFL) | Manali, Chennai. Tamilnadu |

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Government has taken following steps for revival of closed/sick units:

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL):

Based on the recommendation of Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS), Cabinet committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 4.8.2011 approved the proposal for revival of closed units of FCIL and HFCL with the stipulation that BIFR proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision. Accordingly, the Draft Rehabilitation Schemes (DRS) of HFCL and FCIL have been submitted to BIFR for their approval. The BIFR has appointed State Bank of India as Operating Agency for examining the DRS of HFCL & FCIL.

In a recent hearing, the Bench advised the Dept. of Fertilizers to explore the possibility of company's net worth becoming positive and directed to work out the way to repay the dues of creditors of the FCIL and HFCL to enable the company to come out of purview of BIFR. A meeting of ECOS was held on 23.1.2013 to discuss the various issues concerning revival of HFCL/FCIL along with recent direction of BIFR. The ECOS recommended that matter be placed before CCEA. A Cabinet note has been circulated to all stake holder ministries for inter-ministerial consultation.

Madras Fertilizer Limited (MFL):

Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) in its hearing on 2nd April 2009 declared Madras Fertilizer Limited (MFL) a sick company and appointed State Bank of India as Operating Agency with the direction to prepare a revival scheme for the company. Eleven hearings were held so far before BIFR. In the last hearing held on 27.08.2012, the Bench directed Government of India and other equity partner to take a decision with regard to the revised option filed by the Company, and thereafter, the Operating Agency will examine the proposal and submit a DRS to the BIFR. Accordingly, based on the inputs received from the company, a revised rehabilitation proposal has been circulated for inter-ministerial consultation for formalizing the view of the Government. Based on the views of Government and other equity partner, operating agency will form DRS and submit before BIFR for approval.

In addition to above companies Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL) having its units in Namrup Assam, has also incurred continuous losses since its inception in 2002 and the Net Worth of the company is Rs. (-) 412 crores (as on 31.03.2012). The company has submitted a financial restructuring and rehabilitation proposal for consideration of Department of Fertilizer and recommending it to Board for Restructuring of Public Sector Enterprise (BRPSE). After inter-ministerial consultation the BRPSE note will be sent for recommendation of the Board (BRPSE).

(d) As per the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme of HFCL and FCIL, it has been proposed to place at least 1.15 MMTPA (Million metric tonn per annum) urea production capacities at each of the closed units.

Release of funds under MSDP

1750. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and released to States under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) for minority dominated areas in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the names of the projects for which the said funds were utilised;

(c) whether any physical verification of the said programme has been done by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The detail of funds allocated, approved and released to States/UTs under MsDP is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The name of projects for which the funds are utilized are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The programme is implemented by the State Governments/UTs. Physical verification is done primarily by the States/UTs. Officials from the Ministry also visit sites of projects for physical verification. Further ICSSR has done impact assessment in 24 sample districts, of this programme.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise fund sanctioned and released for MCDs under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Allocation for 11th Plan | 2009-10 Released | 2010-11 Released | 2011-12 Released | 2012-13 Released |
|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | 101570.00 | 29436.33 | 21106.29 | 16027.59 | 23040.60 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 68610.00 | 23539.13 | 23105.55 | 10208.23 | 19868.26 |
| 3. | Haryana | 4920.00 | 460.45 | 1186.17 | 1140.04 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Assam | 70350.00 | 15192.08 | 9611.71 | 17859.10 | 491.17 |
| 5. | Manipur | 13910.00 | 6004.25 | 371.25 | 2655.72 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Bihar | 52320.00 | 10503.92 | 12250.15 | 16152.29 | 2844.15 |
| 7. | Meghalaya | 3050.00 | 1086.82 | 1519.83 | 441.00 | 762.33 |
| 8. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 1500.00 | 1.04 | 15.94 | 51.27 | 541.28 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 18140.00 | 4429.83 | 5533.46 | 3981.41 | 2255.23 |
| 10. | Odisha | 3130.00 | 1041.24 | 1517.24 | 3.73 | 783.34 |
| 11. | Kerala | 1500.00 | 76.5 | 641.63 | 744.81 | 412.07 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 3990.00 | 580.18 | 2129.39 | 1089.58 | 1028.25 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 6000.00 | 2227.11 | 2953.59 | 490.99 | 1085.00 |
| 14. | Mizoram | 4590.00 | 403.04 | 1456.78 | 865.09 | 721.62 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1500.00 | 599.58 | 0 | 750.03 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Uttarakhand | 5990.00 | 811.85 | 2229.65 | 194.34 | 202.88 |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 1500.00 | 645.6 | 752.7 | | 0.00 |
| 18. | Delhi | 2210.00 | 155 | 48.75 | 895.98 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Sikkim | 1500.00 | | 568.879 | 526.98 | 191.26 |
| 20. | Arunachal Pradesh | 11800.00 | | 4319.499 | 3912.65 | 4190.14 |
| Grand Total | | 3780.40 | 97193.95 | 91318.46 | 77990.82 | 58417.59 |

Statement-II*Types of projects approved under Multi-sectoral Development Programme*

Sl. No. Administrative Approved projects

| 1 | 2 |
|----|---|
| 1. | Construction of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) houses |
| 2. | Construction anganwadi centres |

| 1 | 2 |
|----|--|
| 3. | Construction of additional primary health centres (APHCs) building |
| 4. | Construction of primary health sub centres (PHSCs) building (NRHM) |
| 5. | Installation of hand pumps |
| 6. | Construction of drinking water supply scheme for villages |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|---|
| 7. | Construction of ring well for drinking water |
| 8. | Soak pit with recharging unit |
| 9. | Construction of additional classrooms in Govt. higher secondary schools |
| 10. | Construction of additional class room (ACR) in Govt. high schools |
| 11. | Construction of additional class rooms in lower primary and middle schools |
| 12. | Construction of schools buildings in primary and middle schools (SSA) |
| 13. | Lab. Equipments in Govt. high schools (RMSA) |
| 14. | Construction of computer rooms in Govt. secondary schools (RMSA) |
| 15. | Construction of ACR in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya |
| 16. | Construction of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) buildings |
| 17. | Upgradation and strengthening of Govt. ITI, introduction of new trades, equipments etc. |
| 18. | Construction of hostel for ITI, equipment for various trade for ITI |
| 19. | Construction of hostel for polytechnic and construction/ upgradation of polytechnic institute |
| 20. | Construction of hostel for girls in high/secondary schools |
| 21. | Construction of hostel for boys high/secondary schools |
| 22. | Providing modern teaching aid |
| 23. | Computer with Accessories |
| 24. | Integrated watershed development programme. |
| 25. | Solar lantern for girls studying in high schools for BPL families. |
| 26. | Solar street lighting |
| 27. | Construction of Govt. inter -college building. |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 28. | Link Road |
| 29. | Construction of Hat sheds. |
| 30. | Vocational Training. |

Sanitation Facilities

1751. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether any survey regarding the need of sanitation in rural areas has been conducted;

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

(c) the total estimated funds required to provide sanitation facilities in the country especially in backward areas, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the Central assistance sought by various State Governments and Central assistance provided by the Union Government for sanitation facilities during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to rope in private players under Public, Private Partnership for sanitation activities;

(f) if so, the action plans of the Government in this regard; and

(g) the funds allocated/earmarked for the said purpose in 12th Five Year Plan including the tribal areas of the country including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, survey has been conducted by census on number of rural household with and without toilet facilities, depicting the need of sanitation in rural areas. As per census 2011 State/UT-wise details on sanitation status/coverage in rural areas is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) According to projects sanctioned from time to time under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) / Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), the State-wise/UT-wise funds sanctioned, released and expenditure reported up to January, 2013 to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas including backward areas is given in the enclosed Statement-II. However, in view of the change in NBA guidelines, making the benefits under NBA available to identified APL categories also, the increase in the incentive for Individual Households Latrines (IHHLs) and results of the Census 2011, the States have been asked to submit revised projects on the basis of a fresh baseline survey for sanction by the Government of India.

(d) The TSC/NBA is a demand driven programme.

The details of the Central assistance provided to various State Governments for sanitation facilities during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) As per NBA Guidelines, corporate houses are encouraged to participate in the implementation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) as an essential part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by taking up the issues of sanitation through IEC, HRD or through direct targeted interventions.

(g) Total allocation for Rural Sanitation is Rs. 34377 crore for 12 Five Year Plan. Out of this allocation, Rs. 3437 crore is earmarked for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for the tribal areas of the country including Maharashtra.

Statement-I

State/UT wise Total rural households with and without toilets as per Census 2011

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | State | Total households | Households with Toilet within premises | Households Access to Public Latrine | Households without access to toilets |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 59030 | 35540 | 517 | 22973 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 14246309 | 4585620 | 383046 | 9277643 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 195723 | 103139 | 5968 | 86616 |
| 4. | Assam | 5374553 | 3201625 | 105929 | 2066999 |
| 5. | Bihar | 16926958 | 2978607 | 171411 | 13776940 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 6785 | 5970 | 429 | 386 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 4384112 | 636991 | 13853 | 3733268 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 35408 | 9389 | 979 | 25040 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 12750 | 6550 | 1840 | 4360 |
| 10. | Goa | 124674 | 88423 | 2094 | 34157 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 6765403 | 2235623 | 80616 | 4449164 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 12. Haryana | | 2966053 | 1663159 | 48691 | 1254203 |
| 13. Himachal Pradesh | | 1310538 | 872545 | 11427 | 426566 |
| 14. Jammu and Kashmir | | 1497920 | 578924 | 45904 | 873092 |
| 15. Jharkhand | | 4685965 | 357289 | 32864 | 4295812 |
| 16. Karnataka | | 7864196 | 2234534 | 272968 | 5356694 |
| 17. Kerala | | 4095674 | 3818327 | 48244 | 229103 |
| 18. Lakshadweep | | 2523 | 2474 | 7 | 42 |
| 19. Madhya Pradesh | | 11122365 | 1459201 | 50926 | 9612238 |
| 20. Maharashtra | | 13016652 | 4946854 | 807153 | 7262645 |
| 21. Manipur | | 335752 | 288713 | 5831 | 41208 |
| 22. Meghalaya | | 422197 | 227487 | 12926 | 181784 |
| 23. Mizoram | | 104874 | 88698 | 2645 | 13531 |
| 24. Nagaland | | 284911 | 197223 | 24125 | 63563 |
| 25. NCT of Delhi | | 79115 | 60355 | 8076 | 10684 |
| 26. Odisha | | 8144012 | 1146552 | 101308 | 6896152 |
| 27. Puducherry | | 95133 | 37130 | 1318 | 56685 |
| 28. Punjab | | 3315632 | 2333985 | 49779 | 931868 |
| 29. Rajasthan | | 9490363 | 1864447 | 46062 | 7579854 |
| 30. Sikkim | | 92370 | 77694 | 946 | 13730 |
| 31. Tamil Nadu | | 9563899 | 2220793 | 335708 | 7007398 |
| 32. Tripura | | 607779 | 495053 | 19082 | 93644 |
| 33. Uttar Pradesh | | 25475071 | 5545881 | 279272 | 19649918 |
| 34. Uttarakhand | | 1404845 | 759392 | 12743 | 632710 |
| 35. West Bengal | | 13717186 | 6411152 | 269205 | 7036829 |
| India | | 167826730 | 51575339 | 3253892 | 112997499 |

Statement-II*State/UT-wise funds sanctioned, released and expenditure reported upto January, 2013*

All Amount in Lakhs

| Sl. No. | State Name | Total Projects Outlay | | | Approved Share | | | Release of Funds | | | Expenditure Reported | | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| | | Center | State | Beneficiary | Center | State | Beneficiary | Center | State | Beneficiary | Center | State | Beneficiary |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 178187.67 | 114766.51 | 43841.36 | 19579.80 | 78691.96 | 36554.52 | 14460.15 | 129706.63 | 52456.67 | 32223.56 | 11057.23 | 95737.47 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6700.94 | 4662.35 | 1562.98 | 475.61 | 3121.10 | 1277.84 | 166.61 | 4565.55 | 2610.60 | 672.58 | 157.67 | 3440.85 |
| 3. | Assam | 92814.80 | 65248.07 | 20582.96 | 6983.77 | 46448.63 | 9773.55 | 3610.93 | 59833.10 | 42006.27 | 9601.53 | 3340.49 | 54948.29 |
| 4. | Bihar | 293380.80 | 197840.73 | 71151.11 | 24388.96 | 113128.25 | 31800.45 | 4268.86 | 149197.56 | 73531.93 | 27021.17 | 3998.42 | 104551.52 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 67877.81 | 45596.64 | 16475.61 | 5805.56 | 28348.60 | 15738.83 | 2800.15 | 46887.57 | 26203.26 | 11916.68 | 2573.03 | 40692.98 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 91.00 | 80.69 | 0.00 | 10.31 | 3.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.15 | 1.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.67 |
| 7. | Goa | 1059.43 | 634.96 | 292.25 | 132.22 | 172.32 | 112.86 | 0.00 | 285.18 | 149.93 | 97.97 | 0.00 | 247.90 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 70231.96 | 43924.90 | 17352.98 | 8954.08 | 34803.45 | 14997.22 | 9367.89 | 59168.56 | 30261.29 | 12408.54 | 8344.48 | 51014.32 |
| 9. | Haryana | 23087.84 | 13922.67 | 5687.00 | 3478.17 | 11136.10 | 5220.10 | 4210.40 | 20566.60 | 10626.82 | 4460.59 | 2666.69 | 17754.10 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 19632.55 | 13118.40 | 4997.33 | 1516.82 | 8748.19 | 3267.68 | 824.09 | 12839.96 | 7416.16 | 2728.88 | 590.79 | 10735.83 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 40598.74 | 28374.07 | 9628.36 | 2596.31 | 11754.80 | 3454.01 | 2294.35 | 17503.15 | 9034.44 | 3232.65 | 1079.54 | 13346.64 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 90728.43 | 60485.48 | 22185.77 | 8057.18 | 34362.22 | 19202.48 | 2348.43 | 55913.13 | 21297.75 | 11044.97 | 1815.17 | 34157.89 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 108474.68 | 70077.23 | 26898.26 | 11499.19 | 40326.59 | 16381.71 | 17914.80 | 74623.10 | 30367.30 | 13977.25 | 5012.06 | 49356.61 |
| 14. | Kerala | 22189.92 | 11873.91 | 5544.08 | 4771.93 | 10297.81 | 4765.53 | 7573.47 | 22636.81 | 9904.32 | 4200.36 | 6040.18 | 20144.86 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 170288.99 | 113086.85 | 41987.69 | 15214.45 | 96567.47 | 32846.09 | 16378.46 | 145792.02 | 76570.55 | 28566.51 | 9453.65 | 114590.71 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------|------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 16. | Maha- rashtra | 148969.04 | 97771.77 | 36414.52 | 14782.75 | 68124.10 | 29361.45 | 12671.44 | 110156.99 | 54237.25 | 22813.12 | 7052.38 | 84102.75 |
| 17. | Manipur | 11274.03 | 7908.73 | 2579.50 | 785.80 | 4349.06 | 934.01 | 781.48 | 6064.54 | 4109.61 | 904.02 | 317.80 | 5331.42 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 14008.99 | 9562.87 | 3411.07 | 1035.05 | 7814.86 | 2442.24 | 1280.18 | 11537.27 | 6999.52 | 2220.98 | 174.58 | 9395.07 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 6302.14 | 4331.58 | 1521.50 | 449.06 | 2903.48 | 793.50 | 350.06 | 4047.04 | 2857.08 | 751.57 | 350.06 | 3958.71 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 7957.58 | 5607.04 | 1759.75 | 590.79 | 3512.77 | 1032.95 | 175.77 | 4721.49 | 3605.34 | 1026.65 | 172.24 | 4804.23 |
| 21. | Odisha | 156204.83 | 104509.10 | 37841.95 | 13853.78 | 51676.92 | 18868.56 | 5554.72 | 76100.20 | 35427.51 | 13438.38 | 5410.25 | 54276.15 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 572.56 | 481.72 | 0.00 | 90.84 | 94.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 94.84 | 79.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 79.07 |
| 23. | Punjab | 24134.47 | 15139.89 | 6532.40 | 2462.18 | 2921.86 | 822.21 | 106.29 | 3850.36 | 1645.37 | 527.96 | 105.40 | 2278.74 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 102243.17 | 69096.73 | 25759.93 | 7386.51 | 35971.66 | 9523.55 | 3037.82 | 48533.03 | 26720.76 | 9060.89 | 2091.21 | 37872.86 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 2053.82 | 1338.56 | 440.74 | 274.52 | 1192.94 | 1051.82 | 729.45 | 2974.21 | 1010.21 | 1051.82 | 729.45 | 2791.48 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 114367.01 | 69366.01 | 28683.56 | 16317.44 | 56661.43 | 27308.09 | 12445.51 | 96415.04 | 49171.28 | 22150.50 | 11134.64 | 82456.42 |
| 27. | Tripura | 9838.52 | 6120.24 | 2400.50 | 1317.78 | 5479.14 | 2199.23 | 1051.59 | 8729.96 | 5136.10 | 2045.99 | 1047.35 | 8229.44 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 294726.00 | 192171.80 | 71925.16 | 30629.04 | 171973.58 | 122584.88 | 36008.38 | 330566.84 | 153751.21 | 102829.59 | 26915.52 | 283496.33 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 15091.07 | 9993.12 | 3641.26 | 1456.69 | 8311.87 | 2704.40 | 958.18 | 11974.45 | 6279.48 | 2304.28 | 956.68 | 9540.44 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 174147.94 | 111799.51 | 43820.36 | 18528.07 | 81256.98 | 20460.02 | 33082.32 | 134799.32 | 56995.00 | 18888.75 | 32832.81 | 108716.56 |
| Total | | 2267236.73 | 1488892.12 | 554919.95 | 223424.66 | 1020156.13 | 435479.78 | 194451.77 | 1650087.67 | 800463.76 | 362167.75 | 145419.76 | 1308051.27 |

Statement-III*State-wise fund released by Gol during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 (Upto Jan, 2013) |
|---------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 11078.44 | 14218.46 | 9657.28 | 15022.69 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 404.97 | 119.26 | 204.88 | 227.15 |
| 3. | Assam | 6729.84 | 9437.36 | 12251.18 | 2772.21 |
| 4. | Bihar | 9046.72 | 11259.76 | 17219.09 | 39814.56 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 5018.42 | 5479.58 | 2702.42 | 0 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 7. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 3036.91 | 4692.36 | 4308.28 | 3949.42 |
| 9. | Haryana | 718.15 | 2361.49 | 335.27 | 0 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 1017.74 | 2939.78 | 469.57 | 1666.96 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 332.90 | 2792.51 | 967.95 | 3511.01 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 3941.66 | 5466.98 | 7264.92 | 4193.31 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 5571.00 | 4458.66 | 8709.28 | 8352.77 |
| 14. | Kerala | 975.45 | 2286.34 | 158.89 | 0 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 9987.48 | 14402.60 | 15076.00 | 25823.23 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 9894.05 | 12911.70 | 5799.94 | 11872.83 |
| 17. | Manipur | 1177.54 | 80.30 | 1087.87 | 912.63 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 1378.78 | 3105.23 | 1115.72 | 792 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 412.98 | 653.40 | 31.38 | 0 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 1059.27 | 1229.45 | 174.06 | 396.37 |
| 21. | Odisha | 5031.55 | 6836.73 | 11171.70 | 0 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 23. | Punjab | 116.02 | 1116.39 | 283.18 | 0 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 4352.64 | 5670.74 | 5424.41 | 6885.49 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 25. Sikkim | | 0.00 | 112.86 | 0.00 | 69.87 |
| 26. Tamil Nadu | | 6166.18 | 7794.35 | 7662.06 | 6239.19 |
| 27. Tripura | | 836.66 | 925.14 | 133.92 | 124.74 |
| 28. Uttar Pradesh | | 11579.77 | 22594.00 | 16920.72 | 25776.25 |
| 29. Uttarakhand | | 773.98 | 1707.61 | 804.76 | 2541.96 |
| 30. West Bengal | | 3246.26 | 8327.50 | 14124.34 | 15319.32 |
| Total | | 103885.36 | 152980.54 | 144059.07 | 176263.96 |

*[English]***Projects under CAPART**

1752. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government has sponsored any projects on Bamboo Cultivation through the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total amount sanctioned and released;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage Bamboo based projects for sustainable development through CAPART; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of the projects sanctioned, amount sanctioned and released are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) As per CAPART's guidelines, bamboo based activities are encouraged under different schemes which are innovative, need based, replicable and have advocacy value.

Statement

(Amount in Rs.)

| Sl. No. | VO-Name | VO-Address | Scheme | Amount Sanctioned | Date of Sanction | Amount Released |
|---------|------------------------------------|--|--------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Assam Center for Rural Development | 29, PB Rehabari, Guwahati-8, Assam | ARTS | 668000 | 14-Dec-04 | 668000 |
| 2. | Bhagalpur College of Engineering | PO Sabour, Distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar | ARTS | 621000 | 24-Mar-87 | 543000 |
| 3. | Shubha Social Welfare Society | 26, MIG, Kankarbagh Colony, Patna-800020 | ARTS | 525800 | 23-Dec-03 | 525800 |
| 4. | Academy of Development Science | V & PO. Kashele, Karjat TQ, Distt. Raigarh Maharashtra | ARTS | 1323550 | 6-Jul-01 | 1140334 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|---|--|------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 5. | Prerak | AR KAS, Po Ghutuk, Via Goriyabond, Distt Raipur Chhattisgarh | ARTS | 1623275 | 30-Mar-05 | 727000 |
| 6. | Sobti | Rohinjan, Po-Taloja, Blk-Panvel, Dist. Raigad, Maharashtra | ARTS | 980000 | 31-Mar-03 | 980000 |
| 7. | Alarippu | B3/59 Safdurjung Enclave, New Delhi | ARTS | 1035425 | 23-Jan-86 | 1035425 |
| 8. | Alarippu | B3/59 Safdurjung Enclave, New Delhi | ARTS | 200000 | 4-May-94 | 200000 |
| 9. | Kalptaru Vikas Samiti | 7, Fort View Colony, Koteshwar Road, Blk & Distt-Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh | ARTS | 672000 | 14-Aug-03 | 672000 |
| 10. | Mahaveer Ojha Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Shivpuri | House No. 84, Kamlaganj, Near Bridge, A.V. Road, Shiv Puri, Madhya Pradesh | ARTS | 240400 | 3-Aug-05 | 240400 |
| 11. | Manthan Gramin Avam Samaj Seva Samiti | H.No.-31, Sector-1, Shaktinagar, Bhopal-462 025 (MP) | ARTS | 784612 | 31-Dec-04 | 784612 |
| 12. | Prakritik Strot Suraksha Avem Vikas Sansthan | Seth Complex, 1st Floor, Rasal Chowk, Block-Panagar, Dist-Jabalpur, M.P.-482001 | ARTS | 434500 | 20-Apr-05 | 434500 |
| 13. | Shri Vedmata Khadigramodhyog Samiti Pipla | Ward No.-15, Block-Sausar, Dist- Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh-480 106 | ARTS | 218375 | 2-Nov-05 | 196538 |
| 14. | Appropriate Rural Technology Institute | Karve Bunglow, Nr. Adhikargriha, Laxmi Nagar, Phaltan Distt-Satara, Maharastra | ARTS | 428500 | 24-Dec-04 | 224000 |
| 15. | Institute of Village Enterprise Development for Handicraft Artisans | Plot No-N-9, Vishwa Yogee, Laxmi Nagar, Blk7dist-Nagpur, Maharashtra. | ARTS | 946103 | 19-Dec-02 | 946103 |
| 16. | Jivan Sudhar Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha | Sawale Niwas, 57, Old Subhedar Layout Extension, Nagpur | ARTS | 519705 | 17-Apr-06 | 318127 |
| 17. | Centre for Mental Hygiene | Sangaiprou Airport Road, Imphal | ARTS | 81400 | 14-Dec-04 | 81400 |
| 18. | Manipur Womenco- Ordinating Council | Children Home Complex, Opp. M.V. Canchipur, Imphal East | ARTS | 1083470 | 29-Jul-03 | 975123 |
| 19. | People Socio Economic Development Organisation | Haribhawan, Thang Meiband, Lourungpu Rel, Leikai, Po-Lamphei, Manipur | ARTS | 200000 | 9-Jan-04 | 200000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--|---|------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 20. | Plantations Crops Industries and Marketing Association | Uripok Naoremthong Khulem Leikai, | ARTS | 346390 | 26-Feb-05 | 346390 |
| 21. | Resource Development Agency | Wangkhei Angom Leikai, Imphal East-II Block | ARTS | 68400 | 14-Dec-04 | 68400 |
| 22. | The Ichum Lairembi Women Welfare Association | Takyel Khongbal Khumanthem Leikai, Imphal West District, Manipur-795001 | ARTS | 216900 | 21-Feb-04 | 216900 |
| 23. | The Western Socio-Economic Development Society | Sangaithel, Imphal West-Dist. PS-Lamphel, Po-Imphal, Manipur | ARTS | 199300 | 29-Jan-05 | 199300 |
| 24. | The Youths Step Forward Centre | Wangjing Bazar, P.O. Wangjing, Thoubal, Manipur | ARTS | 236500 | 26-Feb-05 | 236500 |
| 25. | Upliftment of Human Resource and Vocational Training Institute | Wangjing Sorokhaibam Leikai, Po-Wangjing, Dist-Thoubal, Manipur-795148 | ARTS | 279810 | 21-Feb-04 | 279810 |
| 26. | Social Welfare Organisation | P.B. No. 287, H.P.O-Kohima, Nagaland-797111 | ARTS | 289800 | 6-Oct-05 | 179900 |
| 27. | Tesophenyu Light Bearer Youth Club | Vill & P.O-Tesophenyu, Dist-Kohima, Post Box-No.287, Nagaland | ARTS | 374850 | 6-Oct-05 | 374850 |
| 28. | The Good Shepherd Ministry | Lower PWD colony, P.B. No-312, Kohima | ARTS | 47900 | 14-Dec-04 | 47900 |
| 29. | Agency for Social Action | At.+P.O. Kakatpur blk-Kakatpur, Distt-Puri, Odisha | ARTS | 672000 | 28-Jul-03 | 604800 |
| 30. | Ideal Development Agency | At-Bonajodi, P.O.-Padmapur | ARTS | 1041125 | 18-Jan-05 | 1041125 |
| 31. | Sabuja Biplav | At. Adarshapada, P.O. Balangir | ARTS | 672000 | 29-Jul-03 | 413500 |
| 32. | The Voluntary Health, Education and Rural Development Society | 41 (Old No. 19) Circular Road, United India colony, Kodambakkam, Chennai, Tamilnadu | ARTS | 2201000 | 14-Aug-03 | 1100000 |
| 33. | Craft Society of Tripura | Vill-Kalikapur, P.O. Rampur, Agartala, West tripura-Dist.Tripura-799002 | ARTS | 330600 | 16-Dec-06 | 314070 |
| 34. | Amar Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Seva | Vill & PO- Nandekuan, Basti | ARTS | 282750 | 2-Mar-05 | 282750 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|---|---|------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Sansthan | | | | | |
| 35. | Bharatiya Samajik Chetna Evam Gram Vikas Sansthan | 5, Friends Enclave, Dayal Bagh, Distt-Agra, Uttar Pradesh. | ARTS | 498450 | 22-Nov-04 | 383725 |
| 36. | Foundation for Development Research and Action | 5/8 Vishalkhand, Gomtinagar, Lucknow | ARTS | 568050 | 30-Dec-04 | |
| 37. | Human Development Society | Dubkikhurd, Handia, Allah Abad | ARTS | 237000 | 27-Jun-05 | 237000 |
| 38. | Jan Sewa Samiti | Vill/PO-Gohilaw, Dist-Sant Ravidas Nagar, U.P | ARTS | 237000 | 27-Jun-05 | 237000 |
| 39. | Mahila Utthan Evam Kalyan Samiti | 302, Shriya Apartment, Muirroad, Allahabad | ARTS | 237000 | 27-Jun-05 | 237000 |
| 40. | Maitree Sansthan | 42, Siddharth Apartment, Shastri Nagar Ext., Sigra, Varansi | ARTS | 237000 | 20-Jul-05 | 123500 |
| 41. | Navyug Gramodaya Samiti | 17, Tagore Town-Allahabad, Dist-Allahabad, U.P | ARTS | 620550 | 24-Feb-04 | 620550 |
| 42. | Shaheed Abdul Hameed Jan Seva Evamshourya Kala Samiti | 5/7 Droumond Road (Niyar A.G Office), Allahabad, U.P | ARTS | 237000 | 27-Jun-05 | 213300 |
| 43. | Shiv Sahitya Parishad | Vill&Po-Kumhrawan, Bakhsh Ka Talab, Lucknow | ARTS | 282750 | 2-Mar-05 | 141375 |
| 44. | Society for Agriculture Forestry Health and Education | Vill.-Kharakpur.P.O.-Gauspurnawaban | ARTS | 282750 | 2-Mar-05 | 171000 |
| 45. | Society for Utilization of Science and Technology for Uplift of Rural | 447, Aryanagar, Dist. Sitapur | ARTS | 687700 | 23-Dec-03 | 506500 |
| 46. | Solidarity of the Nation Society | 10/32 Bahar B-Sahara Estate, Jankipuram, Lucknow | ARTS | 1003300 | 2-Feb-05 | 1003300 |
| 47. | Swargiya Bhagwati Shichhan Sansthan | Vill/Po-Baitalpur, Dist-Deoria, U.P | ARTS | 282750 | 2-Mar-05 | 282750 |
| 48. | Tharu Janjati Mahila Vikas Samiti | 638, Awas Vikas Colony, Gonda, Dist-Gonda, U.P | ARTS | 282750 | 2-Mar-05 | 282750 |
| 49. | Viklang Kendra | 13 Lukerganj, Distt, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh | ARTS | 360785 | 31-M-87 | 360785 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|---|---|-------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Rural Research Society | | | | | |
| 50. | Parvatiya Gramin Vikas & Seva Samiti | Malaasi Bhawan (Near Convent School) Padampur Sukhrau, Kotdwar, Pauri Garhwal, Uttrakhand. | ARTS | 1248054 | 20-Dec-02 | 1248054 |
| 51. | Agradut Palli Unnayan Samiti | Vill/Po Gaja, Dist. Howrah, West Bengal | ARTS | 292992 | 22-Nov-04 | 188000 |
| 52. | Shatmonisha Santi Sangha (Mahila Samity) | Vill Shatmonisha, Po Basuldanga, Blk-Diamond Harbour-Idistt. South 24 Parganas, West Bengal | ARTS | 480700 | 22-Nov-04 | 210000 |
| 53. | Srikrishna Club | Kshirish Bari.P.O.-Barabari (South) | ARTS | 1227526 | 23-Dec-03 | 772500 |
| 54. | All Manipur Handicap Training Cum Production Society | Khurai Konsam Leikai, Imphal East -I, CD. Block (Sawombung), Imphal East, Manipur-795 010 | DIS | 391000 | 17-M-02 | 391000 |
| 55. | Stree Karmika Aikyamathya Sangha | PO Srikantapuram, TQ Hindupur, Distt. Anantapur Andhra Pradesh | DWCRA | 86500 | 13-Feb-89 | 0 |
| 56. | Universal Society | Velgode, Kurnool Dist., Andhra Pradesh | DWCRA | 52300 | 13-Dec-89 | 52300 |
| 57. | Adarsh Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra | Manorama Bhawan, Amir Ganj, Tajpur Road Distt. Samastipur, Bihar | DWCRA | 177950 | 14-Dec-92 | 119550 |
| 58. | Arvind Mahila Shilp Prashikshan Kendra | Masjid Ke pas, Chamdoriya, Patna City, Patna-800008 | DWCRA | 126450 | 21-Mar-94 | 79150 |
| 59. | Jagataran Samaj Kalyan Kendra | At/Po-Darpur, Distt-Sitamarhi, Bihar | DWCRA | 68160 | 14-Dec-92 | 44460 |
| 60. | Mahila Bal Utthan Kendra | Sahu Road, Distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar | DWCRA | 274400 | 28-Oct-93 | 274400 |
| 61. | Anchalika Harijan Seva Parishad | At-Bhatapada, PO-Kanas | DWCRA | 88300 | 28-Jul-98 | 57300 |
| 62. | Arun Institute of Rural Affairs | At Aswakhola, PO Karmula, Via Mahimagadi Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha | DWCRA | 124600 | 16-Mar-92 | 124600 |
| 63. | Aruna Udaya Jubak Sangha | At.+P.O. Raypur | DWCRA | 151000 | 20-Nov-93 | 151000 |
| 64. | Bhagabati Yubaka Sangha | At/PO Pokatunga, Via Bantala, Distt. Angul, Odisha | DWCRA | 165500 | 11-Mar-98 | 126300 |
| 65. | Democratic Humanitarian Auxiliary And Rural Mass Agency | At.+P.O. Radhadeipur | DWCRA | 77400 | 25-Jan-92 | 67150 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|---|---|-------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 66. | National Institute of Social Research for Utkal Rural Tribals (Nisrurt) | At. PO-Kabaramadhapur, Via-Mahimagadi | DWCRA | 143500 | 24-Jan-92 | 143500 |
| 67. | Economic Rural Development Society | 6 Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Ground Floor, Room No. 3 Calcutta, West Bengal | DWCRA | 102300 | 13-Jan-89 | 102300 |
| 68. | Sankargachi Palli. Unnayan Samiti | Vill Sankargachi, PO Golabari Bazar Distt. 24 Parganas (N), West Bengal | DWCRA | 178110 | 8-Mar-91 | 99110 |
| 69. | All India Society for Research in Rural Area | North Krishnapuri, 10 Lal Bahadur Shashtri Marg, Distt. Patna, Bihar | IRDP | 172500 | 9-Feb-94 | 156500 |
| 70. | Gramin Vikas Seva Sansthan | Triar Bhawan, Kashipur, Block-Samastipur, Dist-Samastipur, Bihar | IRDP | 165500 | 23-Dec-95 | 100000 |
| 71. | Nagar Yuva Vikas Sangh | Vill/PO Bahera, Via-Nanpur, Dist-Sitamarhi, Bihar | IRDP | 132500 | 17-Mar-94 | 116500 |
| 72. | Vihar Samaj Kalyan Sansthan | Hawai Nagar, Khuti Road, PO-Hatia Railway Station, Dist-Ranchi, Jharkhand | IRDP | 131250 | 16-Sep-94 | 82250 |
| 73. | Central Academy Youth Association | Charangpat Mamang Leikai, P.O. Thoubal | IRDP | 145600 | 29-Jul-93 | 145600 |
| 74. | Chingamathak Nameirakpam Makha Leikai Craft Centre | Chingamathak Nameirakpam Makha Leikai | IRDP | 156600 | 4-Oct-94 | 156600 |
| 75. | Adarsh Samaj Kalyan Evam Khadi Gramodyog | AT/PO Ganeshipur, Khaptih | IRDP | 129000 | 9-Dec-94 | 0 |
| 76. | Kensily Youbak Sangha | At.+P.O. Kensily | IRDP | 153600 | 3-Oct-94 | 128600 |
| 77. | Makrampur Manisha Juba Kalyan Sangha | Vill/PO Makrampur, Via Patashpur, Distt. Midnapore West Bengal | IRDP | 141200 | 7-Aug-94 | 141200 |
| 78. | Makrampur Manisha Juba Kalyan Sangha | Vill/PO Makrampur, Via Patashpur, Distt. Midnapore West Bengal | IRDP | 534500 | 21-Apr-97 | 534500 |
| 79. | Pallikatha | 48/29 A, South Sinthee Road, Kolkata | IRDP | 343300 | 11-Nov-93 | 283200 |
| 80. | Venu Bharati | Aproop Nirman, B-2, Pushpagandha Flats, Opp Asha Mangalkaryalaya, Dharam Peth | MDD | 400000 | 20-Apr-98 | 400000 |
| 81. | Spastwad1 Sahyogi Maitri Sangh | State Bank Officers Colony, 2/26-Khajpura, Block-Patna Sadardist-Patna, Bihar | ORP | 126240 | 14-Dec-04 | 126240 |
| 82. | Lotus Progressive Centre | Vill. Morowa, Nalbari | PC | 98800 | 6-Aug-07 | 98800 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--|---|----|---------|-----------|---------|
| 83. | Shanti Sadhana Ashram | Shantivan, Basistha, P.O.-Beltola, Guwahati, Assam | PC | 4906800 | 31-Mar-05 | |
| 84. | Society for Affected Village and Environmental Development (Saved) | Taxi Mothadong, P.O. Chaukara, Sibsagar | PC | 247000 | 21-Feb-04 | 247000 |
| 85. | Uravu Indigenous Science and Technology Study Centre | Thrikkappetta, P.O. Meppadi (Via), Wayanad Dist. | PC | 335500 | 27-Feb-03 | 335500 |
| 86. | Samaritan Foundation | Samaritan English School campus, Sugnu, Tong Donphai | PC | 394900 | 26-Feb-05 | 355410 |
| 87. | Tarao Arts & Culture Association | Leishokching, BPO-Liwachangning | PC | 90000 | 12-Jul-01 | |
| 88. | Khasi Baiar Development Organisation | Shillong, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya | PC | 396000 | 21-Feb-04 | 396000 |
| 89. | Mizoram Young Buddhist Association | BPO-Nunsury, Po-Demagiri (Tlabung), Dist-Lunglei Mizoram-796751 | PC | 129200 | 13-Feb-93 | 129200 |
| 90. | Bhanja Institute for Rural Development | At.+P.O. Kulloada, Block-Bhanjanagar | PC | 228000 | 8-Dec-08 | 228000 |
| 91. | Gouri Shankar Yuba Parisad | Plot No. 36, Hatiasuni Lane, Tankapani Road, Bhubaneswar | PC | 2334392 | 4-Feb-10 | 1029955 |
| 92. | Gram Vikas | P.O. Mohuda, Via-Berahampur | PC | 209000 | 6-Feb-92 | 209000 |
| 93. | Institute for Social Service & Rural Art | At. Balijhti, P.O. Ramakrushnapur, Via-Bhuban | PC | 424000 | 8-Dec-08 | 377360 |
| 94. | Netaji Yubak Sangha | At Pithampur, Po-Bisalkhinda, Block-Dhankaud, Dist-Sambalpur | PC | 428100 | 16-Oct-08 | 379205 |
| 95. | Voluntary Action for Rural Reconstruction | At/.Po-Anlabereni, Block-Kamakhyanagr | PC | 376500 | 13-Jul-07 | 330600 |
| 96. | St Joseph Social Welfare Centre | Vellamadam, Distt. kanyakumari, Tamilnadu | PC | 110000 | 20-Sep-94 | 110000 |
| 97. | Manav Vikas Evam Seva Sansthan | 261, Hind Nagar Kanpur Road | PC | 141200 | 26-Apr-01 | 141200 |
| 98. | Jan Seva Sansthan | Kathpuria (Koshi) Distt. Almorah, Uttar Pradesh | PC | 137250 | 20-Dec-93 | 120000 |

[*Translation*]

Rural Development Schemes

1753. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various rural development schemes being implemented in the country;

(b) the physical and financial progress of the said schemes during the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the targets under some of the schemes have not been completed within the stipulated time;

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

(e) the funds allocated and spent under various rural development schemes during 12th Five Year Plan; State/UT wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of various rural development schemes in the country?

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 UT Administrations a number of schemes/programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for wage and self employment, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for houses to rural poor and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for area development in rural areas of

the country. State-wise/UT-wise Financial and Physical progress of MGNREGA, SGSY/NRLM, IAY, PMGSY and IWMP as per the quantifiable parameters during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and latest progress of current financial year 2012-13, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Physical targets are set under SGSY/NRLM and IAY. Whereas other schemes are demand/project based. The physical achievements of some states and UTs was found below the target due to various reasons such as shortage of staff, low executing capacity, imposition of model code of conduct due to elections at various levels in the states and transition from SGSY to NRLM. Limited institutional and contracting capacity in the States, non-availability of land and forest clearance and unfavorable weather conditions.

State wise Central allocation and utilization during 1st year of the 12th five year plan (2012-13) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) The Ministry of Rural Development has adopted a comprehensive system of monitoring of the programmes, through On-line monthly progress reports, Management Information System, Performance Review Committee Meetings, Area Officers Scheme, Utilization Certificate/Audit Reports, review by Union Ministers, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/District Level and National Level Monitors to monitor quality of works and adherence to implementation of schemes as per programme guidelines. The Ministry has advised the state Governments to adopt five pronged strategy comprising of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) people's participation, (iii) transparency, (iv) accountability and social-audit and (v) vigilance and monitoring for effective implementation of various rural development programmes.

Statement

Funds allocated, released and utilized under IAY during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (upto Feb.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State | 2009-10 | | | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Center allocation | Central Release | Expend-iture | Center allocation | Central Release | Expend-iture | Center allocation | Central Release | Expend-iture | Center allocation | Central Release | Expend-iture |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 75900.82 | 85629.11 | 130796.29 | 86772.58 | 87366.08 | 113480.85 | 84762.05 | 89237.169 | 111300.65 | 93916.18 | 76017.21 | 370471.21 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2935.66 | 3336.76 | 2401.38 | 3372.56 | 3784.31 | 3821.79 | 3294.85 | 3197.949 | 580.45 | 3640.22 | 2235.68 | 9654.30 |
| 3. | Assam | 64914.87 | 66736.67 | 86355.23 | 74575.72 | 71031.77 | 93331.94 | 72857.40 | 76768.361 | 91573.69 | 80494.43 | 40952.34 | 289788.82 |
| 4. | Bihar | 224039.39 | 200854.99 | 299594.41 | 256130.00 | 226058.94 | 332483.78 | 250195.44 | ##### | 273858.07 | 277216.04 | 138923.12 | 907688.33 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 11737.44 | 16279.90 | 32204.97 | 13418.67 | 13279.76 | 19630.74 | 13107.75 | 25387.097 | 34623.57 | 14523.36 | 13392.35 | 87926.38 |
| 6. | Goa | 467.49 | 467.49 | 543.14 | 534.46 | 517.43 | 803.90 | 522.07 | 545.200 | 1183.64 | 578.46 | 490.39 | 2797.69 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 37223.48 | 41574.95 | 56795.96 | 42555.24 | 51934.99 | 69276.70 | 41569.23 | 38069.291 | 57884.60 | 46058.62 | 16376.59 | 158389.11 |
| 8. | Haryana | 5226.21 | 5244.96 | 8453.32 | 5974.79 | 5974.80 | 8226.32 | 5836.35 | 6045.434 | 8163.20 | 6466.67 | 5480.45 | 26155.75 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1843.31 | 1863.81 | 3055.84 | 2107.33 | 2143.04 | 2925.48 | 2058.51 | 2118.672 | 2765.31 | 2280.82 | 1941.02 | 9105.83 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5725.42 | 5725.42 | 5968.31 | 6545.51 | 6643.35 | 5375.77 | 6393.85 | 5830.043 | 2325.45 | 7084.38 | 4503.79 | 19743.66 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 19983.33 | 30160.35 | 35997.79 | 56595.67 | 55864.20 | 69357.02 | 22316.33 | 21816.657 | 51599.18 | 24726.46 | 24769.24 | 122911.54 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 29242.52 | 30227.03 | 53634.35 | 33431.11 | 38798.37 | 48249.34 | 32656.50 | 29895.677 | 30267.46 | 36183.34 | 17882.13 | 114228.61 |
| 13. | Kerala | 16261.55 | 16261.55 | 21256.92 | 18590.80 | 18590.80 | 23758.63 | 18160.05 | 18964.620 | 26418.42 | 20121.29 | 11500.43 | 77004.76 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 23343.61 | 24086.27 | 33954.03 | 26687.27 | 44223.47 | 32418.00 | 26068.92 | 43588.240 | 68247.66 | 28884.31 | 36763.09 | 177483.30 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 45773.50 | 47443.24 | 128589.14 | 52329.94 | 52313.82 | 105934.60 | 51117.44 | 53881.901 | 90493.58 | 56638.03 | 48563.29 | 249576.80 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 16. | Manipur | 2548.30 | 2065.92 | 1684.17 | 2927.55 | 2541.31 | 1450.05 | 2860.10 | 2362.857 | 1558.99 | 3159.90 | 1688.59 | 8770.34 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 4438.24 | 3783.31 | 3854.48 | 5098.75 | 5572.45 | 5404.88 | 4981.27 | 5513.122 | 7072.81 | 5503.42 | 2991.26 | 21080.61 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 945.84 | 1267.79 | 1422.31 | 1086.60 | 1335.55 | 1340.29 | 1061.56 | 1108.600 | 1261.26 | 1172.84 | 910.14 | 4452.84 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 2936.92 | 3996.01 | 3038.92 | 3374.01 | 4455.68 | 5081.19 | 3296.27 | 3442.320 | 4740.04 | 3641.79 | 3641.79 | 15465.94 |
| 20. | Odisha | 44016.50 | 46025.72 | 76884.11 | 50321.27 | 47573.66 | 69101.95 | 49155.32 | 62730.576 | 62887.58 | 54464.00 | 42121.35 | 222203.51 |
| 21. | Punjab | 6463.27 | 6463.27 | 7782.73 | 7389.05 | 6358.58 | 7641.13 | 7217.84 | 2175.071 | 6274.38 | 7997.36 | 659.49 | 17106.30 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 18705.35 | 18869.60 | 29866.62 | 21384.64 | 37422.23 | 37643.04 | 20889.15 | 39472.876 | 60449.37 | 23145.13 | 17631.20 | 140698.57 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 561.69 | 561.69 | 781.01 | 645.29 | 852.16 | 1328.40 | 630.42 | 501.535 | 1024.14 | 696.50 | 348.25 | 2570.43 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 30388.96 | 30547.07 | 44487.29 | 34741.77 | 34801.21 | 44072.40 | 33936.80 | 35173.294 | 34942.10 | 37601.90 | 33308.84 | 141026.13 |
| 25. | Tripura | 5718.48 | 6368.57 | 3818.96 | 6569.52 | 10826.77 | 8621.91 | 6418.13 | 11530.633 | 14927.33 | 7090.90 | 3545.45 | 37094.31 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 100629.31 | 101479.94 | 158769.94 | 115043.10 | 114990.42 | 147833.00 | 112377.53 | ##### | 142435.34 | 124514.06 | 76540.89 | 459296.03 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 5044.94 | 5044.94 | 7828.18 | 5767.56 | 5395.01 | 8062.20 | 5633.93 | 5827.079 | 7444.27 | 6242.38 | 3926.97 | 23440.70 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 60717.10 | 60727.47 | 89164.28 | 69414.01 | 63014.36 | 79682.63 | 67805.68 | 67609.087 | 84937.98 | 75128.55 | 40440.39 | 268116.01 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 962.66 | 98.04 | 167.30 | 1100.55 | 77.09 | 234.83 | 1075.04 | 98.040 | 247.09 | 1191.15 | 791.81 | 2328.09 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 160.40 | 80.20 | 0.00 | 183.37 | 91.69 | 0.00 | 179.12 | 89.560 | 0.00 | 198.46 | 0.00 | 288.02 |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 71.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 82.03 | 41.02 | 0.00 | 80.17 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 88.79 | 0.00 | 88.79 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 62.21 | 62.21 | 56.72 | 71.12 | 71.12 | 0.00 | 69.47 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 76.98 | 0.00 | 76.98 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 479.48 | 239.74 | 38.30 | 548.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 535.46 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 593.28 | 0.00 | 593.28 |
| Total | | 849470.00 | 863573.99 | 1329246.40 | 1005370.00 | 1013945.4 | 1346572.75 | 949120.00 | 986477.80 | 1281487.61 | 1051320.00 | 668337.535 | 3987622.95 |

Utilization/Expenditure is out of total available funds which includes opening balance + Central + State releases + misc. receipts.

Physical achievement under IAY during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (upto Feb.)

(Number of houses Constructed)

| Sl. No. | State | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 371982 | 434733 | 257104 | 257104 | 249013 | 249013 | 270399 | 1025529 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 10873 | 6026 | 7726 | 9915 | 7548 | 1400 | 8339 | 27202 |
| 3. | Assam | 240446 | 181162 | 170849 | 156911 | 166913 | 143770 | 184408 | 652002 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1098001 | 653214 | 758904 | 566148 | 737486 | 469885 | 816305 | 2589824 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 57520 | 58449 | 39759 | 58419 | 37466 | 77485 | 41511 | 214881 |
| 6. | Goa | 2291 | 1864 | 1584 | 667 | 1547 | 1087 | 1714 | 5015 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 182429 | 166760 | 126090 | 167313 | 123168 | 111999 | 136470 | 538950 |
| 8. | Haryana | 25611 | 24138 | 17703 | 18055 | 17293 | 17282 | 19163 | 71793 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 8212 | 9295 | 5793 | 5834 | 5659 | 6019 | 6271 | 23783 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 25508 | 18594 | 17995 | 19666 | 17578 | 8305 | 19476 | 65025 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 97926 | 87524 | 167691 | 167254 | 63477 | 117343 | 69503 | 417577 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 143311 | 158417 | 99055 | 95567 | 96760 | 26965 | 107210 | 326502 |
| 13. | Kerala | 79695 | 51590 | 55084 | 54853 | 53808 | 54499 | 59620 | 222780 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 114396 | 96877 | 79073 | 79097 | 76135 | 98447 | 84358 | 338037 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 224323 | 207695 | 155052 | 156575 | 151063 | 141479 | 167379 | 616496 |
| 16. | Manipur | 9439 | 3296 | 6707 | 4682 | 6552 | 2956 | 7238 | 21428 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 16440 | 9875 | 11681 | 11439 | 11412 | 13147 | 12608 | 48606 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 3504 | 4851 | 2489 | 3517 | 2432 | 3227 | 2687 | 11863 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 10878 | 11645 | 7730 | 15514 | 7552 | 13362 | 8343 | 44771 |
| 20. | Odisha | 215715 | 170766 | 149100 | 171223 | 142082 | 141398 | 155363 | 610066 |
| 21. | Punjab | 31674 | 27108 | 21893 | 20483 | 21386 | 16622 | 23696 | 82187 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 91670 | 86992 | 63362 | 63464 | 61894 | 125642 | 68578 | 319578 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2080 | 1819 | 1478 | 2739 | 1444 | 1805 | 1596 | 7584 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 148929 | 169753 | 102939 | 96256 | 100553 | 88579 | 111410 | 396798 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 25. | Tripura | 21182 | 8322 | 15050 | 12310 | 14704 | 26529 | 16245 | 69788 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 493156 | 483949 | 340868 | 305376 | 332804 | 307012 | 368322 | 1313514 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 22476 | 20373 | 15856 | 15924 | 15488 | 15573 | 17162 | 64147 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 297564 | 230155 | 205671 | 178832 | 199176 | 184425 | 219553 | 781986 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2750 | 242 | 2446 | 316 | 2389 | 578 | 2646 | 5929 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 458 | 0 | 407 | 0 | 398 | 0 | 441 | 839 |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 205 | 0 | 182 | 0 | 178 | 0 | 197 | 375 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 229 | 88 | 158 | 0 | 154 | 0 | 171 | 325 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 1370 | 47 | 1218 | 0 | 1190 | 0 | 1318 | 2508 |
| Total | | 4052243 | 3385619 | 2908697 | 2715453 | 2726702 | 2465833 | 3009700 | 10917688 |

Funds released and utilized under MGNREGA during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (up to Feb.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 378160.23 | 450918.00 | 741807.00 | 543938.55 | 147757.89 | 417791.65 | 274784.89 | 417438.88 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3386.17 | 1725.74 | 3528.47 | 5057.31 | 6078.58 | 95.07 | 2654.39 | 1302.71 |
| 3. | Assam | 77888.50 | 103389.76 | 60928.65 | 92104.35 | 42685.8 | 74721.26 | 44963.25 | 45394.75 |
| 4. | Bihar | 103278.45 | 181687.63 | 210365.46 | 266425.17 | 130073.42 | 132128.96 | 98401.36 | 140155.30 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 82710.30 | 132266.65 | 168504.95 | 163397.81 | 163855.88 | 203660.6 | 203136.31 | 152287.24 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 77729.70 | 73938.25 | 89486.13 | 78822.00 | 32429.03 | 65888.11 | 35334.74 | 44836.01 |
| 7. | Haryana | 12400.38 | 14355.28 | 13100.11 | 21470.43 | 27512.23 | 31251.6 | 33685.09 | 25293.46 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 39542.50 | 55655.76 | 63625.00 | 50196.38 | 31138.16 | 50730.18 | 32136.64 | 34905.54 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 17568.95 | 18531.34 | 31359.89 | 37776.70 | 78130.96 | 40124.88 | 54921.59 | 36895.05 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 81216.22 | 137970.19 | 96286.92 | 128435.40 | 123733.08 | 116796.6 | 43067.26 | 81023.58 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 276998.19 | 273919.35 | 157305.00 | 253716.51 | 66256.92 | 163204.82 | 95000.00 | 131610.11 |
| 12. | Kerala | 46771.42 | 47151.35 | 70423.24 | 70434.07 | 95105.43 | 99414.47 | 105373.04 | 112845.95 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 351923.66 | 372228.08 | 256576.96 | 363724.90 | 296851.28 | 329633.35 | 130914.52 | 201354.79 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 14. | Maharashtra | 24965.06 | 32109.32 | 20471.11 | 35811.97 | 104043.62 | 158544.82 | 157324.33 | 164044.43 |
| 15. | Manipur | 43681.36 | 39316.87 | 34298.83 | 44070.51 | 62496.73 | 29515.66 | 49296.60 | 21549.81 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 21136.81 | 18352.79 | 20980.84 | 31902.39 | 28498.33 | 29657.83 | 17981.94 | 19857.50 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 27697.03 | 23823.99 | 21602.83 | 29315.12 | 32956.72 | 22332.28 | 23357.67 | 17929.68 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 56292.34 | 49945.76 | 51156.84 | 60537.48 | 67346.57 | 49734.45 | 35216.68 | 14191.12 |
| 19. | Odisha | 44581.26 | 93898.37 | 156186.38 | 153314.26 | 97821.72 | 104484.88 | 76937.53 | 74114.11 |
| 20. | Punjab | 14318.45 | 14991.96 | 12879.17 | 16584.21 | 11429.36 | 15970.34 | 9577.68 | 12901.39 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 594264.49 | 566903.40 | 278882.00 | 328907.14 | 161969.6 | 318122.73 | 237748.74 | 272272.85 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 8857.35 | 6408.99 | 4448.55 | 8525.72 | 10079.77 | 4826.97 | 5326.91 | 3685.58 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 137118.92 | 176123.49 | 202489.77 | 232331.96 | 281552.22 | 292321.51 | 354605.42 | 309611.65 |
| 24. | Tripura | 88636.01 | 72940.80 | 38260.70 | 63186.85 | 95932.57 | 94221.58 | 76799.05 | 69199.48 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 531887.16 | 590003.87 | 526658.86 | 563120.10 | 424048 | 499036.81 | 117029.09 | 196792.48 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 27960.22 | 28309.06 | 28980.93 | 38019.88 | 37351.42 | 39969.35 | 23906.41 | 23062.09 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 178728.96 | 210898.16 | 211761.00 | 253246.13 | 259703.16 | 283111.91 | 311697.96 | 315456.58 |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 241.15 | 1226.12 | 768.63 | 903.66 | 1643.85 | 1562.93 | 1247.63 | 760.12 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 39.20 | 133.95 | 47.73 | 123.00 | 100 | 0 | 39.56 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | NR |
| 31. | Goa | 20.72 | 470.12 | 507.76 | 993.28 | 259.64 | 698.28 | 241.16 | 114.49 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 200.00 | 201.48 | 233.58 | 251.70 | 35 | 161.63 | 117.55 | 108.82 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 459.93 | 726.90 | 2982.05 | 1082.11 | 100 | 1017.56 | 480.93 | 1226.10 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | NR |
| Total | | 3350661.09 | 3790522.78 | 3576895.33 | 3937727.05 | 2918976.94 | 3670733.07 | 2653305.92 | 2942221.65 |

Allocation under MGNREGA is not done to the States being demand driven scheme

Utilization/Expenditure is out of total available funds which includes opening balance + Central + State releases+ misc. receipts.

Employment generated in lakh persondays under MGNREGA during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (upto Feb.)

| Sl. No. | State | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4044.30 | 3351.61 | 2767.72 | 2701.36 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 16.98 | 31.12 | 0.52 | 10.66 |
| 3. | Assam | 732.95 | 470.52 | 353.47 | 208.58 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 4. | Bihar | 1136.88 | 1602.62 | 626.76 | 563.10 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1041.57 | 1110.35 | 1212.89 | 833.04 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 585.09 | 491.84 | 311.22 | 210.98 |
| 7. | Haryana | 59.04 | 84.20 | 108.92 | 86.89 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 284.94 | 219.46 | 261.10 | 174.42 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 128.71 | 210.68 | 162.18 | 128.20 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 842.47 | 830.90 | 601.24 | 389.83 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 2003.43 | 1097.85 | 699.55 | 262.56 |
| 12. | Kerala | 339.71 | 480.34 | 631.94 | 633.23 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 2624.00 | 2198.18 | 1574.46 | 834.51 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 274.35 | 200.00 | 651.21 | 635.53 |
| 15. | Manipur | 306.18 | 295.61 | 205.13 | 113.52 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 148.48 | 199.81 | 161.66 | 106.11 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 170.33 | 165.98 | 122.85 | 101.10 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 284.27 | 334.34 | 225.93 | 78.81 |
| 19. | Odisha | 554.09 | 976.57 | 453.75 | 363.24 |
| 20. | Punjab | 77.17 | 75.40 | 64.38 | 48.61 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 4498.10 | 3026.22 | 2107.71 | 1706.11 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 43.27 | 48.14 | 32.76 | 15.17 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 2390.75 | 2685.93 | 3014.16 | 3188.13 |
| 24. | Tripura | 460.22 | 374.51 | 490.13 | 418.02 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 3559.23 | 3348.97 | 2653.01 | 1074.58 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 182.41 | 230.20 | 190.34 | 104.94 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 1551.68 | 1553.08 | 1433.59 | 1334.51 |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar | 5.83 | 4.03 | 8.10 | 3.43 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.70 | 0.47 | 0.00 | NR |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | NR |
| 31. | Goa | 1.85 | 3.70 | 3.11 | 0.46 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 1.41 | 1.34 | 1.46 | 0.35 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 9.07 | 11.27 | 10.79 | 8.53 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | NR |
| Total | | 28359.46 | 25715.24 | 21142.04 | 16338.49 |

MGNREGA is demand driven scheme

*Funds allocated, released and utilized under SGSY during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12
and current year 2012-13 (up to Feb.)*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | State | 2009-10 | | | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Center allocation | Central Release | Expend-iture | Center allocation | Central Release | Expend-iture | Center allocation | Central Release | Expend-iture | Center allocation | Central Release | Expend-iture |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 10887.00 | 11476.59 | 16221.54 | 12557.00 | 12695.33 | 18460.59 | 11472.00 | 11472.00 | 8658.25 | 11623.00 | 8746.53 | 334.59 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 568.00 | 435.14 | 247.83 | 692.00 | 608.87 | 135.87 | 678.00 | 343.26 | 86.09 | 623.00 | 110.70 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 14750.00 | 17734.34 | 22522.07 | 17988.00 | 20436.85 | 21924.00 | 17628.00 | 10836.74 | 16917.99 | 16194.00 | 10365.44 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 25899.00 | 13727.48 | 30504.10 | 29872.00 | 14024.71 | 27334.28 | 27291.00 | 24249.98 | 13811.05 | 27649.00 | 13825.00 | 816.42 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 5752.00 | 6046.62 | 7979.52 | 6635.00 | 6584.38 | 7736.15 | 6062.00 | 5927.91 | 5074.83 | 6141.00 | 5527.47 | 4197.89 |
| 6. | Goa | 150.00 | 75.00 | 84.71 | 200.00 | 108.10 | 77.89 | 176.00 | 25.87 | 53.88 | 175.00 | 25.72 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 4098.00 | 4319.90 | 6216.22 | 4727.00 | 4727.00 | 6949.44 | 4318.00 | 3734.97 | 3982.91 | 4375.00 | 4374.52 | 2724.36 |
| 8. | Haryana | 2411.00 | 2541.56 | 3609.80 | 2781.00 | 2807.87 | 3907.13 | 2541.00 | 2499.56 | 2121.78 | 2574.00 | 2415.21 | 1618.54 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1015.00 | 843.65 | 1466.90 | 1171.00 | 1171.00 | 1460.85 | 1070.00 | 777.60 | 1133.33 | 1084.00 | 547.46 | 650.09 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1257.00 | 828.47 | 698.59 | 1449.00 | 779.59 | 734.12 | 1324.00 | 651.72 | 408.90 | 1342.00 | 327.41 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 9766.00 | 6706.52 | 12882.67 | 11264.00 | 11129.00 | 12369.65 | 10290.00 | 6670.04 | 8448.25 | 10425.00 | 5212.50 | 2904.65 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 8221.00 | 8666.22 | 12027.24 | 9482.00 | 9482.00 | 12646.39 | 8663.00 | 6775.01 | 8516.58 | 8777.00 | 4942.74 | 6269.64 |
| 13. | Kerala | 3689.00 | 3855.01 | 5087.97 | 4255.00 | 4156.17 | 5851.54 | 3887.00 | 3692.71 | 3393.67 | 3938.00 | 1969.00 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 12325.00 | 13590.63 | 15690.17 | 14214.00 | 13994.63 | 17926.16 | 12986.00 | 11338.67 | 11360.31 | 13156.00 | 9339.00 | 4944.10 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 16251.00 | 17131.08 | 22659.18 | 18744.00 | 18710.25 | 22067.39 | 17125.00 | 16979.23 | 17777.73 | 17349.00 | 15528.84 | 4913.69 |
| 16. | Manipur | 989.00 | 463.49 | 252.17 | 1206.00 | 1187.18 | 360.69 | 1182.00 | 618.82 | 355.47 | 1086.00 | 453.61 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1108.00 | 648.01 | 678.88 | 1351.00 | 926.70 | 818.23 | 1324.00 | 391.85 | 544.99 | 1216.00 | 241.95 | 120.25 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 256.00 | 370.18 | 411.09 | 313.00 | 533.85 | 493.21 | 306.00 | 306.03 | 310.27 | 281.00 | 140.52 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 760.00 | 650.11 | 405.40 | 927.00 | 872.14 | 399.91 | 908.00 | 787.14 | 271.04 | 834.00 | 375.89 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Odisha | 12453.00 | 11981.12 | 18184.11 | 14363.00 | 14211.13 | 17282.97 | 13122.00 | 12119.13 | 12860.26 | 13294.00 | 6647.00 | 1396.64 |
| 21. | Punjab | 1172.00 | 1022.42 | 1589.76 | 1351.00 | 1247.66 | 1748.22 | 1235.00 | 988.96 | 731.32 | 1251.00 | 316.32 | 229.87 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 6243.00 | 6581.09 | 9209.61 | 7200.00 | 7183.13 | 9954.67 | 6578.00 | 6049.46 | 7367.77 | 6664.00 | 6664.00 | 4532.66 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 284.00 | 382.27 | 291.30 | 346.00 | 573.80 | 373.35 | 340.00 | 170.00 | 451.46 | 313.00 | | 0.00 |
| 24. | Tamilnadu | 9627.00 | 10148.45 | 13889.17 | 11103.00 | 11218.05 | 14835.21 | 10144.00 | 10134.27 | 7954.04 | 10277.00 | 9683.35 | 103.07 |
| 25. | Tripura | 1785.00 | 1845.71 | 1981.05 | 2177.00 | 2580.10 | 3080.41 | 2134.00 | 2134.01 | 1210.11 | 1960.00 | 1528.53 | 327.46 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 37286.00 | 41205.26 | 48871.72 | 43006.00 | 42539.13 | 49220.95 | 39290.00 | 28340.26 | 37107.16 | 39827.00 | 20004.13 | 13589.78 |
| 27. | Uttrakhand | 1963.00 | 2069.31 | 2735.58 | 2264.00 | 2230.25 | 3182.68 | 2069.00 | 2067.88 | 2100.65 | 2096.00 | 1653.95 | 1328.64 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 13839.00 | 11863.68 | 21228.62 | 15962.00 | 15961.96 | 18897.82 | 14582.00 | 13175.61 | 14862.57 | 14773.00 | 11383.08 | 9257.29 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 25.00 | 10.43 | 20.74 | 25.00 | 35.84 | 25.64 | 25.00 | 12.48 | 20.06 | 25.00 | 8.47 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 25.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 25.00 | 12.50 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | | 0.00 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 25.00 | 0.00 | 2.30 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 12.50 | 0.00 | 25.00 | | 0.00 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 250.00 | 263.50 | 269.09 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 148.52 | 275.00 | 137.50 | 220.30 | 275.00 | | 0.00 |
| Total | | 205154.00 | 197495.74 | 277919.08 | 238000.00 | 223066.64 | 280403.93 | 219100.00 | 183446.17 | 188113.00 | 219672.00 | 142358.34 | 60259.63 |

Utilization/Expenditure is out of total available funds which includes opening balance + Central + State releases + misc. receipts.

Number of Swarozgaries under SGSY during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (upto Feb.)

(Number of Swarozgaries)

| Sl. No. | State | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 98391 | 295568 | 116974 | 165205 | 105746 | 108814 | 101653 | 144145 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4277 | 1496 | 5375 | 1036 | 5211 | 308 | 4536 | NR |
| 3. | Assam | 111087 | 164752 | 139636 | 143941 | 135418 | 143883 | 118024 | NR |
| 4. | Bihar | 234063 | 157801 | 278264 | 162009 | 251565 | 135426 | 241808 | 3065 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 51982 | 50311 | 61814 | 53564 | 55885 | 44885 | 53711 | 25920 |
| 6. | Goa | 1426 | 1489 | 1880 | 768 | 1632 | 184 | 1432 | NR |
| 7. | Gujarat | 37036 | 46131 | 44034 | 46820 | 39799 | 30267 | 38259 | 14104 |
| 8. | Haryana | 21792 | 24392 | 25902 | 30199 | 23427 | 24435 | 22510 | 10715 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 9171 | 12284 | 10903 | 11615 | 9863 | 10828 | 9483 | 4902 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 11360 | 5644 | 13497 | 4271 | 12204 | 5236 | 11740 | NR |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 88258 | 116670 | 104932 | 113903 | 94850 | 57019 | 91179 | 21191 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 74295 | 96470 | 88326 | 107283 | 79861 | 80754 | 76760 | 50229 |
| 13. | Kerala | 33342 | 47426 | 39634 | 47046 | 35832 | 40311 | 34440 | NR |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 111385 | 106481 | 132406 | 97761 | 119712 | 88860 | 115060 | 22021 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 146869 | 159026 | 174609 | 159855 | 157855 | 152429 | 151726 | 17421 |
| 16. | Manipur | 7449 | 3362 | 9366 | 603 | 9082 | 363 | 7911 | NR |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 8344 | 5211 | 10491 | 40552 | 10169 | 5182 | 8861 | 941 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1932 | 8159 | 2429 | 3565 | 2352 | 3010 | 2046 | NR |
| 19. | Nagaland | 5721 | 3884 | 7194 | 4993 | 6973 | 5519 | 6076 | NR |
| 20. | Odisha | 112544 | 131334 | 133803 | 138595 | 120957 | 129363 | 116263 | 5039 |
| 21. | Punjab | 10594 | 14504 | 12580 | 15657 | 11382 | 10287 | 10939 | 3108 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 56421 | 62094 | 67072 | 74853 | 60642 | 76149 | 58279 | 24472 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2135 | 1463 | 2688 | 1294 | 2616 | 1337 | 2279 | NR |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 87004 | 107486 | 103431 | 138916 | 93510 | 72095 | 89882 | 201323 |
| 25. | Tripura | 13448 | 30959 | 16900 | 63890 | 16392 | 13456 | 14282 | 4797 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 336975 | 345408 | 400612 | 391700 | 362184 | 341935 | 348314 | 108334 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 17738 | 18590 | 21091 | 20789 | 19071 | 17673 | 18333 | 9649 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 125070 | 63092 | 148696 | 66942 | 134417 | 74494 | 129205 | 53212 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 170 | 587 | 176 | 448 | 169 | 359 | 169 | NR |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 170 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 169 | NR |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 170 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 169 | NR |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 170 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 169 | NR |
| 33. | Puducherry | 1695 | 3103 | 2100 | 1913 | 1899 | 2256 | 1804 | NR |
| Total | | 1822482 | 2082078 | 2175248 | 2108079 | 1979290 | 1674869 | 1887471 | 724588 |

NR: Not received

Road Length completed, Habitations connected and Expenditure incurred under PMGSY from 2009-10 to 2012-13 upto Jan'13

| Sl. No. | State | Length completed (in Km.) | | | | Habitations connected (in Nos.) | | | | Expenditure (Rs.in Lakh) | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 upto Jan'13 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 upto Jan'13 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 upto Jan'13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3092.00 | 2121.48 | 932.14 | 461.79 | 80 | 291 | 119 | 32 | 88637.00 | 47394.00 | 29175.00 | 15446.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 622.55 | 366.87 | 419.21 | 208.95 | 19 | 38 | 40 | 5 | 24761.00 | 34885.00 | 17337.00 | 19442.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 2095.88 | 2057.11 | 2131.43 | 1055.54 | 1046 | 696 | 444 | 273 | 141291.00 | 130079.00 | 131218.00 | 36702.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2843.27 | 2515.13 | 7539.82 | 5047.46 | 902 | 1551 | 2447 | 2508 | 187451.00 | 269491.00 | 284708.00 | 142470.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4020.44 | 1570.66 | 1053.69 | 476.28 | 1200 | 335 | 291 | 103 | 80506.00 | 30416.00 | 24435.00 | 17048.00 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1511.02 | 605.97 | 431.44 | 83.86 | 243 | 242 | 173 | 35 | 19046.00 | 24384.00 | 15055.00 | 667.00 |
| 8. | Haryana | 785.35 | 389.24 | 188.31 | 65.42 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27716.00 | 10803.00 | 6080.00 | 3205.00 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1505.61 | 661.82 | 761.09 | 41.47 | 66 | 35 | 46 | 33 | 22010.00 | 14267.00 | 11917.00 | 5228.00 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 661.54 | 474.00 | 999.62 | 1266.64 | 366 | 108 | 201 | 152 | 35942.00 | 29740.00 | 50843.00 | 35575.00 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1530.90 | 1599.25 | 1123.03 | 1014.27 | 408 | 1059 | 459 | 669 | 45779.00 | 53844.00 | 32323.00 | 23769.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 3019.75 | 1848.93 | 1858.64 | 320.53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88397.00 | 63480.00 | 25662.00 | 1487.00 |
| 13. | Kerala | 264.10 | 245.87 | 214.14 | 58.59 | 35 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 11377.00 | 14614.00 | 5807.00 | 4229.00 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 10398.01 | 9163.26 | 2926.66 | 2077.99 | 1027 | 618 | 776 | 420 | 223483.00 | 140949.00 | 89417.00 | 50795.00 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 3111.50 | 3718.27 | 2592.46 | 518.28 | 30 | 0 | 48 | 56 | 99460.00 | 101248.00 | 54605.00 | 11944.00 |
| 16. | Manipur | 879.68 | 487.42 | 374.61 | 116.45 | 29 | 35 | 63 | 19 | 14513.00 | 12234.00 | 16652.00 | 5288.00 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------------------|---|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 17. Meghalaya | | | 97.92 | 83.31 | 44.67 | 13.98 | 23 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 2038.00 | 3639.00 | 2768.00 | 2329.00 |
| 18. Mizoram | | | 202.71 | 252.13 | 130.90 | 56.57 | 16 | 35 | 4 | 4 | 6686.00 | 8224.00 | 8547.00 | 3603.00 |
| 19. Nagaland | | | 273.66 | 86.00 | 24.89 | 53.50 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 7161.00 | 2967.00 | 1226.00 | 6652.00 |
| 20. Odisha | | | 3838.43 | 4941.90 | 3167.06 | 1822.69 | 367 | 971 | 574 | 377 | 189525.10 | 192425.00 | 123578.00 | 85911.00 |
| 21. Punjab | | | 710.00 | 622.72 | 71.76 | 244.87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32264.00 | 15534.00 | 6149.00 | 15538.00 |
| 22. Rajasthan | | | 4350.11 | 3019.47 | 450.78 | 1609.15 | 79 | 35 | 20 | 352 | 79503.30 | 68639.00 | 24763.00 | 41027.00 |
| 23. Sikkim | | | 98.82 | 85.72 | 74.98 | 29.05 | 27 | 18 | 24 | 19 | 8017.00 | 8553.00 | 1393.00 | 6699.00 |
| 24. Tamil Nadu | | | 1940.49 | 2229.01 | 814.10 | 45.93 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 56020.00 | 30481.00 | 21136.00 | 1917.00 |
| 25. Tripura | | | 519.93 | 432.11 | 352.17 | 119.61 | 383 | 260 | 201 | 40 | 25374.00 | 23751.00 | 23022.00 | 10069.00 |
| 26. Uttar Pradesh | | | 9526.81 | 3593.79 | 522.53 | 196.60 | 436 | 228 | 55 | 7 | 291496.00 | 86854.00 | 19484.00 | 5881.00 |
| 27. Uttarakhand | | | 764.49 | 551.88 | 639.58 | 309.44 | 159 | 120 | 68 | 17 | 17257.00 | 19174.00 | 25548.00 | 1682.00 |
| 28. West Bengal | | | 1452.04 | 1385.20 | 1154.79 | 765.56 | 914 | 883 | 455 | 360 | 57582.00 | 53029.00 | 41793.00 | 29560.00 |
| Grand Total | | | 60116.99 | 45108.53 | 30994.50 | 18080.47 | 7877 | 7584 | 6537 | 5491 | 1883292.40 | 1491098.00 | 1094641.00 | 584163.00 |

Integrated watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Details of no. of projects, area (m.ha), sanctioned and central funds released from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 06.03.2013)

(Rs. in core)

| 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 | Central funds released | No. of projects | Area | Central funds released | No. of projects | Area | Central funds released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 110 | 0.473 | 30.68 | 171 | 0.741 | 119.8 | 173 | 0.747 | 160.94 | 102 | 0.424844 | 125.137 | 556 | 2.386 | 436.56 |
| 2. | Bihar | | | | | | | 40 | 0.192 | 3 | | | 9.43 | 40 | 0.192 | 12.43 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 41 | 0.209 | 13.69 | 71 | 0.284 | 50.38 | 69 | 0.299 | 62.37 | | | 0 | 181 | 0.792 | 126.44 |
| 4. | Goa | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.00 |
| 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 | 0.06 | 0 | 60 | 0.239 | 11.63 | 13 | 0.06 | 0 | 60 | 0.239 | 11.63 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 36 | 0.204 | 16.51 | 44 | 0.238 | 57.77 | 30 | 0.148 | 48.93 | 21 | 0.100 | 8.023 | 131 | 0.690 | 131.23 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | | | | | 41 | 0.179 | 0 | | | 14.535 | 41 | 0.179 | 14.54 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 20 | 0.118 | 7.64 | 22 | 0.097 | 24.1 | 45 | 0.242 | 15.7 | 30 | 0.163 | 48.173 | 117 | 0.620 | 95.61 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 119 | 0.492 | 81 | 127 | 0.547 | 70.96 | 116 | 0.548 | 127.41 | 68 | 0.333 | 334.549 | 430 | 1.920 | 613.92 |
| 11. | Kerala | | | | | 26 | 0.142 | 11.01 | 15 | 0.082 | 10.81 | 5 | 0.023 | 4.809 | 46 | 0.247 |
| 26.63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 116 | 0.671 | 43.48 | 99 | 0.548 | 113.25 | 111 | 0.615 | 108.6 | | | 37.80 | 326 | 1.834 | 303.13 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 243 | 0.996 | 67.77 | 370 | 1.614 | 208.14 | 215 | 0.931 | 378.69 | 120 | 0.5265 | 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 | 138.73 | 200 | 1.013 | 232.63 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|------------------|-------------------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|---------|------|-------|---------|-----|----------|----------|------|--------|---------|
| 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 | | | 4.218 | 57 | 0.306 | 22.53 |
| 20. | West Bengal | | | | | | | 77 | 0.323 | 16.06 | | | 6.645 | 77 | 0.323 | 22.71 |
| NE States | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 0.068 | 5.45 | 32 | 0.091 | 20.08 | 41 | 0.124 | 22.09 | | | 15.970 | 86 | 0.283 | 63.59 |
| 22. | Assam | 57 | 0.221 | 32.53 | 86 | 0.36 | 40.82 | 83 | 0.37 | 37.53 | | | 42.97 | 226 | 0.951 | 153.85 |
| 23. | Manipur | | | | 27 | 0.128 | 10.37 | 33 | 0.17 | 15.33 | 15 | 0.0691 | 22.48 | 75 | 0.367 | 48.18 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 18 | 0.03 | 2.43 | 29 | 0.052 | 9.88 | 14 | 0.038 | 12.87 | 12 | 0.039 | 22.26 | 73 | 0.159 | 47.44 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 16 | 0.062 | 5.06 | 16 | 0.066 | 17.14 | 17 | 0.072 | 5.84 | 15 | 0.059144 | 12.32 | 64 | 0.259 | 40.36 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 22 | 0.106 | 8.56 | 19 | 0.083 | 26.71 | 20 | 0.086 | 59.42 | 17 | 0.069 | 63.12 | 78 | 0.344 | 157.81 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 3 | 0.015 | 1.17 | 3 | 0.014 | 3.88 | 3 | 0.014 | 1.15 | 2 | 0.006946 | 0 | 11 | 0.050 | 6.20 |
| 28. | Tripura | 10 | 0.03 | 2.45 | 10 | 0.03 | 8.16 | 11 | 0.03 | 18.17 | 6 | 0.021 | 17.634 | 37 | 0.111 | 46.41 |
| Grand Total | | 1324 | 6.31 | 501.48 | 1865 | 8.824 | 1496.83 | 1898 | 9.079 | 1865.92 | 777 | 3.75 | 2417.185 | 5864 | 27.960 | 6281.41 |

*New Projects under IWMP are being sanctioned from 2009-10.

Central Funds Released under Watershed Programme during last three years & current year (as on 06.03.2013)

(Rs. in crores)

| State | DPAP Fund released | | | | | DDP Fund released | | | | | IWDP Fund released | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | Total | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | Total | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | Total |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 37.38 | 44.27 | 25.27 | 1.00 | 107.92 | 8.68 | 17.43 | 4.36 | 1.64 | 32.11 | 34.35 | 12.20 | 3.35 | 1.33 | 51.23 |
| Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | 5.71 | 0.00 | 2.46 | 3.98 | 12.15 |
| Chhattisgarh | 20.76 | 14.92 | 16.61 | 2.78 | 55.07 | | | | | | 13.82 | 8.42 | 12.02 | 4.56 | 38.82 |
| Goa | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Gujarat | 51.31 | 18.65 | 22.27 | 7.49 | 99.72 | 113.63 | 28.63 | 5.41 | 2.78 | 150.45 | 23.69 | 15.74 | 6.47 | 6.70 | 52.60 |
| Haryana | | | | | | 27.22 | 25.06 | 8.37 | 3.85 | 64.50 | 3.84 | 5.58 | 2.53 | 0.56 | 12.51 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 4.04 | 19.36 | 6.18 | 1.47 | 31.05 | 0.00 | 13.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.73 | 13.52 | 16.95 | 13.23 | 3.85 | 47.55 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 3.87 | 9.61 | 6.31 | 0.20 | 19.99 | 9.45 | 20.76 | 6.40 | 0.84 | 37.45 | 11.21 | 2.28 | 4.31 | 2.57 | 20.37 |
| Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | 3.07 | 1.30 | 0.86 | 0.75 | 5.98 |
| Karnataka | 54.06 | 40.39 | 18.36 | 2.64 | 115.45 | 43.79 | 27.65 | 2.00 | 0.41 | 73.85 | 35.34 | 17.42 | 7.26 | 1.48 | 61.50 |
| Kerala | | | | | | | | | | | 3.20 | 6.98 | 0.00 | 2.03 | 12.21 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 47.56 | 37.48 | 9.10 | 2.68 | 96.82 | | | | | | 28.90 | 12.41 | 5.09 | 1.24 | 47.64 |
| Maharashtra | 79.79 | 80.93 | 24.72 | 11.16 | 196.60 | | | | | | 37.56 | 38.27 | 10.66 | 6.00 | 92.49 |
| Odisha | 43.29 | 27.45 | 11.11 | 2.36 | 84.21 | | | | | | 27.45 | 25.29 | 26.03 | 5.92 | 84.69 |
| Punjab | | | | | | | | | | | 2.90 | 2.09 | 2.77 | 0.00 | 7.76 |
| Rajasthan | 18.71 | 21.93 | 8.72 | 0.47 | 49.83 | 101.39 | 118.03 | 46.48 | 6.44 | 272.34 | 22.53 | 7.92 | 1.38 | 0.23 | 32.06 |
| Tamil Nadu | 14.48 | 16.18 | 13.60 | 1.29 | 45.55 | | | | | | 11.22 | 13.61 | 6.15 | 5.23 | 36.21 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 25.11 | 12.52 | 1.57 | 1.63 | 40.83 | | | | | | 46.38 | 8.45 | 2.62 | 0.27 | 57.72 |
| Uttarakhand | 4.11 | 15.01 | 2.58 | 8.41 | 30.11 | | | | | | 7.60 | 15.64 | 11.05 | 4.39 | 38.68 |
| West Bengal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | 5.46 | 3.52 | 0.38 | 0.25 | 9.61 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Total NNE | | 404.47 | 358.70 | 166.40 | 43.58 | 973.15 | 304.16 | 251.29 | 73.02 | 15.96 | 644.43 | 337.75 | 214.07 | 118.62 | 51.34 | 721.78 |
| North Eastern States | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | | | 26.68 | 26.79 | 15.71 | 3.98 | 73.16 |
| Assam | | | | | | | | | | | | 21.52 | 13.36 | 8.30 | 8.60 | 51.78 |
| Manipur | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.97 | 15.43 | 9.70 | 0.71 | 36.81 |
| Meghalaya | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.95 | 25.80 | 13.16 | 4.95 | 59.86 |
| Mizoram | | | | | | | | | | | | 36.70 | 28.01 | 6.36 | 8.39 | 79.46 |
| Nagaland | | | | | | | | | | | | 7.49 | 0.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.93 |
| Sikkim | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.45 | 1.84 | 1.54 | 1.62 | 13.45 |
| Tripura | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.39 |
| Total NE | | | | | | | | | | | | 128.15 | 111.67 | 54.77 | 28.25 | 322.84 |
| Grand Total | | 404.47 | 358.70 | 166.40 | 43.58 | 973.15 | 304.16 | 251.29 | 73.02 | 15.96 | 644.43 | 465.90 | 325.74 | 173.39 | 79.59 | 1044.62 |

Note: DPAP is implemented in 16 States, DDP is implemented in 7 States and IWDP & IWMP are implemented in 28 States

Upgradation/Modernisation of Stations

1754. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway stations on which upgradation/ modernisation work not completed yet which were sanctioned during the 11th Five Year Plan, State-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of the railway stations in Chhattisgarh which have been upgraded/ modernised and proposed to be upgraded/modernised during the said period;

(c) whether the Railways propose to upgrade/ modernise Nasik station in view of the upcoming Kumbh Mela;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite completion of pending upgradation/modernisation works on all the said stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) Upgradation of stations has been undertaken under various modernization schemes namely 'Adarsh', 'Model' and 'Modern' station schemes. The 'Model Station Scheme' (June, 1999 to November, 2008) and the 'Modern Station Scheme' (2006-07 and 2007-08) have now been discontinued. At present, stations are upgraded under the 'Adarsh Station Scheme' which was launched in the year 2009. State-wise names of railway stations yet to be developed under 'Adarsh', 'Model' and 'Modern' station schemes are as under:

| State | Stations under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh (16) | Aler, Bobbili, Dwarapudi, Hindupur, Jangaon, Kamareddy, Karim Nagar, Macherla, Machilipatnam, Malkajgiri, Piduguralla, Raghunathpalli, Sattenapalli, Shankarpalli and Vinukonda. |

| 1 | 2 |
|----------------------|--|
| Assam (07) | Barpeta Road, Fakiragram, Goreswar, Kokrajhar, Rowta Bagan, Tangla, Udalguri |
| Bihar (28) | Ara, Baigania, Barauni, Barsoi Jn., Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Garhpura, Ghogha, Ghora Sahan, Hasanpur Road, Hisua, Janakpur Road, Jiradai, Kahalgaon, Kharik, Kishanganj, Maheshkhut, Mansi, Narainpur, Nawadah, Sahpur Patori, Salauna, Sheikhpura, Shivnarayanpur, Simribakhtiyarpur, Supaul, Thanabihpur and Warsaliganj. |
| Chhattisgarh (1) | Mahasamund. |
| Delhi (2) | Delhi Kishanganj and Subzi Mandi. |
| Gujrat (12) | Bechraji, Bhatariya, Kadi, Navsari, Palanpur, Siddhpur, Udhana, Unja, Vadnagar, Vijapur, Visnagar and Vyara. |
| Haryana (6) | Bahadurgarh, Gurgaon, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rohtak Jn. and Sonipat. |
| Jammu and Kashmir(2) | Hira Nagar and Kathua. |
| Jharkhand (8) | Daltonganj, Dhanbad, Garhwa Road Jn., Lohardaga, Pakur, Phusro, Ranchi and Silli. |
| Karnataka (15) | Almatti, Badami, Bagalkot, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Gadag, Gauribidanur, Gokak Road, Haveri, Kabakaputtur, Kolar, Koppal, Sidlaghatta, Srinivasapura and Yelahanka Jn. |
| Kerala (15) | Auvaneeswaram, Charvathur, Etakkot, Feroke, Kannapuram, Kotikulam, Manjeswaram, Nileswar, Pappinisseri, Parappanangadi, Paravur, |

| 1 | 2 |
|---------------------|--|
| | Payangadi, Payyanaur, Trichur (Trisur) and Valapattinam. |
| Madhya Pradesh (16) | Biora Rajgarh, Birla Nagar, Burhanpur, Damoh, Ghatara (Patharia), Junnardeo (Jamai), Kareli, Khandwa, Madanmahal, Nimbhora, Parasia, Patharia, Ruthiyai, Savda, Shivpuri and Singrauli. |
| Maharashtra (31) | Ahmednagar, Ajni, Amalner, Ambemath, Dahisar, Diva, Gangakhed, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Jayasinghpur, Kaimeshwar, Kandivli, Katol, Khopoli, Kopergaon, Lower Parel, Malkapur, Multai, Nagarsol, Nahur, Nandura, Nandurbar, Narked, Pandhurna, Panvel, Pokarni Narsimha, Puntamba, Shirdi, Udgir and Varangaon. |
| Odisha (15) | Angul, Bakhrabad, Baripada, Bhadrak, Doikallu, Jakhapura, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Meramandoli, Narayangarh, Nekurseni, Raghunathpur, Rengali, Soro, Talcher. |
| Punjab (11) | Barnala, Fazilka, Giddarbaha, Lehragaga, Malerkotla, Maur, Muktsar, Phagwara, Sangrur, Sunam, Tapa. |
| Rajasthan (16) | Anupgarh, Balotra, Churu, Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Khairthal, Kolayat, Lunkaransar, Nohar, Rajgarh, Ringus, Sadulpur, Sardar Sahar, Sri Dungar Garh, Sujan garh and Tehsil Bhadra. |
| Tamil Nadu (4) | Ariyalur, Hosur, Royapuram and Thiruverumbur. |

| 1 | 2 |
|--------------------|--|
| Uttar Pradesh (49) | Aligarh, Ayodhya, Bahraich, Bala Mau, Baragaon, Bharat Kund, Bharwari, Bilhar Ghat, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Chola, Daraganj, Daryabad, Deoria Sadar, Dildarnagar, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Gaura, Gauri Ganj, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Jakhania, Jhusi, Kalpi, Khajuraho, Khalilabad, Khurja Jn., Kunda Harnam Ganj, Lal Ganj, Lal Gopal Ganj, Maghar, Manikpur, Mirzapur, Munderwa, Muzaffarnagar, Naimisharanya, Naini, Orai, Partapur, Patranga, Phulpur, Pokhrayan, Prayag Ghat, Rudauli, Sakoti Tanda, Shohratgarh, Sirathu, Sitapur Cantt., Tundla and Unchahar. |
| West Bengal (94) | Ambalgram, Asoknagar Road, Azimganj Jn., Bagula, Bahadurpur, Baharu, Bahirgachhi, Bahirpuya, Balagarh, Balarambati, Balgona, Ballalpur, Ballyghat, Bamangachhi, Banka pasi, Bankimnagar, Banstala, Barasat Jn., Basudevpur, Basuldanga, Bathnakrittiba, Beldanga, Beliaghata Rd., Belliatore, Betberia ghola, Bhagwangola, Bidyadharpur, Bishnupur, Boinchi, Chanchai, Chandanpur, Chatra, Chowrigacha, Dainhat, Dasnagar, Dhatrigram, Dhubulia, Dumurdaha, Durgachak, Falakata, Gadadharpur, Ghoragata, Gidhni, Gobra, Gurap, Harishdadpur, Hasimara, Hindmotor, Hotar, Hridaypur, Jamuria, Janai road, Jessore road, Jhantipahari, Kaikala, Kalinagar, Khagraghat Rd., Khaltipur, Khemasuli, |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|--|
| | Khidirpur, Kodalia-Bisharpara, Kulpi, Lohapur, Loknath, Madhusudanpur, Majhdia, Malatipur, Manigram, Mollarpur, Murarai, Nabadwip Ghat, Nabagram, Narendrapur, New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, Palla road, Palsit, Patuli, Pirtala, Prantik, Rajgoda, Ramrajatala, Remount road, Rupnarayanpur, Sagardighi, Salanpur, Salboni, Sankrail, Sardiha, Shalimar, Simlagarh, Taldi, Talit and Tildanga. |

| State | Stations under 'Model' Station Scheme |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| Assam (2) | Jorhat Town and Mai Bazar. |
| Bihar (12) | Akshaywat Rai Nagar, Anugraha Narayan Road, Betiah, Bhabhua Road, Dalsinghsarai, Lukhee sarai, Mananpur, Narkatiaganj Jn., Nayagaon, Rajgir, Sagauli Jn. and Sasaram Jn. |
| Nagaland (1) | Dimapur. |
| West Bengal (4) | Alipurduar, Dalkolha, New Alipurduar and Siliguri Jn. |
| Bihar (15) | Barn, Betiah, Bhagwanpur, Buxar, Dalsinghsarai, Dauram Madhepura, Jamui, Kiul Jn., Luckee sarai, Mansi Jn., Narkatiaganj Jn., Naugachia, Rafiganj, Sagauli Jn. and Saharsa Jn. |

| 1 | 2 |
|-------------------|--|
| Jharkhand (2) | Chandra Pura Jn. and Haidarnagar. |
| Uttar Pradesh (2) | Dildarnagar Jn. and Chandauli Majhwar. |

Upgradation of stations is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken subject to availability of funds.

(b) The names of railway stations in Chhattisgarh state which have been upgraded/modernized are as under:

| State | Name of Scheme |
|-------------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Adarsh (9) | Ambikapur, Champa, Chirimiri, Dongargarh, Korba, Manendragarh, Raigarh, Raipur and Rajnandgaon. |
| Model (8) | Bhatapara, Bilaspur, Champa, Durg, Rayagarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon and Tilda. |
| Modern (18) | Ambikapur, Belha, Bhatapara, Bilaspur, BPHB, Champa, Dallirajhara, ongargarh, Durg, Korba, Mahasamund, Naila, Nipania, Pendra Road, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon and Tilda. |

Mahasamund railway station identified under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme is to be upgraded.

(c) and (d) All the essential facilities as per norms are available at Nasik Road railway station. All necessary infrastructural facilities to meet the demand of pilgrims traveling by trains to/from Nasik Road during the period of Kumbh Mela, would be provided in consultation with State Government authorities.

(e) Upgradation of passenger amenities at identified Adarsh Railway stations and progress thereof is monitored at various levels. The progress of these works depends upon relative priorities within the overall availability of resources.

*[English]***Monopoly in Catering**

1755. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is monopoly in catering sector of Railways inspite of the fact that in new Catering Policy, 2010 aims for removing monopoly;

(b) if so, the number of companies/persons/agencies who are having operation in more than three areas in the catering stall, mobile units, food plazas and fast food units;

(c) the revenue earned as rent by the above allotment in catering stalls, mobile units, food plazas and fast food units during each of the last three years; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]***Drinking Water and Sanitation Schemes**

1756. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of implementation of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) being run by the Government;

(b) the medium of providing benefit under the said schemes by the Government to the people residing in rural areas of the country, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi including the amount of funds sanctioned/released and spent during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the number of people benefited therefrom, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Under the National

Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply to the rural areas of the country. The mode of implementation of the NRDWP is through State Government Departments/Boards incharge of rural drinking water supply. Under the NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with the powers to plan, approve and execute drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments, in consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans to implement rural water supply schemes and activities under the programme, to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply. Funds are released to the State Water and Sanitation Missions which further release to State/ district level implementing agencies.

The amount of funds allocated, released and spent State/UT wise under the NRDWP during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As regard Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), it is implemented by taking district as project. There is provision of an implementation mechanism of State Water and Sanitation Mission and District Water and Sanitation Mission.

The funds under NBA are released to the State Water and Sanitation Missions of the respective states. States releases funds to Zilla Panchayat/District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM). Zilla Panchayat/District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) release funds to Gram Panchayat /Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC). Gram Panchayat/Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) release funds to eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) households after construction and usage of Individual household latrines. State-wise funds released and spent during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The State/UT-wise number of people benefited from the schemes under the NRDWP in the last three years and the current years are given in the enclosed Statement-III State/UT-wise number of people benefited under NBA during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I*Opening Balance, Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP during last three years and current year (Rs. in Crore)*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2009-10 | | | | 2010-11 | | | | 2011-12 | | | | 2012-13 | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | O. B. | Alloc. | Release | Expdn. | O. B. | Alloc. | Rel. | Expdn. | O. B. | Alloc. | Rel. | Expdn. | O. B. | Alloc. | Rel. | Expdn. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4.05 | 437.09 | 537.37 | 394.45 | 149.79 | 491.02 | 558.74 | 423.38 | 285.20 | 546.32 | 462.47 | 446.37 | 301.30 | 563.39 | 356.42 | 429.12 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 27.47 | 180.00 | 178.20 | 193.80 | 12.02 | 123.35 | 199.99 | 176.46 | 36.79 | 120.56 | 184.83 | 214.31 | 10.09 | 143.51 | 206.86 | 274.74 |
| 3. | Assam | 4.85 | 301.60 | 323.50 | 269.34 | 59.32 | 449.64 | 487.48 | 480.55 | 69.94 | 435.58 | 522.44 | 468.61 | 127.51 | 510.96 | 79.91 | 103.68 |
| 4. | Bihar | 668.94 | 372.21 | 186.11 | 279.36 | 578.10 | 341.46 | 170.73 | 425.91 | 322.92 | 374.98 | 330.02 | 367.30 | 285.65 | 449.36 | 0.03 | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 27.59 | 116.01 | 128.22 | 104.06 | 56.36 | 130.27 | 122.01 | 97.77 | 82.13 | 143.57 | 139.06 | 141.12 | 80.82 | 145.01 | 511.54 | 571.21 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.00 | 5.64 | 3.32 | 0.50 | 3.08 | 5.34 | 0.00 | 1.16 | 1.92 | 5.20 | 5.01 | 1.16 | 5.91 | 6.07 | 230.95 | 205.67 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 92.11 | 482.75 | 482.75 | 511.83 | 70.10 | 542.67 | 609.10 | 527.29 | 180.09 | 478.89 | 571.05 | 467.70 | 327.59 | 537.10 | 72.06 | 86.03 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0.00 | 207.89 | 206.89 | 132.35 | 75.62 | 233.69 | 276.90 | 201.57 | 150.95 | 210.51 | 237.74 | 344.71 | 43.98 | 245.78 | 466.5 | 283.27 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 8.31 | 138.52 | 182.85 | 160.03 | 31.60 | 133.71 | 194.37 | 165.59 | 60.38 | 131.47 | 146.03 | 145.97 | 61.94 | 152.04 | 150.29 | 133.56 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 239.56 | 447.74 | 402.51 | 383.49 | 258.66 | 449.22 | 468.91 | 506.52 | 233.69 | 436.21 | 420.42 | 507.07 | 147.04 | 510.76 | 601.44 | 464.5 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 64.94 | 149.29 | 111.34 | 86.04 | 89.82 | 165.93 | 129.95 | 128.19 | 91.63 | 162.52 | 148.17 | 169.84 | 74.31 | 189.51 | 112.95 | 96.57 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 32.05 | 573.67 | 627.86 | 473.71 | 191.39 | 644.92 | 703.80 | 573.93 | 328.21 | 687.11 | 667.78 | 782.85 | 213.14 | 681.57 | 387.27 | 241.49 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1.36 | 152.77 | 151.89 | 150.56 | 4.15 | 144.28 | 159.83 | 137.97 | 27.84 | 144.43 | 113.39 | 126.98 | 16.08 | 168.89 | 490.99 | 342.96 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 107.42 | 367.66 | 379.66 | 354.30 | 58.95 | 399.04 | 388.33 | 324.94 | 122.34 | 371.97 | 292.78 | 379.30 | 35.82 | 438.41 | 120.44 | 147.86 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 204.24 | 652.43 | 647.81 | 625.59 | 232.44 | 733.27 | 718.42 | 713.79 | 237.06 | 728.35 | 718.35 | 642.20 | 320.10 | 783.66 | 83.49 | 70.32 |
| 16. | Manipur | 16.70 | 61.60 | 38.57 | 30.17 | 25.22 | 54.61 | 52.77 | 69.27 | 8.72 | 53.39 | 47.60 | 47.03 | 9.29 | 63.72 | 1162.46 | 660.85 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0.62 | 70.40 | 79.40 | 68.57 | 11.56 | 63.48 | 84.88 | 70.47 | 26.11 | 61.67 | 95.89 | 85.44 | 36.83 | 73.35 | 273.64 | 400.81 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 18. Mizoram | 17.43 | 50.40 | 55.26 | 51.11 | 21.38 | 46.00 | 61.58 | 58.02 | 24.94 | 39.67 | 38.83 | 54.03 | 9.74 | 41.66 | 741.2 | 298.17 |
| 19. Nagaland | 29.61 | 52.00 | 47.06 | 71.58 | 5.10 | 79.51 | 77.52 | 80.63 | 1.99 | 81.68 | 80.91 | 81.82 | 1.10 | 60.42 | 3.78 | 91.96 |
| 20. Odisha | 25.85 | 187.13 | 226.66 | 198.87 | 61.62 | 204.88 | 294.76 | 211.11 | 148.71 | 206.55 | 171.05 | 239.60 | 84.34 | 238.58 | 173.96 | 377.17 |
| 21. Punjab | 19.18 | 81.17 | 88.81 | 110.15 | 4.02 | 82.21 | 106.59 | 108.93 | 1.68 | 88.02 | 123.44 | 122.32 | 3.00 | 90.33 | 143.56 | 97.96 |
| 22. Rajasthan | 3.88 | 1036.46 | 1012.16 | 671.29 | 348.43 | 1165.44 | 1099.48 | 852.82 | 595.09 | 1083.57 | 1153.76 | 1429.18 | 319.68 | 1340.44 | 460 | 466.22 |
| 23. Sikkim | 9.92 | 21.60 | 20.60 | 28.94 | 0.59 | 26.24 | 23.20 | 19.27 | 4.78 | 28.10 | 69.19 | 24.49 | 49.71 | 18.03 | 27.33 | 15.83 |
| 24. Tamilnadu | 57.24 | 320.43 | 317.95 | 370.44 | 5.93 | 316.91 | 393.53 | 303.41 | 96.05 | 330.04 | 429.55 | 287.60 | 240.27 | 294.33 | 67 | 58.33 |
| 25. Tripura | 18.92 | 62.40 | 77.40 | 77.35 | 19.18 | 57.17 | 74.66 | 67.20 | 27.53 | 56.20 | 83.86 | 108.39 | 4.01 | 64.28 | 20.83 | 23.47 |
| 26. Uttar Pradesh | 173.71 | 959.12 | 956.36 | 967.38 | 189.78 | 899.12 | 848.68 | 933.28 | 105.18 | 843.30 | 802.32 | 754.20 | 159.90 | 878.77 | 57.69 | 24.44 |
| 27. Uttarakhand | 42.77 | 126.16 | 124.90 | 67.24 | 103.92 | 139.39 | 136.41 | 55.44 | 184.89 | 136.54 | 75.57 | 118.65 | 141.74 | 158.40 | 8.38 | 14.28 |
| 28. West Bengal | 69.20 | 372.29 | 394.30 | 87.76 | 375.75 | 418.03 | 499.19 | 363.31 | 444.85 | 343.60 | 342.51 | 521.41 | 265.96 | 462.27 | 59.28 | 51.1 |
| 29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.01 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 1.15 | 0.58 | 0 |
| 30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.09 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.61 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.31 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.54 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. Chandigarh | | | | | 0.00 | 0.40 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 1.75 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1967.92 | 7986.43 | 7989.72 | 6920.26 | 3043.88 | 8550.00 | 8941.81 | 8078.18 | 3901.61 | 8330.00 | 8474.02 | 9079.65 | 3376.85 | 9313.50 | 7070.83 | 6031.57 |

As reported on the IMIS as on 04.03.2013

Statement-II*Details of Fund released and expenditure incurred under NBA during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | State | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 (Upto Jan, 2013) | |
|---------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | | Rel | Exp | Rel | Exp | Rel | Exp | Rel | Exp |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 11078.44 | 3915.05 | 14218.46 | 7177.90 | 9657.28 | 9151.88 | 15022.69 | 5331.67 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 404.97 | 659.28 | 119.26 | 610.28 | 204.88 | 511.09 | 227.15 | 94.69 |
| 3. | Assam | 6729.84 | 9436.95 | 9437.36 | 6712.08 | 12251.18 | 12227.67 | 2772.21 | 7579.77 |
| 4. | Bihar | 9046.72 | 9014.63 | 11259.76 | 12421.48 | 17219.09 | 16761.44 | 39814.56 | 15929.55 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 5018.42 | 6437.99 | 5479.58 | 2530.57 | 2702.42 | 3286.35 | 0.00 | 1323.32 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 3036.91 | 5154.34 | 4692.36 | 3332.98 | 4308.28 | 3525.46 | 3949.42 | 2782.98 |
| 9. | Haryana | 718.15 | 1220.09 | 2361.49 | 1410.41 | 335.27 | 1542.35 | 0.00 | 540.60 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 1017.74 | 1312.38 | 2939.78 | 2130.20 | 469.57 | 1274.65 | 1666.96 | 1226.53 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 332.90 | 1383.15 | 2792.51 | 1101.93 | 967.95 | 2463.42 | 3511.01 | 1863.19 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 3941.66 | 3871.91 | 5466.98 | 3653.66 | 7264.92 | 2334.84 | 4193.31 | 1288.78 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 5571.00 | 4816.90 | 4458.66 | 6240.93 | 8709.28 | 4115.18 | 8352.77 | 5029.31 |
| 14. | Kerala | 975.45 | 1346.20 | 2286.34 | 808.52 | 158.89 | 987.89 | 0.00 | 823.61 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 9987.48 | 12732.13 | 14402.60 | 12826.57 | 15076.00 | 16700.46 | 25823.23 | 10097.76 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 9894.05 | 11741.67 | 12911.70 | 7263.49 | 5799.94 | 8391.45 | 11872.83 | 2562.40 |
| 17. | Manipur | 1177.54 | 409.58 | 80.30 | 861.00 | 1087.87 | 701.18 | 912.63 | 1331.61 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 1378.78 | 985.46 | 3105.23 | 1437.34 | 1115.72 | 3290.85 | 792.00 | 529.99 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 412.98 | 419.27 | 653.40 | 272.81 | 31.38 | 691.60 | 0.00 | 159.82 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 1059.27 | 971.60 | 1229.45 | 264.95 | 174.06 | 1371.36 | 396.37 | 388.50 |
| 21. | Odisha | 5031.55 | 5258.97 | 6836.73 | 4928.22 | 11171.70 | 4652.38 | 0.00 | 2958.99 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0.00 | 5.19 | 0.00 | 2.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Punjab | 116.02 | 326.41 | 1116.39 | 420.64 | 283.18 | 108.36 | 0.00 | 387.74 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 4352.64 | 3217.59 | 5670.74 | 3757.52 | 5424.41 | 3136.60 | 6885.49 | 6478.44 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 25. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 258.95 | 112.86 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 69.87 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 6166.18 | 5406.86 | 7794.35 | 5213.14 | 7662.06 | 10710.19 | 6239.19 | 3416.64 |
| 27. | Tripura | 836.66 | 535.74 | 925.14 | 574.08 | 133.92 | 752.89 | 124.74 | 267.43 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 11579.77 | 33657.29 | 22594.00 | 22738.91 | 16920.72 | 12056.46 | 25776.25 | 15538.03 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 773.98 | 1102.22 | 1707.61 | 1159.57 | 804.76 | 1312.67 | 2541.96 | 1051.30 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 3246.26 | 7809.32 | 8327.50 | 7654.57 | 14124.34 | 11514.02 | 15319.32 | 14173.97 |
| Total | | 103885.36 | 133407.13 | 152980.54 | 117506.70 | 144059.07 | 133572.68 | 176263.96 | 103156.62 |

Statement-III

Coverage of Habitations and Population under NRDWP from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (Population in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13* | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Habit- ations Covered | Popul- ation Covered | Habit- ations Covered | Popul- ation Covered | Habit- ations Covered | Popul- ation Covered | Habit- ations Covered | Popul- ation Covered |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 5374 | 79.61 | 6971 | 108.72 | 6183 | 98.54 | 5033 | 73.59 |
| 2. | Bihar | 26622 | 348.09 | 14221 | 162.91 | 11243 | 125.36 | 6984 | 72.10 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 12002 | 54.22 | 7847 | 28.52 | 7977 | 30.67 | 5379 | 25.00 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 1441 | 13.17 | 1079 | 13.17 | 1165 | 14.03 | 1465 | 20.70 |
| 6. | Haryana | 885 | 24.02 | 752 | 22.43 | 859 | 27.96 | 475 | 15.37 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 5204 | 6.63 | 5094 | 5.73 | 2558 | 2.76 | 2059 | 2.46 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 424 | 4.76 | 903 | 8.11 | 536 | 4.73 | 651 | 6.45 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 14605 | 55.53 | 11399 | 50.32 | 17425 | 75.26 | 5011 | 21.65 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 11625 | 132.71 | 6130 | 83.24 | 8757 | 101.30 | 7128 | 97.37 |
| 11. | Kerala | 241 | 5.23 | 405 | 8.86 | 419 | 9.32 | 644 | 14.48 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 10781 | 81.93 | 13937 | 95.35 | 15644 | 100.64 | 11617 | 77.15 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 7465 | 60.52 | 8987 | 87.56 | 6364 | 59.85 | 2439 | 25.58 |
| 14. | Odisha | 9525 | 42.86 | 7525 | 31.80 | 6782 | 28.89 | 13014 | 58.22 |
| 15. | Punjab | 1874 | 23.02 | 1658 | 18.12 | 643 | 7.22 | 317 | 3.83 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. | Rajasthan | 10388 | 91.34 | 7254 | 64.13 | 7885 | 48.72 | 2011 | 13.26 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 8206 | 27.02 | 7039 | 36.83 | 6000 | 24.36 | 6066 | 25.23 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 1874 | 21.75 | 1879 | 17.83 | 23134 | 135.00 | 2537 | 37.59 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 1200 | 1.72 | 1324 | 1.56 | 1102 | 1.34 | 557 | 0.71 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 4806 | 58.91 | 5967 | 62.60 | 4619 | 47.55 | 3059 | 38.57 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 567 | 1.22 | 601 | 1.62 | 415 | 0.89 | 138 | 0.22 |
| 22. | Assam | 12004 | 41.30 | 6467 | 22.77 | 6601 | 22.17 | 4038 | 12.37 |
| 23. | Manipur | 158 | 1.59 | 227 | 2.58 | 234 | 2.46 | 143 | 1.68 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 407 | 1.18 | 380 | 1.13 | 510 | 1.23 | 154 | 0.44 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 124 | 0.84 | 121 | 0.61 | 122 | 0.78 | 5 | 0.04 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 84 | 1.20 | 128 | 1.72 | 116 | 1.50 | 80 | 1.55 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 110 | 0.23 | 100 | 0.21 | 50 | 0.10 | 41 | 0.09 |
| 28. | Tripura | 843 | 3.59 | 976 | 3.81 | 1024 | 4.17 | 788 | 3.16 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 40 | 0.76 | 12 | 0.14 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 148879 | 1184.96 | 119383 | 942.37 | 138367 | 976.80 | 81833 | 648.85 |

*As on 04.03.2013

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed for BPLs during last three years and current year

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 (Upto Jan, 2013) |
|---------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 238305 | 656048 | 515650 | 243683 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 13412 | 14346 | 23659 | 2872 |
| 3. | Assam | 350830 | 414742 | 390671 | 153867 |
| 4. | Bihar | 472722 | 545770 | 646052 | 473470 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 257149 | 149902 | 48320 | 25378 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Goa | 0 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 283359 | 168636 | 93921 | 28872 |
| 9. | Haryana | 31909 | 52877 | 28727 | 8005 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 57302 | 57848 | 4528 | 552 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 48672 | 30038 | 60639 | 27560 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 270839 | 264958 | 41458 | 25860 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 485425 | 435097 | 191070 | 140113 |
| 14. | Kerala | 56723 | 20047 | 2188 | 4766 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 584526 | 621743 | 472521 | 233027 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 351898 | 265218 | 253423 | 67004 |
| 17. | Manipur | 7565 | 36545 | 44671 | 18890 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 36620 | 48249 | 41969 | 5537 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 3574 | 1494 | 16216 | 3321 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 25993 | 13266 | 29370 | 18630 |
| 21. | Odisha | 285318 | 396500 | 222420 | 81805 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 208 | 77 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Punjab | 37397 | 71405 | 9343 | 43101 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 153642 | 189885 | 201396 | 58040 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 281848 | 290606 | 258521 | 153910 |
| 27. | Tripura | 16390 | 10431 | 11383 | 4226 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 1159837 | 1042578 | 711103 | 20399 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 55874 | 52324 | 51998 | 30501 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 302271 | 304503 | 363599 | 351566 |
| Total | | 5869608 | 6155933 | 4734816 | 2224955 |

Thawe-Gopalganj Link

1757. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of connecting Thawe station to Gopalganj station with broad gauge line;

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

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (c) Gauge conversion of Thawe-Gopalganj section has already been taken up as a part of Kaptanganj-Thawe-Siwan-Chhapra (233.50 km.) sanctioned gauge conversion project. Gauge conversion of Kaptanganj-Thawe-Siwan section (127.50 km.) has been completed and commissioned. Conversion work on the balance section of Thawe-Gopalganj-Chhapra (106.20 km.) has also started where earthwork, bridges work, blanketing, S&T work, electrical work, etc. have been taken up. An expenditure of Rs.475.30 crore has been incurred upto March, 2012. An outlay of Rs.5.00 crore has been proposed for this project in the Budget 2013-14. Target for completion of Thawe-Chhapra section has not been fixed.

Urea and DAP fertilizers in category of decontrolled fertilizers

1758. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to bring urea and DAP fertilizers under the decontrolled fertilizers for farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the secondary freight rate of urea; and

(d) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to decontrol urea. However, DAP fertilizers are decontrolled under the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy w.e.f 1.4.2010.

(c) and (d) The Department of Fertilizers has notified the road freight rates for Urea manufacturing/importing units towards Secondary freight on 1st September 2011 under the uniform freight subsidy scheme based on the recommendations of Tariff Commission. These rates will be escalated by WPI (composite road transport index) every year.

Eligibility under Pension Schemes

1759. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of eligibility criteria to get benefits of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme; and

(b) the total number of beneficiaries and amount allocated and released to States during 2011-12 and 2012-13, Scheme and State/UT-wise?

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

(a) According to the existing criteria, to get benefits of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) the applicant, whether male or female must be 60 years or above in age. Under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) benefit is provided to the bereaved family, on the death of the primary breadwinner in the family, who is in the age group of 18-59 years. The primary breadwinner as specified in the scheme, whether male or female, has to be a member of the household whose earning contributed substantially to the total household income Both these schemes are applicable only to persons belonging to a household living Below Poverty Line (BPL) as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India.

(b) The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old

Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna scheme was transferred to State Plan in 2002-03. Since then, the funds for NSAP are released by the Ministry of Finance to the

States and by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Union Territories as Additional Central Assistance (ACA), as a combined allocation for all the schemes under NSAP taken together. The details of beneficiaries reported and the amount allocated and released to States/Union Territories during 2011-12 and 2012-13 under NSAP, is as in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

State-wise and Year-wise Allocation, release and number of beneficiaries reported under

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Year: 2011-2012

(Rs. in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Total | Total | No. of beneficiaries reported | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|
| | | Allocation | Release | IGNOAPS | IGNWPS | IGNDPS | NFBS | Annapurna |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 40949.02 | 40949.02 | 1386401 | 303945 | 64595 | 22369 | 93200 |
| 2. | Bihar | 97147.75 | 97147.75 | 3525109 | 360242 | 20072 | 36804 | 142576 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 23506.54 | 23506.54 | 600957 | 116134 | 30426 | 10471 | 19015 |
| 4. | Goa | 129.00 | 129.00 | 2136 | NR | NR | 569 | NR |
| 5. | Gujarat | 8998.00 | 8998.00 | 355087 | 1406 | 3828 | 1406 | NR |
| 6. | Haryana | 6929.82 | 6929.82 | 131326 | 31202 | 12202 | 5668 | 0 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 2934.39 | 2934.39 | 94220 | 8891 | 381 | 1287 | 2645 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2372.00 | 2372.00 | 126914 | 4517 | 3732 | 3000 | NR |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 27728.08 | 27728.08 | 732991 | 121311 | 15266 | 9369 | 54539 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 39782.87 | 39782.87 | 933891 | 202186 | 56283 | 18684 | NR |
| 11. | Kerala | 8594.37 | 8594.37 | 254397 | 34244 | 15686 | 1974 | NR |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 53973.36 | 53973.36 | 1281512 | 354652 | 148956 | 36648 | 0 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 20505.99 | 20505.99 | 1071000 | 323000 | 114000 | 17000 | 108000 |
| 14. | Odisha | 51086.43 | 51086.43 | 1777083 | 194379 | 110822 | 14861 | 64800 |
| 15. | Punjab | 4414.00 | 4414.00 | 177040 | 14745 | 3653 | 519 | 0 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 25538.44 | 25538.44 | 632860 | 99658 | 15442 | NR | 105293 |
| 17. | Tamilnadu | 31909.00 | 31909.00 | 1204245 | 335103 | 45180 | 13082 | 65113 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 131679.43 | 131679.43 | 3799208 | 584781 | 56300 | 94023 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 7578.09 | 7578.09 | 252827 | 11865 | 2257 | 1908 | NR |
| 20. | West Bengal | 47504.93 | 47504.93 | 1883799 | 389432 | 36306 | 25099 | 65068 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 504.12 | 504.12 | 31209 | 1849 | 1802 | 500 | NR |
| 22. | Assam | 11207.50 | 11207.50 | 598965 | 44087 | 7534 | 8830 | 25308 |
| 23. | Manipur | 1893.93 | 1893.93 | 72514 | 4675 | 1341 | NR | NR |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 1486.49 | 1486.49 | 48112 | 6749 | 1326 | 2000 | 9263 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 792.78 | 792.78 | 26359 | 891 | 544 | 365 | 2583 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 1027.72 | 1027.72 | 46483 | 1961 | 1276 | 600 | 6727 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 455.53 | 455.53 | 17027 | 326 | 241 | 56 | NR |
| 28. | Tripura | 3978.37 | 3978.37 | 152550 | 10605 | 2411 | 1900 | 14552 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 198.00 | 198.00 | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 158.00 | 158.00 | 3784 | 2910 | 97 | 80 | |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 238.00 | 238.00 | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 32.00 | 32.00 | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 33. | NCT Delhi | 3709.00 | 3709.00 | 140791 | 58522 | 20705 | 1168 | |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 22.00 | 22.00 | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 35. | Puducherry | 682.00 | 682.00 | 23607 | 4199 | 1585 | NR | NR |
| Total | | 659646.95 | 659646.95 | 21384404 | 3628467 | 794249 | 330240 | 778682 |

NR: Not Reported

Statement-II*State-wise and Year-wise Allocation, release and number of beneficiaries reported under**National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)*

Year: 2012-2013

(Rs. in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Total Allocation | Total Release | Number of beneficiaries reported | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|
| | | | | IGNOAPS | IGNWPS | IGNDPS | NFBS | Annapurna |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 67563.36 | 39481.19 | 1587813 | 303945 | 64595 | 21264 | 93200 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 2. | Bihar | 101216.67 | 68637.49 | 3786539 | 396780 | 22463 | 14752 | NR |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 23072.95 | 16848.01 | 634674 | 117758 | 33801 | 6033 | 19015 |
| 4. | Goa | 292.00 | 292.00 | 2136 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 5. | Gujarat | 13246.21 | 11830.37 | 391912 | 2107 | 4283 | 2633 | 0 |
| 6. | Haryana | 7505.39 | 5469.18 | 147191 | 45108 | 16804 | 1630 | 0 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 3098.36 | 2162.24 | 94607 | 8981 | 394 | 1105 | 2756 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4308.89 | 2821.15 | 131194 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 18215.64 | 18215.64 | 636213 | 123733 | 17305 | 3036 | 10442 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 45649.44 | 27632.08 | 1239641 | 202186 | 56283 | 4592 | NR |
| 11. | Kerala | 9164.00 | 9164.00 | 256901 | 34244 | 15686 | 288 | 257189 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 54351.43 | 37103.02 | 1476300 | 364818 | 154937 | 37988 | 0 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 43866.00 | 43866.00 | 1200000 | 5000 | 2000 | 36000 | 108000 |
| 14. | Odisha | 74305.32 | 46014.70 | 1777083 | 194379 | 110822 | 15000 | 64800 |
| 15. | Punjab | 5783.11 | 4447.20 | 165735 | 15198 | 3899 | 150 | 0 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 25513.08 | 19333.96 | 680804 | 104364 | 17494 | 2690920 | 105293 |
| 17. | Tamilnadu | 57350.39 | 37461.40 | 1150537 | 777458 | 85655 | 12415 | 65113 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 163952.23 | 111027.03 | 3766717 | 584781 | 56300 | 33216 | 0 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 7904.87 | 6108.75 | 245692 | 11991 | 2185 | 2208 | 0 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 78165.01 | 50327.51 | 1509901 | 752096 | 47540 | 23102 | 65068 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1138.98 | 704.33 | 31209 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 22. | Assam | 22504.42 | 15613.07 | 598965 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 23. | Manipur | 1697.50 | 1044.22 | 72514 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 1062.00 | 1062.00 | 50977 | 7615 | 1470 | 2000 | 9263 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 867.57 | 580.31 | 26359 | 891 | 544 | 614 | 2583 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 1677.27 | 1048.52 | 47191 | 1961 | 1276 | 600 | 6727 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 236.00 | 236.00 | 18707 | 645 | 646 | 63 | |
| 28. | Tripura | 4491.91 | 2946.85 | 152550 | 7432 | 2426 | 500 | 14552 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 230.69 | 174.00 | 1011 | 781 | 413 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 30. | Chandigarh | 189.61 | 144.00 | 3784 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 272.14 | 204.00 | 8891 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 43.44 | 33.00 | 1115 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 33. | NCT Delhi | 4860.31 | 3240.00 | 399087 | 66624 | 24585 | NR | NR |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 27.44 | 21.00 | 738 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 35. | Puducherry | 872.80 | 656.00 | 23607 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Total | | 844696.42 | 585950.22 | 22318295 | 4130876 | 743806 | 2910109 | 824001 |

Note: Release made during April, 2012 to December, 2012, NR: Not Reported

Railway Lines

1760. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of construction of Kovvur - Bhadrachalam and Bagalkot-Kudachi railway lines;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Railways for timely completion of the said projects;

(d) whether the Railways propose to change the alignment of the Bagalkot-Kudachi line, if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Railways have received any complaints against such change of alignment; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) Kowur-Bhadrachalam Road new line project was included in the Railway Budget 2012-13 and preliminary activities have been taken up. Rs. 0.50 crore has been spent up to 31.03.2012 and Rs. 1.00 crore has been proposed in the Railway Budget 2013-14. For Bagalkot-Kudachi railway line, expenditure of Rs. 0.64 crore has been incurred upto

31.03.2012 and Rs. 25 core has been proposed in the Railway Budget 2013-14.

(c) Railways have huge throwforward of projects. Due to limited availability of resources, the projects are progressing according to availability of funds.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. Mine owners for Lime stones and dolomite have demanded for re-alignment of track to avoid mines area and accordingly diversion of 20 Km of length near Lokapur Village have been taken up. No representations have been received against the changed alignment.

[Translation]

Reservation for SC/ST

1761. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Union Government to make necessary provisions for giving reservation to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as per percentage of their population in the Lok Sabha, Legislative Assemblies, Supreme Court, High Court and various services including education institutions, other organisations and corporations;

(b) the details of the requests so far received by the Government from the people's representatives and other organisations in this regard till date; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per the provisions contained in articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution, seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in proportion to their population of the State or Union territories, in the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies and notified vide the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008. A Writ Petition (Civil) No. 540 of 2011, Virendra Pratap and another vs. Union of India and others was filed in the Supreme Court contending that by virtue of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 (No. 10 of 2003), several castes, which had not been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes, were included as Scheduled Tribes and despite such inclusion their representation in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008 was not done. The Supreme Court vide its judgment dated the 10th January, 2012 directed the Election Commission of India to consider the case of the Scheduled Tribes which had been included in the list of the Scheduled Tribes by virtue of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 (No. 10 of 2003) and to take appropriate steps for their representation in the House of the People as well as in the State Legislative Assembly. Pursuant thereto, the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Ordinance, 2013 has been promulgated on the 30th January, 2013. Thereafter, a replacement Bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 26th February, 2013.

Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are made under articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively, which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The information regarding reservation to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per percentage of their population in various services including education institutions, other organisations and corporations is available with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

[English]

Funding of Election

1762. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a new law for election funding in order to make it more open and transparent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such fundings will be allowed for both the recognised political parties and the individual candidates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The issue of electoral reforms in its entirety, which inter alia includes the funding of elections, has been referred to the Law Commission of India. The Law Commission has been requested to submit its concrete suggestions within three months from 16th January, 2013. On receipt of the recommendations, matter will be further examined in consultation with the stake holders.

[Translation]

Women Court

1763. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up women courts in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Courts at subordinate level are set up by the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Court. It is for the State Governments then to decide and establish courts including women courts looking to their needs. Recently, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice J.S.Verma, former Chief Justice of India, appointed in the aftermath of Delhi gangrape has, inter-alia, recommended that cases of rape and sexual assault should be tried by women prosecutors, and, to the extent possible, by women judges.

Details regarding the women courts are not maintained. However, 212 Family Courts have been

established in the States. State-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement. As per Section 4(4)(b) of the Family Courts Act, 1984, preference is given to women in selecting persons for appointment as judges.

Statement

Number of Family Courts Functional as reported by the concerned High Court/State Government

| Sl. No. | Name of the state | Number of Family Courts functional in the State | Remarks |
|---------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 27 | |
| 2. | Assam | 2 | |
| 3. | Bihar | 30 | |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 19 | |
| 5. | Delhi | 5 | |
| 6. | Gujarat | 9 | |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 8 | |
| 8. | Karnataka | 10 | |
| 9. | Kerala | 16 | Urgent steps are being taken by the State Government for Setting up of 12 additional Family Courts |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 15 | |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 22 | |
| 12. | Manipur | 1 | |
| 13. | Mizoram | - | Four family courts notified |
| 14. | Nagaland | 2 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|-----|--|
| 15. | Odisha | 5 | Additional Seven Family courts notified. |
| 16. | Puducherry | 1 | |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 6 | Additional seven family courts notified. |
| 18. | Sikkim | 1 | |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 6 | |
| 20. | Tripura | 3 | |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 15 | |
| 22. | Uttarakhand | 7 | |
| 23. | West Bengal | 2 | |
| Total | | 212 | |

Cauvery Basin Irrigation Projects

1764. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has fixed any time limit for completion of Cauvery Basin Irrigation Projects, especially Devaraj Urs Canal, Harangi, Hemavathy, Kabini, Chiklihole and KRS Modernisation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total funds allocated for the projects as on 31 December, 2011;

(c) whether several families have been displaced for these projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether financial assistance has been provided to such families for their rehabilitation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The dates of completion of Devaraj Urs Canal, Harangi, Hemavathy, Kabini, Chiklihole and KRS Modernisation projects as provided by the Government of Karnataka are given in the following table.

| Name of project | Stage & proposed date of completion | Remarks |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Devaraja Urs Canal | Physically completed | - |
| Harangi | Physically completed | - |
| Hemavathy | 2016-17 | Works of Tumkur Branch Canal from Ch: 200 to 240 km. is in progress. |
| Kabini | Flow Irrigation Physically completed | Lift Irrigation is not taken up due to non allocation of water. |
| Chiklihole | Physically completed | - |
| KRS modernization | Physically completed | - |

(b) The total funds allocated by the Government of Karnataka as on 31 December, 2011 for Devaraj Urs Canal, Harangi, Hemavathy, Kabini, Chiklihole and KRS Modernisation projects are Rs.496.96 crore, Rs.584.01 crore, Rs.3061.69 crore, Rs.771.14 crore, Rs.19.20 crore and Rs.445.01 crore respectively.

(c) As per the information furnished by the Government of Karnataka, no. of families displaced for Devaraj Urs Canal, Harangi, Hemavathy, Kabini, Chiklihole and KRS Modernisation projects are nil, 512,2283,4241, nil and nil respectively.

(d) For the displaced persons due to Harangi, Hemavathy and Kabini projects, Rehabilitation centres were constructed for providing basic amenities to the families. 4 centres at a cost of Rs. 127.01 lakh for Harangi Project, 50 centres at a cost of Rs. 2506.71 lakh for Hemavathy Project and 25 centres at a cost of Rs. 49.78 lakh for Kabini Project were constructed. Apart from payment of compensation in-lieu of acquisition of their lands, sites have also been provided to the displaced families.

[Translation]

Corporate Frauds

1765. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a new intelligence unit to detect corporate frauds at the earliest possible stage;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the unit is likely to be operational;

(c) the number of corporate frauds detected along with the amount involved therein and investigated by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the number of such fraud cases settled by SFIO during the said period; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to keep a check on recurrence of such corporate frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) It is proposed to revamp the existing Market Research & Analysis Unit (MRAU) in the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) to enable it to function as an intelligence unit. A Committee has been constituted by the Ministry for the purpose of revamping MRAU. The Report of the Committee is expected to be submitted shortly. Pilot testing of the proposed unit is expected to be carried out during the Financial Year 2013-14.

(c) From 2009-10 to 2011-12 till the current financial year, SFIO has completed investigations in 63 cases. In these investigations, siphoning of funds amounting to Rs. 5607.37 crore involving 18 companies has been detected.

(d) It is not within the purview of SFIO to settle cases as they are authorised to file complaints in the jurisdictional courts.

(e) It is the continuous endeavour of the Ministry to upgrade skills, systems and knowledge through improved coordination mechanisms with other investigating agencies for maintaining a check against recurrence of corporate frauds.

Attempt of Hijack of Train

1766. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that seven-eight goons had hijacked Janshatabadi Express between Bhilai and Raipur stations in Chhattisgarh and the train remained in their hold for upto 10 kilometers;

(b) if so, whether there were no security personnel posted in the Janshatabadi Express during the said incident; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Railways for checking the recurrence of such incidents in future and creating sense of security in the minds of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) On 06.02.2013 at about 17.40 hrs, while 03 unarmed Chhattisgarh State Police personnel were escorting an undertrial by train No. 12070 Janshatabdi Express from Durg to Bilaspur after producing him in the court, 6/7 accomplices of the accused overpowered the escorts after attacking them with deadly weapons and alighted from the train along with the latter after pulling alarm chain. Thereafter, they muscled their way on to the train engine after assaulting the Asstt. Loco Pilot, who had got down to reset the alarm chain and forced the driver to start the train. After travelling about 10 Kms, they forced the driver to stop the train at an isolated patch at KM no. 839/15-17 between Kumhari and Sarona stations and made good their escape with the freed undertrial.

(b) The said train was not escorted either by Railway Protection Force or Government Railway Police since the train was running during day time.

(c) Policing on Railways is a State Subject and the 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). As such, the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Govt. Railway Police. However, RPF supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

The following measures are being taken by the Railways for security of the passengers:

1. On vulnerable and identified routes / sections, 1275 trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV camera network, access control, anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.
3. Besides, regular coordination meetings are held with State Police authorities at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).

[English]

Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Scheme

1767. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any appraisal has been made regarding progress of the major, medium and minor projects being executed with the World Bank assistance/loan in Maharashtra in view of the fact that closing date for water sector improvement is March, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for not conducting the mid-term appraisal of these projects; and

(d) the status of execution of water sector improvement projects/schemes being implemented along with expenditure incurred and progress made on these projects, project-wise, separately?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Mid-Term Review (MTR) is held at project midpoint. During the MTR, representatives of the Bank and the project counter parts re-assess whether the project's development objectives are being met and whether any changes need to be made to achieve them in light of new circumstances. The MTR for Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project was carried out in February, 2009.

Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project is also being monitored by Central Water Commission (CWC) through review of Quarterly Progress Report and field visits. CWC team visited the project from 17.02.2011 to 19.02.2011.

A World Bank Implementation Review and Support Mission visited Maharashtra from January 7-19, 2013 to review the implementation progress of the Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Of the 235 irrigation schemes covered under the project for canal rehabilitation/modernization works, the works have been completed in 163 schemes and in the remaining 72 schemes these works are at various levels of implementation and are planned to be completed by February, 2014; (ii) of the 281 dams covered under the project for the dam safety works, works have been completed in 227 dams and in the remaining 54 dams these works are at various stages of implementation and are planned to be completed by February, 2014; (iii) activities under other project components are also progressing well and have either been completed or are nearing completion; and (iv) the disbursement under the project has reached about 80 percent. In view of the above, the implementation progress rating of the project is maintained as "Satisfactory".

The total expenditure on the project is Rs.1437 crore (Institutional Restructuring and Capacity Building: Rs. 432.81 million; Improving Irrigation Service Delivery and Management: Rs.13731.93 million; Innovative Pilots: Rs. 61.92 million and Project Management: Rs. 143.66 million) upto December, 2012, which is 77.3 % of the total project cost.

Allotment of Houses under IAY

1768. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses allotted to the women, weaker sections and minorities under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during each of the last three years, in State of Assam;

(b) the mechanism in place to monitor the quality of construction carried out under the scheme;

(c) whether there is large number of complaints received against the selection of beneficiaries under IAY in State of Assam;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received complaints for deficient quality of construction of houses under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) A Statement-I showing the number of houses sanctioned/ allotted to women, Scheduled castes/ Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) and the minorities under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during the last three years to Assam is enclosed.

(b) to (e) Under IAY houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. As per IAY guidelines, Zilla Parishad/DRDA are required to contact various organizations/institutions for seeking expertise information on innovative technologies, materials, designs and methods to help beneficiaries in the construction/upgradation of durable, cost effective and disaster resistant houses. The State Governments may also arrange to make available information on cost-effective environment friendly technologies, materials designs etc. at district/block level. Further, the IAY scheme is being closely monitored through various mechanisms such as review meetings and field visits by the Area Officers. National Level Monitors (NLMs) are appointed and deputed for independent inquiry and monitoring of the scheme. The State Governments are advised from time to time to ensure that good quality houses are constructed under IAY. In order to improve the quality of houses under IAY, this Ministry had constituted

a Task Force. The Task force recommended that the efforts should be made to ensure that the house is a pucca one with permanent walls and permanent roofing.

A Statement-II showing list of complaints received from State of Assam during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement-I

| Assam | No. of Houses Sanctioned/Alloted | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------|----------|-------------------------------|
| | SC | ST | Minority | Women, Husband & Wife Jointly |
| 2009-10 | 57830 | 79529 | 40551 | 199348 |
| 2010-11 | 45432 | 54402 | 30289 | 966724 |
| 2011-12 | 42234 | 50939 | 29154 | 133671 |

Statement-II

List of complaints received from Punjab and action taken thereon

1. Assam

- (a) A complaint was received on 29/11/2010 from Shri Asab Uddinn, Village & Post-Bazarghat, District-Karimganj, Assam leveling allegation of forgery in the allotment IAY house.

Action Taken

The complaint has been sent to State Government of Assam on 17/2/2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (b) A complaint dated 01/02/2011 regarding withdrawal of amount under IAY by Shri MM Das, JE of Bechmari Dev from account of IAY beneficiary and non- construction of the house by the JE.

Action Taken

The Complaint was forwarded to the State Govt. on 11/04/2011 for ascertaining facts in the matter and take corrective, punitive and preventive action as per IAY Guidelines.

- (c) A complaint dated 23/04/2011 was received from Shri. Rohit Chaudhary, regarding violation of IAY

guidelines in Assam by opening of joint account of Junior Engineer (JE) & the beneficiary, by taking bribes at the time of withdrawal of money and forcing the IAY beneficiary to purchase construction material from the shops identified by the JE. in the implementation of IAY Scheme in Assam.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme. The report has been sent to State Government of Assam on 17/6/2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (d) A complaint dated 11/01/2012 was received from Convenor, North East Rural Development Forum, Cachar District Committee, Silchar regarding irregularities in selection of IAY beneficiary in Cachar districts of Assam

Action Taken

The Complaint was forwarded to the State Govt. of Assam on 18/1/2013 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

[Translation]

Deepak S. Parekh Committee

1769. SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have set up a Committee headed by Deepak S. Parekh for expansion/modernisation of the Railways;

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

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the salient points of the said report along with the action taken thereon by the Railways;

(e) whether the recent fare hike was effected after considering the report of the said Committee; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Availability of Water for Irrigation

1770. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of water for irrigation has declined in the country due to irregular rainfall during last three years;

(b) if so, the names of areas most affected in the States;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps for making water available for these areas during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per information received from India Meteorological Department, out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, 6 sub-divisions in 2010, 6 in 2011 and 13 in 2012 received deficient rainfall as compared to their respective long term normal rainfall. This has affected total availability of water for various uses, including irrigation, in these regions. A statement indicating the details of meteorological sub-division wise annual rainfall received during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 enclosed.

(c) and (d) Water being a state subject several measures for increasing the storage capacity are taken up by the State Governments viz construction of dams, check dams and farm ponds. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments for increasing storage capacity by rendering technical and financial assistance through programmes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies.

Statement

Subdivision-wise Annual Rainfall (mm.) for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012

| Sl. No. | Meteorological Subdivision | 2010 | | | | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| | | Actual | Normal | %Dep. | Cat. | Actual | Normal | %Dep. | Cat. | Actual | Normal | %Dep. | Cat. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3147.8 | 2980.1 | 6% | N | 3833.6 | 2926.3 | 31% | E | 3515.8 | 2926.3 | 20% | E |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2397.6 | 2785.9 | -14% | N | 1923.4 | 2933.7 | -34% | D | 2762.3 | 2933.7 | -6% | N |
| 3. | Assam & Meghalaya | 2499.7 | 2897.7 | -14% | N | 1758.5 | 2624.9 | -33% | D | 2321.3 | 2624.9 | -12% | N |
| 4. | N M M T | 2023.3 | 2142.9 | -6% | N | 1655.1 | 2278.0 | -27% | D | 1666.6 | 2278.0 | -27% | D |
| 5. | SHWB & Sikkim | 2844.0 | 2603.8 | 9% | N | 2359.9 | 2708.9 | -13% | N | 2630.2 | 2708.9 | -3% | N |
| 6. | Gangetic West Bengal | 1081.4 | 1493.4 | -28% | D | 1671.7 | 1527.2 | 9% | N | 1258.4 | 1527.2 | -18% | N |
| 7. | Odisha | 1332.3 | 1478.6 | -10% | N | 1300.4 | 1460.5 | -11% | N | 1429.0 | 1460.5 | -2% | N |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 806.1 | 1307.4 | -38% | D | 1274.7 | 1296.3 | -2% | N | 1092.2 | 1296.3 | -16% | N |
| 9. | Bihar | 943.4 | 1213.7 | -22% | D | 1217.3 | 1205.6 | 1% | N | 922.8 | 1205.6 | -23% | D |
| 10. | East Uttar Pradesh | 758.5 | 1035.9 | -27% | D | 874.7 | 1018.6 | -14% | N | 853.6 | 1018.6 | -16% | N |
| 11. | West Uttar Pradesh | 818.9 | 885.0 | -7% | N | 775.9 | 886.2 | -12% | N | 582.8 | 886.2 | -34% | D |
| 12. | Uttarakhand | 1863.9 | 1562.8 | 19% | N | 1708.3 | 1580.9 | 8% | N | 1309.6 | 1580.9 | -17% | N |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------|--------|------|---|--------|--------|------|----|--------|--------|------|----|
| 13. | Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi | 597.7 | 562.6 | 6% | N | 433.2 | 562.8 | -23% | D | 312.7 | 562.8 | -44% | D |
| 14. | Punjab | 502.1 | 640.4 | -22% | D | 533.5 | 635.9 | -16% | N | 338.8 | 635.9 | -47% | D |
| 15. | Himachal Pradesh | 1220.2 | 1323.8 | -8% | N | 1051.7 | 1373.9 | -23% | D | 1035.0 | 1373.9 | -25% | D |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1240.7 | 1227.6 | 1% | N | 1122.2 | 1205.3 | -7% | N | 1116.5 | 1205.3 | -7% | N |
| 17. | West Rajasthan | 473.2 | 295.7 | 60% | E | 426.6 | 299.2 | 43% | E | 318.4 | 299.2 | 6% | N |
| 18. | East Rajasthan | 741.5 | 684.7 | 8% | N | 849.1 | 671.3 | 26% | E | 695.8 | 671.3 | 4% | N |
| 19. | West Madhya Pradesh | 818.2 | 987.8 | -17% | N | 1062.2 | 956.3 | 11% | N | 1012.3 | 956.3 | 6% | N |
| 20. | East Madhya Pradesh | 966.6 | 1219.3 | -21% | D | 1220.7 | 1169.4 | 4% | N | 1097.0 | 1169.4 | -6% | N |
| 21. | Gujarat Region | 1059.7 | 954.1 | 11% | N | 903.9 | 943.4 | -4% | N | 652.0 | 943.4 | -31% | D |
| 22. | Saurashtra & Kutch | 1073.9 | 519.2 | 107% | E | 725.1 | 507.0 | 43% | E | 315.2 | 507.0 | -38% | D |
| 23. | Konkan & Goa | 3749.0 | 2975.4 | 26% | E | 3842.6 | 3100.2 | 24% | E | 2993.9 | 3100.5 | -3% | N |
| 24. | Madhya Maharashtra | 1006.1 | 849.7 | 18% | N | 842.9 | 876.8 | -4% | N | 663.8 | 876.8 | -24% | D |
| 25. | Marathwada | 1039.3 | 845.9 | 23% | E | 685.7 | 821.6 | -17% | N | 538.4 | 821.6 | -34% | D |
| 26. | Vidarbha | 1355.2 | 1103.7 | 23% | E | 958.5 | 1084.5 | -12% | N | 1090.3 | 1084.5 | 1% | N |
| 27. | Chhattisgarh | 1145.7 | 1363.8 | -16% | N | 1313.0 | 1290.7 | 2% | N | 1366.2 | 1290.7 | 6% | N |
| 28. | Coastal Andhra Pradesh | 1614.0 | 1011.6 | 60% | E | 835.5 | 1024.2 | -18% | N | 1183.5 | 1024.2 | 16% | N |
| 29. | Telangana | 1247.6 | 941.7 | 32% | E | 739.6 | 942.6 | -22% | D | 972.8 | 942.6 | 3% | N |
| 30. | Rayalaseema | 915.8 | 677.8 | 35% | E | 642.9 | 706.1 | -9% | N | 665.3 | 706.1 | -6% | N |
| 31. | Tamilnadu & Puducherry | 1118.8 | 908.7 | 23% | E | 1013.2 | 914.4 | 11% | N | 709.6 | 914.4 | -22% | D |
| 32. | Coastal Karnataka | 4007.6 | 3612.8 | 11% | N | 4146.4 | 3526.3 | 18% | N | 3394.9 | 3526.3 | -4% | N |
| 33. | N. I. Karnataka | 857.3 | 719.9 | 19% | N | 620.1 | 740.3 | -16% | N | 529.5 | 740.3 | -28% | D |
| 34. | S. I. Karnataka | 1308.7 | 1029.5 | 27% | E | 1040.6 | 1019.2 | 2% | N | 832.4 | 1019.2 | -18% | N |
| 35. | Kerala | 3141.9 | 3094.6 | 2% | N | 3041.2 | 2924.3 | 4% | N | 2187.4 | 2923.4 | -25% | D |
| 36. | Lakshadweep | 1725.4 | 1584.7 | 9% | N | 1531.4 | 1600.0 | -4% | N | 1433.2 | 1600.0 | -10% | N |

E-Excess; N-Normal; D-Deficient.

[English]

Losses to Fertilizer Units

1771. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer units facing operational economical losses due to existing urea pricing policy, NPS-III;

(b) the details of operational economical losses that have been incurred by these units due to existing urea pricing policy NPS-III during each of the last three years and the current year, unit-wise; and

(c) the present status of new pricing policy for urea sector and the time by which the new urea pricing policy is likely to be amended to address this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Department of Fertilizers does not have profitability data of all the existing units on account of their operations. However, details in respect of urea producing PSUs only namely RCF, NFL, BVFCL and MFL is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) is under consideration of Government.

Statement

Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF):

RCF is facing under recoveries the tune of about Rs.670/- per MT for Thai-Urea on items like conversion costs, interest, selling expenses etc. which have significantly increased. Accordingly the impact of the same from the period Oct-10 to Feb-2013 works out to about Rs. 294.00 crores. The details of same are as under:

| Period | Qty of Urea sold | Rate/MT | Rs. Crore |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------|-----------|
| Oct 2010- Mar 2011 | 9.25 | 670 | 61.98 |
| 2011-12 | 17.25 | 670 | 115.58 |
| 2012-13 upto Feb-2012 | 17.36 | 670 | 116.31 |

National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL):

NFL has informed that three Units of NFL namely Nangal, Panipat and Bathinda are facing operational financial losses as on date due to existing urea pricing policy NPS-III. The operational financial losses incurred by these Units on urea activity are as follows:

| Units | (Rs. in crore) | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2012-13 (April-Dec. 2012) | 2011-12 | 2010-11 | 2009-10 |
| Nangal | (35.03) | (58.67) | (43.21) | (43.13) |
| Panipat | (85.49) | (71.06) | (31.75) | (6.66) |
| Bathinda | (46.00) | (4.75) | 57.48 | 57.18 |

Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.:

BVFCL has informed that the company is facing operational losses due to existing urea pricing policy NPS-III. Under New Pricing Scheme Stage-III (NPS III) capital investment in Namrup-III plants for revamp was allowed for the expenditure incurred only till 31-03-2003 which is Rs. 37.59 crores as against the total expenditure of Rs. 117.20 crore. The expenditure of Rs.79.62 crores incurred in revamp beyond 31-03-2003 has not been considered. Non-recognition of the actual expenditure has resulted in erosion of the existing capital base lowering of Capital Related Charges for Namrup-III. This has lead to under recovery of concession rate for Namrup III by around Rs. 652.0/MT of Urea.

Losses incurred due to existing urea pricing policy NPS-III during each of the last three years and current year unit wise is given below:

| Units | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 (anticipated) (in Rs. Crores) |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| Namrup-III | 15.02 | 12.98 | 11.52 | 18.06 |

Madras Fertilizers Ltd.:

Madras Fertilizers Limited is also one of the units facing operational economical losses upto Mar 31, 2009 due to the existing Urea Pricing Policy, NPS III. The operational economical losses incurred by MFL during NPS III period are as follows:

| Financial | Year Losses (Rs. Cr) |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 2006-07 | 114.78 |
| 2007-08 | 134.85 |
| 2008-09 | 145.38 |

The under recovery on the fixed cost of MFL has been addressed by the amendment to NPS III for Urea by restricting reduction in fixed cost to 10% with effect from Apr 1, 2009. However, the Company has not been compensated for the cash loss incurred from 01/10/2006 to 31/03/2009 due to anomalies in the pricing policy. Urea production will be viable only with continuation of NPS III amendment as is in existence now.

Projects under B.O.T. Scheme

1772. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have awarded some projects to private parties under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof for the last three years, zone-wise;

(c) whether these projects could not make any significant progress so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) No rail line construction project has been awarded on BOT basis in last three years.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Allocation of Indus Water

1773. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kutch region of Gujarat is a part of Sindhu Basin;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has received any representation from the Gujarat Government regarding allocation of Indus Water to Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the proposal of State Government of Gujarat is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) A letter dated 07.02.08 from the Hon'ble Minister of Water Supply, Water Resources, Urban Development and Urban Housing, Government of Gujarat addressed to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources, requested for allocation of Indus water (i.e. Ravi-Beas-Sutlej water) to Kutch region of Gujarat.

(d) The proposal of the State Government of Gujarat is dependent on the resolution of several water issues among the present beneficiary States of the Eastern Rivers of Indus basin most of which are already before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, as well as the beneficiary states being in a position to spare water. It is not possible to stipulate any time frame for its implementation.

[Translation

Dues from Power Distribution Companies

1774. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan due to the Union Government from the State power distribution companies, State-wise;

(b) the likely effect on power generation in the country as a result of this heavy burden of loans on the States along with the remedial measures being taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the power distribution companies are facing financial crunch for their development activities and the Union Government is planning to revise the price of electricity so that electricity is sold at production cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Union Government is not providing loans directly to State power distribution companies. However, under

Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) loan is being provided to DISCOMS against sanctioned projects. The loan provided under the R-APDRP Scheme is convertible into grant on successful implementation of the scheme. Under Part 'A' of R-APDRP, 100% of loan is convertible to grant whereas under Part 'B' loan upto 50% is convertible to grant subject to certain conditions.

Under R-APDRP, cumulatively an amount of Rs.6456.01 Crore has been disbursed as loan for sanctioned projects as on 05.03.2013. State wise Details of sanction and disbursement under R-APDRP is enclosed as Statement-I.

To enable the turnaround of the State Discoms and ensure their long term viability, a scheme for Financial restructuring of State Owned Discoms has been notified by the Government of India. The scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms lender banks and State Government for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government.

(c) and (d) 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, most of the utilities selling directly to consumers have incurred losses during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Under the Electricity Act, 2003 State/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs/JERCs) fix retail tariffs for consumers. The Act also requires under section 61 that the SERCs while fixing the tariff should be guided by the factors *inter-alia* "that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also, reduces cross-subsidies in the manner specified by the Appropriate Commission".

Forum of State Regulators and 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.

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.

Statement-I

*R-APDRP Sanction & Disbursement Status
as on 05.03.2013*

| State | Sanction Amount/ Total Project Cost (Rs. Crore) | Disbursed Amount (Rs. Crore) |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Haryana | 839.21 | 49.68 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 435.37 | 155.16 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1870.15 | 561.04 |
| Punjab | 1834.94 | 368.07 |
| Chandigarh | 33.34 | 0.00 |
| Rajasthan | 2007.31 | 371.13 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 4200.82 | 827.31 |
| Uttarakhand | 535.00 | 189.13 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2368.26 | 456.93 |
| Gujarat | 1363.01 | 314.22 |
| Chhattisgarh | 873.75 | 155.59 |
| Maharashtra | 3954.78 | 666.11 |
| Goa | 110.73 | 31.47 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|---------|--------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 1562.21 | 310.17 | Assam | 839.65 | 251.89 |
| Karnataka | 1340.14 | 259.68 | Arunachal Pradesh | 37.68 | 11.30 |
| Kerala | 1375.85 | 250.99 | Nagaland | 34.58 | 10.37 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3878.73 | 671.69 | Manipur | 31.55 | 9.47 |
| Puducherry | 27.53 | 4.50 | Meghalaya | 33.97 | 10.19 |
| Bihar | 1371.81 | 140.90 | Mizoram | 35.12 | 10.54 |
| Jharkhand | 160.60 | 48.18 | Sikkim | 94.76 | 28.43 |
| West Bengal | 872.54 | 231.78 | Tripura | 200.28 | 60.09 |
| | | | Total | 32323.67 | 6456.01 |

Statement-II

Profit and Loss details for utilities selling directly to consumers during 2008-09 to 2010-11 (Rs. in Cr.)

| Region | State | Utility | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | | | Profit (Loss) after tax on accrual basis | Profit (Loss) on subsidy received basis | Profit (Loss) after tax on accrual basis | Profit (Loss) on subsidy received basis | Profit (Loss) after tax on accrual basis | Profit (Loss) on subsidy received basis |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Eastern | Bihar | BSEB | -1,005 | -1,005 | -1,412 | -1,412 | -1,332 | -1,332 |
| | Jharkhand | JSEB | -1,048 | -1,048 | -707 | -707 | -723 | -723 |
| | Odisha | CESCO | -125 | -125 | -146 | -146 | -150 | -150 |
| | | NESCO | -0 | -0 | -28 | -28 | -72 | -72 |
| | | SESCO | -36 | -36 | -40 | -40 | -19 | -19 |
| | WESCO | 13 | 13 | -27 | -27 | -38 | -38 | |
| | Sikkim | Sikkim PD | 10 | 10 | -9 | -9 | -38 | -38 |
| West Bengal | WBSEDCL | 39 | 39 | 71 | 71 | 95 | 95 | |
| North Eastern | Arunachal Pradesh | Arunachal PD | -48 | -48 | -212 | -212 | -182 | -182 |
| | Assam | CAEDCL | -13 | -13 | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------|-------------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | LAEDCL | -15 | -15 | | | | |
| | | UAEDCL | -19 | -19 | | | | |
| | | APDCL | | | -319 | -319 | -446 | -446 |
| | Manipur | Manipur PD | -113 | -113 | -87 | -87 | -134 | -134 |
| | Meghalaya | MeSEB | 10 | 10 | -56 | -56 | | |
| | | MeECL | | | | | -91 | -91 |
| | Mizoram | Mizoram PD | -72 | -72 | -139 | -139 | -158 | -158 |
| | Nagaland | Nagaland PD | -68 | -68 | -108 | -108 | -159 | -159 |
| | Tripura | TSECL | 49 | 38 | 2 | -11 | -126 | -130 |
| Northern | Delhi | BSES Rajdhani | -108 | -108 | 187 | 187 | 388 | 388 |
| | | BSES Yamuna | 58 | 58 | 77 | 77 | 155 | 155 |
| | | NDPL | 171 | 171 | 351 | 351 | 258 | 258 |
| | Haryana | DHBVNL | -265 | -265 | -633 | -680 | -393 | -556 |
| | | UHBVNL | -1,218 | -1,218 | -912 | -912 | -129 | -129 |
| | Himachal Pradesh | HPSEB | 32 | 32 | -153 | -153 | -122 | -122 |
| | | HPSEB Ltd. | | | | | -389 | -389 |
| | Jammu and Kashmir | J&K PDD | -1,316 | -1,316 | -2,106 | -2,106 | -2,167 | -2,167 |
| | Punjab | PSEB | -1,041 | -1,041 | -1,302 | -1,302 | | |
| | | PSPCL | | | | | -1,482 | -1,482 |
| | Rajasthan | AVVNL | -0 | -2,403 | 0 | -3,924 | 0 | -3,071 |
| | | JDVVNL | 0 | -2,185 | 0 | -3,169 | 0 | -3,069 |
| | | JVVNL | 0 | -2,227 | -0 | -3,913 | 0 | -3,389 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | OVVN | -974 | -974 | -1,707 | -1,707 | -1,117 | -1,117 |
| | | KESCO | -152 | -152 | -181 | -181 | -73 | -73 |
| | | MVVN | -418 | -418 | -1,040 | -1,040 | -348 | -348 |
| | | Pash VVN | -612 | -612 | -1,188 | -1,188 | -304 | -304 |
| | | Poorv VVN | -1,346 | -1,346 | -1,170 | -1,170 | -969 | -969 |
| | Uttarakhand | Ut PCL | -355 | -355 | -527 | -527 | -219 | -219 |
| Southern | Andhra Pradesh | APCPDCL | 13 | -2,780 | 36 | -1,198 | 3 | -778 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---------|----------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | APEPDCL | 14 | -531 | 18 | -435 | 13 | -572 |
| | | APNPDCL | 6 | -1,191 | 7 | -892 | 7 | -409 |
| | | APSPDCL | 11 | -1,485 | 4 | -1,116 | 3 | -418 |
| | Karnataka | BESCOM | -588 | -588 | 12 | 112 | 0 | 0 |
| | | CHESCOM | -221 | -280 | -74 | -318 | 11 | 11 |
| | | GESCOM | -198 | -198 | -31 | -31 | 61 | 61 |
| | | HESCOM | -560 | -560 | -174 | -174 | -65 | -65 |
| | | MESCOM | -41 | -41 | 9 | -14 | 2 | 2 |
| | Kerala | KSEB | 217 | 217 | 241 | 241 | 241 | 241 |
| | Puducherry | Puducherry PD | -80 | -80 | -47 | -47 | -134 | -134 |
| | Tamil Nadu | TNEB | -7,771 | -8,021 | -10,295 | -10,295 | -6,273 | -6,273 |
| | | TANGEDCO | | | | | -6,202 | -6,202 |
| Western | Chhattisgarh | CSEB | 764 | 764 | | | | |
| | | CSPDCL | 74 | 74 | -314 | -314 | -468 | -468 |
| | Goa | Goa PD | 158 | 158 | 16 | 16 | -79 | -79 |
| | Gujarat | DGVCL | 3 | 3 | 22 | 22 | 63 | 63 |
| | | MGVCL | 5 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 25 | 25 |
| | | PGVCL | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| | | UGVCL | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 13 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL | -574 | -574 | -779 | -779 | -605 | -605 |
| | | MPP aschim Kshetra VVCL | -833 | -833 | -1,433 | -1,433 | -578 | -578 |
| | | MP PurvKshetra VVCL | -1,077 | -1,077 | -1,131 | -1,131 | -974 | -974 |
| | Maharashtra | MSEDCL | -902 | -902 | -1,085 | -1,085 | -1,305 | -1,505 |

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

Monitoring of Production and Marketing of Drugs

1775. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian and foreign registered companies engaged in the manufacturing of drugs in the country;

(b) the quantum of drugs produced in the country during the current year;

(c) whether the Government has any machinery in place to monitor the/production and marketing of drugs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the unregistered companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As per the report of the Working Group on Drug and Pharmaceuticals for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017), there are nearly 2500 pharmaceuticals units in the country.

(b) As per Economic Intelligence Service of Centre for Monitoring India Economy Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, the sale value of drugs and pharmaceuticals during March'2011 was Rs. 108250.00 crore.

(c) and (d) The manufacturing and sales of drugs is a licensed activity and is regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Rules made there under through a system of licensing and inspections.

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

[English]

Free Legal Literacy Classes for Women

1776. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide free legal literacy classes for women in rural areas so as to educate them about their rights; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) At present there is no such proposal but Government is considering various ways to provide Legal Literacy in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

NTPC Project in Odisha

1777. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of 1600 MW mega power project of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) at Darlipali in Odisha is being delayed;

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

(c) whether the work on the coal mines dedicated to the plant has also been halted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) for NTPC's 1600 MW supercritical Bulk Tender Project at Darlipali was issued on 04.02.2011 and the award recommendation was approved by NTPC Board on 29.11.2011. However, the Investment Approval for the project is delayed due to non availability of land and forest clearance from the State Government of Odisha.

(c) and (d) The work on the Dulanga coal mines [linked to Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP)] is held up on account of non finalization of land rates for land acquisition and processing of forest clearance of the mine by the State Government of Odisha.

(e) The matter is being constantly followed up by NTPC and Ministry of Power with State Government at various levels through regular meetings and communications.

[Translation]

National Research Development Corporation

1778. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Research Development Corporation has developed new technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said corporation has got the said technologies patented; and

(d) if so, the total revenue earned through marketing of the said technologies?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) is not involved in development of new technologies but is engaged in obtaining assignment of technologies from various research institutions and universities in the country for commercialization. During the last three years, a total of 141 technologies and technical know-hows were assigned to the corporation by various R&D institutions across the country for commercialization.

(c) The said technologies are not patented by NRDC but the corporation assists the technology developers i.e. research institutions/universities in patenting their inventions, technologies and technical know-hows, if they so desire. Out of the 141 technologies and technical know-hows assigned to NRDC during the last three years, 22 have been filed for patent protection by the research institutions/universities themselves, NRDC provided assistance for filing patent applications for 37 technologies and the remaining were without patent protection.

(d) The total revenue generated by NRDC in terms of lump-sum premia and royalty by way of licensing, marketing and commercialization of the said technologies during the last three years is Rs. 1968 lakhs.

Lathicharge at Kumbh Mela

1779. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lathicharge by the police on platform No. 6 at the Allahabad railway station on 10 February, 2013 had caused a stampede leading to on-the-spot death of 20 people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of injured persons died on-the-spot because they could not get any medical assistance for three-four hours;

(d) if so, whether the Railways have ordered investigation into the allegations regarding the carelessness of police personnel for the said tragedy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. On 10.02.2013, at about 18.30 hrs, a heavy crowd of pilgrims descended on Allahabad Railway Station after performing 'Shahi Snan' during the on going Kumbh Mela. The sudden surge of huge crowd within a short time between 18.30 hrs to 19.00 hrs on the stair case connecting Platform No. 4/6 with Foot Over Bridge No. 01, which was already chock-a-block with passengers, resulted in a stampede. Government Railway Police, Railway Protection Force and Railway Officials present at the Railway Station immediately started rescue operations and shifted the injured persons to Railway Hospital and Swaroop Rani Hospital, Allahabad for treatment.

(c) No injured person died on the spot due to non availability of Medical aid as doctors reached the site in sufficient strength within the shortest possible time.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Railways have constituted an apex level committee to look into the cause leading to the stampede, inadequacies in preparedness on the part of North Central Railway, if any, extraneous causes leading up to the tragedy and preventive measures required in the future to avert such incidents.

Surcharge for Kumbh Mela

1780. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have levied additional surcharge on the passengers proceeding for Allahabad Kumbh fair;

(b) if so, the amount charged in the form of surcharge and the total amount collected as surcharge so far;

(c) the additional expenditure incurred on the amenities for the Kumbh visitors over and above the total amount earned; and

(d) the additional amount being spent under each head, for the said occasion head-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Mela surcharge leviable per passenger is as under:

| Class | Surcharge leviable (Rs.) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Second | 5 |
| Sleeper | 5 |
| AC Chair Car & AC-3tier | 10 |
| First class & AC-2tier | 15 |
| AC First | 20 |

Total amount collected during Kumbh Mela upto 25th February 2013 is approximately Rs. 1.34 crores.

(c) and (d) Total expenditure incurred by Railways for providing amenities for the Kumbh visitors is Rs. 53.22 crores which constitutes Rs. 34.97 crores of capital expenditure, Rs. 13.70 crores of revenue expenditure and Rs. 4.55 crores of Deposit works funded by the State Government.

Recommendations of Sachar Committee

1781. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to constitute a high power expert committee to assess the recommendations of Sachar Committee on minorities and make a report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal for creation of blocks for identifying beneficiaries instead of the districts in order to implement the recommendations of the Sachar Committee for the welfare of the minority communities, especially Muslims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to implement the Sachar Committee report in its entirety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b)

No, Madam. The progress of implementation of the recommendations of Sachar Committee is monitored and reviewed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs with the Nodal Officers on a quarterly basis. Further, the implementation is monitored by the Committee of Secretaries on half yearly basis and then reported to the Union Cabinet.

(c) and (d) As a follow up action on Sachar Committee Recommendation regarding area development programme, Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is being implemented in 90 identified Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) since 2008 with the aim of bringing these districts at par with the national average in terms of socio-economic & backwardness parameters. It is proposed to change the unit area of planning from districts to blocks for better targeting the minorities, including Muslims, during 12th Five Year Plan.

(e) Totally, 76 recommendations were listed from the Sachar Committee Report and considered by the Government and 72 recommendations were approved by the Government for implementation by different Ministries/ Departments. Following three recommendations at (i), (ii) & (iii) were not accepted and one recommendation at (iv) was deferred by the Government:

- (i) Enumeration of castes/groups as a part of decennial census exercise.
- (ii) Creation of a new All India Cadre of officers, to manage the affairs of State Wakf Boards and Central Wakf Council
- (iii) Having alternative admission criteria, to facilitate admissions to the most backward amongst all the SRCs in the regular Universities and autonomous colleges.
- (iv) Absorbing Arzals in the SC list or atleast in a separate Most Backward Category (MBCs) carved out of the OBCs.

However, regarding the recommendation at (i) above, the Ministry of Home Affairs is now taking action thereon. Further, as regards recommendation at (iv), the Government has now carved out a sub-quota of 4.5% for minorities, as defined under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, from within the 27% reservation for OBCs. The matter is however subjudice.

*[English]***Training Institutions**

1782. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of technical and vocational training institutions functioning under the Railways in the country;

(b) whether the Railways are providing any employment/placement assistance to the students of these institutions;

(c) if so, the number of students who got the employment/placement as a result thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not providing such assistance to the qualified students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

AIBP in West Bengal

1783. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being undertaken under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in West Bengal during the last five years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the quantum of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for each of the above projects during the above period;

(c) whether some schemes are delayed;

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay and the time by when these schemes would be completed; and

(e) whether any special emphasis has been given by the Government during the 12th Five Year Plan for the State under AIBP, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) During the last five years, no Major, Medium Irrigation (MMI) project of West Bengal has been included in Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). However, the details of Central Assistance (CA) released under AIBP to 4 numbers of ongoing MMI projects of West Bengal during, the last five years, scheme-wise, year-wise and the expenditure incurred is given in the enclosed Statement-I. During the last five years, 23 and 34 Surface Minor Irrigation schemes of West Bengal have been included under AIBP in 2007-08 and 2010-11 respectively. The scheme-wise, year-wise details and funds utilized of the above Surface Minor Irrigation schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of the delayed schemes and reasons for delay are given in the enclosed Statement-III. No Surface Minor Irrigation schemes of West Bengal are delayed.

(e) Simplification of the procedure for release of funds for the projects are among the suggested reforms in the proposals for XII Plan for the States including West Bengal.

Statement-I

Details of Major, Medium Irrigation Projects of West Bengal under AIBP during the last five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Year of Inclusion | Central Assistance (CA) released during last five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) | | | | | expenditure incurred during last five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) | | | | |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1. | Teesta Barrage | 1996-97 | 0.0000 | 21.9300 | 0.0000 | 81.0000 | 97.2000 | 12.23 | 56.16 | 31.56 | 0.00 | 89.30 |
| 2. | Tatko | 2000-01 | 0.4200 | 0.6200 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 3.7260 | 0.36 | 1.14 | 0.07 | 0.32 | 1.80 |
| 3. | Patloi | 2000-01 | 0.4100 | 0.2600 | 0.9144 | 0.0000 | 1.6200 | 0.37 | 1.01 | 1.08 | 0.35 | 1.38 |

Statement-II*Details of grants released and utilized of MI schemes under AIBP during last five years*

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | No. of MI schemes included | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Grant | Funds | Grant | Funds | Grant | Funds | Grant | Funds | Grant | Funds |
| | | released | utilized | released | utilized | released | utilized | released | utilized | released | utilized |
| 1 | 23 | 8.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.12 | N.A. | * | N.A. | * | N.A. | * |
| 2 | 34 | N.A. | * | N.A. | * | N.A. | * | 8.10 | 0.00 | 4.4561 | 8.10 |

N.A - No Central Grant Released,

* - Funds Utilized against Central Grant is NIL as no Central Grant was released during that year

Statement-III*Reasons for delay of projects under AIBP*

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Year of Inclusion | Year of Completion as per MoU | Time over run as on 01.04.2012 | Reason for Delay |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Teesta Barrage | 1996-97 | 2014-15 | delayed by 12 Yrs | Land acquisition problems & Court cases. |
| 2. | Tatko | 2000-01 | 2012-13 | delayed by 8 Yrs | Land acquisition problems, Court cases & local disturbances. |
| 3. | Patloi | 2000-01 | 2012-13 | delayed by 8 Yrs | Land acquisition problems, Court cases & local disturbances. |
| 4. | Subernrekha Barrage | 2001-02 | 2015-16 | delayed by 8 Yrs | Local agitation & fund shortage. |

Availability of Water

1784. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total availability and the per capita availability of water for households has been declining during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the said period; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to bridge the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The per capita water availability in the country as a whole is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita availability of water in the country, taking into consideration the population of the country as per the 2001 census, was 1816 cubic meters which decreased to 1545 cubic meters as per the 2011 census.

(c) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge. The Government of India has also launched National Water Mission with main objective as "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management".

Setting up of Heavy Industries

1785. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Heavy Industries / Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) functioning in the Country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up any Heavy Industries/PSEs in the Country especially in rural and backward areas;

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

(d) whether Government has received proposals in this regard from various States during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2011-12 that was laid in both the Houses of Parliament on 26th & 27th February 2013, 260 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) were functioning in the country as on 31.03.2012. Statewise detail of these CPSEs, based on the registered offices, is given in Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey from page S-200 to S-208.

(b) and (c) Setting up of CPSEs in different sectors and in different locations in the country, including rural and backward areas, is based on techno-economic considerations. The concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments take the initiative for setting up of CPSEs on these considerations. During the last three years, 30 CPSEs have been set up in the different parts of the country. The names and State-wise locations of these CPSEs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Information in respect of the proposals received from State for setting up new CPSEs, if any, is not maintained centrally.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State wise List of CPSEs, set up during the last three years

| Sl. No. | CPSE | States (Registered office) |
|----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2011-12 | | |
| 1. | Bharat Broadband Network Ltd. | Delhi |
| 2. | Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council. | Delhi 5 |
| 3. | CGEN Transmission Co. Ltd. | Delhi |
| 4. | HLL Biotech Ltd. | Kerala |
| 5. | Irrigation & Water Resource Finance Corporation Ltd. | Delhi |
| 6. | India Oil-CREDA Biofuels Ltd. | Chhattisgarh |
| 7. | Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd. | Odisha |
| 8. | NMDC Power Ltd. | Andhra Pradesh |
| 9. | PFC Green Energy Ltd. | Delhi |
| 10. | Power Equity Capital Advisers Pvt. Ltd. | Delhi |
| 11. | SAIL Jagdishpur Power Plant Ltd. | Delhi |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|--|----------------|
| 12. | SAIL Refectory Company Ltd. | Delhi |
| 13. | Prize Petroleum Company Ltd. | Delhi |
| 14. | PFC Capital Advisory Services Ltd. | Delhi |
| 2010-11 | | |
| 15. | BHEL Electrical Machine Ltd. | Kerala |
| 16. | NMDC-CMD Ltd. | Chhattisgarh |
| 17. | BITES Infrastructure Services Ltd. | Delhi |
| 2009-10 | | |
| 18. | Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd. | Manipur |
| 19. | Raichur Sholapur Transmission Co. Ltd. | Delhi |
| 20. | IRCON Infrastructure & Services Ltd. | Delhi |
| 21. | Power System Operation Corporation Ltd. | Delhi |
| 22. | MNH Shakti Ltd. | Odisha |
| 23. | MJSJ Coal Ltd. | Andhra Pradesh |
| 24. | Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Ltd. | Delhi |
| 25. | Bhopal Dhule Transmission Co. Ltd. | Delhi |
| 26. | Jabalpur Transmission Company Ltd. | Delhi |
| 27. | HPCL Biofuels Ltd. | Bihar |
| 28. | Eastern Investment Ltd. | West Bengal |
| 29. | Odisha Mineral Development Company Ltd. | West Bengal |
| 30. | Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. | West Bengal |

Fuel Shortage to Power Plants

1786. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken a review of fuel shortages being faced by power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the review; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken for the adequate supply of fuel on the basis of the review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Coal to the thermal power stations is regularly reviewed by Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power and an Inter-Ministerial Group under the aegis of Ministry of Coal. Shortage of fuel is assessed keeping in view the availability of indigenous coal and gas. For the year 2012-13, against a domestic coal requirement of 476 Million Tonne (MT) availability of domestic coal was ascertained as 417 MT, leaving a shortfall of 69 MT. In order to meet this shortfall, Power Utilities were advised to import 46 MT coal which is equivalent to 69 MT of domestic coal as imported coal is of higher Gross Calorific Value (GCV).

The materialization of coal supply to power plants have increased to 98% during 2012-13 (upto January, 2013) from 91% during the corresponding period of 2011-12. Further, the growth in receipt of coal to power plants during 2012-13 (upto January, 2013) have increased to 12.2% from 0.88% during the corresponding period of 2011-12.

At present about 35 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD) gas is being supplied to the gas-based power stations in the country against a gas requirement of around 85 MMSCMD at 90% Plant Load Factor (PLF).

(c) In order to ensure adequate supply of fuel to the power plants following steps have been taken.

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

- (ii) Thrust is on ramping up production of coal by captive coal block allottees from existing mines and expedite commissioning of new coal blocks.
- (iii) CIL has been directed to sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have entered into long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs and have been commissioned/would get commissioned on or before 31st March 2015.
- (iv) The FSAs will be signed for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letters of Assurance (LOAs) for a period of 20 years with trigger level of 80% for levy of disincentive and 90% for levy of incentive.
- (v) To meet its commitments, CIL may reduce coal meant for e-auction from 10% to 7% of its production progressively till the end of 12th Plan.
- (vi) In case of any shortfall in fulfilling its commitment under the FSAs from its own production, CIL will arrange for supply of coal through imports or through arrangement with PSUs allotted coal blocks for commercial mining.
- (vii) In addition to above, power utilities are importing coal to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous availability of coal subject to blending limitations of the boiler.
- (viii) Increase the gas availability for power sector including through imports by utilities.

[Translation]

Export of Khadi Products

1787. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to collaborate with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in preparing modern designs of Khadi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to increase the production of khadi and its export;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the details of schemes to set up khadi industries in rural areas of the country?

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 no such proposal at present to collaborate with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in preparing modern designs of Khadi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Government of India has established a statutory body named the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for the holistic development and promotion of khadi and village industries in the country. KVIC implements a number of schemes for development and promotion of khadi (including increased production of khadi) which include: (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA) under which assistance is provided @ 20% of value of production khadi and polyvastra to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45. (ii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) under which assistance for replacement of obsolete equipments, setting up common facilities centres, product development, market promotion and other support are provided in clusters, (iii) Scheme for Enhancing Productivity & Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans under which assistance for replacement of charka, product development, design intervention and packaging etc. is provided.

KVIC with assistance of US\$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB) also implements a comprehensive reform package for the khadi sector namely Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP), which includes capacity building of 300 khadi institutions and incentivizing production.

Formation of new khadi institutions are also promoted by KVIC. During the last three years, 234 new khadi institutions have been set up in the country.

The Government, in order to boost export of KVI products, has given deemed 'Export Promotion Council' status to KVIC under which KVIC has already enlisted more than 900 exporters. There is a provision of providing incentive in the form of 5% FOB value of direct export of KVI products. Besides, KVIC has also been focusing on quality participation in International Exhibitions and Buyer-Seller Meets abroad to tap new/emerging markets for KVI products.

Employment to SC/ST under MGNREGS

1788. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and current year in the country including Madhya Pradesh, category and gender-wise;

(b) the number of persons who have been provided 100 days employment in a year during the said period category and gender-wise;

(c) whether failure to provide 100 days of employment is due to illegitimate distribution of job cards especially in Assam;

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

(e) the percentage of BPL job card holders under the scheme in the country including Assam during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(f) whether the percentage of BPL job card holders is very low under the Scheme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of total number of households provided employment, percentage of participation of SCs, STs and women in total employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) as reported by the State Government from the year 2009-10 onwards are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Number of persons provided 100 days of employment in a year from 2009-10 onwards as reported states/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) A number of complaints about implementation of MGNREGA in the country including Assam are received in the ministry every year.. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, manipulation in job cards, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. 8 cases related to job cards not provided and manipulation in job cards in Assam have been received in the Ministry as on 15.2.2013 since inception As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law.

(e) to (g) As provisions of MGNREGA are applicable to rural households irrespective of their status vis-a-vis poverty line, data regarding percentage of BPL job card holders is not maintained separately.

Statement-I

| Sl. No. | State | No. of Households provided employment (in Nos.) | | | | %age of SC Persondays | | | | %age of ST Persondays | | | | %age of Women Persondays | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---|---------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (Provi- sional) | 2012-13 repor- ted till 12/02/ 2013 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (Provi- sional) | 2012-13 repor- ted till 12/02/ 2013 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (Provi- sional) | 2012-13 repor- ted till 12/02/ 2013 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (Provi- sional) | 2012-13 repor- ted till 12/02/ 2013 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 6158493 | 6200423 | 4980822 | 5482671 | 24.68 | 24.32 | 26.84 | 24.00 | 14.71 | 16.02 | 18.44 | 15.37 | 58.10 | 57.05 | 57.79 | 58.05 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 68157 | 134527 | 3306 | 50207 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 97.76 | 90.26 | 99.86 | 87.24 | 17.20 | 33.26 | 40.07 | 31.09 |
| 3. | Assam | 2137270 | 1798372 | 1348958 | 990888 | 12.15 | 11.00 | 5.57 | 5.75 | 31.02 | 27.26 | 22.72 | 19.55 | 27.70 | 26.51 | 24.87 | 25.08 |
| 4. | Bihar | 4127330 | 4738464 | 1716603 | 1634049 | 45.30 | 45.40 | 24.61 | 23.97 | 2.16 | 2.14 | 1.74 | 1.87 | 30.04 | 28.49 | 28.82 | 30.36 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 2025845 | 2485581 | 2724228 | 2480164 | 15.32 | 14.57 | 9.62 | 9.40 | 38.20 | 36.51 | 37.47 | 35.92 | 49.21 | 48.63 | 45.16 | 46.79 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 1596402 | 1096223 | 822039 | 675309 | 14.87 | 14.54 | 7.82 | 9.04 | 39.46 | 41.17 | 40.43 | 36.34 | 47.55 | 44.23 | 44.54 | 42.74 |
| 7. | Haryana | 156406 | 235281 | 277834 | 246795 | 53.61 | 48.93 | 49.74 | 51.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 34.81 | 35.62 | 36.44 | 39.86 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 497336 | 444247 | 503102 | 436725 | 33.35 | 32.58 | 30.00 | 29.28 | 8.70 | 8.19 | 6.11 | 7.15 | 46.09 | 48.25 | 59.48 | 61.03 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 336036 | 492277 | 421185 | 332232 | 8.38 | 7.21 | 6.92 | 4.90 | 26.14 | 25.09 | 15.51 | 12.37 | 6.67 | 7.48 | 18.57 | 20.23 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 1702599 | 1987360 | 1573677 | 1187488 | 16.04 | 13.44 | 12.73 | 12.48 | 42.98 | 42.08 | 39.30 | 40.56 | 34.25 | 33.47 | 31.35 | 32.53 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 3535281 | 2224468 | 1652116 | 1041315 | 16.70 | 16.16 | 15.72 | 16.92 | 8.57 | 9.36 | 8.29 | 9.36 | 36.79 | 46.01 | 45.71 | 46.41 |
| 12. | Kerala | 955976 | 1175816 | 1416444 | 1662595 | 16.77 | 16.22 | 14.68 | 15.30 | 5.33 | 3.10 | 2.39 | 2.74 | 88.20 | 90.39 | 92.76 | 92.74 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 4714591 | 4407643 | 3817389 | 2622550 | 18.48 | 19.34 | 21.00 | 19.19 | 45.34 | 43.45 | 27.59 | 28.51 | 44.23 | 44.40 | 42.48 | 42.51 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 591547 | 451169 | 1465398 | 1355632 | 25.61 | 22.01 | 6.08 | 6.86 | 33.16 | 25.56 | 16.76 | 13.57 | 39.66 | 45.89 | 45.95 | 44.59 |
| 15. | Manipur | 418564 | 433856 | 357649 | 391852 | 27.53 | 2.58 | 0.58 | 1.01 | 42.85 | 70.64 | 69.77 | 58.03 | 47.98 | 35.07 | 33.76 | 36.06 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 300482 | 346149 | 333715 | 273579 | 0.52 | 0.38 | 0.65 | 0.56 | 94.09 | 94.51 | 92.94 | 94.63 | 47.20 | 43.92 | 41.41 | 41.13 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 180140 | 170894 | 168560 | 172103 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 99.86 | 99.84 | 99.55 | 99.75 | 34.99 | 33.94 | 23.33 | 22.51 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|-----|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 18. | Nagaland | 325242 | 350815 | 367173 | 263782 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.61 | 0.03 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 92.61 | 94.11 | 43.53 | 35.02 | 27.13 | 24.51 |
| 19. | Odisha | 1398300 | 2004815 | 1378597 | 1498701 | 19.16 | 18.13 | 17.49 | 18.17 | 36.26 | 35.55 | 38.18 | 35.13 | 36.25 | 39.41 | 38.60 | 36.93 |
| 20. | Punjab | 271934 | 278134 | 245443 | 204044 | 78.92 | 78.29 | 77.40 | 78.38 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 26.25 | 33.86 | 43.17 | 46.34 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 6522264 | 5859667 | 4519270 | 4323224 | 26.53 | 25.50 | 16.79 | 18.34 | 22.50 | 23.28 | 24.50 | 24.63 | 66.89 | 68.34 | 69.20 | 69.01 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 54156 | 56401 | 54642 | 37846 | 9.66 | 12.03 | 4.53 | 4.31 | 42.55 | 39.90 | 36.09 | 36.27 | 51.24 | 46.66 | 44.71 | 45.36 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 4373257 | 4969140 | 6347303 | 6657992 | 59.07 | 57.71 | 28.88 | 28.25 | 2.50 | 2.19 | 1.28 | 1.31 | 82.91 | 82.59 | 73.86 | 74.82 |
| 24. | Tripura | 576487 | 557055 | 566770 | 590325 | 18.03 | 17.95 | 18.00 | 17.50 | 40.98 | 43.45 | 42.00 | 42.62 | 41.09 | 38.55 | 38.56 | 41.36 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 5483434 | 6431213 | 7316757 | 4776187 | 56.41 | 53.96 | 32.53 | 33.65 | 1.48 | 2.10 | 1.25 | 1.06 | 21.67 | 21.42 | 16.98 | 19.06 |
| 26. | Uttara-khand | 522304 | 542391 | 466663 | 314091 | 26.03 | 26.37 | 18.44 | 18.32 | 4.04 | 4.24 | 2.88 | 2.64 | 40.27 | 40.30 | 44.52 | 44.91 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 3479915 | 4998239 | 5502371 | 5037608 | 36.86 | 36.92 | 33.55 | 32.96 | 14.38 | 13.41 | 10.31 | 9.38 | 33.42 | 33.69 | 32.46 | 32.91 |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar | 20337 | 17636 | 18890 | 8580 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.86 | 13.65 | 3.70 | 4.84 | 44.94 | 47.39 | 46.20 | 46.38 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3741 | 2290 | NR | NR | 0.00 | 0.00 | NR | NR | 100.00 | 100.00 | NR | NR | 87.14 | 85.11 | NR | NR |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 31. | Goa | 6604 | 13897 | 11167 | 3617 | 5.41 | 4.05 | 3.33 | 4.40 | 27.03 | 24.32 | 21.17 | 13.95 | 62.70 | 68.38 | 75.64 | 81.47 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 5192 | 4507 | 3855 | 1376 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 98.72 | 97.72 | 37.59 | 34.33 | 39.90 | 24.96 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 40377 | 38118 | 42546 | 41151 | 46.20 | 32.83 | 34.50 | 35.14 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 63.51 | 80.39 | 80.37 | 83.95 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| | Total | 52585999 | 54947068 | 50424472 | 44794678 | 30 | 31 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 53 |

NR=Not Reported

Statement-II

| Sl. No. | State | No. of Households completed 100 days of Employment (In Nos) | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--|---------|--------------------------|--|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (Provisional) | 2012-13 reported till 12/02/2013 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1395537 | 964713 | 921135 | 602759 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 276 | 602 | 0 | 913 |
| 3. | Assam | 130457 | 45490 | 15701 | 2195 |
| 4. | Bihar | 282797 | 284063 | 162940 | 76781 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 160851 | 184497 | 208146 | 78866 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 103752 | 67653 | 41759 | 31751 |
| 7. | Haryana | 8837 | 9077 | 13762 | 9081 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 48283 | 22052 | 46553 | 14480 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 21360 | 60224 | 34672 | 13125 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 133296 | 131149 | 57974 | 28528 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 445930 | 131575 | 45252 | 23976 |
| 12. | Kerala | 43596 | 67970 | 124865 | 77660 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 678717 | 467119 | 280656 | 62745 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 22630 | 28240 | 184323 | 152647 |
| 15. | Manipur | 101 | 109339 | 112237 | 91 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 13453 | 19576 | 34838 | 17573 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 7059 | 131970 | 63500 | 0 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 103436 | 190261 | 59434 | 35 |
| 19. | Odisha | 82710 | 204229 | 47629 | 25807 |
| 20. | Punjab | 7702 | 5243 | 3786 | 1874 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 1514420 | 495830 | 335418 | 178846 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 12633 | 25695 | 8746 | 1691 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 760689 | 1102070 | 602703 | 488962 |
| 24. | Tripura | 214218 | 81442 | 199503 | 50901 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 25. | Uttarpradesh | 796929 | 600559 | 306398 | 27565 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 20664 | 25412 | 22179 | 5137 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 72123 | 104967 | 117723 | 81175 |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 657 | 174 | 2181 | 357 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 24 | 0 | NR | NR |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 31. | Goa | 121 | 413 | 143 | 0 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 20 | 71 | 134 | 26 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 385 | 137 | 202 | 4 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Total | | 7083663 | 5561812 | 4054492 | 2055551 |

NR=Not Reported

[English]

Margin on Common Drugs

1789. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs revealed that there is 500 per cent margin on 21 common drugs manufactured by the drug companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for selling those drugs at 500 per cent margin in spite of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority's Regulation that profit margin should not be more than 100 per cent; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, based on the study and analysis of Cost Audit Reports, has brought out a list of formulations where the concerned formulators were

charging very high profit margins over their legitimate costs in respect of the formulations based on following drugs:

- i) Amlodipine
- ii) Azithromycin
- iii) Ciprofloxacin
- iv) Metformin

There are broadly two categories of drugs under Drugs (Price & Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) for the purpose of price fixation/revision and monitoring. These are scheduled drugs (drugs under price control) and non-scheduled drugs. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes/revises prices of 74 scheduled bulk drugs and related formulations from time to time as per the provisions of DPCO, 1995. Under the provisions of the DPCO, 1995, the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. No one is authorized to sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA. The NPPA fixes/revises the prices of scheduled formulations from time to time as per formula given in Para 7 of DPCO, 1995.

As per Para 7 of DPCO, 1995, MAPE of 100% is

allowed. MAPE (*Maximum allowable Post-manufacturing Expenses*) means all costs incurred by a manufacturer from the stage of ex-factory cost to retailing and includes trade margin and margin for the manufacturer and it shall not exceed One hundred per cent for indigenously manufactured Scheduled formulations.

Provided that in the case of imported formulation, the landed cost form the basis for fixing its price alongwith such margin to cover selling and distribution expenses including interest and importer's profit which shall not exceed fifty per cent of the landed cost.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. NPPA has no control on the launch price of the non scheduled formulations. NPPA, however, regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% in a period of one year on moving basis is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

Out of the four drugs mentioned above, Ciprofloxacin is the only scheduled drug under DPCO, 1995. So far as this drug is concerned, the prices of bulk drugs Ciprofloxacin and related formulations could not be revised as the matter is sub-judice. NPPA is also aware of the lower market price of the bulk drug Ciprofloxacin than the notified price under DPCO, 1995. In case of Ciprofloxacin based formulations, NPPA had initiated actions for overcharging against the formulator. However, some of the defaulting major formulators have gone to the Court and due to a stay granted in the writ petition filed by M/s. Ranbaxy in Bombay High Court, price fixation/revision for Ciprofloxacin is affected. Further, NPPA is also restrained to take coercive action for the recovery of the overcharged amount from M/s. Ranbaxy due to the said case presently lying sub-judice in High Court of Bombay.

The remaining three drugs, i.e. Amlodipine, Metformin and Azithromycin are non scheduled formulations.

Further, the formulations based on Ciprfloxacin, Amlodipine, Metformin and Azithromycin have been examined by NPPA based on the IMS Health data for the Feb'12 - Feb'11. It has been observed that in no product/ pack, increase is beyond 10% per annum having regard to the laid down parameters.

Based on monitoring of prices of non-scheduled formulations, NPPA has fixed prices in case of 30 formulation packs under para 10(b) and companies have reduced price voluntarily in case of 65 formulation packs since inception of NPPA in August, 1997. Thus in all, prices of 95 packs of non-scheduled drugs have got reduced as a result of the intervention of NPPA.

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 where 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.

On the basis of the complaints registered by individuals/NGOs, reports received from the State Drug Controllers and the samples purchased by NPPA from different parts of the country, compliance of the prices fixed/notified by the NPPA is regularly monitored and ensured. Price list submitted by the company in Form V is scrutinized for the purpose. In case a company is found selling any scheduled formulation at a price higher than that notified/approved by the NPPA/Government, action is taken against such company as per the provision of DPCO.1995 for recovery of the overcharged amount.

Corruption Cases

1790. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of corruption cases pending in various courts against high profile persons in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to ban on their contesting or representing people in any capacity;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government is considering to enact laws to expedite and fix time frame to probe the corruption charges against high profile persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) As per Law Commission of India, the definition of the term 'influential (high profile) persons' is not feasible as not only those holding public office or former such persons, but even their close associates may wield influence to impact probes and trials. As such specific data of corruption cases pending in courts cannot be relatable to 'high profile' persons. As regards ban on their contesting or representing people, there is presently a provision under sub - section 1 of the Section 8 of the Representation of People Act, 1951, which provides that a person convicted of certain offences specified therein, which *inter-alia* include offences under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, shall be disqualified for being Member of Parliament and State Legislature where the convicted person is sentenced to (i) only fine, for a period of six years from the date of such conviction (ii) imprisonment, from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his release. Issues pertaining to improvements in the justice delivery system including ensuring affordable and expeditious disposal of cases are constantly engaging the attention of Government. Government remains committed to ensuring probity and transparency in governance.

Disposal of Scrap

1791. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of railway scrap and the revenues therefrom generated during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted by the Railways for effective and proper disposal of scrap;

(c) whether there have been instances of scrap being sold at prices below the reserve price;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the total loss incurred by the Railways as a result thereof;

(e) the total quantity of scrap placed for auction and the quantity actually auctioned during said period and the loss incurred by the Railways due to such unsold scrap; and

(f) the manner in which such unsold scrap is utilised by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) Category wise details of total quantity of scrap sale and total revenue generated in last three years, year wise is as under:

| Type of Scrap | 2009-10 Quantity | 2010-11 Quantity | 2011-12 Quantity |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Rails & P.way Ferrous (M.T.) | 1216166 | 1410893 | 912882 |
| Other Ferrous (M.T.) | 377546 | 393205 | 338637 |
| Non-ferrous (M.T.) | 21166 | 21836 | 18465 |
| Wagons (Nos.) | 16223 | 13472 | 11896 |
| Coaches (Nos.) | 2468 | 1621 | 1500 |
| Locomotives (Nos.) | 174 | 237 | 170 |
| Miscellaneous (Rs. in crores) | 146.61 | 176.72 | 206.96 |
| Total Sales Value (Rs. in crores) | 3525.46 | 4408.84 | 4002.11 |

(b) Scrap is normally sold by public auction or by advertised tender. The public auctions are conducted at different places after publishing the dates in various newspapers. Auction programme and auction catalogue is uploaded on Railways' public website to bring in greater competition and participation of purchasers. Recently, e-auction has also been started on Indian Railways as one of the modes for disposal of scrap.

(c) and (d) If the final bid received is lower than the reserve price, generally the material is not sold and the same is rejected. However, if the auction-supervising officer

feels that the optimum price has already been received and it is considered desirable to dispose off the materials at the rate even slightly lower than reserve price, but within prescribed range, he can sell the lot by recording the reasons. Though .no separate record is maintained for such lots but such cases are very rare in the system. Reserve price is only an assessment and as such neither sale above reserve price is a gain nor sale marginally below reserve price is a loss as scrap material is sold to highest bidder in open public auction in dynamic market conditions with all sold rates being in public domain.

(e) and (f) Scrap Disposal on the Railways is a continuous cyclic activity wherein identified scrap material is put up for disposal through public auctions. Normally each scrap depot holds 1 to 2 auctions per month. The lots remaining unsold in a particular auction on account of non receipt of appropriate bid are carried forward and put up for sale in subsequent auction. As such there is no concept of unsold scrap and loss thereof.

Impact of Increase in Domestic Price of Natural Gas

1792. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the likely impact of increase in the domestic price of natural gas on the prices of urea and the farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): When the price of gas increased by Re. 1.00 per MMBTU, the cost of production of urea will increase by Rs. 24.893. So, the additional liability of subsidy towards domestic urea would be Rs. 24.893/MT approx. So long as the MRP of urea is not increased by the Government, there will be no impact on the farmers.

Area under Irrigation

1793. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to insufficient monsoon over the years, the land area under irrigated cultivation is declining and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether excessive withdrawal of ground water for irrigation has caused ground water levels to go down; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government will consider providing adequate support to Kerala for promoting drip irrigation system to sustain its plantations and horticultural crop production and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the publication "Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2012" of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, the land area under irrigated cultivation is as under:

| Year | (Million Ha.) | |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Net Irrigated Area | Gross Irrigated Area |
| 2007-08 (P) | 63.29 | 87.98 |
| 2008-09 (P) | 63.74 | 88.87 |
| 2009-10 (P) | 63.26 | 86.42 |

P - provisional

(b) The dynamic ground water resources of Kerala are being assessed periodically, jointly by the State Ground Water Department and the Central Ground Water Board as per norms of the Groundwater Estimation Committee, with block as the basic administrative unit. The latest assessment of dynamic ground water resources of Kerala was done in 2009. As per the computation, the ground water extraction for irrigation uses in the State is of the order of 1305 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) as in March 2009, which is about 46 percent of the ground water extraction for all uses. A comparison of the ground water extraction for irrigation in the assessments carried out in 2004 & 2009 indicate a decrease in extraction of about 3.8 percent during the period.

The long-term behavior of ground water levels in the observation wells of State Ground Water Department and Central Ground Water Board have also been analyzed as part of the assessment of dynamic ground water resources. The analysis of water levels does not indicate any significant long-term decline in the State.

(c) As per the information received from Ministry of Agriculture, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation was launched in the country including Kerala, in January, 2006. It has been upscaled as "National Mission on Micro Irrigation" (NMMI) in June, 2010. This scheme is

designed for implementation of drip and sprinkler irrigation system, its demonstration, training and awareness programmes for both horticulture and agriculture crops. Details of Funds provided so far under the scheme to Kerala are as under:

| (Rs. in Crore) | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Year | Funds Provided |
| 2005-06 | 32.00 |
| 2006-07 | 6.36 |
| 2007-08 to 2010-11 | 0.00 |
| 2011-12 | 2.00 |
| 2012-13 | 2.75 |
| Total | 43.11 |

[Translation]

Expenditure on Stations

1794. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned/allocated for beautification of Anand Vihar, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Old Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations, during the last three years, year and Station-wise;

(b) the details of works on which the said funds were spent, Station-wise;

(c) whether the said funds were diverted elsewhere;

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

(e) the time by which the said beautification work is likely to be completed at these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) Station-wise details of expenditure are not maintained. The expenditure on such works is funded under Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities'. The expenditure under Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities' on Northern Railway which covers Anand Vihar, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Old Delhi and New Delhi railway stations, in addition to other stations in its jurisdiction, during past three years is as under:

| Year | Expenditure (Rs. in Cr) |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 80.36 |
| 2010-11 | 121.52 |
| 2011-12 | 73.01 |

(b) The details of works undertaken station-wise are as under:

1. Development and improvement of circulating area at Anand Vihar, Hazarat Nizamuddin, Old Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations.
2. Improvement to platform surface at Anand Vihar, Hazarat Nizamuddin, Old Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations.
3. Construction of washable aprons at Anand Vihar, Hazarat Nizamuddin and New Delhi Railway Stations.
4. Improvements to flooring at platforms, waiting halls etc. at Anand Vihar, Hazarat Nizamuddin, Old Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations.
5. Providing mastic flooring in circulating area etc. at Anand Vihar, Hazarat Nizamuddin, Old Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations.
6. Development of New terminal at Anand Vihar Station.
7. Development of station building at first and second entry side at Nizamuddin station.
8. Development of station building at Ajmeri Gate side of New Delhi station.
9. Works of development of second entry and upgradation of circulating are, waiting hall, booking counters, toilets covered shed etc. at Platform No.1-A of Delhi station.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Provision and augmentation of amenities at stations is an ongoing exercise. Especially at big stations like the stations in Delhi Area, new works for augmentation of amenities are proposed and sanctioned on continuous basis depending upon the growth in traffic and needs of passengers. However, the works already sanctioned at

these stations are planned for completion by June, 2014.

[English]

Registered Voters

1795. 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 steps being taken 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) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Risks from Asteroid Hits

1796. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Washington based Indian scientist Shri Amitabha Ghosh has warned that there are millions of small rocks that might hit the Earth any time anywhere; and

(b) if so, the possible precautionary measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Madam, it is known to scientific community that there are several million asteroids in the solar system and some of them are capable of striking the Earth. Although the probability of the Earth being struck by a large asteroid is extremely small, the consequences of such a collision can be catastrophic.

(b) It is well recognized that being a global issue, all countries together have to work out mitigation plan from asteroid hit to earth. The Department of Space is

participating in various forums like Inter-agency space debris coordination committee, Planetary Defense conference etc., to address the issues and work out the mitigation plan. Various technical options considered and evaluated by international community to keep away asteroids from the Earth are Kinetic Impact, Gravity Tractor, Solar Concentrator, Laser Deflection and Nuclear Explosion.

Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras

1797. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras (BNRGSK) established under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) so far, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far thereon, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) the objective of establishing BNRGSK and the extent to which these objectives have been achieved;

(d) the reasons for slippages, if any;

(e) whether some BNRGSKs are dysfunctional in various States;

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

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The total number of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras (BNRGSK) works taken up (completed & ongoing) and the expenditure incurred from 2010-11 to 2012-13 (till 04.03.2013) State/UT-wise as reported by states/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (g) The objectives of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK) are to provide space to facilitate the functioning of the MGNREGA office of Gram Panchayat(GP)/Block levels and function as a Knowledge Resource Centre to facilitate:

(i) Citizens access to information on MGNREGA and other Rural Development Programmes.

(ii) Provide space for facilitating dissemination of technologies and good practices for effecting convergence for durability and productivity

enhancement of rural assets.

transaction related to development process.

- (iii) Operation of ICT facilities both to support GP and block officer of Programme officer (PO) as well as public access to information and online

This is no specific information/complaint available with the Ministry regarding dysfunctional BNRGSK in States.

Statement

Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra

| Sl. No. | State | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 till 4/03/13 | | |
|---------|-------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Works taken up (completed + ongoing) (in Nos.) | Completed works (in Nos.) | Total Expenditure (In lakhs) | Works taken up (completed + ongoing) (in Nos.) | Completed works (in Nos.) | Total Expenditure (In lakhs) | Works taken up (completed + ongoing) (in Nos.) | Completed works (in Nos.) | Total Expenditure (In lakhs) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1617 | 7 | NR | 4135 | 118 | 17619.04 | 5040 | 27 | 13688.12 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 80 | 0 | 582.11 | 114 | 27 | 635.24 | 190 | 22 | 1114.26 |
| 4. | Bihar | 58 | 0 | 270.24 | 399 | 2 | 518.98 | 740 | 0 | 1627.62 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 223 | 0 | 104.66 | 1032 | 15 | 1586.79 | 1442 | 69 | 2091.54 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 1015 | 2 | 1265.31 | 2041 | 14 | 2841.55 | 2507 | 29 | 5286.91 |
| 7. | Haryana | 428 | 22 | 1861.17 | 790 | 50 | 3307.38 | 814 | 107 | 2033.83 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 4 | 0 | 3.25 | 79 | 2 | 110.19 | 101 | 0 | 166.38 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 9 | 0 | 3.35 | 117 | 0 | 202.90 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 1201 | 2 | 4578.34 | 1582 | 18 | 5224.64 | 1597 | 77 | 1643.27 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 1148 | 22 | 2898.12 | 1589 | 208 | 5685.77 | 1697 | 78 | 3820.70 |
| 12. | Kerala | 1 | 1 | 0.30 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0 | 0.32 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 39 | 0 | 32.62 | 507 | 7 | 1333.44 | 635 | 8 | 771.99 |
| 15. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 88 | 40 | 452.48 | 67 | 6 | 108.58 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 125 | 3 | 809.44 | 314 | 86 | 1689.06 | 287 | 11 | 644.11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-----|----------|-------|------|-----------|-------|------|----------|
| 17. | Mizoram | 112 | 16 | 936.77 | 210 | 78 | 364.15 | 150 | 18 | 199.91 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Odisha | 6043 | 460 | 30750.09 | 5769 | 1802 | 19604.43 | 4061 | 957 | 4934.07 |
| 20. | Punjab | 204 | 7 | 980.81 | 394 | 83 | 2389.59 | 359 | 58 | 983.24 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 9267 | 241 | 24283.66 | 9142 | 769 | 45450.37 | 8421 | 287 | 11946.73 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 1 | 0 | 1.00 | 2 | 2 | 9.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Tripura | 78 | 62 | 670.56 | 99 | 46 | 872.61 | 71 | 1 | 177.51 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 275 | 0 | 637.83 | 359 | 14 | 1334.43 | 351 | 11 | 399.57 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 17 | 3 | 41.04 | 42 | 5 | 130.64 | 47 | 1 | 113.38 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 114 | 24 | 266.70 | 227 | 41 | 1214.19 | 328 | 26 | 1315.27 |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 31. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Total | | 22050 | 872 | 70974.03 | 28924 | 3427 | 112377.32 | 29027 | 1793 | 53270.21 |

NR=Not Reported

*[Translation]***Production of Boilers by BHEL**

1798. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether boilers are produced only by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) in the Country;

(b) if so, whether the production of boilers is not taking place with the required pace;

(c) if so, whether the boilers are imported from China due to the said circumstances;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any plans for the country becoming self-reliant in production of boilers in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No Madam. Though BHEL has been the leading supplier of

boilers in the country, there are other domestic manufacturers as well.

(b) No Madam. The production is commensurate with the requirement. BHEL has established adequate manufacturing capacity & capability to meet the Country's requirements for boilers.

(c) The Country's domestic manufacturing capacity is more than adequate. However, certain private players have sourced boilers from China due to various other considerations like cheap project financing options, etc.

(d) and (e) Our Country is already self-reliant in production of boilers. BHEL has, over the years, established capability for engineering, manufacture and supply of different types of boilers with technologies adapted and developed in-house to suit the Indian conditions, thereby enabling self reliance in the Country in this field.

[English]

Talks on Water with Pakistan

1799. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the next round of talks with Pakistan on water has been postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the decisions taken by both the countries during previous talks on the issue of water;

(d) the details of decisions out of them implemented by both the countries;

(e) whether fresh dates for next round of talks between the two countries have been finalized and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Talks on Tulbul Navigation Project are decided by both India and Pakistan by mutual consultation.

(c) and (d) During the previous talks on the aforesaid project held in March 2012, it was agreed that India will provide additional technical data in respect of the aforesaid project, Pakistan shall examine all the data and furnish its views before the next round of talks and if required, both sides will explore the way forward for resolving the issue under the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty. Action by both sides as agreed is a continuing process.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

More Power to CCI

1800. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to give more powers to Competition Commission of India (CCI) and to extend its jurisdiction to cover all the Merger and Acquisition (M&A) deals without exception of any sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give search and seizure powers to the CCI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Competition Act, 2002 does not exempt any sector from the jurisdiction of Competition Commission of India in matters relating to Mergers and Acquisitions.

(c) and (d) Under Section 41(3) of the Competition Act 2002, Director General, Competition Commission of India (CCI), upon authorization by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi has the powers of search and seizure in any investigation. However, the Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2012 proposes to grant the Chairman, CCI the power to authorize the Director General, CCI for such search and seizure.

The Bill, which was introduced in the Winter Session of the Parliament, has been referred to the Hon'ble Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance for examination.

[*Translation*]

Share of Water to Rajasthan

1801. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of water proposed to be given to Rajasthan from Punjab and Haryana and the present percentage of water being supplied in cusecs; and

(b) the efforts being made by the Union Government to ensure supply of the remaining share of water to Rajasthan and the time by which the full share of water is likely to be given to the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Ravi Beas Waters are shared in accordance with an adhoc interim arrangement of distribution decided by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB). Sutlej waters are shared pursuant to Bhakra Nangal Agreement 1959. BBMB decides the shares and deliveries in its monthly technical committee meetings. The shares and deliveries of waters in respect of Rajasthan via Punjab & Haryana are as under.

| Year | Ravi-Beas & Sutlej waters via Punjab | | Sutlej waters by Haryana | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | Rajasthan's share | Deliveries | Rajas- than's share | Deli- veries |
| 2007-08 | 35.0 | 37.2 | 1.90 | 1.57 |
| 2008-09 | 34.3 | 42.6 | 1.95 | 2.17 |
| 2009-10 | 25.0 | 24.3 | 1.87 | 1.41 |
| 2010-11 | 34.1 | 40.3 | 2.07 | 2.19 |
| 2011-12 | 35.9 | 42.4 | 1.97 | 2.18 |

Rajasthan's share of Yamuna water as per the four monthly distribution decided by the Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) is 1281cusec, 238 cusec and 288 cusec at Okhla for the periods July- October, November-February and March - June respectively; and 1917 cusec at Tajewala for the period July- October and nil during the rest of the year. As informed by UYRB, Rajasthan gets no water from Tajewala (Hathnikund Barrage) and gets less than the allocated share from Okhla barrage.

(b) BBMB has been supplying water to all its partner States as per their requirements to the extent possible in spite of critical position of reservoirs. It has been requesting

the other partner states namely Punjab & Haryana to supply correct and agreed deliveries to Rajasthan. In a meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee held on 19.07.2011, it was proposed to Haryana & Rajasthan to solve the issue of supply of Rajasthan's allocation at Tajewala bilaterally and they agreed. Regarding the supply of full share of Rajasthan at Okhla, the Member Secretary, UYRB had inspected the Gurgaon canal in 2010 and advised Haryana & Uttar Pradesh (UP) to undertake desilting and repair works for restoring the designed capacity of the canal and stop enroute unauthorized lifting of water. UYRB has also advised UP and Haryana from time to time to ensure that full share of Rajasthan reaches its border. Further, Rajasthan had proposed two schemes for utilizing Yamuna waters in Bharatpur and Churu & Jhunjhunu areas. These schemes were cleared by Advisory Committee of Water Resources in 2003 subject to the concurrence of Haryana for construction works to be taken up in its territory. Haryana has so far not given its concurrence. As Rajasthan getting its full share of water depends on other concerned States through which the waters flow, no definite time frame can be stated.

Railway Lines

1802. SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of railway line projects on Sakri-Nirmali-Bhaptiyahi, Sitamarhi Jaynagar-Nirmali, Darbhanga-Muzaffarpur, Madhubani-Benipatti-Pupri sections and construction of Hariharpur halt on Darbhanga-Sitamarhi section;

(b) the reasons for delay in completion of the said projects; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) The status of the projects is as under:

- (i) Sakri-Nirmali-Bhaptiyahi is part of Sakri-Nirmali-Laukahabazar-Saharsa-Forbesganj gauge conversion project for which earthwork and bridgework has been taken up in entire section. In this section, bridge across Kosi river taken up as new line project is also in advance stage of execution.
- (ii) Sitamarhi-Jaynagar-Nirmali via Susand new line (188.9 km.): Estimate sanctioned. Funds

deposited to concerned District Administration, Sitamarhi for acquisition of land. Preliminary work taken up.

- (iii) Darbhanga-Muzaffarpur new line (56 km): Final location survey completed. Work in preliminary stages.
- (iv) Madhubani-Benipatti-Pupri new line (50 km): Survey has been taken up.

At present, there is no proposal for construction of Hariharpur halt on Darbhanga-Sitamarhi section.

(b) Due to limited availability of resources, difficulty in land acquisition, etc. on-going projects get delayed. Railways have a huge throwforward of Rs.1.47 lakh crore for ongoing New Lines, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects with limited amount of resources resulting in thin spread of funds which are allocated annually to these projects as per availability of resources.

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

[English]

Implementation of Indira Awas Yojana

1803. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
 SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
 SHRI HARI MANJHI:
 SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI LALJI TANDON:
 SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for tardy implementation of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) the number of homeless persons provided homes under IAY during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated, released and spent under the scheme during the said period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the funds allocated under IAY;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has achieved the targets set under IAY and if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing guidelines under the scheme so that the homes are constructed through tenders and transferred later to the beneficiaries; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to achieve the IAY targets?

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

(a) On the whole, the IAY scheme is functioning satisfactorily in the country. The scheme is being implemented as per guidelines by the States/UTs. More than 90% of the physical targets are achieved every year.

(b) and (c) A Statement showing State-wise details of Central funds allocated, released, utilized by the State Governments and number of houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana during the last three years and current year is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The Government has already enhanced the unit assistance for an IAY house with effect from 1/4/2013 from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 48,500/- to Rs. 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/IAP districts.

(f) During 2009-10, the achievement of the physical target under IAY was 83.52%. This was mainly because of imposition of Model Code of Conduct due to General Elections held for the Lok Sabha in 2009. During 2010-11, the achievement of the target was more than 93% and in 2011-12, the achievement was 90%. Further, some houses remaining incomplete at the end of the year are completed in the next financial year.

(g) No, Madam.

(h) To ensure that the targets are achieved, regular review meetings such as monthly Coordinating Officers meetings, Quarterly Performance Review Committee Meetings are held to monitor the progress efficiently. Officers also regularly visit various areas to see on-site progress and this practice is going to be followed for achieving the targets set for 2012-13.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs) (No of units)

| Sl. No. | Name of States /UTs | 2009-10 | | | | 2010-11 | | | | 2011-12 | | | | 2012-13 | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | Central Allocation (CA) | Central Release (CR) | Utilisation of Funds | Houses Constructed | Central Allocation (CA) | Central Release (CR) | Utilisation of Funds | Houses Constructed | Central Allocation (CA) | Central Release (CR) | Utilisation of Funds | Houses Constructed | Central Allocation (CA) | Central Release (CR) | Utilisation of Funds | Houses Constructed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 75900.82 | 85629.11 | 130796.29 | 434733 | 86772.58 | 87366.08 | 113480.85 | 257104 | 84762.05 | 89237.17 | 111300.65 | 249013 | 93916.18 | 47263.09 | 101236.92 | 225153 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2935.66 | 3336.76 | 2401.38 | 6026 | 3372.56 | 3784.31 | 3821.79 | 9915 | 3294.85 | 3197.95 | 580.45 | 1400 | 3640.22 | 1803.17 | 674.97 | 1581 |
| 3. | Assam | 64914.87 | 66736.67 | 86355.23 | 181162 | 74575.72 | 71031.77 | 93331.94 | 156911 | 72857.40 | 76768.36 | 91573.69 | 143770 | 80494.43 | 40009.25 | 50835.37 | 75632 |
| 4. | Bihar | 224039.39 | 200854.99 | 299594.41 | 653214 | 256130.00 | 226058.94 | 332483.78 | 566148 | 250195.44 | 217691.10 | 273858.07 | 469885 | 277216.04 | 127713.83 | 265789.52 | 507880 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 11737.44 | 16279.90 | 32204.97 | 58449 | 13418.67 | 13279.76 | 19630.74 | 58419 | 13107.75 | 25387.10 | 34623.57 | 77485 | 14523.36 | 12172.94 | 23959.87 | 16248 |
| 6. | Goa | 467.49 | 467.49 | 543.14 | 1864 | 534.46 | 517.43 | 803.90 | 667 | 522.07 | 545.20 | 1183.64 | 1087 | 678.46 | 289.23 | 449.31 | 621 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 37223.48 | 41574.95 | 56795.96 | 166760 | 42555.24 | 51934.99 | 69276.70 | 167313 | 41569.23 | 38069.29 | 57884.60 | 111999 | 46058.62 | 13424.45 | 35035.46 | 51619 |
| 8. | Haryana | 5226.21 | 5244.96 | 8453.32 | 24138 | 5974.79 | 5974.80 | 8226.32 | 18055 | 5836.35 | 6045.43 | 8163.20 | 17282 | 6466.67 | 5033.31 | 3950.54 | 7095 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1843.31 | 1863.81 | 3055.84 | 9295 | 2107.33 | 2143.04 | 2925.48 | 5834 | 2058.51 | 2118.67 | 2765.31 | 6019 | 2280.82 | 1500.74 | 1663.08 | 1892 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5725.42 | 5725.42 | 5968.31 | 18594 | 6545.51 | 6643.35 | 5375.77 | 19666 | 6393.85 | 5830.04 | 2591.46 | 9042 | 7084.38 | 3531.40 | 841.13 | 2599 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 19983.33 | 30160.35 | 35997.79 | 87524 | 56595.67 | 55864.20 | 69357.02 | 167254 | 22316.33 | 21816.66 | 51599.18 | 117343 | 24726.46 | 12508.24 | 31114.88 | 50795 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 29242.52 | 30227.03 | 53634.35 | 158417 | 33431.11 | 38798.37 | 48249.34 | 95567 | 32656.50 | 29895.68 | 30267.46 | 26965 | 36163.34 | 17826.49 | 59757.86 | 61830 |
| 13. | Kerala | 16261.55 | 16261.55 | 21256.92 | 51590 | 18590.80 | 18590.80 | 23758.63 | 54853 | 18160.05 | 18964.62 | 26418.42 | 54499 | 20121.29 | 10060.65 | 13194.00 | 30172 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 23343.61 | 24086.27 | 33954.03 | 96877 | 26687.27 | 44223.47 | 32418.00 | 79097 | 26068.92 | 43588.24 | 68247.66 | 98447 | 28884.31 | 17420.88 | 25867.40 | 72075 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 45773.50 | 47443.24 | 128589.14 | 207695 | 52329.94 | 52313.82 | 105934.60 | 156575 | 51117.44 | 53881.90 | 90493.58 | 141479 | 56638.03 | 46981.94 | 65686.66 | 48211 |
| 16. | Manipur | 2548.30 | 2065.92 | 1684.17 | 3296 | 2927.55 | 2541.31 | 1450.05 | 4682 | 2860.10 | 2362.86 | 1558.99 | 2956 | 3159.90 | 1459.78 | 821.83 | 2033 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----|----|
| 17. Meghalaya | 4438.24 | 3783.31 | 3854.48 | 9875 | 5098.75 | 5572.45 | 5404.88 | 11439 | 4981.27 | 5513.12 | 7072.81 | 13147 | 5503.42 | 2991.26 | 3402.37 | 3504 | | |
| 18. Mizoram | 945.84 | 1267.79 | 1422.31 | 4851 | 1086.60 | 1335.55 | 1340.29 | 3517 | 1061.56 | 1108.60 | 1261.26 | 3227 | 1172.84 | 709.99 | 605.98 | 1508 | | |
| 19. Nagaland | 2936.92 | 3996.01 | 3038.92 | 11645 | 3374.01 | 4455.68 | 5081.19 | 15514 | 3296.27 | 3442.32 | 4740.04 | 13362 | 3641.79 | 1820.90 | 0.00 | 0 | | |
| 20. Odisha | 44016.50 | 46025.72 | 76884.11 | 170766 | 50321.27 | 47573.66 | 69101.95 | 171223 | 49155.32 | 62730.58 | 62887.58 | 141398 | 54464.00 | 41884.65 | 46282.98 | 54207 | | |
| 21. Punjab | 6463.27 | 6463.27 | 7782.73 | 27108 | 7389.05 | 6358.58 | 7641.13 | 20483 | 7217.84 | 2175.07 | 6274.38 | 16622 | 7997.36 | 659.49 | 1246.00 | 4388 | | |
| 22. Rajasthan | 18705.35 | 18869.60 | 29866.62 | 86992 | 21384.64 | 37422.23 | 37643.04 | 63464 | 20889.15 | 39472.88 | 60449.37 | 125642 | 23145.13 | 11572.57 | 42098.66 | 45846 | | |
| 23. Sikkim | 561.69 | 561.69 | 781.01 | 1819 | 645.29 | 852.16 | 1328.40 | 2739 | 630.42 | 501.54 | 1024.14 | 1805 | 696.50 | 348.25 | 540.45 | 1410 | | |
| 24. Tamil Nadu | 30388.96 | 30547.07 | 44487.29 | 169753 | 34741.77 | 34801.21 | 44072.40 | 96256 | 33936.80 | 35173.29 | 45354.31 | 91631 | 37601.90 | 30934.90 | 31062.25 | 24616 | | |
| 25. Tripura | 5718.48 | 6368.57 | 3818.96 | 8322 | 6569.52 | 10826.77 | 8621.91 | 12310 | 6418.13 | 11530.63 | 14927.33 | 26529 | 7090.90 | 3545.45 | 0.00 | 0 | | |
| 26. Uttar Pradesh | 100629.31 | 101479.94 | 158769.94 | 483949 | 115043.10 | 114990.42 | 147833.00 | 305376 | 112377.53 | 115805.74 | 142435.34 | 307012 | 124514.06 | 69208.82 | 65116.58 | 56282 | | |
| 27. Uttara-Khand | 5044.94 | 5044.94 | 7828.18 | 20373 | 5767.56 | 5395.01 | 8062.20 | 15924 | 5633.93 | 5827.08 | 7444.27 | 15573 | 6242.38 | 3121.19 | 4810.98 | 8594 | | |
| 28. West Bengal | 60717.10 | 60727.47 | 89164.28 | 230155 | 69414.01 | 63014.36 | 79682.63 | 178832 | 67805.68 | 67609.09 | 85404.89 | 186224 | 75128.55 | 38948.84 | 62473.73 | 132719 | | |
| 29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 962.66 | 98.04 | 167.30 | 242 | 1100.55 | 77.09 | 234.83 | 316 | 1075.04 | 98.04 | 247.09 | 578 | 1191.15 | 791.81 | 104.23 | 316 | | |
| 30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 160.40 | 80.20 | 0.00 | 0 | 183.37 | 91.69 | 0.00 | 0 | 179.12 | 89.56 | 0.00 | 0 | 198.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | | |
| 31. Daman and Diu | 71.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 82.03 | 41.02 | 0.00 | 0 | 80.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 88.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2 | | |
| 32. Lakshadweep | 62.21 | 62.21 | 56.72 | 88 | 71.12 | 71.12 | 0.00 | 0 | 69.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 76.98 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | | |
| 33. Puducherry | 479.48 | 239.74 | 38.30 | 47 | 548.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 535.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 593.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | | |
| Total | 849470.00 | 863573.99 | 1329246.40 | 3385619 | 1005370.00 | 1013945.40 | 1346572.75 | 2715453 | 949120.00 | 986477.80 | 1292632.74 | 2471421 | 1051320.00 | 565537.47 | 938622.99 | 1488828 | | |
| A. N.E. States | 85000.00 | 88116.72 | 103356.46 | 226996 | 97650.00 | 100400.00 | 120380.44 | 217027 | 95400.00 | 104425.38 | 122738.71 | 206196 | 105400.00 | 52688.03 | 56880.97 | 85668 | | |
| B. Non N.E. States | 764470.00 | 775457.27 | 1225889.94 | 3158623 | 907720.00 | 913545.40 | 1226192.30 | 2498426 | 853720.00 | 882052.42 | 1169894.03 | 2265225 | 945920.00 | 512849.44 | 681742.01 | 1403160 | | |
| Total | 849470.00 | 863573.99 | 1329246.40 | 3385619 | 1005370.00 | 1013945.40 | 1346572.75 | 2715453 | 949120.00 | 986477.80 | 1292632.74 | 2471421 | 1051320.00 | 565537.47 | 938622.99 | 1488828 | | |

*[Translation]***Dam on Brahmaputra**

1804. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether China plans to build large dams on its side of the Brahmaputra river which is likely to create problems of water and environment in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the impact that the dams will have on the country particularly on the North-Eastern States;

(c) whether China has held any discussions with the Government of India in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to take up the matter with China in this regard; and

(e) whether India proposes to raise this issue with the United Nations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Recently released 'Outline of the 12th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three dam projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese Authorities. As these projects are considered to be Run of River (RoR) hydro-electric projects, any significant change on the

quantity of flow of water in North Eastern India is not expected.

(c) to (e) As a lower riparian state with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

*[English]***Irregularities in IAY**

1805. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
 SHRI GANESH NAGARAO DHGAONKAR:
 SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
 SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from various quarters regarding alleged irregularities in the implementation of the Indira A was Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such complaints received during the last three years including the current year, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted investigation into these complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to check irregularities in IAY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (e) On the whole, the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) scheme is functioning satisfactorily in the country. The scheme is being implemented as per guidelines by the States/UTs. At the Central level, the scheme is closely monitored through various mechanisms such as Monthly and quarterly review meetings, visits by the Area Officers, Concurrent Evaluation Reports and Impact Evaluation Research Studies. National

Level Monitors (NLMs) are appointed and deputed for independent inquiry and monitoring of the scheme. Whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities in the implementation of the scheme is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT. In the case of complaints received from VIPs, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of this Ministry are deputed to investigate the complaints. If irregularities are established, the concerned State Government is requested to take appropriate action. A Statement showing the Year-wise, State-wise details of the complaints received regarding irregularities in the implementation of the scheme and the action taken thereon is enclosed.

Statement

List of complaints received and action taken thereon

1. Assam

- (a) A complaint was received on 23/9/2010 from Shri Topu Rajkumar, Village-Fetipath, District-Karimganj, Assam regarding non-construction of IAY houses and mis-appropriation of fund in Dullacherrea G.P. under Dullacherra Development Block.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme. The report has been sent to State Government of Assam on 13/7/2011 for taking necessary action in the matter as per IAY guidelines.

- (b) A complaint was received on 29/11/2010 from Shri Asab Uddinn, Village & Post-Bazarghat, District-Karimganj, Assam leveling allegation of forgery in the allotment IAY house.

Action Taken

The complaint has been sent to State Government of Assam on 17/2/2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (c) A complaint dated 01/02/2011 regarding

withdrawal of amount under IAY by Shri MM Das, JE of Bechmari Dev from account of IAY beneficiary and non- construction of the house by the JE.

Action Taken

The Complaint was forwarded to the State Govt. on 11/04/2011 for ascertaining facts in the matter and take corrective, punitive and preventive action.

- (d) A complaint dated 23/04/2011 was received from Shri. Rohit Chaudhary, regarding violation of IAY guidelines in Assam by opening of joint account of Junior Engineer (JE) & the beneficiary, by taking bribes at the time of withdrawal of money and forcing the IAY beneficiary to purchase construction material from the shops identified by the JE. in the implementation of IAY Scheme in Assam.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme. The report has been sent to State Government of Assam on 17/6/2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

2. Bihar

- (a) A complaint was received from Shri Shashibhushan Hazari, MLA on 14/12/2010 regarding misuse of IAY grants in his constituency 78-Kusheshwasthan Purvi, Bihar

Action Taken

The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 15/2/2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (b) A complaint of Shri Umesh Kumar Trivedi, General Secretary, Panchayat Samiti, Muzaffarpur, Bihar regarding irregularities reported in the implementation of IAY was received through Shri Sagar Rayka, Secretary, All India Congress Committee on 6/1/2011.

Action Taken

The complaint alongwith the enclosures was forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 31/1/2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (c) A complaint was received from an NGO, Yuva Jagrati Swayam Sewa Shhayta Santhan, Village-Netvaar, District-Siwan Bihar regarding irregularities reported by giving the houses under IAY to ineligible people by getting bribes and neglecting the poor or needy people.

Action Taken

The complaint alongwith the enclosures was forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 2/4/2012 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (d) A complaint from Shri Ram Kumar Raman, Resident of Baluaha, District-Saharsa, Bihar was received through Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, M.P.(RS) on 25/5/2012 regarding misappropriation of IAY funds in Saharasa district of Bihar.

Action Taken

The complaint alongwith the enclosures have been sent to the State Government of Bihar on 17/7/2012 to enquire into matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

3. Jharkhand

- (a) A complaint was received on 23/2/11 from Shri Julee Yadav, Councilor District-Dumka, Jharkhand regarding irregularities committed by the BDO, Jarmundi, Dumka by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Jharkhand on 7/4/11 to enquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

4. Punjab

- (a) A complaint dated 27/5/2010 was received from Shri. Ranjit Singh, Chairman Zilla Parishad, Tarn Taran, Punjab regarding misappropriation of funds under IAY in Tarn Taran district of Punjab.

Action Taken

The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Punjab on 27/9/2010 to enquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines. The State Government got the matter enquired and as per the enquiry report of Divisional Deputy Director Panchayat, Jalandhar, no misappropriation of fund was noticed.

- (b) A complaint dated 30/9/2011 was received from Shri. Sandeep Kumar, regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons in Mansa District of Punjab.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme. The report has been sent to State Government of Punjab to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

5. Uttar Pradesh

- (a) A complaint was received on 8/2/2011 from Shri Narender Kumar Singh, S/o Shri Rajbaksh Singh, Gram panchayat-Kaparwal Kayampur, Block-Mahasi, District -Behraich, Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities. The report has been sent to State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 21/7/2011 for Status Report.

- (b) A complaint was received through Shri P.L.Punia, M.P., Chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Castes from Shri Rajdev Singh resident of Village Purabhagi, District-Ramnagar, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh regarding corruption in the schemes being implemented for the welfare of SCs/STs and BPL households by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 12/9/2012 to enquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (c) A complaint was received from Shri Gorekh Prasad Jaiswal regarding corruption in the implementation of IAY in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh by selection of the IAY beneficiaries not from BPL list but from the outside by the Project Director, Deoria during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Action Taken

The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 8/9/2012 to enquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

6. Odisha

- (a) A VIP complaint was received from Shri Ramachandra Khuntia, M.P on 23/3/2011 regarding corruption in Central Government Schemes in Kendrapada district of Odisha State by alleging that IAY houses are allotted to rich and affluent persons by taking bribe of Rs. 5000/- from the beneficiaries in Derabish Panchayat Block of district Kendrapara.

Action Taken

The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Odisha on 27/7/2012 to enquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

Supply of Coal to Power Plants

1806. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of thermal power plants in the country, their installed power generation capacity and the actual power being generated therefrom, plant and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of demand and the quantum of coal actually supplied to these power plants affecting their power generation capacity and the reasons therefor, plant and State-wise;

(c) the extent to which the power generation was affected due to shortage of coal during each of the last three years and the current year, plant-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken by the Government to meet the shortage of coal in power plants during the 12th Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The State wise installed power generation capacity of thermal power stations is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The power generated from the stations monitored in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) during the current year (April, 2012 to January, 2013) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The state-wise details of requirement and the quantum of coal actually supplied to thermal generating plants monitored in CEA during the current year (April, 2012 to January, 2013) is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) Power Utilities have reported a generation loss of 11.7 Billion Units (BUs) in 2012-13 (up to January 2013) due to shortage of coal. State wise and Station-wise details of generation loss due to shortage of coal, as reported by the utilities, for last three years and current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) In order to ensure adequate supply of coal to the power plants following steps have been taken.

- (i) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Limited (CIL) have been insisted upon to enhance production of coal in the country.
- (ii) Thrust is on ramping up production of coal by captive coal block allottees from existing mines and expedite commissioning of new coal blocks.
- (iii) CIL has been directed to sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have entered into long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs and have been commissioned/would get commissioned on or before 31st March 2015.
- (iv) The FSAs will be signed for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letters of Assurance (LOAs)

for a period of 20 years with trigger level of 80% for levy of disincentive and 90% for levy of incentive.

- (v) To meet its commitments, CIL may reduce coal meant for e-auction from 10% to 7% of its production progressively till the end of 12th Plan.
- (vi) In case of any shortfall in fulfilling its commitment under the FSAs from its own production, CIL will arrange for supply of coal through imports or through arrangement with PSUs allotted coal blocks for commercial mining.
- (vii) In addition to above, power utilities are importing coal to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous availability of coal subject to blending limitations of the boiler.

Statement-I

State-wise installed power generation capacity of Thermal Power Stations as on 31st January, 2013

(MM)

| Sl. No. | State | Name of Station | Total Capacity |
|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Delhi | Rajghat TPS | 135 |
| 2. | | Badarpur Thermal Power Station | 705.00 |
| 3. | Haryana | Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Project | 600 |
| 4. | | Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Project | 1200 |
| 5. | | Panipat Thermal Power Station-I | 1360 |
| 6. | | Mahatma Gandhi T P P | 1320 |
| 7. | | Indira Gandhi STPP | 1500.00 |
| 8. | UP | National Capital Region Power Station | 1820 |
| 9. | | Rihand Thermal Power Station | 2500 |
| 10. | | Singrauli Thermal Power Station | 2000 |
| 11. | | Tanda Thermal Power Station | 440 |
| 12. | | Unchahar Thermal Power Station | 1050 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------|--|--------|
| 13. | Punjab | Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station | 440 |
| 14. | | Guru Hargobind (Lehran Mohabbat) Thermal Power Station | 920 |
| 15. | | Rice Straw (Jalkheri) | 10 |
| 16. | | Ropar Thermal Power Station | 1260 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | Kota Thermal Power Station | 1240 |
| 18. | | Giral T. Power Station (Lignite) | 250 |
| 19. | | Jalipa Kapurdi Lignite TPP | 540 |
| 20. | | Chabra TPP | 500 |
| 21. | | Barsingsar Thermal Power Station | 250.00 |
| 22. | | Suratgarh Thermal Power Station | 1500 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I | 1630 |
| 24. | | Harduaganj Thermal Power Station | 665 |
| 25. | | Obra Thermal Power Station | 1278 |
| 26. | | Panki Thermal Power Station | 210 |
| 27. | | Paricha Thermal Power Station | 890 |
| 28. | | Anpara 'C' Thermal Power Station | 1200 |
| 29. | | Barkhera Thermal Power Station | 90 |
| 30. | | Maqsoodpur Thermal Power Station | 90 |
| 31. | | Khamberkhera Thermal Power Station | 90 |
| 32. | | Kundarki Thermal Power Station | 90 |
| 33. | | Utraula Thermal Power Station | 90 |
| 34. | | Rosa Thermal Power Station | 1200 |
| 35. | Chhattisgarh | DSPMTPS KORBA-II | 940 |
| 36. | | Hasdeo TPS KORBA WEST | 840 |
| 37. | | Lanko Amarkantak TPS PATHAD 1 | 600 |
| 38. | | Kasaipalli TPP | 270 |
| 39. | | SVPL TPP | 63 |
| 40. | | Katghora TPP | 35 |
| 41. | | Raigarh Thermal Power Station No. 1 | 1000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------|---|------|
| 42. | Gujarat | Sabarmati Thermal Power Station | 400 |
| 43. | | Mundra TPS Ph-I | 7820 |
| 44. | | Salaya TPP | 1200 |
| 45. | | Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station | 660 |
| 46. | | Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station | 290 |
| 47. | | Sikka Thermal Power Station | 240 |
| 48. | | Ukai Thermal Power Station | 850 |
| 49. | | Wonakabori Thermal Power Station | 1260 |
| 50. | | Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station | 500 |
| 51. | | Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station | 210 |
| 52. | | Wanakabri Thermal Power Station | 210 |
| 53. | | Akrimota Thermal Power Station | 250 |
| 54. | Madhya Pradesh | Amarkantak Thermal Power Station | 450 |
| 55. | | Birsinghpur (Sanjay Gandhi) Thermal Power Station | 1340 |
| 56. | | Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn. | 1080 |
| 57. | | BINA Thermal Power Station | 250 |
| 58. | Maharashtra | Dhanu Thermal Power Station | 500 |
| 59. | | Wardha Warora TPP | 540 |
| 60. | | Bhusawal Thermal Power Station | 1420 |
| 61. | | Chandrapur Thermal Power Station | 2340 |
| 62. | | Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station | 1340 |
| 63. | | Koradi Thermal Power Station | 1040 |
| 64. | | Nasik Thermal Power Station | 630 |
| 65. | | Paras Thermal Power Station | 500 |
| 66. | | Parli Thermal Power Station | 630 |
| 67. | | New Pari) Thermal Power Station | 500 |
| 68. | | Tirora TPP | 660 |
| 69. | | GEPL TPP | 120 |
| 70. | | Butibori TPP | 300 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| 71. | | Mihan TPP | 246 |
| 72. | | JSW Energy TPP (Ratnagiri) | 1200 |
| 73. | | Trombay Thermal Power Station | 1400 |
| 74. | Andhra Pradesh | Kothagudam Thermal Power Station | 1720 |
| 75. | | Kaktiya Thermal Power Station | 500 |
| 76. | | Ramagudam Thermal Power Station B | 62.5 |
| 77. | | Rayal Seema Thermal Power Station | 1050 |
| 78. | | Dr. N Tata Rao TPS | 1760 |
| 79. | | Thampipatnam TPP | 150 |
| 80. | | Simhapuri TPP | 300 |
| 81. | Karnataka | Torangallu Thermal Power Station | 860 |
| 82. | | Raichur Thermal Power Station | 1720 |
| 83. | | Udipi Thermal Power Station | 1200 |
| 84. | | Bellary Thermal Power Station | 1000 |
| 85. | Tamil Nadu | Neyvelil Thermal Power Station | 250 |
| 86. | | Ennore Thermal Power Station | 450 |
| 87. | | Mettur Thermal Power Station | 1440 |
| 88. | | North Chennai Thermal Power Station | 630 |
| 89. | | Tuticorin Thermal Power Station | 1050 |
| 90. | Bihar | Barauni Thermal Power Station | 210 |
| 91. | | Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station | 220 |
| 92. | D.V.C | Bokaro Thermal Power Station B | 630 |
| 93. | | Chandrapur Thermal Power Station | 890 |
| 94. | | Durgapur Thermal Power Station | 1340 |
| 95. | | Koderma Thermal Power Station | 500 |
| 96. | | Mejia Thermal Power Station | 2340 |
| 97. | Jharkhand | Jojobera Thermal Power Station | 360 |
| 98. | | Mahadev Prasad STPP | 270 |
| 99. | | Maithon RB TPP | 1050 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------|----------------|--|------|
| 100. | | Patratu Thermal Power Station | 770 |
| 101. | | Tenughat Thermal Power Station | 420 |
| 102. | Odisha | Sterlite (Jharsuguda)TPP | 2400 |
| 103. | | I.B. Valley Thermal Power Station | 420 |
| 104. | West Bengal | Budge-Budge Thermal Power Station | 750 |
| 105. | | New Cossipore Thermal Power Station | 160 |
| 106. | | Southern Replacement TPS | 135 |
| 107. | | Titagarh Thermal Power Station | 240 |
| 108. | | D.P.L. Thermal Power Station | 630 |
| 109. | | Chinakuri Thermal Power Station | 30 |
| 110. | | Dishergarh Thermal Power Station | 18 |
| 111. | | Seebpore Thermal Power Station | 8.38 |
| 112. | | Bakreswar Thermal Power Station | 1050 |
| 113. | | Bandel Thermal Power Station | 450 |
| 114. | | Kolaghat Thermal Power Station | 1260 |
| 115. | | Santalidih Thermal Power Station | 980 |
| 116. | | Sagardigi Thermal Power Station | 600 |
| 117. | Assam | Chandrapur Thermal Power Station | 60 |
| 118. | Central Sector | Korba Thermal Power Station | 2600 |
| 119. | | Bhilai Thermal Power Station | 500 |
| 120. | | Mauda Thermal Power Station | 500 |
| 121. | | Sipat Supper Thermal Power Station | 2980 |
| 122. | | Farakka Thermal Power Station | 2100 |
| 123. | | Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station | 2340 |
| 124. | | Talchar Thermal Power Station (STPS) | 2500 |
| 125. | | Talchar Thermal Power Station-II, Unit-3 | 500 |
| 126. | | Talcher Thermal Power Station Old | 470 |
| 127. | | Neyveli Thermal Power Station (Ext) | 420 |
| 128. | | Neyveli Thermal Power Station-I | 600 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------|--|---|-----------|
| 129. | Neyveli Thermal Power Station II | | 1470 |
| 130. | Neyveli Thermal Power Station Stage-II | | 250 |
| 131. | Ramagundm Thermal Power Station | | 2600 |
| 132. | Vallur Thermal Power Station | | 500 |
| 133. | Simadri Thermal Power Station | | 2000 |
| 134. | Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station | | 3760 |
| Total All India | | | 121610.88 |

Statement-II

Station-wise details of actual electricity generated from Thermal Power Plants during the current year (April, 2012 to January, 2013)

| State | Name of the Station | Actual Gen 2012-13 (upto Jan 13) |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------------|

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| Delhi | Rajghat TPS | 670.2 |
| | Badarpur TPS | 3827.57 |
| Haryana | Yamuna Nagar TPS | 398.98 |
| | Rajiv Gandhi TPS | 4759.34 |
| | Panipat TPS | 7892.04 |
| | Mahatma Gandhi TPS | 2376.32 |
| | Indira Gandhi stpp | 4325.49 |
| Punjab | Gh TPS (Leh. Moh.) | 6346.77 |
| | Gh TPS II (Leh. Moh) | |
| | Gnd TPS (Bhatinda) | 1443.15 |
| | Ropar TPS | 8148.88 |
| Rajasthan | Barsingsar Lignite | 988.3 |
| | Chhabra TPP | 2370.48 |
| | Giral TPS | 364.37 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------|--------------------|----------|
| | Jalipa Kapurdi TPP | 2942.12 |
| | Kota TPS | 8111.63 |
| | Suratgarh TPS | 8936.29 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Anpara C TPS | 3638.57 |
| | Anpara TPS | 8475.35 |
| | Barkhera TPS | 493.72 |
| | Dadri (NCTPP) | 11080.44 |
| | Harduaganj TPS | 1102.8 |
| | Khambarkhera TPS | 472 |
| | Kundarki TPS | 430.57 |
| | Maqsoodpur TPS | 466.8 |
| | Obra TPS | 3349.54 |
| | Pankitps | 789.59 |
| | Parichha TPS | 3494.48 |
| | Rihand STPS | 13287.37 |
| | Rosa TPP Ph-I | 6847.03 |
| | Singrauli STPS | 13403.1 |
| | Tanda TPS | 2596.34 |
| | Unchahar TPS | 7164.46 |
| | Utraula TPS | 293.63 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Chhattisgarh | Bhilai TPS | 3389.59 | Maharashtra | Sanjay Gandhi TPS | 7088.78 |
| | DSPM TPS | 3022.47 | | Satpura TPS | 4570.65 |
| | Kasaipalli TPP | 1158.58 | | Vindhyachal STPS | 21487.28 |
| | Katghora TPP | 74.52 | | Bhusawal TPS | 2710.09 |
| | Korea STPS | 17100.11 | | Butibori TPP | 0 |
| | Korba-II | 1097.46 | | Chandrapur (Maharashtra) | 11567.3 |
| | Korba-III | 906.59 | | Dahanu TPS | 3658.46 |
| | Korba-West TPS | 5199.02 | | Gepi TPP Ph-I | 311.1 |
| | OP Jindal TPS | 6560.21 | | JSW Ratnagiri TPP | 7609.97 |
| | Pathadi TPP | 2669.11 | | Khaparkheda TPS | 6189.86 |
| | Sipat STPS | 15266.28 | | Koradi TPS | 2071.17 |
| Gujarat | SVPL TPP | 48.11 | Mauda TPS | 2.2 | |
| | Akrimota LIG TPS | 825.9 | Mihan TPS | 672.87 | |
| | Dhuvaran TPS | 0 | Nasik TPS | 3540.27 | |
| | Gandhi Nagar TPS | 3427.84 | New Parli TPS | | |
| | Kutch LIG. TPS | 1453.35 | Paras Exp. | | |
| | Mundra TPS | 18177.81 | Paras TPS | 2353.34 | |
| | Mundra UMTTP | 8098.95 | Parli TPS | 4039.07 | |
| | Sabarmati (C Station) | 375.68 | Tirora TPS | 785.26 | |
| | Sabarmati (D-F Stations) | 2082 | Trombay TPS | 6710.61 | |
| | Salaya TPP | 3037.95 | Wardha Warora TPP | 2866.02 | |
| | Sikka REP. TPS | 675.32 | Andhra Pradesh Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS | 11077 | |
| | Surat LIG. TPS | 3036.09 | Gmr Energy Ltd.- Kakinada | 384.17 | |
| | Ukai TPS | 4534.47 | Kakatiya TPS | 3326.08 | |
| | Wanakbori TPS | 7542.93 | Kothagudem TPS | 3789.98 | |
| Madhya Pradesh | Amar Katak | 0 | Kothagudem TPS (New) | 6444.24 | |
| | Amarkantak Ext TPS | 2351.09 | Nellore | | |
| | Bina TPS | 375.98 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Ramagundem-B TPS | 353.66 | | Chandrapura (DVC) TPS | 4526.28 |
| | Ramagundem STPS | 17185.5 | | Durgapur Steel TPS | 1974.18 |
| | Rayalaseema TPS | 6322.01 | | Durgapur TPS | 1653.71 |
| | Simhadri TPS | 10319.83 | | Kodarma TPP | 0 |
| | Simhapuri TPS | 1253.28 | | Mejia TPS | 10534.28 |
| | Thamminapatnam TPS | 225.68 | Jharkhand | Jojobera TPS | 2240.78 |
| Karnataka | Bellary TPS | 3052.57 | | Mahadev Prasad STPP | 79.12 |
| | GMR Energy Ltd - | | | Maithon RB TPP | 3816 |
| | Kakinada (Shifted) | | | Maitrishi Usha TPS | 0 |
| | Raichur TPS | 8326.09 | | Patratu TPS | 563.66 |
| | Torangallu TPS (Sbu-I) | 1882.03 | | Tenughat TPS | 2437.26 |
| | Torangallu TPS (Sbu-II) | 4505.29 | Odisha | IB Valley TPS | 2629.72 |
| | Udupi TPP | 5175.45 | | Sterlite TPP | 6803.95 |
| Tamil Nadu | Ennore TPS | 597.7 | | Talcher (Old) TPS | 3227.17 |
| | Mettur TPS | 5201.95 | | Talcher STPS | 17891.37 |
| | Neyveli (Ext) TPS | 2716.56 | West Bengal | Bakreswar TPS | 6674.47 |
| | Neyveli TPS-I | 3244.5 | | Ban del TPS | 1525.88 |
| | Neyveli TPS(Z) | 1522.45 | | Budge Budge TPS | 4991.68 |
| | Neyveli TPS-II | 9218.4 | | Chinakuri TPS | 1.68 |
| | Neyveli TPS-II Exp | 28 | | D.P.L. TPS | 1438.7 |
| | North Chennai TPS | 4260.07 | | Dishergarh TPS | |
| | Tuticorin TPS | 6798.05 | | Farakka STPS | 9539.95 |
| | Vallur TPP | 448.5 | | Kolaghat TPS | 6174.3 |
| Bihar | Barauni TPS | 0 | | New Cossipore TPS | 170.41 |
| | Kahalgaoon TPS | 12128.89 | | Sagardighi TPS | 3274.67 |
| | Muzaffarpur TPS | 0 | | Santaldih TPS | 1973.32 |
| DVC | Bokaro B TPS | 2641.31 | | Southern Repl. TPS | 893.21 |
| | | | | Titagarh TPS | 1408.75 |

Statement-III

State-wise details of requirement and quantum of coal actually supplied to Thermal Power Stations during the current year (April, 2012 to January, 2013)

(Quantity in 000 T)

| Sl. No. | Name of TPS | Requirement Qty | Actual Receipt Total Qty |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Rajghat TPS | 660 | 546 |
| 2. | Badarpur TPS | 3472 | 3322 |
| 3. | Panipat TPS | 6240 | 6034 |
| 4. | Yamuna Nagar TPS | 2910 | 409 |
| S. | Indira Gandhi STPP | 4720 | 3077 |
| 6. | Mahatma Gandhi TPS | 4688 | 1681 |
| 7. | Rajiv Gandhi TPS | 5465 | 4048 |
| 8. | Gh TPS (Leh.Moh.) | 3720 | 3625 |
| 9. | Ropar TPS | 4246 | 4853 |
| 10. | Gnd TPS (Bhatinda) | 1488 | 1988 |
| 11. | Kota TPS | 5810 | 5138 |
| 12. | Suratgarh TPS | 6004 | 5662 |
| 13. | Chhabra TPP | 2068 | 1421 |
| 14. | Maqsoodpur TPS | 372 | 403 |
| 15. | Khambarkhera TPS | 372 | 427 |
| 16. | Barkhera TPS | 375 | 426 |
| 17. | Kundarki TPS | 372 | 379 |
| 18. | Utraula TPS | 372 | 281 |
| 19. | Anpara TPS | 7276 | 6347 |
| 20. | Harduaganj TPS | 2542 | 916 |
| 21. | Obra TPS | 4093 | 2736 |
| 22. | Panki TPS | 828 | 699 |
| 23. | Parichha TPS | 3378 | 2612 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|
| 24. | Dadri (NCTPP) | 7604 | 7170 |
| 25. | Rihand STPS | 10226 | 8806 |
| 26. | Singrauli STPS | 9092 | 9278 |
| 27. | Tanda TPS | 2148 | 2381 |
| 28. | Unchahar TPS | 4796 | 5185 |
| 29. | Rosa TPP Ph-I | 4960 | 3644 |
| 30. | Anpara C TPS | 4332 | 2044 |
| Total Northern Region | | 114629 | 94538 |
| 31. | Op Jindal TPS | 4712 | 4423 |
| 32. | Dspm TPS | 2316 | 2077 |
| 33. | Korba-II | 2232 | 2215 |
| 34. | Korba-West TPS | 4452 | 4042 |
| 35. | Korba STPS | 10748 | 12432 |
| 36. | Sipat STPS | 9920 | 9153 |
| 37. | Pathadi TPP | 2246 | 2118 |
| 38. | Bhilai TPS | 2068 | 2198 |
| 39. | Salaya TPP | 1380 | 1405 |
| 40. | Mundra TPS | 4841 | 9806 |
| 41. | Gandhi Nagar TPS | 3804 | 2315 |
| 42. | Ukai TPS | 4117 | 3473 |
| 43. | Sikka Rep. TPS | 1535 | 572 |
| 44. | Wanakbori TPS | 7108 | 5498 |
| 45. | Sabarmati (C Station) | 1652 | 1389 |
| 46. | Mundra Umtp | 1687 | 3582 |
| 47. | Amarkantak Ext TPS | 1412 | 1744 |
| 48. | Sanjay Gandhi TPS | 5174 | 5150 |
| 49. | Satpura TPS | 5456 | 4616 |
| 50. | Vindhyachal STPS | 16013 | 15031 |
| 51. | Bina TPS | 96 | 76 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| 52. | Jsw Ratnagiri TPP | 2728 | 3695 | 79. | Tuticorin TPS | 4796 | 5419 |
| 53. | Trombay TPS | 2316 | 2368 | 80. | Vallur TPP | 195 | 197 |
| 54. | Bhusawal TPS | 4132 | 2365 | Total Southern Region | | 69722 | 67042 |
| 55. | Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS | 9920 | 9580 | 81. | Baraunitps | 164 | 0 |
| 56. | Khaparkheda TPS | 5856 | 5288 | 82. | Muzaffarpur TPS | 332 | 0 |
| 57. | Koradi TPS | 3883 | 1737 | 83. | Kahalgaoon TPS | 10332 | 11019 |
| 58. | Nasik TPS | 3804 | 2746 | 84. | Patratu TPS | 496 | 683 |
| 59. | Parli TPS | 4960 | 3441 | 85. | Tenughat TPS | 1240 | 1698 |
| 60. | Paras TPS | 2068 | 1849 | 86. | Bokaro B TPS | 2480 | 2377 |
| 61. | Dahanu TPS | 2232 | 2258 | 87. | Chandrapura (DVC) TPS | 4132 | 3506 |
| 62. | Wardha Warora TPP | 1984 | 1882 | 88. | Maithon RB TPP | 3720 | 2755 |
| 63. | Tirora TPS | 1040 | 368 | 89. | Kodarma TPP | 486 | 0 |
| Total Western Region | | 137892 | 130892 | 90. | Mahadev Prasad STPP | 0 | 0 |
| 64. | Simhapuri TPS | 258 | 507 | 91. | IB Valley TPS | 2048 | 2262 |
| 65. | Dr. N.Tata Rao TPS | 7108 | 8097 | 92. | Talcher (Old) TPS | 2316 | 2535 |
| 66. | Kothagudem TPS | 7308 | 8422 | 93. | Talcher STPS | 14468 | 14269 |
| 67. | Ramagundem-B TPS | 288 | 266 | 94. | Sterlite TPP | 7308 | 5096 |
| 68. | Rayalaseema TPS | 4132 | 4141 | 95. | Durgapur TPS | 1240 | 1385 |
| 69. | Ramagundem STPS | 10912 | 10643 | 96. | Mejia TPS | 6612 | 7003 |
| 70. | Simhadri | 6966 | 7543 | 97. | Bakreswar TPS | 4914 | 4380 |
| 71. | Kakatiya TPS | 1900 | 1943 | 98. | Bandel TPS | 1235 | 1388 |
| 72. | Torangallu TPS (Sbu-I) | 2148 | 2323 | 99. | D.P.L. TPS | 1840 | 1303 |
| 73. | Raichur TPS | 6451 | 6326 | 100. | Kolaghat TPS | 4851 | 5377 |
| 74. | Bellary TPS | 3308 | 2183 | 101. | Sagardighi TPS | 2068 | 2148 |
| 75. | Udupi TPP | 2892 | 2137 | 102. | Santaldih TPS | 1652 | 1365 |
| 76. | Ennore TPS | 1652 | 748 | 103. | Budge Budge TPS | 2728 | 3076 |
| 77. | Mettur TPS | 4448 | 3224 | 104. | New Cossipore TPS | 372 | 205 |
| 78. | North Chennai TPS | 4960 | 2923 | 105. | Southern Repl. TPS | 704 | 646 |
| | | | | 106. | Titagarh TPS | 1076 | 913 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------|---|------|------|----------------------|---|--------|--------|
| 107. Farakka STPS | | 9092 | 7369 | Total Eastern Region | | 91015 | 83948 |
| 108. Durgapur Steel TPS | | 3109 | 1190 | Total All India | | 413258 | 376420 |

Statement-IV

Details of Generation loss due to shortage of coal for last three years & current year (up to January 2013)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Power Utilities / TPSs | Generation Loss (MU) during | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Delhi | | | | |
| | Badarpur (NTPC) | | | 13.60 | |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 13.6 | |
| 2. | Haryana | | | | |
| | Mahatma Gandhi (JPL) | | | 11.9 | 1562 |
| | Indra Gandhi (NTPC-JV) | | | 2 | 0 |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 13.9 | 1562 |
| 3. | Rajasthan | | | | |
| | Chhabra | | | 138.5 | |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 138.5 | |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh | | | | |
| | Singrauli (NTPC) | 0.0 | 69.0 | 187.50 | |
| | Rihand (NTPC) | 0.0 | 5.0 | 152.10 | 159.0 |
| | Dadri (NTPC) | 0.40 | | 191.50 | 169.0 |
| | Unchahar (NTPC) | 0.30 | | 132.10 | 18.0 |
| | Rosa (Reliance) | | | | 611.9 |
| | Anpara C (Lanco) | | | 1023.80 | 1441.0 |
| | Total | 0.7 | 74.0 | 1687 | 2398.9 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | | | | |
| | Sipat (NTPC) | 142.5 | | | 1471.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Korba (NTPC) | 4.1 | | | 24.0 |
| | Total | 146.6 | 0.0 | 0 | 1495.0 |
| 6. | Gujarat | | | | |
| | Gandhinagar | 5.0 | 105.7 | 1.6 | |
| | Wanakbori | 1491.0 | 157.4 | 9.3 | |
| | Total | 1496.0 | 263.1 | 10.90 | |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | | | | |
| | Birsinghpur | | 634.0 | 94.0 | |
| | Satpura | | 471.0 | 216.7 | 27.0 |
| | Amarkantak | | | | 5.1 |
| | Vindhyachal (NTPC) | 0.4 | 229.9 | 749.0 | 692.00 |
| | Total | 0.4 | 1334.9 | 1059.7 | 724.10 |
| 8. | Maharashtra | | | | |
| | Nasik | 146.2 | | | |
| | Parli | 411.7 | | 594.4 | 460.4 |
| | Paras | 49.6 | | 109.8 | |
| | Bhusawal | 155.5 | | | |
| | Chandrapur | 88.4 | | | 59.1 |
| | Khaperkheda | 356.4 | | 36.5 | 672.6 |
| | Koradi | 12.8 | | | 0 |
| | Total | 1220.5 | 0 | 740.7 | 1192.1 |
| 9. | Karnataka | | | | |
| | Bellary | | | | 918.0 |
| | Raichur | | | 52.2 | 0.0 |
| | Total | | | 52.2 | 918.0 |
| 10. | Andhra Pradesh | | | | |
| | Rayalseema | | | 17.0 | |
| | N. Tata Rao | | | | |
| | Kakatiya | | | 28.0 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Kothagundam | | | 53.0 | |
| | Ramagundam (NTPC) | | | 546.2 | 5.0 |
| | Simhdari (NTPC) | 1.3 | | 498.6 | 548.0 |
| | Total | 1.3 | 0 | 1142.8 | 553.0 |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu | | | | |
| | Tuticorin | | | | |
| | Ennore | 65.7 | 41.3 | | |
| | Mettur | 18.1 | 132.3 | | |
| | North Chennai | | 3.3 | | |
| | Total | 83.9 | 176.9 | 0.0 | |
| 12. | Bihar | | | | |
| 11. | Barauni | 39.5 | | 51.1 | |
| | Kahalgoan (NTPC) | 3997.0 | 3749.2 | 4820.5 | 232.0 |
| | Total | 4036.5 | 3749.2 | 4871.6 | 232 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | | | | |
| | Mejla TPS (DVC) | 2635.2 | 1026.6 | 950.9 | 596.8 |
| | Bokaro (DVC) | | | | |
| | Chandrapur (DVC) | | | 96.0 | |
| | Tenughat | | | 275.0 | 0 |
| | Total | 2635.2 | 1026.6 | 1321.9 | 596.8 |
| 14. | Odisha | | | | |
| | IB Valley | | | | |
| | Talcher (NTPC) | 1094.0 | 872.5 | 383.6 | 1021.0 |
| | Talcher (NTPC) | 0.1 | | | 0 |
| | Total | 1094.1 | 872.5 | 383.6 | 1021.0 |
| 15. | West Bengal | | | | |
| | Bakreshwar | 299.2 | 76.2 | | |
| | Bandel | 74.7 | 72.7 | | |
| | Kolaghat | 722.3 | 136.9 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------------|---|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| Sagardighi | | 415.2 | 348.7 | | 29.0 |
| Santaldih | | 1.2 | | | |
| Sourthen REPL (CESC) | | | | | |
| New Cossipore (CESC) | | | | | |
| Budge Budge (CESC) | | | 81.0 | | |
| Farakka (NTPC) | | 2122.2 | 170.0 | 195.1 | 1014 |
| Duragapur (DPL) | | 136.6 | | | 0 |
| Total | | 3771.5 | 885.5 | 195.1 | 1043.00 |
| Grand Total | | 14486.8 | 8382.7 | 11631.5 | 11736 |

[Translation]

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

1807. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI JAYWANTRAO GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to various States and spent therefrom under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the places covered under the

RGGVY till date and those which have not yet been covered in spite of release of funds, State/UT-wise;

(c) the targets fixed by the Government for rural electrification during each of the last three years and the next one year along with the steps taken and being taken to achieve the targets, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the approved/pending proposals under the second phase of RGGVY and the quantum of additional funds likely to be allocated under the second phase, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the independent evaluators for National Quality Monitoring deputed for the evaluation of works executed under RGGVY including the achievements made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), funds are released to State Governments / Implementing Agencies against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. State Governments through their utilities / Discoms and Implementing Agencies further make payments to the Turnkey Contractors. State wise details of funds released

to State Governments / Implementing Agencies, under the scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Under RGGVY, 648 projects covering 579 districts of 27 States have been covered during X and XI Five Year Plan. Under the scheme, funds are released only against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. Therefore, there are no districts for which funds have been released but not covered under RGGVY.

(c) State wise details of targets and achievement of un-electrified villages and release of free electricity connections to BPL households under RGGVY during the last three years and current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively. The following steps have been taken/being taken to achieve the targets, are as under:

- Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- District Committees have been set up in all the States to monitor the progress of rural V electrification works.
- The States also hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
- 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.
- Minister of Rural Development, vide letter No.Q-13018/11/09-VMC dated 6th December, 2012,

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.

- Recently 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.
- To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY in XI Plan.
- 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.

(d) 72 projects (33 new and 39 supplementary projects) were sanctioned under Phase-II in XI Plan under RGGVY during 3rd & 4th quarter of 2011-12 covering electrification of 1,909 UE villages, 53,505 PE villages, 72,553 habitations and release of free electricity connections to 45,59,141 BPL households with a project cost of Rs. 8103.81 crore. State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. No proposal is pending under Phase-II of RGGVY.

(e) The details of the independent evaluators for National Quality Monitoring deputed for the evaluation of works executed under RGGVY during XI Plan including the inspection carried out, are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Statement-I

State-wise and Year-wise funds disbursed by REC (including loan and subsidy) under RGGVY during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | During 2009-10 | During 2010-11 | During 2011-12 | During 2012-13 (as on 31.01.2013) | Cumulative Funds released (includes funds released prior to year 2009-10) |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 157.20 | 154.86 | 31.48 | 15.13 | 804.12 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 225.27 | 165.54 | 40.01 | 32.15 | 737.76 |
| 3. | Assam | 499.76 | 698.42 | 545.27 | 55.75 | 2413.48 |
| 4. | Bihar | 706.28 | 571.58 | 289.72 | 21.06 | 3886.66 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 333.55 | 163.67 | 120.37 | 30.08 | 846.43 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 94.32 | 76.80 | 30.62 | 1.35 | 286.98 |
| 7. | Haryana | 60.68 | 21.27 | 20.97 | 0.00 | 177.74 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 122.46 | 59.90 | 21.25 | 0.00 | 290.55 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 363.92 | 67.32 | 75.56 | 46.79 | 784.15 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 752.36 | 161.89 | 116.53 | 80.63 | 3065.89 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 67.61 | 62.92 | 48.95 | 9.25 | 741.68 |
| 12. | Kerala | 10.59 | 31.89 | 0.00 | 55.93 | 119.37 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 416.48 | 288.27 | 430.99 | 152.85 | 1737.33 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 205.64 | 162.09 | 55.00 | 11.48 | 595.86 |
| 15. | Manipur | 63.17 | 95.95 | 80.12 | 0.00 | 297.18 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 129.38 | 86.86 | 105.05 | 32.80 | 386.22 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 81.02 | 78.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 238.24 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 54.37 | 61.86 | 28.14 | 12.93 | 226.67 |
| 19. | Odisha | 998.60 | 605.73 | 390.35 | 79.55 | 3308.72 |
| 20. | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 59.90 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------|
| 7. | Haryana* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 3 | 0 | 20 | 26 | 83 | 52 | 17 | 5 | 83 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 36 | 22 | 75 | 45 | 136 | 35 | 91 | 25 | 173 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 7592 | 7088 | 4650 | 3901 | 2153 | 724 | 982 | 177 | 18082 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 62 |
| 12. | Kerala* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 42 | 5 | 150 | 187 | 492 | 228 | 163 | 62 | 566 |
| 14. | Maharashtra* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Manipur | 140 | 35 | 150 | 143 | 591 | 345 | 330 | 0 | 616 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 29 | 47 | 200 | 13 | 1616 | 1022 | 694 | 434 | 1606 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 56 | 0 | 40 | 36 | 81 | 53 | 48 | 5 | 94 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 10 | 14 | 25 | 43 | 38 | 22 | 26 | 5 | 84 |
| 19. | Odisha | 4765 | 5870 | 6773 | 5890 | 2162 | 1039 | 380 | 98 | 14324 |
| 20. | Punjab* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 562 | 773 | 550 | 1258 | 418 | 182 | 231 | 103 | 4102 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 8 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| 24. | Tripura | 30 | 13 | 48 | 65 | 82 | 49 | 21 | 16 | 143 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 56 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 27762 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 47 | 80 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1511 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 264 | 326 | 60 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 4185 |
| Total | | 17500 | 18374 | 17500 | 18306 | 14500 | 7934 | 6000 | 1978 | 106474 |

*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamilnadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

Statement-III

State-wise & Yearwise Targets & release of free electricity connections to BPL households under RGGVY during the last three years and current year

| Sl. No. | States | During 2009-10 | | During 2010-11 | | During 2011-12 | | During 2012-13 (as on 31.01.2013) | | Cumulative Achievement as on 31.01.2013 (includes achievement made prior to year 2009-10) |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 592200 | 566518 | 85000 | 258751 | 96855 | 98232 | 0 | 81117 | 2783390 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2820 | 967 | 5000 | 9205 | 10638 | 11474 | 5507 | 2969 | 24615 |
| 3. | Assam | 206800 | 189816 | 265000 | 352237 | 315819 | 232519 | 343464 | 75264 | 882554 |
| 4. | Bihar | 310200 | 560985 | 660000 | 641016 | 717358 | 405736 | 625733 | 155870 | 2305704 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 103400 | 145990 | 175000 | 196552 | 334460 | 481971 | 247434 | 28696 | 944103 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 160740 | 85931 | 95000 | 420126 | 138987 | 102134 | 70904 | 24970 | 827788 |
| 7. | Haryana | 80355 | 69453 | 40000 | 90535 | 33139 | 10617 | 43258 | 19 | 194461 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 564 | 148 | 1000 | 3637 | 4364 | 5901 | 3199 | 4675 | 14753 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 8460 | 14163 | 20000 | 8452 | 19793 | 13413 | 37784 | 6998 | 51012 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 578100 | 555289 | 415000 | 359213 | 466502 | 111597 | 213727 | 11015 | 1283770 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 236880 | 134949 | 35000 | 48861 | 72281 | 49604 | 121791 | 22205 | 856401 |
| 12. | Kerala | 5740 | 6131 | 0 | 1117 | 18517 | 0 | 38517 | 35755 | 52993 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 238001 | 75477 | 245000 | 211816 | 658498 | 352976 | 581845 | 225340 | 942734 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 329000 | 429026 | 250000 | 403387 | 150000 | 126317 | 43692 | 19552 | 1180284 |
| 13. | Manipur | 3760 | 1640 | 20000 | 4397 | 37976 | 19421 | 78555 | 0 | 28814 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 4230 | 17832 | 20000 | 12880 | 27502 | 30792 | 46929 | 20299 | 83067 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 17. Mizoram | | 6580 | 378 | 5000 | 8129 | 8910 | 6236 | 12674 | 401 | 15144 |
| 18. Nagaland | | 3760 | 4368 | 10000 | 13434 | 18097 | 10712 | 41385 | 7548 | 36062 |
| 19. Odisha | | 761400 | 650678 | 1290000 | 1435007 | 1060424 | 518324 | 293830 | 54084 | 2802221 |
| 20. Punjab | | 37600 | 19507 | 20000 | 28890 | | 5528 | 94935 | 25179 | 79104 |
| 21. Rajasthan | | 258500 | 208695 | 133000 | 255939 | 133399 | 85783 | 180713 | 76720 | 1120242 |
| 22. Sikkim | | 940 | 66 | 1000 | 7121 | 3271 | 2179 | 2119 | 329 | 9695 |
| 23. Tamilnadu | | 141000 | 383533 | 75000 | 115044 | 0 | 4083 | 0 | -1754 | 501202 |
| 24. Tripura | | 6110 | 22085 | 55000 | 36886 | 49066 | 22015 | 26520 | 16639 | 97625 |
| 25. Uttar Pradesh | | 37600 | 157263 | 0 | 15818 | 0 | 172574 | 0 | -1901 | 1042593 |
| 26. Uttarakhand | | 37600 | 72382 | 0 | 19596 | 0 | 5288 | 0 | 4035 | 234593 |
| 27. West Bengal | | 547660 | 345198 | 780000 | 925309 | 824144 | 559476 | 525485 | 194165 | 2120548 |
| Total | | 4700000 | 4718468 | 4700000 | 5883355 | 5200000 | 3444902 | 3680000 | 1090189 | 20515472 |

Statement-IV*Details of 72 Projects sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY*

| Sl. No. | Name of the district | Coverage of Villages & Habitations | | | | | | Coverage of Hhs | | Project cost (Rs. in Lakhs) |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | | UE/DE Villages | PE Villages | Total Villages | UE Habitations | PE Habitations | Total Habitations | RHHs (Inch BPL HHs) | BPL HHs | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| New projects | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Koriya | 82 | 441 | 523 | 855 | 0 | 855 | 29057 | 23571 | 8132.31 |
| 2. | Jashpur-Nagar | 44 | 636 | 680 | 1750 | 0 | 1750 | 97497 | 60763 | 9370.86 |
| | Total Chhattisgarh | 126 | 1077 | 1203 | 2605 | 0 | 2605 | 126554 | 84334 | 17503.17 |
| Haryana | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Gurgaon | 0 | 202 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19286 | 8325 | 424.04 |
| 4. | Faridabad | 0 | 145 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3944 | 3944 | 443.95 |
| 5. | Palwal | 0 | 278 | 278 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9163 | 9163 | 833.54 |
| | Total Haryana | 0 | 625 | 625 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32393 | 21432 | 1701.53 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----------------|--------------------|----|------|------|-----|------|------|--------|-------|---------|
| Karnataka | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Dakshin Kannada | 0 | 356 | 356 | 98 | 0 | 98 | 31445 | 22121 | 5947.19 |
| 7. | Udipi | 0 | 231 | 231 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 10288 | 5661 | 2157.06 |
| Total Karnataka | | 0 | 587 | 587 | 148 | 0 | 148 | 41733 | 27782 | 8104.25 |
| Kerala | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Alappuzha | 0 | 77 | 77 | 0 | 183 | 183 | 26121 | 5486 | 1366.81 |
| 9. | Eranakulam | 0 | 90 | 90 | 0 | 210 | 210 | 25450 | 3828 | 2471.24 |
| 10. | Kollam | 0 | 92 | 92 | 0 | 123 | 123 | 7229 | 718 | 328.05 |
| 11. | Kottayam | 0 | 84 | 84 | 0 | 84 | 84 | 1800 | 1118 | 796.51 |
| 12. | Pathanamthitta | 0 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 74 | 74 | 8833 | 1977 | 575.65 |
| 13. | Thiruvananthapuram | 0 | 91 | 91 | 0 | 211 | 211 | 3633 | 3034 | 2182.13 |
| 14. | Thrissur | 0 | 144 | 144 | 0 | 199 | 199 | 3361 | 2678 | 1262.70 |
| Total Kerala | | 0 | 643 | 643 | 0 | 1084 | 1084 | 76427 | 18839 | 8983.09 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. | Bhind | 5 | 884 | 889 | 0 | 400 | 400 | 133726 | 35509 | 5215.48 |
| 16. | Bhopal | 0 | 499 | 499 | 210 | 0 | 210 | 26917 | 15989 | 2449.26 |
| 17. | Gwalior | 0 | 583 | 583 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 66745 | 20067 | 3066.24 |
| 18. | Hoshangabad | 0 | 896 | 896 | 0 | 106 | 106 | 78692 | 28649 | 5182.19 |
| 19. | Raisen | 3 | 1376 | 1379 | 0 | 181 | 181 | 72477 | 29389 | 6541.56 |
| 20. | Rajgarh | 6 | 1671 | 1677 | 0 | 79 | 79 | 132565 | 51418 | 9187.11 |
| 21. | Sehore | 2 | 1011 | 1013 | 0 | 123 | 123 | 75184 | 16600 | 4986.17 |
| 22. | Vidisha | 19 | 1501 | 1520 | 0 | 90 | 90 | 100134 | 33972 | 7939.31 |
| 23. | Barwani | 0 | 647 | 647 | 154 | 0 | 154 | 34403 | 21975 | 5327.82 |
| 24. | Burhanpur | 0 | 260 | 260 | 146 | 0 | 146 | 39996 | 26213 | 2352.65 |
| 25. | Dewas | 0 | 1055 | 1055 | 168 | 0 | 188 | 51152 | 27156 | 5801.26 |
| 26. | Khandwa | 0 | 510 | 510 | 147 | 0 | 147 | 41566 | 21568 | 4188.10 |
| 27. | Khargone | 6 | 1169 | 1175 | 0 | 85 | 85 | 84029 | 44471 | 8994.26 |
| 28. | Mandsaur | 0 | 906 | 906 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56567 | 20580 | 4598.38 |
| 29. | Neemuch | 0 | 451 | 451 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23636 | 8558 | 2332.11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| 30. | Shajapur | 0 | 1068 | 1068 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 81772 | 37935 | 5883.61 |
| Total Madhya Pradesh | | 41 | 14487 | 14528 | 845 | 1082 | 1927 | 1099561 | 440049 | 84045.51 |
| Tamil Nadu | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31. | Dharmapuri | 0 | 251 | 251 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 24035 | 6002 | 1072.48 |
| 32. | Tirunelveli | 0 | 425 | 425 | 370 | 0 | 370 | 73374 | 9477 | 1891.02 |
| 33. | Nilgiris | 0 | 53 | 53 | 79 | 0 | 79 | 24827 | 8890 | 763.87 |
| Total Tamil Nadu | | 0 | 729 | 729 | 453 | 0 | 453 | 122236 | 24369 | 3727.37 |
| Total (33 New DPRs.) | | 167 | 18148 | 18315 | 4051 | 2166 | 6217 | 1498904 | 616805 | 124064.9 |
| Supplementary projects | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Araria | 109 | 590 | 699 | 1337 | 934 | 2271 | 267352 | 267352 | 23409.76 |
| 2. | Banka | 91 | 1567 | 1658 | 516 | 2150 | 2666 | 160300 | 160300 | 19912.31 |
| 3. | Bhojpur | 115 | 884 | 999 | 136 | 1195 | 1331 | 236433 | 236433 | 16909.34 |
| 4. | Gaya | 402 | 2283 | 2685 | 1253 | 3788 | 5041 | 275296 | 275296 | 49841.2 |
| 5. | Kishanganj | 184 | 438 | 622 | 2493 | 722 | 3215 | 221900 | 221900 | 24093.49 |
| 6. | Nalanda | 42 | 956 | 998 | 834 | 1898 | 2732 | 273647 | 304109 | 30753.8 |
| 7. | Nawada | 22 | 947 | 969 | 1743 | 408 | 2151 | 161658 | 161658 | 21839.7 |
| 8. | Patna | 96 | 1158 | 1254 | 1444 | 1279 | 2723 | 378569 | 378569 | 32007.69 |
| 9. | Purnea | 190 | 906 | 1096 | 1107 | 3043 | 4150 | 365941 | 365941 | 17362.6 |
| 10. | Rohtas | 70 | 1640 | 1710 | 277 | 1547 | 1824 | 247396 | 247396 | 42062.88 |
| 11. | Siwan | 17 | 1421 | 1438 | 292 | 3838 | 4130 | 279374 | 279374 | 34811.3 |
| Total Bihar | | 1338 | 12790 | 14128 | 11432 | 20802 | 32234 | 2867866 | 2898328 | 313004.1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Balaghat | 115 | 0 | 115 | 115 | 0 | 115 | 3648 | 3648 | 3445.07 |
| 13. | Sidhi | 5 | 296 | 301 | 0 | 518 | 518 | 25201 | 13776 | 2926.95 |
| 14. | Chhatarpur | 16 | 526 | 542 | 226 | 0 | 226 | 87017 | 30547 | 4750.08 |
| 15. | Satna | 6 | 326 | 332 | 31 | 680 | 711 | 16414 | 8694 | 3152.43 |
| Total Madhya Pradesh | | 142 | 1148 | 1290 | 372 | 1198 | 1570 | 132280 | 56665 | 14274.53 |
| Maharashtra | | | | | | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|---------|--------|----------|
| 16. | Solapur | 0 | 1139 | 1139 | 0 | 686 | 686 | 39407 | 19279 | 3364.2 |
| Total Maharashtra | | 0 | 1139 | 1139 | | 686 | 686 | 39407 | 19279 | 3364.2 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | Etah | 0 | 269 | 269 | 520 | 0 | 520 | 59123 | 17764 | 4341.84 |
| 18. | Kannauj | 54 | 321 | 375 | 822 | 0 | 822 | 100544 | 20110 | 7722.53 |
| 19. | Malnपुरi | 31 | 244 | 275 | 614 | 0 | 614 | 59224 | 20743 | 6072.23 |
| 20. | Ambedkar Nagar | 0 | 1231 | 1231 | 2233 | 0 | 2233 | 121227 | 44660 | 22000.26 |
| 21. | Barabanki | 0 | 1583 | 1583 | 2770 | 0 | 2770 | 329923 | 55400 | 30991.03 |
| 22. | Behraich | 0 | 627 | 627 | 1318 | 0 | 1318 | 379527 | 26360 | 13050.13 |
| 23. | Faizabad | 0 | 840 | 840 | 1349 | 0 | 1349 | 108372 | 26980 | 14288.04 |
| 24. | Gonda | 0 | 796 | 796 | 1725 | 0 | 1725 | 295174 | 36225 | 17592.45 |
| 25. | Hardoi | 0 | 761 | 761 | 1567 | 0 | 1567 | 187137 | 32251 | 15551.93 |
| 26. | Lakhimpur | 0 | 1505 | 1505 | 3027 | 0 | 3027 | 494621 | 54486 | 30268.19 |
| 27. | Shahjahanpur | 0 | 1709 | 1709 | 1994 | 0 | 1994 | 314668 | 39880 | 20703.27 |
| 28. | Unnao | 0 | 1552 | 1552 | 3323 | 0 | 3323 | 193598 | 66500 | 30725.77 |
| 29. | Bijnour | 87 | 1655 | 1742 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 160702 | 17681 | 13545.29 |
| 30. | Muzaffar Nagar | 0 | 820 | 820 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 147443 | 33384 | 9777.18 |
| 31. | Bulandshahr | 73 | 1134 | 1207 | 551 | 0 | 551 | 395108 | 46722 | 12399.12 |
| 32. | Allahabad | 0 | 737 | 737 | 1351 | 0 | 1351 | 172808 | 48780 | 12402.67 |
| 33. | Ballia | 0 | 603 | 603 | 984 | 0 | 984 | 163981 | 72491 | 9918.02 |
| 34. | Deoria | 0 | 302 | 302 | 584 | 0 | 584 | 79556 | 26253 | 7042.36 |
| 35. | Gorakhpur | 0 | 1450 | 1450 | 2011 | 0 | 2011 | 252491 | 58519 | 21299.94 |
| 36. | Jaunpur | 0 | 930 | 930 | 2311 | 0 | 2311 | 318716 | 159358 | 28613.47 |
| 37. | Pratapgarh | 0 | 639 | 639 | 1081 | 0 | 1081 | 65766 | 20526 | 11512.41 |
| 38. | Siddarth Nagar | 0 | 283 | 283 | 503 | 0 | 503 | 27836 | 18568 | 5516.73 |
| Total Uttar Pradesh (22 projects) | | 245 | 19991 | 20236 | 30669 | 0 | 30669 | 4427545 | 943641 | 345334.9 |
| West Bengal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39. | Darjeeling | 17 | 289 | 306 | 82 | 1095 | 1177 | 50746 | 24423 | 10338.41 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----------------------------------|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| Total West Bengal | | 17 | 289 | 306 | 82 | 1095 | 1177 | 50746 | 24423 | 10338.41 |
| Total (39 Supp. DPRs.) | | 1742 | 35357 | 37099 | 42555 | 23781 | 66336 | 7517844 | 3942336 | 686316.1 |
| Total (33 New DPRs.) | | 167 | 18148 | 18315 | 4051 | 2166 | 6217 | 1498904 | 616805 | 124064.9 |
| Grand Total (33 New + 39 Supp) | | 1909 | 53505 | 55414 | 46606 | 25947 | 72553 | 9016748 | 4559141 | 810381 |

Statement-V*Tier-III NQM Progress Report*

As on 31.01.2013

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Name of Agency | Scope of NQM | | Inspections carried out | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| | | | Villages | S/s | Villages | S/s |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | M/s Intertek | 58 | 1 | 45 | 1 |
| 2. | Punjab | | 118 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Haryana | | 49 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| 4. | Maharashtra | | 362 | 2 | 293 | 2 |
| 5. | Rajasthan | | 220 | 0 | 162 | 0 |
| 6. | Bihar | | 126 | 28 | 86 | 12 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | | 140 | 17 | 92 | 8 |
| 8. | Odisha | | 375 | 42 | 267 | 19 |
| 9. | Tamil Nadu | | 102 | 0 | 102 | 0 |
| 10. | West Bengal | | 238 | 5 | 133 | 0 |
| 11. | Arunachal Pradesh | M/s Shanthala | 33 | 9 | 11 | 0 |
| 12. | Mizoram | | 6 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 13. | Sikkim | | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | M/s Medhaj | 98 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Gujarat | | 157 | 0 | 128 | 0 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | | 248 | 10 | 105 | 0 |
| 17. | Chhattisgarh | | 141 | 14 | 80 | 5 |
| 18. | Assam | M/s Wapcos | 185 | 17 | 153 | 10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|------|-----|------|----|
| 19. | Karnataka | M/s CES | 66 | 9 | 49 | 0 |
| 20. | Jammu and Kashmir | | 37 | 8 | 11 | 2 |
| 21. | Manipur | | 19 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | | 42 | 3 | 17 | 0 |
| 23. | Nagaland | | 10 | 11 | 8 | 5 |
| 24. | Tripura | | 8 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 2841 | 200 | 1773 | 64 |

[English]

Dabhol Power Project

1808. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of power generated by the Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited's (RGPPL) plant at Dabhol has declined over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the installed capacity and the quantum of power generation from the plant during the last three years and the current year, year wise;

(c) whether the Maharashtra Government has requested the Union Government to take over the Dabhol Power Plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

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

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

(b) Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL) Power Block has total capacity of 1967.08 Mega Watt (MW) consisting of three power blocks. The entire power block has been revived and available for commercial operation w.e.f. May 19, 2009. The entire Power Block of RGPPL is envisaged to be operated fully on domestic gas allocated by Government of India from Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) KG D6 Block [7.6 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD)] and Oil and Natural Gas Company (ONGC)'s marginal fields (0.9 MMSCMD).

Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) expressed difficulty in supplying 0.9 MMSCMD gas due to technical constraints between them and ONGC. However GAIL was supplying some quantity of this since January 30, 2012 through swapping with other customers but this also has been fully stopped from March 04, 2013.

Regarding gas allocated from KG - D6 basin by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) amounting to 7.6 MMSCMD there has been continuous decline in supply starting from September 9 2011 and it has become Zero from March 1, 2013 as RIL has effected full curtailment in supply of KG D6 gas to RGPPL after meeting requirement of gas needed for operation of pipeline, in Fertilizer sector & Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) having higher priority in supply of KG D6 gas compared to Power sector.

Year-Wise Power Generation from RGPPL is as under:

| Financial Year | Installed capacity | Gross Generation in Million Units (MU) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 2009-10 | 1967.08 MW | 8289 MU (Annual Target: 7500 MU) |
| 2010-11 | 1967.08 MW | 11877 MU (Annual Target: 11340 MU) |
| 2011-12 | 1967.08 MW | 11619 MU (Annual Target: 13815 MU) |
| 2012-13 (up to February'13) | 1967.08 MW | 5122 MU (Annual Target: 13785 MU) |

(c) No such request has been received in the Ministry.

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

Railway Links with Neighbouring Countries

1809. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of progress made in developing railway links with our neighbouring countries including Trans Asian Railway (TAR), country and project-wise;

(b) whether India and Bangladesh have recently

signed any pact to expedite the railway link projects between the two nations;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the names of the ongoing rail link projects and the time frame for completion of these projects; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken to improve the rail connectivity with neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (d) The development of rail links to neighbouring countries is taken up by Ministry of Railways in close coordination with Ministry of External Affairs. The present status of progress made in developing railway links with neighbouring countries are as under:

(i) For providing connectivity to Nepal, five routes were surveyed as under:

| Sl. No. | From | To | Distance (in Kms.) | Estimated cost (in Rs. Crore) |
|---------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Jogbani (Bihar) | Biratnagar (Nepal) | 18 | 239 |
| 2. | Jayanagar (Bihar) | Bijalpura (Nepal) & extrn. To Bardibas | 69 | 470 |
| 3. | Nepalganj Road (Uttar Pradesh) | Nepalganj (Nepal) | 12 | 149 |
| 4. | Nautanwa (Uttar Pradesh) | Bhairahawa (Nepal) | 15 | 176 |
| 5. | New Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) | Kakarbhita via Panittanki (Nepal) | 46 | 358 |

Out of the five routes surveyed, two projects, namely, Jogbani-Biratnagar New Line and Jayanagar-Bijalpura Gauge Conversion with extension to Bardibas have been sanctioned. For the Jogbani - Biratnagar project, the work on Indian portion has been taken up. The availability of land in Nepal portion is yet to be confirmed by the

Government of Nepal. The Final Location Survey for the Gauge Conversion work of Jayanagar to Bijalpura has been completed.

(ii) For providing connectivity to Bhutan, five routes were surveyed as under:

| Sl. No. | From | To | Distance (in Kms.) | Estimated cost (in Rs. Crore) |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Hasimara (West Bengal) | Phuentsholing | 18 | 271 |
| 2. | Rangia (Assam) | Samdrupjongkhar Via Darranga | 48 | 583 |
| 3. | Kokrajhar (Assam) | Gelephu | 58 | 304 |
| 4. | Banarhat (West Bengal) | Samtse | 23 | 206 |
| 5. | Pathshala (Assam) | Nanglam | 51 | 751 |

However, none of the projects are sanctioned at present.

(iii) In Sri Lanka, the work of reconstruction of Railway Lines in northern province from Talaimannar to Medawachchiya has been undertaken by IRCON International Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking of Ministry of Railways, to facilitate better connectivity through the ferry service from Rameshwaram in India to Talaimannar in Sri Lanka and onward to the hinterland of Sri Lanka.

(iv) For providing additional connectivity to Bangladesh, a New Line from Agartala to Akhaura (13 Kms.) has been sanctioned. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for development of railway infrastructure to establish rail link between Agartala (India) and Akhaura (Bangladesh) was signed between Government of India and the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh in Dhaka, Bangladesh on February 16, 2013.

(v) The proposed alignment of the Southern Corridor of the Trans Asian Railway (TAR) enters India at Attari in Punjab from western side and exits at Gede in West Bengal towards Bangladesh and again re-enters at Mahishashan in Assam and will exit at Moreh in Manipur on the eastern side towards Myanmar.

In line with TAR framework, the work of new line between Jiribam and Imphal is under construction. Furthermore, a survey of a new line from Imphal to Moreh has been taken up in 2012-13. It will facilitate the rail link

with Myanmar via Tamu and Kalay in Myanmar in the future thereby strengthening the TAR network.

(vi) The completion time of the works will be dependent on land acquisition and availability of funds.

Train Delay Due to Fog

1810. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL
GANDHI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains cancelled/delayed due to fog during the last three months and the estimated losses suffered by the Railways as a result thereof, zone-wise;

(b) whether Railways have taken any initiative to install Global Positioning System based Fog Safe Devices in certain trains;

(c) if so, the details thereof including its present status; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to address the issue and about dissemination of information regarding running trains for the benefit of the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) The number of Mail/Express trains cancelled/delayed due to fog during the last three months from December, 2012 to February, 2013 zone-wise, is enclosed as Statement. The data of financial loss due to late running of trains or their cancellation is not maintained train wise or zone-wise.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. At present Global Positioning System is available in 1 670 trains in Northern Railway, 190 trains in Northeastern Railway and 124 trains in Northwestern Railway.

(d) Information regarding train arrival and departure can be accessed by dialing 139 or through the website www.trainenquiry.com. In order to make this service more accurate, the National Train Inquiry System (NTES) through which the information is disseminated has been integrated with Control Office Application (COA) distributed over all Divisions to capture trains actual arrival/departure information at each station. With this integration it has become feasible to give information regarding train running, on near real-time basis.

Statement

The number of Mail/Express trains cancelled/delayed due to fog during the last three months from December, 2012, to February, 2013) zone-wise:

| Zone | number of trains cancelled | Number of trains delayed |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Central Railway | - | 25 |
| Eastern Railway | 01 | 590 |
| East Central Railway | 01 | 1863 |
| East Coast Railway | - | 114 |
| Northern Railway | 17 | 5263 |
| North Central Railway | 02 | 5835 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|--------------|
| North Eastern Railway | | 01 | 1487 |
| North East Frontier Railway | | - | 378 |
| North Western Railway | | 02 | 329 |
| Southern Railway | | - | 66 |
| South Eastern Railway | | 01 | 334 |
| South Central Railway | | - | 138 |
| South East Central Railway | | - | 13 |
| South Western Railway | | - | 13 |
| Western Railway | | 01 | 42 |
| West Central Railway | | - | 340 |
| Total | | 26 | 16830 |

Appointment of Judges

1811. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether any lack of transparency and accountability in the procedure and selection of judges for their appointment in various courts in the country have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the existing procedure/system for selection of judges for the various courts;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review/change the existing system of selection of judges to make it more transparent and accountable;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which revised system is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) Presently, appointment of Judges to High Courts and Supreme Court is based on a Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts prepared in 1998. Representations have been made by various agencies and expert bodies to review/change the present procedure of appointment of judges. It is generally felt that the present procedure of appointment needs to be reviewed in the light of past experience.

The proposal to have an alternative arrangement through a constitutional amendment is under consideration. But no time frame can be specified as amendment to the Constitution is a time consuming process.

Vacant Posts

1812. SHRI RAJ BABBAR:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacant posts under technical, non-technical and safety category in various Railway zones including Railway Board, post and category-wise including the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes(OBCs) therein;

(b) the time since when these posts are lying vacant and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the functioning of the Railways has been affected as a result on non-filling of vacant posts particularly technical and safety category posts;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Railways thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to fill up the vacant posts in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) The total number of vacancies of Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' including technical, non-technical in the Zonal Railways, Post-wise, Category-wise, as on 1.4.2012 is as under:

| Railway | Post-wise | | Category-wise | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| | Non-Technical Department | Technical Department | Safety | Non-Safety |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Central | 7699 | 12690 | 11748 | 8641 |
| Eastern | 4376 | 18288 | 13582 | 9082 |
| East Central | 6102 | 18306 | 13234 | 11174 |
| East Coast | 3270 | 8994 | 8837 | 3427 |
| Northern | 5099 | 19428 | 12897 | 11630 |
| North Central | 4528 | 10837 | 7000 | 8365 |
| North Eastern | 2535 | 7987 | 5173 | 5349 |
| Northeast Frontier | 4041 | 8088 | 5611 | 6518 |
| North Western | 3009 | 7471 | 5110 | 5370 |
| Southern | 3069 | 11090 | 9593 | 4566 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| South Central | 4994 | 12877 | 13340 | 4531 |
| South Eastern | 5208 | 11497 | 11714 | 4991 |
| South East Central | 3001 | 9229 | 8640 | 3590 |
| South Western | 2066 | 7682 | 4966 | 4782 |
| Western | 4944 | 10860 | 9675 | 6129 |
| West Central | 3520 | 8545 | 8151 | 3914 |
| Total | 67461 | 183869 | 149271 | 102059 |

The backlog vacancy of SC, ST and OBC as on 01.04.2012 is 8664.

There is no vacancy in Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' in technical/non-technical posts in Railway Board.

(b) Vacancies as on 1.4.2012 have occurred due to normal retirements, voluntary retirements, deaths, promotions and on account of creations of posts etc. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process through various modes of intake. There is always a time lag between occurrences of vacancies and processing the same for filling up, which involves notification of vacancies, holding examinations, finalization of select panels and issue of appointment letter.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The efficiency parameters including employees productivity has shown an increasing trend over the years due to adoption of new technology and rationalized maintenance practices.

(e) Notifications for filling up of about 2 lakh posts including safety and operational posts have already been issued.

[Translation]

Gauge Conversion Projects

1813. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of ongoing gauge conversion

projects in the country, State/ zone and section-wise especially in the States of Tamil Nadu and Odisha;

(b) the targets set and achieved for gauge conversion in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan, zone-wise;

(c) the total length of metre gauge lines in the country, zone and State-wise;

(d) the details of sanctioned projects for gauge conversion on which work has not started yet, State-wise, especially in the States of Tamil Nadu and Odisha; and

(e) the details of railway lines proposed for gauge conversion during the 12th Five Year Plan and the action plan of the railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) The status of ongoing gauge conversion projects are not maintained State-wise. However, zone-wise number of ongoing gauge conversion projects (as on 01.04.2012) across the country including Tamil Nadu & Odisha is as under:

| Sl. No. | Railway Zone | No. of ongoing gauge conversion projects |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Central | 0 |
| 2. | East Coast | 0 |
| 3. | East Central | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| 4. | Eastern | 1 |
| 5. | Northern | 0 |
| 6. | North Central | 2 |
| 7. | North Eastern | 6 |
| 8. | Northeast Frontier | 5 |
| 9. | North Western | 3 |
| 10. | Southern | 5 |
| 11. | South Central | 0 |
| 12. | South Eastern | 3 |
| 13. | South East Central | 3 |
| 14. | South Western | 2 |
| 15. | West Central | 0 |
| 16. | Western | 8 |

(b) Zone-wise details of gauge conversion completed (in Km.) during Eleventh Five Year Plan (i.e. 2007-08 to 2011-12) is as under:

| Sl. No. | Railway Zone | Gauge conversion achieved during 11th Five Year Plan (in Km.) |
|---------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Central | 209 |
| 2. | East Coast | 90 |
| 3. | East Central | 277 |
| 4. | Eastern | 40 |
| 5. | Northern | 11 |
| 6. | North Central | 142 |
| 7. | North Eastern | 365 |
| 8. | Northeast Frontier | 652 |
| 9. | North Western | 1342 |
| 10. | Southern | 879 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------|-----|
| 11. | South Central | 476 |
| 12. | South Eastern | 78 |
| 13. | South East Central | 47 |
| 14. | South Western | 312 |
| 15. | West Central | 0 |
| 16. | Western | 401 |

A target of completion of 7067 km. of Gauge conversion during 11th plan was fixed.

(c) Zone-wise and State-wise details of Meter Gauge lines in the country (As on 01.04.2012) is given in Table-I & Table-II respectively:

Table-I

| Sl. No. | Railway Zone | Meter Gauge Length (in Km.) |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Central | 0.00 |
| 2. | East Coast | 0.00 |
| 3. | East Central | 438.31 |
| 4. | Eastern | 0.00 |
| 5. | Northern | 0.00 |
| 6. | North Central | 11.48 |
| 7. | North Eastern | 1272.16 |
| 8. | Northeast Frontier | 1221.36 |
| 9. | North Western | 1050.74 |
| 10. | Southern | 764.63 |
| 11. | South Central | 175.93 |
| 12. | South Eastern | 0.00 |
| 13. | South East Central | 0.00 |
| 14. | South Western | 0.00 |
| 15. | West Central | 0.00 |
| 16. | Western | 1412.39 |

Table-II

| Sl. No. | Name of States | Meter Gauge Length (in Km.) |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.26 |
| 3. | Assam | 988.87 |
| 4. | Bihar | 559.03 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 |
| 6. | Delhi | 0.00 |
| 7. | Goa | 0.00 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 1191.77 |
| 9. | Haryana | 13.58 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 0.00 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 0.00 |
| 14. | Kerala | 72.09 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 348.76 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 105.75 |
| 17. | Manipur | 1.35 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 0.00 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 1.50 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 1.72 |
| 21. | Odisha | 0.00 |
| 22. | Punjab | 0.00 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 979.20 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0.00 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 692.54 |
| 26. | Tripura | 151.40 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 61.15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------------------|---------|
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 1113.72 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 63.31 |
| 30. | Chandigarh Union Territory | 0.00 |
| 31. | Puducherry Union Territory | 0.00 |

(d) Work on all the sanctioned projects have been taken up as per availability of resources.

(e) During first two years of 12th plan i.e. 2012-13 and 2013-14, 575 Km and 450 Km. of Gauge conversion is targeted for completion. Overall in 12th Five Year Plan, Gauge conversion of 1800 km. is planned considering limited availability of resources.

Stampede at Allahabad Railway Station

1814. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI RAJ BABBAR:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 YOGI ADITYA NATH:
 SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 SHRI RAMKISHUN:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
 SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the stampede occurred at Allahabad Railway Station along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the persons killed/injured and compensation paid to the victims in the said incidents;

(c) the details of the findings of the investigation conducted by the Railways into the said incident;

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Railways along with the steps taken against the persons held responsible for the said incident; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) On 10.02.2013, at about 18.30 hrs, a heavy crowd of pilgrims descended on Allahabad Railway Station after performing 'Shahi Snan' during the on going Kumbh Mela. The sudden surge of huge crowd within a short time between 18.30 hrs to 19.00 hrs on the stair case connecting Platform No. 4/6 with Foot Over Bridge No. 01, which was already chock-a-block with passengers, resulted in a stampede. Government Railway Police, Railway Protection Force and Railway Officials present at the Railway Station immediately started rescue operations and shifted the injured persons to Railway Hospital and Swaroop Rani Hospital, Allahabad for treatment.

(b) 37 persons died and 42 were injured in the unfortunate and tragic incident of stampede at Allahabad Railway Station on 10 February, 2013. On humanitarian consideration, the Hon'ble Prime Minister announced an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 2 lakh for the next of the kin of the people who lost their lives and Rs. 50,000/- for those who sustained injuries. In addition, the Ministry of Railways announced an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1,00,000/- to the next of the kin of the people who died in the incident and Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 25,000/- to those who sustained grievous and simple injuries, respectively. An amount of about Rs. 15.93 lakhs has been disbursed to the affected family/people so far. No compensation has been paid by the Railways in the incident as no decree for payment of compensation has been received so far by the Railways.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Railways have constituted a three member committee to look into the cause leading to the stampede, inadequacies in preparedness on the part of North Central Railway, if any, extraneous causes leading

up to the tragedy and preventive measures required in the future to avert such incidents.

Guidelines for Rotational Posting

1815. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) regarding rotation of appointment/posting of officers on various sensitive posts is being followed in the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the details of zone-wise rotation of such posts during the last three years;

(c) the names of the posts under sensitive category in North-Eastern Railway and whether the guidelines of the CVC have been followed in case of the officers appointed on these posts during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Based on the directives of CVC, sensitive posts operating in Zonal Railways and Railway Board have been identified and it has been stipulated that the officers working on these posts should be rotated every four years to avoid developing vested interests. By and large, CVC's guidelines are followed except few officers who have been retained on such posts in administrative interest.

(c) and (d) The sensitive posts are identified department-wise and not Zone-wise. List of sensitive posts identified in Zones/PUs has been circulated vide Board's letter No. 2008/V-1/CVC/1/4 dated 18.02.2009. The guidelines issued in regard to rotation of officers posted on sensitive seats are strictly followed on North Eastern Railway with the exception of only three officers who have been retained beyond stipulated four year period in the administrative interests with the approval of the competent authority.

Fast Track Courts

1816. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) the extent to which the Fast Track Courts helped for rapid justice delivery in the country including the details of fast track courts that were functioning in various States/UTs and the number of cases disposed off and the number of cases pending in those courts, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated for such courts during the period from 2009 to 2011, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government had discontinued the fast track courts scheme since March, 2011;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to reconsider its decision in this matter and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Of the 33.98 lakh cases allotted to the Fast Track Courts 32.9 lakh cases were disposed off by them between 2000-2011. A Statement-I giving number of Fast Track Courts functioning, cases disposed off by

them and number of cases pending State-wise, is at enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) State-wise central grants released for fast track courts during the period 2009-2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The creation of Fast Track Courts was supported by the 11th Finance Commission as a one-time measure to reduce the pendency of the Sessions cases. These were later continued by the Central Government for another 5 years upto 31st March, 2010. It was extended for another year to ensure smooth transition. Central funding has not been given beyond 31.3.2011.

1192 Fast Track courts were reported functional as on 31.03.2011. There is no bar on State Governments to continue these courts from their own funds.

(e) In its Judgment in the case of Brij Mohan Lal and others versus Union of India and others given on 19.04.2012, Supreme Court has directed the States that they may decide to either bring the Fast Track Courts Scheme started in year 2000 following the Award of 11th Finance Commission, to an end or to continue the same on a permanent basis. The Court has also directed that 10% additional posts be created in the subordinate judiciary for which funding requirement would be provided by the Central and State Governments on a matching basis. The Central Government has decided to provide funds on a matching basis upto 31.03.2015 from the 13th Finance Commission Award, for salaries of additional positions of Judges created in the subordinate Judiciary. The State Governments and Chief Justices of High Courts have been requested that they may utilise these positions for creation of Fast Track Courts also.

Statement-I

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | No. of FTCS functioning as on 31/3/2011 | No. of cases disposed off as on 31/3/2011 | No. of cases pending as on 31/3/2011 |
|---------|-------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 108 | 199953 | 36975 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3 | 1660 | 2502 |
| 3. | Assam | 20 | 55811 | 16380 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|------------------|------|---------|--------|
| 4. | Bihar | 179 | 159105 | 80173 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 25 | 76575 | 18095 |
| 6. | Goa | 5 | 434296 | 103340 |
| 7. | Gujarat* | 61 | 4017 | 1079 |
| 8. | Haryana** | 6 | 33590 | 4769 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 9 | 33427 | 6699 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 39 | 87789 | 22238 |
| 11. | Karnataka# | 87 | 184067 | 34335 |
| 12. | Kerala | 38 | 95367 | 13793 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh** | 84 | 317363 | 43239 |
| 14. | Maharashtra* | 51 | 381619 | 41899 |
| 15. | Manipur | 2 | 2861 | 198 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 3 | 843 | 188 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 3 | 1635 | 233 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 2 | 716 | 129 |
| 19. | Odisha | 35 | 60441 | 5758 |
| 20. | Punjab** | 15 | 46347 | 12223 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 83 | 123024 | 26423 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu \$ | 49 | 371336 | 40621 |
| 23. | Tripura | 3 | 5591 | 221 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 153 | 411658 | 53117 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 20 | 98797 | |
| 26. | West Bengal | 109 | 113903 | 32180 |
| Total | | 1192 | 3292785 | 605813 |

* as on February, 2011

** as on December, 2010

as on August, 2010

\$ as on December, 2008

Statement-II

Central grant released to States for Fast Track Courts during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the state | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | - | 1096.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 14.40 | 14.40 |
| 3. | Assam | 96.00 | 96.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 720.00 | 720.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 148.80 | 129.60 |
| 6. | Goa | 14.40 | 24.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | - | 777.60 |
| 8. | Haryana | 76.80 | 67.20 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 43.20 | 43.20 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | - | - |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 196.80 | 192.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 446.40 | 441.60 |
| 13. | Kerala | 148.80 | 148.80 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 316.80 | 316.80 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 412.80 | 537.60 |
| 16. | Manipur | 9.60 | 9.60 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | - | 28.80 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 14.40 | 14.40 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 9.60 | 9.60 |
| 20. | Odisha | 168.00 | 168.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 163.20 | 81.60 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 398.40 | 398.40 |
| 23. | Sikkim | - | - |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 470.40 | 235.20 |
| 25. | Tripura | 11.56 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 1161.60 | 1094.40 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | - | 99.62 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 571.20 | 571.20 |
| Total | | 5613.16 | 7315.62 |

Safe Drinking Water

1817. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJYAN:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI PURANMASI RAM:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

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

(a) the details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected areas with regard to drinking water in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and utilized under the drinking water schemes during 11th and 12th Plan period, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has ensured proper utilisation of funds released under the Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the States/districts facing drought-like situation; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water to all the villages/habitations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected rural habitations with regard to drinking water in the country, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The funds allocated and utilized under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)/ National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during 11th and 12th Plan period, year and State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Various mechanisms have been put in place to ensure that the States properly utilize the funds released to them. The State Governments are required to prepare an Annual Action Plan to implement various components and activities of the NRDWP. They have to mark the targeted habitations and provide details of works, schemes and activities in the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). Coverage and progress data is also to be entered in the on-line IMIS. 19 formats have been developed for monitoring all aspects of implementation of the programme. By utilizing the funds provided under NRDWP, States have ensured provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to 29,632 uncovered, 4,89,283 partially covered and 1,33,529 quality affected rural habitations during the 11th and 12th Plan period. Funds have also been utilized for Operation and Maintenance of existing drinking water supply schemes and for ensuring sustainability of drinking water sources.

(e) Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan,

Kerala, Punjab and Haryana have reported facing drought like situation in their States.

(f) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,500 crore has been made for the NRDWP in 2012-13. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States on 50:50 Centre: State sharing basis (90:10 for North-East States and Jammu & Kashmir) to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis or Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. Technical assistance is provided to States through sharing information on technologies for treatment of contaminated water in Conferences, Exhibitions, meetings, Handbooks and visits of Technical officers. The Ministry has advised the States on adopting a two-pronged strategy viz., in the short-term to adopt in-situ treatment technologies for removal of specific contaminants and as a long term sustainable solution to provide safe drinking water from alternate safe surface/ groundwater sources. In addition to this, Government of India provides 3% NRDWP funds on 100 per cent central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which inter alia include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/ sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories and providing field test kits/refills for testing of drinking water quality to Gram Panchayats. Further up to 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

Statement-I*Status of Rural Habitations with respect to Drinking Water Supply (as on 1.4.2012)*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Total Habitations | Habitations | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | Fully Covered | Partially Covered | Quality Affected |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 72387 | 44463 | 27528 | 396 |
| 2. | Bihar | 107642 | 82203 | 10859 | 14580 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 72231 | 36801 | 26615 | 8815 |
| 4. | Goa | 347 | 302 | 45 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 34415 | 33127 | 1014 | 274 |
| 6. | Haryana | 7385 | 5893 | 1475 | 17 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 53201 | 42476 | 10725 | 0 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 13938 | 6062 | 7846 | 30 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 119191 | 114308 | 4471 | 412 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 59575 | 21333 | 32367 | 5875 |
| 11. | Kerala | 11883 | 10949 | 0 | 934 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 127197 | 83565 | 40843 | 2789 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 100683 | 87448 | 11564 | 1671 |
| 14. | Odisha | 141928 | 73988 | 55475 | 12465 |
| 15. | Punjab | 15170 | 12316 | 2821 | 33 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 121133 | 70876 | 23528 | 26729 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 94614 | 84115 | 9971 | 528 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 260110 | 245390 | 13838 | 882 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 39142 | 26997 | 12128 | 17 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 95395 | 86205 | 3742 | 5448 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5612 | 2630 | 2867 | 115 |
| 22. | Assam | 86976 | 47220 | 23777 | 15979 |
| 23. | Manipur | 2870 | 1589 | 1281 | 0 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 9326 | 4903 | 4326 | 97 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 777 | 711 | 66 | 0 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 1460 | 1015 | 315 | 130 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 2498 | 1805 | 693 | 0 |
| 28. | Tripura | 8132 | 2032 | 165 | 5935 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 491 | 434 | 57 | 0 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 248 | 237 | 2 | 9 |
| Total | | 1666075 | 1231411 | 330504 | 104160 |

Statement-II*NRDWP funds allocated and released to States/UTs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (Rs. in Crore)*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2007-08 | | | | 2008-09 | | | | 2009-10 | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| | | OB | Allocation | Release | Expend. | OB | Allocation | Release | Expend. | OB | Allocation | Release | Expend. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 86.17 | 295.30 | 305.24 | 388.41 | 3.00 | 394.53 | 395.05 | 398.05 | 4.05 | 437.09 | 537.37 | 394.45 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 34.87 | 112.41 | 112.41 | 121.31 | 25.97 | 146.12 | 162.46 | 160.97 | 27.47 | 180.00 | 178.20 | 193.80 |
| 3. | Assam | 5.50 | 189.59 | 189.59 | 117.26 | 77.83 | 246.44 | 242.78 | 265.40 | 4.85 | 301.60 | 323.50 | 269.34 |
| 4. | Bihar | 122.68 | 279.37 | 169.69 | 0.00 | 292.37 | 425.38 | 452.38 | 73.30 | 668.94 | 372.21 | 186.11 | 279.36 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 22.97 | 95.95 | 95.95 | 104.16 | 14.76 | 130.42 | 125.26 | 112.42 | 27.59 | 116.01 | 128.22 | 104.06 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.65 | 3.31 | 1.66 | 2.31 | 0.00 | 3.98 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.64 | 3.32 | 0.50 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 19.85 | 205.89 | 205.89 | 219.12 | 6.62 | 314.44 | 369.44 | 289.33 | 92.11 | 482.75 | 482.75 | 511.83 |
| 8. | Haryana | 16.13 | 93.41 | 93.41 | 109.54 | 0.00 | 117.29 | 117.29 | 117.29 | 0.00 | 207.89 | 206.89 | 132.35 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2.03 | 117.46 | 130.42 | 132.45 | 0.00 | 141.51 | 141.51 | 141.49 | 8.31 | 138.52 | 182.85 | 160.03 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 49.58 | 329.92 | 329.92 | 361.41 | 18.09 | 397.86 | 396.49 | 176.67 | 239.56 | 447.74 | 402.51 | 383.49 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 33.06 | 113.88 | 84.46 | 117.51 | 0.00 | 160.67 | 80.33 | 18.85 | 64.94 | 149.29 | 111.34 | 86.04 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 6.76 | 278.51 | 283.16 | 286.57 | 3.35 | 477.19 | 477.85 | 449.15 | 32.05 | 573.67 | 627.86 | 473.71 |
| 13. | Kerala | 0.00 | 82.93 | 84.25 | 83.46 | 0.79 | 103.33 | 123.33 | 106.56 | 1.36 | 152.77 | 151.89 | 150.56 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 37.58 | 251.62 | 251.62 | 267.56 | 21.65 | 370.47 | 380.47 | 368.61 | 107.42 | 367.66 | 379.66 | 354.30 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 29.06 | 404.40 | 404.40 | 378.38 | 55.08 | 572.57 | 648.24 | 511.06 | 204.24 | 652.43 | 647.81 | 625.59 |
| 16. | Manipur | 6.90 | 38.59 | 45.59 | 34.71 | 17.79 | 50.16 | 45.23 | 36.33 | 16.70 | 61.60 | 38.57 | 30.17 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 12.62 | 44.46 | 55.29 | 56.61 | 11.30 | 57.79 | 107.79 | 74.50 | 0.62 | 70.40 | 79.40 | 68.57 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 31.88 | 38.88 | 30.16 | 8.72 | 41.44 | 54.19 | 45.48 | 17.43 | 50.40 | 55.26 | 51.11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 19. | Nagaland | 14.32 | 32.72 | 39.75 | 27.39 | 26.68 | 42.53 | 42.53 | 39.60 | 29.61 | 52.00 | 47.06 | 71.58 |
| 20. | Odisha | 61.66 | 168.85 | 171.95 | 233.60 | 0.00 | 298.68 | 298.68 | 273.12 | 25.85 | 187.13 | 226.66 | 198.87 |
| 21. | Punjab | 5.14 | 52.91 | 51.80 | 40.28 | 16.66 | 86.56 | 86.56 | 96.68 | 19.18 | 81.17 | 88.81 | 110.15 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 12.95 | 606.72 | 606.72 | 619.67 | 0.00 | 970.13 | 971.83 | 967.95 | 3.88 | 1036.46 | 1012.16 | 671.29 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1.96 | 13.42 | 20.13 | 15.36 | 6.73 | 17.45 | 32.45 | 28.85 | 9.92 | 21.60 | 20.60 | 28.94 |
| 24. | Tamilnadu | 0.00 | 190.90 | 190.90 | 190.90 | 0.00 | 241.82 | 287.82 | 230.58 | 57.24 | 320.43 | 317.95 | 370.44 |
| 25. | Tripura | 13.71 | 39.43 | 54.43 | 54.30 | 13.84 | 51.25 | 41.01 | 36.99 | 18.92 | 62.40 | 77.40 | 77.35 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 92.10 | 401.51 | 401.51 | 421.14 | 72.48 | 539.74 | 615.78 | 514.54 | 173.71 | 959.12 | 956.36 | 967.38 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 37.12 | 89.30 | 89.30 | 114.14 | 12.28 | 107.58 | 85.87 | 61.09 | 42.77 | 126.16 | 124.90 | 67.24 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 42.35 | 191.37 | 191.37 | 230.55 | 3.18 | 389.39 | 389.39 | 371.62 | 69.20 | 372.29 | 394.30 | 87.76 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 35.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.72 | 30.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 1.00 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Grand Total | | 804.24 | 4757.01 | 4699.67 | 4762.96 | 740.94 | 6896.72 | 7172.01 | 5998.28 | 1967.92 | 7986.43 | 7989.72 | 6920.26 |

NRDWP funds allocated and released to States/UTs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2010-11 | | | | 2011-12 | | | | Total | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| | | OB | Allocation | Release | Expend. | OB | Allocation | Release | Expend. | Allocation | Release | Expend. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 149.79 | 491.02 | 558.74 | 423.38 | 285.20 | 546.32 | 462.47 | 446.37 | 2164.26 | 2258.87 | 2050.66 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 12.02 | 123.35 | 199.99 | 176.46 | 36.79 | 120.56 | 184.83 | 214.31 | 682.44 | 837.89 | 866.85 |
| 3. | Assam | 59.32 | 449.64 | 487.48 | 480.55 | 69.94 | 435.58 | 522.44 | 468.61 | 1622.85 | 1765.79 | 1601.16 |
| 4. | Bihar | 578.10 | 341.46 | 170.73 | 425.91 | 322.92 | 374.98 | 330.02 | 367.30 | 1793.40 | 1308.93 | 1145.87 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 56.36 | 130.27 | 122.01 | 97.77 | 82.13 | 143.57 | 139.06 | 141.12 | 616.22 | 610.50 | 559.53 |
| 6. | Goa | 3.08 | 5.34 | 0.00 | 1.16 | 1.92 | 5.20 | 5.01 | 1.16 | 23.47 | 9.99 | 5.13 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 70.10 | 542.67 | 609.10 | 527.29 | 180.09 | 478.89 | 571.05 | 467.70 | 2024.64 | 2238.23 | 2015.27 |
| 8. | Haryana | 75.62 | 233.69 | 276.90 | 201.57 | 150.95 | 210.51 | 237.74 | 344.71 | 862.79 | 932.23 | 905.46 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 31.60 | 133.71 | 194.37 | 165.59 | 60.38 | 131.47 | 146.03 | 145.97 | 662.67 | 795.18 | 745.53 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 258.66 | 449.22 | 468.91 | 506.52 | 233.69 | 436.21 | 420.42 | 507.07 | 2060.95 | 2018.25 | 1935.16 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 89.82 | 165.93 | 129.95 | 128.19 | 91.63 | 162.52 | 148.17 | 169.84 | 752.29 | 554.25 | 520.43 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 191.39 | 644.92 | 703.80 | 573.93 | 328.21 | 687.11 | 667.78 | 782.85 | 2661.40 | 2760.45 | 2566.21 |
| 13. | Kerala | 4.15 | 144.28 | 159.83 | 137.97 | 27.84 | 144.43 | 113.39 | 126.98 | 627.74 | 632.69 | 605.53 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 58.95 | 399.04 | 388.33 | 324.94 | 122.34 | 371.97 | 292.78 | 379.30 | 1760.76 | 1692.86 | 1694.71 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 232.44 | 733.27 | 718.42 | 713.79 | 237.06 | 728.35 | 718.35 | 642.20 | 3091.02 | 3137.22 | 2871.02 |
| 16. | Manipur | 25.22 | 54.61 | 52.77 | 69.27 | 8.72 | 53.39 | 47.60 | 47.03 | 258.35 | 229.76 | 217.51 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 11.56 | 63.48 | 84.88 | 70.47 | 26.11 | 61.67 | 95.89 | 85.44 | 297.80 | 423.25 | 355.59 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 21.38 | 46.00 | 61.58 | 58.02 | 24.94 | 39.67 | 38.83 | 54.03 | 209.39 | 248.74 | 238.80 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 5.10 | 79.51 | 77.52 | 80.63 | 1.99 | 81.68 | 80.91 | 81.82 | 288.44 | 287.77 | 301.02 |
| 20. | Odisha | 61.62 | 204.88 | 294.76 | 211.11 | 148.71 | 206.55 | 171.05 | 239.60 | 1066.09 | 1163.10 | 1156.30 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 21. | Punjab | 4.02 | 82.21 | 106.59 | 108.93 | 1.68 | 88.02 | 123.44 | 122.32 | 390.87 | 457.20 | 478.36 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 348.43 | 1165.44 | 1099.48 | 852.82 | 595.09 | 1083.57 | 1153.76 | 1429.18 | 4862.32 | 4843.95 | 4540.91 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0.59 | 26.24 | 23.20 | 19.27 | 4.78 | 28.10 | 69.19 | 24.49 | 106.81 | 165.57 | 116.91 |
| 24. | Tamilnadu | 5.93 | 316.91 | 393.53 | 303.41 | 96.05 | 330.04 | 429.55 | 287.60 | 1400.10 | 1619.75 | 1382.93 |
| 25. | Tripura | 19.18 | 57.17 | 74.66 | 67.20 | 27.53 | 56.20 | 83.86 | 108.39 | 266.45 | 331.36 | 344.23 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 189.78 | 899.12 | 848.68 | 933.28 | 105.18 | 843.30 | 802.32 | 754.20 | 3642.79 | 3624.65 | 3590.54 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 103.92 | 139.39 | 136.41 | 55.44 | 184.89 | 136.54 | 75.57 | 118.65 | 598.97 | 512.05 | 416.56 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 375.75 | 418.03 | 499.19 | 363.31 | 444.85 | 343.60 | 342.51 | 521.41 | 1714.68 | 1816.76 | 1574.65 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 1.01 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 1.01 | 0.00 | 35.50 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 1.09 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 1.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.61 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Delhi | 0.00 | 4.31 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 4.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 0.00 | 1.54 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 1.85 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 35. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.40 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Grand Total | | 3043.88 | 8550.00 | 8941.81 | 8078.18 | 3901.61 | 8330.00 | 8474.02 | 9079.65 | 36520.16 | 37277.23 | 34839.33 |

Funds allocated and released to States/UTs and utilized during the Twelfth Five Year Plan under NRDWP

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2012-13 | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|------------|---------|----------|
| | | OB | Allocation | Release | Expend.* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 301.3 | 563.39 | 356.42 | 429.12 |
| 2. | Bihar | 285.65 | 484.25 | 224.30 | 274.74 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 80.82 | 168.88 | 148.64 | 103.68 |
| 4. | Goa | 5.91 | 6.08 | 0.03 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 327.59 | 578.29 | 702.73 | 571.21 |
| 6. | Haryana | 43.98 | 250.24 | 311.41 | 205.67 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 61.94 | 153.58 | 72.83 | 86.03 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 147.04 | 510.76 | 466.50 | 283.27 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 74.31 | 191.86 | 168.43 | 133.56 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 213.14 | 922.67 | 842.54 | 464.5 |
| 11. | Kerala | 16.08 | 193.59 | 167.86 | 96.57 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 35.82 | 447.33 | 396.18 | 241.49 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 320.1 | 897.96 | 605.28 | 342.96 |
| 14. | Odisha | 84.34 | 243.92 | 210.58 | 147.86 |
| 15. | Punjab | 3 | 101.89 | 142.42 | 70.32 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 319.68 | 1352.53 | 1266.36 | 660.85 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 240.27 | 394.81 | 570.17 | 400.81 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 159.9 | 1060.88 | 923.31 | 298.17 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 141.74 | 159.75 | 3.78 | 91.96 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 265.96 | 523.54 | 250.46 | 377.17 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 10.09 | 145.33 | 215.36 | 97.96 |
| 22. | Assam | 127.51 | 525.71 | 500.43 | 466.22 |
| 23. | Manipur | 9.29 | 69.99 | 63.07 | 15.83 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 36.83 | 73.95 | 67.67 | 58.33 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 9.74 | 48.34 | 42.72 | 23.47 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 26. Nagaland | | 1.1 | 110.25 | 107.52 | 24.44 |
| 27. Sikkim | | 49.71 | 36.68 | 17.71 | 14.28 |
| 28. Tripura | | 4.03 | 70.65 | 99.88 | 51.1 |
| 29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 0 | 1.15 | 0.58 | 0 |
| 30. Chandigarh | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 32. Daman And Diu | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 33. Delhi | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 34. Lakshadweep | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 35. Puducherry | | 0 | 1.75 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | 3376.87 | 10290.00 | 8945.04 | 6031.57 |

*As reported on IMIS as on 04/03/2013

[English]

Coordination between CAPART and Panchayati Raj Institutions

1818. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present level of coordination between Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) whether CAP ART has not been able to associate with PRIs; and

(c) 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) CAPART is an autonomous body under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development. The objectives of CAP ART includes encouragement, promotion of and assistance to voluntary action, strengthening and promotion of voluntary efforts in rural development. CAP ART though associated

with the rural development activities, does not have any coordination with the Panchayati Raj Institutions directly, as it has mainly been dealing directly with the Non-Government Organisations and Voluntary Organisations.

Development of Science and Technology

1819. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) the salient features of the schemes being implemented in the country for development of Science and Technology, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years and the current year along with the amount spent thereon, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of institutes of Science and Technology functioning, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the capacity of the said institutes with regard to enrolment of students?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Although the Ministry of Science & Technology do not implement any Centrally Sponsored Schemes and do not have any provision for making state-wise allocations, the Ministries work with State Governments for implementation of some Central Schemes like Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Award scheme, State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) and Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) Programme and solicit proposals from them. Details on INSPIRE Award, SSTP and PFC programmes for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (current year) are given below:

- (i) Under INSPIRE Award scheme of Department of Science & Technology (DST), two students are selected from every middle & high school of the country having classes 6 to 10 during a Five Year Plan period for an INSPIRE Award of Rs.5000/- each for preparing a Science Project/ Model. Merit based selection of students is done by the State Government machinery involving Headmaster/Headmistress/Principal of the schools. Award amount is directly sent to the selected children in the form of an INSPIRE Award Warrant issued by Bank. The awardees participate in the District Level Exhibition and Project Competitions (DLEPCs) and best 5% to 10% entries from the District are selected for participation in the State Level Exhibitions & Project Competitions (SLEPCs). Best 5% entries from the State/UT, subject to a minimum of 5 are selected to participate in the National Level

Exhibition and Project Competition (NLEPC). Implementation of the scheme is done by the State/UT Governments. All the 28 states and 7 UTs are participating in the scheme. Entire cost for conduct of competitions at various levels is borne by the Central Government. Money is released to State Nodal Officers in-charge of INSPIRE for organizing competitions at District and State Levels.

- (ii) Under State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) of DST annual core grant support has been provided to State Science & Technology Councils in the Country. Core support is provided to State S&T Councils with the objective of facilitating these councils in planning, monitoring and implementing S&T activities in the States. This core grant assistance partially covers support for Scientific, Technical & Administrative manpower, travel, office expenses and modern office equipment etc.
- (iii) Under Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) programme of DST, 24 Patent Information Centres (PICs) are supported in various states for creating awareness and extend assistance on protecting Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) including patent, copyright, geographical indication etc. at state level. These PICs are also creating Intellectual Property Cells in Universities (IPCU) of their respective states. As of now 84 IPCU's have been created in different universities of the states.

The programme-wise, year-wise grants provided during this period to the states are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of Programme | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 (upto Feb.,13) | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| INSPIRE Award* | 8283.40 (126468) | 15125.05 (250009) | 15142.79 (243325) | 12156.40 (219176) | 50707.64 (838978) |
| SSTP | 985.20 | 1317.64 | 1480.14 | 1657.67 | 5440.65 |
| PFC | 45.83 | 78.00 | 51.62 | 97.00 | 272.45 |
| Total | 9314.43 | 16520.69 | 16674.55 | 13911.07 | 56420.74 |

*figures in brackets indicate the number of INSPIRE Awards to all states.

(c) There are 78 institutes of Science & Technology of this Ministry functioning in different State/UTs as per the

details given below:

| States/UTs | No. of S&T Institutions | States/UTs | No. of S&T Institutions | States/UTs | No. of S&T Institutions |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 6 | Jharkhand | 2 | Punjab | 2 |
| Assam | 2 | Karnataka | 8 | Rajasthan | 1 |
| Delhi | 11 | Kerala | 4 | Tamil Nadu | 3 |
| Goa | 1 | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | Uttar Pradesh | 7 |
| Gujarat | 2 | Maharashtra | 5 | Uttarakhand | 4 |
| Haryana | 3 | Manipur | 1 | West Bengal | 8 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1 | Meghalaya | 1 | Chandigarh | 2 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | Odisha | 2 | Grand Total | 78 |

(d) The capacity of these institutes with regard to enrollment of students was 14812 for Ph.D. & Post-graduate degree programmes during 2012-13.

[Translation]

Setting up of Industries

1820. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Authority has listed 43 places in the country where setting up of industries needs prior permission of the Government;

(b) if so, the names of the said places and the level of ground water at the said places;

(c) whether the farmers in the said places are not permitted to bore tubewells for irrigating their fields; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Ministry of Water Resources has notified 162 areas which were earlier 43. Permission to draw ground water is not granted to set up a new industry. State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In the 162 notified areas, permission to abstract ground water through energized means is not accorded for any purpose other than drinking water. These notified areas fall under 'Over-exploited' and 'Critical' categories where ground water withdrawal is more than annual replenishment and areas are experiencing significant decline in ground water levels. The Government is emphasizing on adoption of water conservation and rain water harvesting measures in such areas to arrest further depletion of ground water resources.

Statement*Details of Areas Notified by Central Ground Water Authority*

| Sl. No. | State/ UT | Area | Average ground water levels (Pre Monsoon-2012) (in mbgl) |
|---------|----------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Midjil Mandal of Mahabubnagar District | 29.135 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Tirupathi (Rural) Mandal of Chittoor District | 29.03 |
| 3. | Andhra Pradesh | Vempalli Mandal of Cuddapah District | 15.7 |
| 4. | Andhra Pradesh | Chilmathur Mandal of Anantapur District | 11.07 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | Narpala(NC) Mandal of Anantapur District | 38.95 |
| 6. | Andhra Pradesh | Vailpoor (NC) Mandal of Nizamadab District | 23.29 |
| 7. | Andhra Pradesh | Giddaluru Mandal of Prakasam District | 38.95 |
| 8. | Diu | Union Territory of Diu | 7.92 |
| 9. | Gujarat | Gandhinagar taluka (aquifer below 200 mbgl declared as notified for meeting drinking and domestic requirements), district Gandhinagar | 60.8 |
| 10. | Gujarat | Kalol taluk of Gandhinagar District | 98.27 |
| 11. | Gujarat | Mansa taluk of Gandhinagar District | 120.45 |
| 12. | Gujarat | Mahesana taluk of Mahesana District | 21.58 |
| 13. | Haryana | Municipal Corporation of Faridabad & Ballabgarh | 30.0 |
| 14. | Haryana | Shahbad Block of Kurukshetra District | 33.02 |
| 15. | Haryana | Nangal Chowdhary Block of Mahendragarh District | 25.23 |
| 16. | Haryana | Narnaul Block of Mahendragarh District | 9.50 |
| 17. | Haryana | Samalkha Block of Panipat District | 24.68 |
| 18. | Haryana | Karnal Block of Karnal District | 22.86 |
| 19. | Haryana | Khol Block of Rewari District | 38.42 |
| 20. | Haryana | Entire Gurgaon District | 18.10 |
| 21. | Haryana | Badra block of Bhiwani District | 54.0 |
| 22. | Haryana | Ladwa block of Kurukshetra District | 27.50 |
| 23. | Haryana | Pehowa block of Kurukshetra District | 27.52 |
| 24. | Haryana | Rania block of Sirsa District | 19.07 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------|--|-------|
| 25. | Haryana | Tohana block of Fatehabad District | 6.50 |
| 26. | Haryana | Gulha block of Kaithal District | 17.05 |
| 27. | Haryana | Bapoli block of Panipath District | 14.53 |
| 28. | Haryana | Rajaund block of Kaithal District | 9.81 |
| 29. | Haryana | Ellenabad block of Sirsa District | 22.34 |
| 30. | Karnataka | Badami taluka of Bagalkote District | 6.63 |
| 31. | Karnataka | Bagalkote (P) taluka of Bagalkote District | 20.12 |
| 32. | Karnataka | Anekal taluka of Bangalore (U) District | 33.31 |
| 33. | Karnataka | Bangalore (N) taluka of Bangalore (U) District | 3.18 |
| 34. | Karnataka | Bangalore (S) taluka of Bangalore (U) District | 4.09 |
| 35. | Karnataka | Devanhalli taluka of Bangalore (R) District | 7.52 |
| 36. | Karnataka | Dod Ballapur taluka of Bangalore (R) District | 7.31 |
| 37. | Karnataka | Hoskote taluka of Bangalore (R) District | 36.06 |
| 38. | Karnataka | Nelamangala (P) taluka of Bangalore (R) District | 7.50 |
| 39. | Karnataka | Ramdurg taluka of Belgaum District | 14.38 |
| 40. | Karnataka | Raybag (P) taluka of Belgaum District | 10.92 |
| 41. | Karnataka | Gadag (NC) taluka of Gadag District | 6.65 |
| 42. | Karnataka | Bangarapet taluka of Kolar District | 3.96 |
| 43. | Karnataka | Chikballapur taluka of Chikballapur District | 63.58 |
| 44. | Karnataka | Chintamani taluka of Chikballapur District | 5.27 |
| 45. | Karnataka | Gauribidanur taluka of Chikballapur District | 4.17 |
| 46. | Karnataka | Gudibanda taluka of Chikballapur District | 5.46 |
| 47. | Karnataka | Malur taluka of Kolar District | 49.83 |
| 48. | Karnataka | Mulbagal taluka of Kolar District | 3.87 |
| 49. | Karnataka | Sidlaghatta taluka of Chikballapur District | 24.07 |
| 50. | Karnataka | Koratagere (P) taluka of Tumkur District | 3.50 |
| 51. | Karnataka | Madhugiri (P) taluka of Tumkur District | 5.97 |
| 52. | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar Block of Dhar District | 17.45 |
| 53. | Madhya Pradesh | Manawar Block of Dhar District | 8.54 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 54. | Madhya Pradesh | Mandsaur Block of Mandsaur District | 16.7 |
| 55. | Madhya Pradesh | Sitamau Block of Mandsaur District | 9.66 |
| 56. | Madhya Pradesh | Neemuch Block of Neemuch District | 7.62 |
| 57. | Madhya Pradesh | Jaora Block of Ratlam District | 10.7 |
| 58. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore Municipal Corporation | 11.26 |
| 59. | NCT, Delhi | South District | 33.94 |
| 60. | NCT, Delhi | South West District | 17.18 |
| 61. | NCT, Delhi | Yamuna Flood Plain Area | 4.12 |
| 62. | Puducherry UT | Puducherry UT | 3.44 |
| 63. | Punjab | Ludhiana City, Ludhiana District | 20.19 |
| 64. | Punjab | Moga-I Block of Moga District | 27.11 |
| 65. | Punjab | Moga-II Block of Moga District | 30.81 |
| 66. | Punjab | Sangrur Block of Sangrur District | 24.00 |
| 67. | Punjab | Mahal Kalan Block of Sangrur District | 25.00 |
| 68. | Punjab | Ahmedgarh Block of Sangrur District | 26.14 |
| 69. | Punjab | Nakodar block of Jalandhar District | 17.52 |
| 70. | Punjab | Shahkot block of Jalandhar District | 25.16 |
| 71. | Punjab | Lohian block of Jalandhar District | 15.68 |
| 72. | Punjab | Pattran block of Patiala District | 33.76 |
| 73. | Punjab | Phagwara block of Kapurthala District | 22.08 |
| 74. | Punjab | Nihalsinghwala block of Moga District | 28.85 |
| 75. | Punjab | Dhuri block of Sangrur District | 24.75 |
| 76. | Punjab | Sunam block of Sangrur District | 29.45 |
| 77. | Punjab | Barnala block of Sangrur District | 30.30 |
| 78. | Punjab | Sherpur block of Sangrur District | 35.00 |
| 79. | Punjab | Malerkotla block of Sangrur District | 29.98 |
| 80. | Punjab | Khanna block of Ludhiana District | 20.09 |
| 81. | Punjab | Ajnala block of Amritsar District | 12.50 |
| 82. | Punjab | Patti Block of Taran Taran District | 19.66 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------|-----------|--|-------|
| 83. | Punjab | Taran Taran Block of Taran Taran District | 17.62 |
| 84. | Punjab | Amlloh block of Fatehgarh District | 18.66 |
| 85. | Punjab | Khamano block of Fatehgarh District | 19.50 |
| 86. | Punjab | Khera block of Fatehgarh District | 16.63 |
| 87. | Punjab | Tanda block of Hoshiarpur District | 6.72 |
| 88. | Punjab | Bhogpur block of Jalandhar District | 8.72 |
| 89. | Punjab | Goraya/Rurka kalan block of Jalandhar District | 22.15 |
| 90. | Punjab | Jalandhar east block of Jalandhar District | 32.11 |
| 91. | Punjab | Jalandhar west block of Jalandhar District | 12.00 |
| 92. | Punjab | Nurmahal block of Jalandhar District | 25.7 |
| 93. | Punjab | Phillaur block of Jalandhar District | 15.05 |
| 94. | Punjab | Bholath/Nadala block of Kapurthala District | 7.62 |
| 95. | Punjab | Dhilwan block of Kapurthala District | 6.95 |
| 96. | Punjab | Kapurthala block of Kapurthala District | 17.73 |
| 97. | Punjab | Sultanpur block of Kapurthala District | 24.99 |
| 98. | Punjab | Pakhawal block of Ludhiana District | 12.28 |
| 99. | Punjab | Bhikhi block of Mansa District | 9.01 |
| 100. | Punjab | Budhlada block of Mansa District | 9.15 |
| 101. | Punjab | Sardulgarh block of Mansa District | 5.66 |
| 102. | Punjab | Aur block of Nawanshahr District | 14.72 |
| 103. | Punjab | Banga block of Nawanshahr District | 8.36 |
| 104. | Punjab | Patiala block of Patiala District | 23.59 |
| 105. | Punjab | Sanaur block of Patiala District | 7.36 |
| 106. | Punjab | Morinda block of Ropar District | 28.03 |
| 107. | Punjab | Bhawaniagarh block of Sangrur District | 30.32 |
| 108. | Rajasthan | Jhotwara block, Jaipur District | 46.6 |
| 109. | Rajasthan | Pushkar Valley, Ajmer District | 24.50 |
| 110. | Rajasthan | Jalore block, Jalore District | 24.50 |
| 111. | Rajasthan | Raniwara block, Jalore District | 32.20 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------|-----------|---|-------|
| 112. | Rajasthan | Budhana block, Jhunjunu District | 24.80 |
| 113. | Rajasthan | Chirawa block, Jhunjunu District | 81.15 |
| 114. | Rajasthan | Mundwa block, Nagaur District | 54.54 |
| 115. | Rajasthan | Surajgarh Block, Jhunjunu District | 67.66 |
| 116. | Rajasthan | Dhod Block, Sikar District | 66.39 |
| 117. | Rajasthan | Shri Madhopur Block, Sikar District | 35.40 |
| 118. | Rajasthan | Behror Block, Alwar District | 60.07 |
| 119. | Rajasthan | Bhinmal Block, Jalore District | 33.88 |
| 120. | Rajasthan | Rajgarh block of Churu District | 32.74 |
| 121. | Rajasthan | Osian block of Jodhpur District | 52.56 |
| 122. | Rajasthan | Bhopalgarh block of Jodhpur District | 35.99 |
| 123. | Rajasthan | Bilara block of Jodhpur District | 28.46 |
| 124. | Rajasthan | Merta block of Nagaur District | 28.70 |
| 125. | Rajasthan | Baetu block of Barmer District | 31.95 |
| 126. | Rajasthan | Sambher block of Jaipur District | 28.60 |
| 127. | Rajasthan | Govindgarh block of Jaipur District | 53.55 |
| 128. | Rajasthan | Sanganer block of Jaipur District | 27.23 |
| 129. | Rajasthan | Bassi block of Jaipur District | 35.55 |
| 130. | Rajasthan | Amer block of Jaipur District | 63.20 |
| 131. | Rajasthan | Shahpura block of Jaipur District | 45.10 |
| 132. | Rajasthan | Mandore block of Jodhpur District | 20.54 |
| 133. | Rajasthan | Sayala block of Jalore District | 25.59 |
| 134. | Rajasthan | San chore block of Jalore District | 23.98 |
| 135. | Rajasthan | Nawalgarh block of Jhunjhunu District | 51.52 |
| 136. | Rajasthan | Udaipurwati block of Jhunjhunu District | 37.88 |
| 137. | Rajasthan | Jhunjhunu block of Jhunjhunu District | 51.98 |
| 138. | Rajasthan | Todabhim block of Karauli District | 13.10 |
| 139. | Rajasthan | Pisangan block of Ajmer District | 14.86 |
| 140. | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh block of Chittorgarh District | 18.39 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------|---------------|--|-------|
| 141. | Rajasthan | Nimbahera Blocky of Chittorgarh District | 20.05 |
| 142. | Rajasthan | Kuchaman block of Nagaur District | 22.54 |
| 143. | Tamil Nadu | Pollachi S block of Coimbatore District | 4 |
| 144. | Tamil Nadu | Morappur block Dharmapuri District | 7.29 |
| 145. | Tamil Nadu | Pappireddipatti block of Dharmapuri District | 9.32 |
| 146. | Tamil Nadu | Usilampatti block of Madauri District | 7.09 |
| 147. | Tamil Nadu | Kuttalam block of Nagapattinam District | 3.71 |
| 148. | Tamil Nadu | Rasipuram block of Namakkal District | 10.93 |
| 149. | Tamil Nadu | Attur-S block of Salem District | 8.02 |
| 150. | Tamil Nadu | Gangavalli block of Salem District | 4.41 |
| 151. | Tamil Nadu | Panamaruthupatti block of Salem District | 6.75 |
| 152. | Tamil Nadu | Talaivasal block of Salem District | 6.62 |
| 153. | Tamil Nadu | Veerapandi block of Salem Distict | 6.41 |
| 154. | Tamil Nadu | Chengam block of Tiruvannamalai District | 7.32 |
| 155. | Tamil Nadu | Valangaiman block of Tiruvarur District | 2.47 |
| 156. | Tamil Nadu | Udangudi block of Tuticorin District | 3.86 |
| 157. | Tamil Nadu | Gudiyatham block of Vellore District | 14.28 |
| 158. | Tamil Nadu | Jolarpet block of Vellore District | 9.75 |
| 159. | Tamil Nadu | Pernampet block of Vellore District | 9.88 |
| 160. | Tamil Nadu | Tiruppathur block of Vellore District | 7.71 |
| 161. | Uttar Pradesh | Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad, Ghaziabad District | 15.73 |
| 162. | West Bengal | Haldia Industrial complex (aquifer below 120mbgl), Haldia, district East Medinipur | 12.17 |

[English]

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

Price of Food

1821. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

(a) whether food and food items served to the passengers in trains is stacked adjacent to the toilets of the coaches;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of complaints of unhygienic food being served in trains received during the last one year, zone-wise;

(c) whether the Railways have assessed the impact of stacking food next to toilets on the quality and hygiene of such food;

(d) if so, the outcome of the above-mentioned assessment and the reaction of the Railways thereto alongwith the necessary steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Railways have decided to increase the price of food being served in the trains and the complaints of overcharging for food items have been received with the Railways;

(f) if so, the details thereof and whether the Railways are taking necessary steps to ensure that the prices of food items are kept under reasonable limits for the benefit of common man; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (d) In terms of Catering Policy, 2010; suitable space is to be earmarked in coaches of Rajdhani/Shatabdi and Duronto trains for stacking and service of meals and installation of catering equipments and trolleys. Separate hot cases & berths/ space are there for this purpose at the end of coaches. This would eliminate the usage of vestibules and area around the toilets for this purpose and ensure hygienic services. Further, light weight compact trolleys (specially designed) are being used on Rajdhani/Duronto trains to

ensure that food is not kept on the floors of the trains at the time of service. The trolleys provide quick, clean and hygienic services in trains. Instructions have been issued to ensure that food is kept in hygienic condition. Zone wise number of complaints received and action taken are enclosed as Statement.

(e) to (g) The price of food sold in trains is directly linked to the input cost of raw materials and fuel. The catering charges for standard meals, breakfast, beverages and Janta meals which had been notified in 2003 have been revised in December, 2012. The prices for 07 a-la-carte items have also been notified by zonal railways in October, 2012 which had been last revised in September 2011. The catering charges of Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express trains were last revised in May, 1999.

161 complaints of overcharging have been reported on the railways during last year (01.02.2012 to 31.01.2013). Corrective actions in a time bound manner like counselling, warning, imposition of fine and even termination of contract etc, are taken according to the gravity of the offence.

Emphasis has been placed to ensure the availability of quality food at affordable rate for all classes of passengers by providing Janta meals, low cost affordable meals, regional cuisine, setting up of Jan Ahaar outlets. So far, 61 Jan Ahaar outlets are under operation on Indian Railways.

Statement

Zone wise Numbers of Complaint received on Trains and action taken during last one year (01.02.2012 to 31.01.2013).

| Zonal Railway | No. of Complaints received regarding Quality | Action Taken | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|--------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| | | Fined | Warned | Termination | Suitably Advised | Not Substantiated | DAR Action | Any Other | Pending | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Central | 36 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 36 |
| East Central | 45 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 1 | 45 |
| East Coast | 22 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|------|
| Eastern | 43 | 8 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| North Central | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| North Eastern | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Northeast Frontier | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 11 |
| Northern | 366 | 64 | 124 | 0 | 174 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 366 |
| North Western | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| South Central | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| South East Central | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| South Eastern | 89 | 30 | 26 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 89 |
| Southern | 53 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 53 |
| South Western | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| West Central | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Western | 49 | 6 | 23 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 49 |
| Total (Zonal Railways) | 743 | 168 | 212 | 7 | 261 | 19 | 7 | 58 | 11 | 743 |
| Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) | 799 | 206 | 238 | 8 | 164 | 48 | 43 | 92 | 0 | 799 |
| Grand Total (Zonal Railway + IRCTC) | 1542 | 374 | 450 | 15 | 425 | 67 | 50 | 150 | 11 | 1542 |

[Translation]

Change in Norms under PMGSY

1822. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact there is need to link habitations along international border, hills, tribal areas and remote areas under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) irrespective of population norms;

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

(c) whether the Security Forces have also demanded to provide road link to the habitations in hills, tribal areas and along with international border including that of Arunachal Pradesh with China; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to provide link by relaxing population norms to habitations in hill, tribal areas and along with international border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide all-weather road in rural areas of the country. The Programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations as per the Core Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 census) and above in plain areas, 250 persons and above in Hill States, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) and in the 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in 9 States under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission.

The Guidelines stipulate that in case of Hill States, population of all habitations, which are located within a radius of 1.5 km of path distance, can be clubbed together under cluster approach. With an aim to provide connectivity to a larger number of habitations in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs) all habitations within a path distance of 10 km. may be treated as a cluster for this purpose. Further, on the request of the State Government, a special dispensation has been allowed to Arunachal Pradesh, keeping in view strategic consideration, by extending the provision of the Cluster approach to all International border districts in the State by way of clubbing population within the path distance of 10 km and treating as a Cluster for eligibility.

Special Trains for Kumbh Mela

1823. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have made special arrangements/special trains for Allahabad Kumbh Mela;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Railways have imposed Kumbh surcharge on the tickets purchased the passengers who visited the mela;

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

(d) the details of additional special trains being operated after stampede incident at Allahabad junction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Special facilities which include provision of additional booking windows, enquiry offices, passenger enclosures, toilets, water booths, catering stalls, at Mela stations viz Allahabad, Naini, Cheoki, Vindyalchal, Allahabad City, Daraganj, Jhansi, Prayag, Prayag Ghat and Phaphamau stations have been arranged. Upto 17th February, 2013, Indian Railways operated 550 Kumbh special trains to clear the Mela rush.

Owing to the extraordinary heavy rush of passengers at major melas, zonal railways spend a large amount of money for providing additional facilities like running of special trains, erection of pilgrim sheds, opening of additional booking windows etc., In an effort to recover the additional expenditure involved, zonal railways levy 'Mela Surcharge' on certain stations serving the Mela location during the Mela period. An amount of Rs.1.34 crores (approximately) has been collected during Kumbh Mela upto 25th February, 2013.

(d) Details of Kumbh special trains to clear the mela rush are as under:

| Date | Name of the Station | No. of trains |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 10.02.2013 | Allahabad Jn. | 36 |
| (Mauni Amavasya) | Naini Jn. | 10 |
| | Prayag | 12 |
| | Allahabad City | 11 |
| | Total | 69 |
| 11.02.2013 | Allahabad Jn. | 32 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Naini Jn. | 09 |
| | Prayag | 10 |
| | Allahabad City | 05 |
| | Jhushi | 09 |
| | Total | 65 |
| 12.02.2013 | Allahabad Jn. | 19 |
| | Naini Jn. | 09 |
| | Prayag | 04 |
| | Varanasi | 02 |
| | Allahabad City | 01 |
| | Jhushi | 04 |
| | Manduadih | 03 |
| | Bhatni | 01 |
| | Total | 43 |
| 13.02.2013 | Allahabad Jn. | 06 |
| | Naini Jn. | 04 |
| | Prayag | 02 |
| | Manduadih | 02 |
| | Allahabad City | 01 |
| | Total | 15 |
| 14.02.2013 | Allahabad | 09 |
| | Naini Jn. | 01 |
| | Total | 10 |
| 15.02.2013 | Allahabad Jn. | 25 |
| (Basant Panchami) | Allahabad City | 02 |
| | Prayag | 04 |
| | Naini Jn. | 08 |
| | Total | 39 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 16.02.2013 | Allahabad | 19 |
| | Naini Jn. | 04 |
| | Manduadih | 01 |
| | Jhushi | 01 |
| | Allahabad city | 02 |
| | Prayag | 01 |
| | Total | 28 |
| 17.02.2013 | Allahabad Jn. | 10 |
| | Naini Jn. | 02 |
| | Jhushi | 01 |
| | Allahabad City | 02 |
| | Prayag | 02 |
| | Total | 17 |

Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses

1824. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power loss due to Transmission and Distribution (T&D) during the last three years, State-wise and the measures being taken to minimize the loss;

(b) the current levels of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses of electricity in the country as compared to other countries along with the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the losses in this regard;

(c) the target and achievement of the 'Power for All by 2012' scheme and whether inspire of launching of the said scheme one third of the population in the country is

still without power and the peak supply deficit remains high; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the peak power supply deficit and to provide interruption free power to all the citizens of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) State wise details of power loss due to Transmission and Distribution (T&D), for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 as per the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) General Review are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Electricity is a concurrent subject and the responsibility of electricity 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.

(b) As per Power Finance Corporation's report on Performance of State Power Utilities for the year 2008-09 to 2010-11, Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level for the year 2010-11 was 26.15% while T&D losses at internationally are 6% to 8% as per available information.

The steps taken by the Union Government to improve distribution sector and reduce the AT&C losses of electricity in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)- Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. Under the scheme, 648 projects covering electrification of 1,12,795 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 3,96,336 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 2,74,98,652 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households were sanctioned. As on 31.01.2013, the electrification works in 1,06,474 UE villages, 2,87,827 PE villages have been completed and free electricity connection to 2,05,15,472 BPL households have been released under the scheme. The Bharat Nirman targets i.e. electrification of 1 lakh villages and 1.75 crore BPL households by March, 2012 set under RGGVY have been achieved.

The Peak Power shortage for the period April, 2012 to January, 2013 has been 9% and the energy shortage remained 8.8%.

The steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country include inter-alia the following:

- (i) Capacity addition of 88,537 MW during 12th Plan period (2012-2017).
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
 - (a) Review of progress of power projects is being done at the highest level by Hon'ble Union Power Minister, Secretary, Ministry of Power and Chairperson, CEA, to identify the constraint areas and facilitate their faster resolution, so that the projects are commissioned on time.
 - (b) Regular reviews are held at various levels including Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Coal, Planning Commission and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.

Statement-I

| Region | States/UTs | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|--------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| NR | 1 Haryana | 30.74 | 31.00 | 29.66 |
| | 2 Himachal Pradesh | 15.51 | 20.52 | 22.22 |
| | 3 Jammu and Kashmir | 58.02 | 67.35 | 63.27 |
| | 4 Punjab | 23.08 | 23.39 | 25.10 |
| | 5 Rajasthan | 31.47 | 29.99 | 27.87 |
| | 6 Uttar Pradesh | 30.94 | 33.15 | 34.01 |
| | 7 Uttarakhand | 41.79 | 25.27 | 29.97 |
| | 8 Chandigarh | 22.36 | 23.19 | 20.25 |
| | 9 Delhi | 22.22 | 22.09 | 20.04 |
| WR | 1 Gujarat | 24.07 | 22.77 | 19.24 |
| | 2 Madhya Pradesh | 38.46 | 38.32 | 37.62 |
| | 3 Chhattisgarh | 26.38 | 18.62 | 15.06 |
| | 4 Maharashtra | 23.88 | 25.16 | 20.68 |
| | 5 Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 15.57 | 11.22 | 10.14 |
| | 6 Goa | 17.12 | 16.99 | 15.27 |
| | 7 Daman and Diu | 20.06 | 17.19 | 16.83 |
| SR | 1 Andhra Pradesh | 19.56 | 18.37 | 16.59 |
| | 2 Karnataka | 17.03 | 18.76 | 17.34 |
| | 3 Kerala | 13.16 | 19.59 | 18.29 |
| | 4 Tamilnadu | 18.14 | 18.41 | 13.47 |
| | 5 Lakshadweep | 24.87 | 11.59 | 25.65 |
| | 6 Puducherry | 12.24 | 11.84 | 12.41 |
| ER | 1 Bihar | 46.37 | 43.58 | 50.77 |
| | 2 Jharkhand | 24.27 | 22.24 | 17.07 |
| | 3 Odisha | 42.65 | 37.00 | 42.47 |
| | 4 Sikkim | 38.80 | 39.01 | 33.67 |
| | 5 West Bengal | 16.79 | 18.33 | 22.40 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 6 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 24.16 | 19.76 | 20.68 |
| NER | 1 | Assam | 37.59 | 32.82 | 34.17 |
| | 2 | Manipur | 63.37 | 54.66 | 50.87 |
| | 3 | Meghalaya | 37.45 | 39.06 | 35.77 |
| | 4 | Nagaland | 58.30 | 56.91 | 48.24 |
| | 5 | Tripura | 35.78 | 35.55 | 27.36 |
| | 6 | Arunachal Pradesh | 46.88 | 48.04 | 47.12 |
| | 7 | Mizoram | 52.70 | 53.80 | 45.63 |
| | | All India | 25.47 | 25.39 | 23.97 |

Source: CEA (General Review)

Statement-II

The measures taken by the Government to improve distribution and reduce the losses of SEBs/power distribution companies of the country:

R-APDRP:

To reduce the AT&C losses in the country and to improve the power distribution sector of state utilities, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction in the project areas. Projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts in towns having population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category States) as per census 2001. Part-A of the scheme is for establishing IT enabled system for energy accounting/auditing and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for big cities (populations lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350MU) whereas Part-B is for up-gradation, augmentation & strengthening of electrical infrastructure in project towns.

So far, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 32323.70 crores (Part-A: Rs. 6638.79 crores covering 1402 towns and 63 SCADA projects in 63 towns; Part-B: Rs. 25684.91 crores in 1132 towns) have been sanctioned.

Rating of Utilities

In order to enable a unified approach by Financial Institutions (FIs)/ Banks for funding State Distribution Utilities, Ministry of Power has developed an integrated rating methodology for State Distribution Utilities. The overall objective of the integrated rating methodology is to devise a mechanism for incentivizing/ disincentivising the distribution utilities so as to improve their operational and financial performance, enable regulatory compliance and influence respective State Govts. 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 & 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.

[English]

Private Investment in Railways

1825. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS

J.K. RITHEESH:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of steps taken/ being taken by the Railways to garner private investments for rail connectivity projects/infrastructures including ports connectivity in the country;

(b) the details of projects identified for the purpose along with the quantum of funds likely to be invested thereon by the private sector;

(c) the response of the private sector so far in this regard;

(d) the time frame set for implementation/completion of the projects so identified; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (c) A new policy for building and strengthening rail connectivity and capacity augmentation has recently been announced. Ministry of Railways have implemented the following projects for port connectivity through Joint Venture route:

- (i) Surendranagar-Pipavav Gauge Conversion Project, (ii) Hassan-Mangalore Gauge Conversion Project, (iii) Gandhidham-Palanpur Gauge Conversion Project, (iv) Bharuch-Dahej Gauge Conversion Project, (v) Obulavaripalle - Krishnapatnam New Line Project.

The following sanctioned projects are also being implemented to strengthen port connectivity:

- (i) Angul-Sukinda New Line, (ii) Haridaspur-Paradip New Line.

Apart from the above, the following projects are also identified for private sector participation: (i) Indapur-Dighi Port (Rs. 597 Crores), (ii) Hamrapur-Rewas Port (Rs. 485 Crores), (iii) Digni-Jaigarh Port (Rs. 775 Crores), (iv) Bhadrak-Dhamra Port (Rs. 760 Crore), (v) Rail connectivity to Astranga Port (Rs. 750 Crore), (vi) Gothangaon - Hazira Port (Rs. 765 Crore), (vii) Palanpur-Samakhiali Double Line (Rs. 1266 Crore), (viii) Surjapur-Parsa Kante Coal Mine (Rs. 457 Crore).

Private sector had indicated their willingness to participate in all the above projects.

(d) Depending on implementation plan by the private sector, the projects are expected to be completed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(e) Ministry of Railways through Joint Venture route, is implementing new line project between Bhupdeopur-Mand Colliery (Rs. 390 Crore) and Gevra-Pendra Road (Rs.838 Crore) in the State of Chhattisgarh. Doubling of Kirandul- Jagdalpur line (Rs. 826 Crore) is also planned to be implemented with participation of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

Policies for Different Fertilizers

1826. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

- SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI MAHESWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to cut fertilizer subsidy for the forthcoming financial year 2013-14;

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

(c) the amount of subsidy being provided on the fertilizers at present and the extent of cut proposed to be effected thereon;

(d) whether the views of the concerned Ministries such as Agriculture and Finance have been obtained;

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

(f) whether the Government has made assessment of the impact of such subsidy cut on the lives of the farmers in the country and the additional cost of fertilizers they would have to bear; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (g) Under the present Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme, a fixed amount of subsidy, based on the nutrient content is announced annually for all P&K fertilizers, covered under it. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) comprising of representative of Department of Fertilizers, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Department of Agricultural Research and Education makes recommendations about the NBS rates after taking into consideration all relevant factors including prevailing international prices, inventory

levels of P&K fertilizers and their prices in the country and the exchange rate. The impact of reduction in the international prices and the rates of subsidy on the Maximum Retail Prices (MRP) of P&K fertilizers will be taken into account by the Government before taking a final decision for the rate of subsidy for year 2013-14 (Statement enclosed). A final decision will be taken after taking into account the views of all concerned Ministries including Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance.

Urea however continues to be made available at a fixed MRP and this has no impact on the farmer.

Statement

| Sl. No. | P&K Fertilizer grades | Per Tonne subsidy (in Rs.) |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | DAP (18-46-0-0) | 14350 |
| 2. | MAP (11-52-0-0) | 13978 |
| 3. | TSP (0-46-0-0) | 10030 |
| 4. | MOP (0-0-60-0) | 14400 |
| 5. | SSP (0-16-0-11) | 3676 |
| 6. | 16-20-0-13 | 8419 |
| 7. | 20-20-0-13 | 9379 |
| 8. | 20-20-0-0 | 9161 |
| 9. | 28-28-0-0 | 12825 |
| 10. | 10-26-26-0 | 14309 |
| 11. | 12-32-16-0 | 13697 |
| 12. | 14-28-14-0 | 12825 |
| 13. | 14-35-14-0 | 14351 |
| 14. | 15-15-15-0 | 10471 |
| 15. | 17-17-17-0 | 11867 |
| 16. | 19-19-19-0 | 13263 |
| 17. | Ammonium Sulphate (20.6-0-0-23) | 5330 |
| 18. | 16-16-16-0 | 11169 |
| 19. | 15-15-15-9 | 10622 |
| 20. | 24-24-0-0 | 10993 |
| 21. | DAP Lite (16-44-0-0) | 13434 |

Sick/Loss making CPSEs

1827. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of sick/loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs);
- (b) whether the Government has hired consultants to revive/restructure these enterprises;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has set any targets for the turnaround of these enterprises;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the total financial assistance provided to these enterprises, CPSE-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey 2011-12, that was laid in the Parliament on 26.2.2013, and based on the definition of "sickness" given in the Govt. of India Resolution dated 6th December, 2004, constituting

Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprise's (BRPSE), there were 64 sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31.3.2012 (Statement-I).

(b) and (c) The concerned Administrative Ministries/ Departments of the CPSEs are responsible for taking steps for revival/restructuring of their sick CPSEs and advise their CPSEs to prepare revival/restructuring plans. CPSEs may prepare revival/restructuring plans on their own or through consultants. The details of consultants, if any, so appointed are not maintained centrally.

(d) to (f) Revival of sick CPSEs is a continuous process. Sick CPSEs are expected to turnaround upon implementation of revival plan. After recommendations of BRPSE, the Government has so far approved revival of 44 sick CPSEs envisaging total assistance of Rs. 27250 crores (cash assistance of Rs. 4825 crores in the form of infusion of funds and non-cash assistance of Rs.22425 crores in the form of waivers/write offs of interest/loans, conversion of loans into equity, etc.) from Government of India (Statement-II). In case of 2 sick CPSEs, namely, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd., their Holding Companies namely, Coal India Ltd. and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. are implementing the revival plan. Till date, 15 sick CPSEs have been declared turnaround which have posted profits consecutively for 3 or more years after the assistance by the Government.

Statement-I*List of Sick CPSE as on 31.3.2012*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Ministry/ Department/CPSE | City/State in which the Registered Office of the CPSE is located |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Department of Heavy Industry | | |
| 1. | Hindustan Salts Ltd. | Jaipur (Rajasthan) |
| 2. | Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. | Kolkata (West Bengal) |
| 3. | HMT Bearings Ltd. | Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) |
| 4. | Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. | Bellary (Karnataka) |
| 5. | Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. | Tuli (Nagaland) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 6. | NEPA Ltd. | Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh) |
| 7. | Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. | Mumbai (Maharashtra) |
| 8. | HMT Machine Tools Ltd. | Bangalore (Karnataka) |
| 9. | Triveni Structuralis Ltd. | Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) |
| 10. | Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd. | Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) |
| 11. | Hindustan Cables Ltd. | Kolkata (West Bengal) |
| 12. | HMT Watches Ltd. | Bangalore (Karnataka) |
| 13. | Instrumentation Ltd. | Kota (Rajasthan) |
| 14. | HMT Ltd. | Bangalore (Karnataka) |
| 15. | HMT Chinari Watches Ltd. | Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir) |
| 16. | Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Corpn. Ltd. | Ootacamund (Tamilnadu) |
| 17. | Sambhar Salts Ltd. | Jaipur (Rajasthan) |
| 18. | Scooters India Ltd. | Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) |
| Ministry of Textiles | | |
| 19. | Birds, Jute SExports Ltd. | Kolkata (West Bengal) |
| 20. | British India Corporation Ltd. | Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) |
| 21. | National Textiles Corporation Ltd. | Delhi |
| 22. | National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. | Kolkata (West Bengal) |
| 23. | Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. | Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) |
| Department of Fertilizers | | |
| 24. | Madras Fertilizers Ltd. | Manali (Tamilnadu) |
| 25. | Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd. | Kochi (Kerala) |
| 26. | Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. | New Delhi |
| 27. | Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. | New Delhi |
| 28. | Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd. | Namrup (Assam) |
| Department of Pharmaceuticals | | |
| 29. | Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. | Pune (Maharashtra) |
| 30. | Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | Kolkata (West Bengal) |
| 31. | Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | Gurgaon (Haryana) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| 32. | Odisha Drugs & Chemicals Ltd. | Bhubaneswar (Odisha) |
| 33. | IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd. | Chennai (Tamilnadu) |
| 34. | Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd. | Muzaffarpur (Bihar) |
| Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals | | |
| 35. | Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. | Mumbai (Maharashtra) |
| 36. | Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd. | Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) |
| Ministry of Coal | | |
| 37. | Eastern Coalfields Ltd. | Burdwan (West Bengal) |
| 38. | Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. | Dhanbad (Jharkhand) |
| Ministry of Steel | | |
| 39. | Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. | Kolkata (West Bengal) |
| 40. | J&K Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. | Jammu & Kashmir |
| Ministry of Shipping | | |
| 41. | Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. | Kolkata (West Bengal) |
| 42. | Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd. | Kolkata (West Bengal) |
| Ministry of Defence | | |
| 43. | Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. | Delhi |
| Dept. of Biotechnology | | |
| 44. | Bharat Immunological & Biologicals Corp. Ltd. | Bulandshahr, (Uttar Pradesh) |
| Ministry of Water Resources | | |
| 45. | National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. | Delhi |
| Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas | | |
| 46. | Biecco Lawrie Ltd. | Kolkata (West Bengal) |
| Department of Food & Public Distribution | | |
| 47. | Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd. | New Delhi |
| Ministry of Railways | | |
| 48. | Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd. | New Delhi (Delhi) |
| 49. | Bharat Wagons & Engineering Co. Ltd. | Patna (Bihar) |
| 50. | Burn Standard Company Ltd. | Kolkata (West Bengal) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Ministry of Civil Aviation | | |
| 51. | Air India Charters Ltd. | Mumbai (Maharashtra) |
| 52. | Airline Allied Services Ltd. | New Delhi |
| 53. | Air India Air Transport Services Ltd. | Mumbai (Maharashtra) |
| 54. | National Aviation Co. of India Ltd. | Mumbai (Maharashtra) |
| 55. | Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. | Mumbai (Maharashtra) |
| Department of Telecommunications | | |
| 56. | ITI Ltd. | Bangalore (Karnataka) |
| Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region | | |
| 57. | North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd. | Shillong (Meghalaya) |
| Ministry of Environment & Forests | | |
| 58. | Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd. | Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar) |
| Ministry of Tourism | | |
| 59. | Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd. | Guwahati (Assam) |
| 60. | Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd. | Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) |
| 61. | Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd. | Ranchi (Jharkhand) |
| 62. | Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd. | Puri (Odisha) |
| Ministry of Information & Broadcasting | | |
| 63. | National Film Development Corporation Ltd. | Mumbai (Maharashtra) |
| Department of Commerce | | |
| 64. | STCL Ltd. | Bangalore (Karnataka) |

Statement-II

Cash and Non-Cash Assistance approved by the Government in respect of BRPSE recommended proposals

| Sl. No. | Name of the CPSE | Assistance (Rs. in Crore) | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | | Cash# | Non-Cash@ | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Department of Heavy Industries | | | | |
| 1. | Hindustan Salts Ltd. | 4.28 | 73.30 | 77.58 |
| 2. | Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd. | 60.00 | 42.92 | 102.92 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---------|---------|--------------|
| 3. | BBJ Construction Co. Ltd. | -- | 54.61 | 54.61 |
| 4. | HMT Bearings Ltd. | 7.40 | 43.97 | 51.37 |
| 5. | Praga Tools Ltd. | 5.00 | 209.71 | 214.71 |
| 6. | Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. | 102.00 | 1116.30 | 1218.30 |
| 7. | Cement Corporation of India Ltd. | 184.29 | 1267.95 | 1452.24 |
| 8. | Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. | -- | -- | -- |
| 9. | Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. | -- | -- | -- |
| 10. | Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. | 3.37\$ | 153.15 | 156.52\$ |
| 11. | HMT Machine Tools Ltd. | 723.00 | 157.80 | 880.80 |
| 12. | Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd. | -- | -- | -- |
| 13. | Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. | 87.06 | 457.14 | 544.20 |
| 14. | Instrumentation Ltd. | 48.36 | 549.36 | 597.72\$\$\$ |
| 15. | Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. | -- | 1018.45 | 1018.45&& |
| 16. | NEPA Ltd. | 234.18 | 634.94 | 869.12 |
| 17. | Scooters India Ltd. | 90.38 | 111.58 | 201.96 |
| Ministry of Mines | | | | |
| 18. | Hindustan Copper Ltd. | -- | 612.94 | 612.94 |
| 19. | Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. | -- | 104.64 | 104.64 |
| Ministry of Shipping | | | | |
| 20. | Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. | 73.60 | 280.00 | 353.60 |
| 21. | Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd. | 148.08 | 628.86 | 776.94 |
| Department of Defence Production | | | | |
| 22. | Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. | 452.68 | 372.22 | 824.90 |
| Ministry of Steel | | | | |
| 23. | MECON Ltd. | 93.00** | 23.08 | 116.08 |
| 24. | Bharat Refractories Ltd. | -- | 479.16 | 479.16 |
| Ministry of Textiles | | | | |
| 25. | National Textiles Corporation Ltd. | 39.23 | -- | 39.23 |
| 26. | British India Corporation Ltd. | 338.04 | 108.93 | 446.97 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 27. | National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. | 517.33 | 6815.06 | 7332.39 |
| Department of Pharmaceuticals | | | | |
| 28. | Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. | 137.59 | 267.57 | 405.16 |
| 29. | Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | 207.19 | 233.41 | 440.60 |
| Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals | | | | |
| 30. | Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. | 250.00 | 110.46 | 360.46 |
| 31. | Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. | -- | 267.29 | 267.29 |
| Department of Fertilizers | | | | |
| 32. | Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd. | -- | 670.37 | 670.37 |
| Department of Scientific & Industrial Research | | | | |
| 33. | Central Electronics Ltd. | -- | 16.28 | 16.28 |
| Department of Coal | | | | |
| 34. | Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. | --* | --* | --* |
| Department of Agriculture & Co-operation | | | | |
| 35. | State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. | 21.21 | 124.42 | 145.63 |
| Ministry of Railways | | | | |
| 36. | Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. | 857.05 | 3222.46 | 4079.51 |
| 37. | Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Ltd. | 49.45 | 258.73 | 308.18 |
| 38. | Braithwaite & Company Ltd. | 4.00 | 280.21 | 284.21 |
| 39. | Burn Standard Company Ltd.@@@ | 75.43 | 1139.16 | 1214.59 |
| Ministry of Water Resources | | | | |
| 40. | National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. | -- | 219.43*** | 219.43*** |
| Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation | | | | |
| 41. | Hindustan Prefab Ltd. | -- | 128.00 | 128.00 |
| Ministry of Information & Broadcasting | | | | |
| 42. | National Film Development Corporation Ltd. | 3.00 | 28.40 | 31.40 |
| Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas | | | | |
| 43. | Biecco Lawrie Ltd. | -- | 59.60 | 59.60 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region | | | | |
| 44. | North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd. | 8.50 | 83.06 | 91.56 |
| Total | | 4824.70 | 22424.92 | 27249.62 |

#Cash Assistance may involve budgetary support through equity/loan/grants

@Non-cash Assistance may involve waiver of interest, penal interest, GOI loan, Guarantee fee, conversion of loan into equity/debentures etc.

*The revival plan approved by the Government inter alia envisaged non-cash assistance of Rs. 2470.77crore and waiver of service charges of Rs. 14 crore per annum from 2004-05 from Coal India Ltd.

\$ In addition ONGC and BHEL would extend cash support to the extent of Rs. 150 crore and Rs. 20 crore respectively.

**Excludes continuation of 50% interest subsidy not exceeding Rs.6.50 crore per annum on VRS loans

\$\$ Cabinet approved "in principle" the takeover of BHPV by BHEL with the direction that the valuation of BHPV be carried out prudently on the basis of established principles and If the takeover is not found feasible, the matter be brought back before the Cabinet.

&& Parliament had approved the Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (Disinvestment of Ownership) Bill 2007 for changing the public sector Enterprises Character of the company. Disinvestment after cleaning the balance sheet.

***In addition Govt. had also approved the conversion of cumulative interest due & accrued on GOI loan as on the date of conversion into equity capital and further written down to 10% of value.

\$\$\$ Interest free mobilization advance of Rs.30 crore from BHEL for technological up-gradation and diversification which would be repaid through supplies to be made to BHEL against their orders. Interest free advance of Rs. 25 crore from BHEL to ILK at the beginning of each year for the next three years from 2008-09 which will be adjusted against supplies to BHEL in the same year.

@@@ Transferred from D/o Heavy Industry. Refractory Unit of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. was transferred to SAIL under Ministry of Steel.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Families

1828. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed any policy/provision to such people whose families are displaced due to land acquisition for establishment of industries and other purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other measures taken by the Government for rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced people?

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

(a) to (c) Land and its management falls under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Acquisition of land for various

projects is done by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. To address various issues related to land acquisition and rehabilitation & resettlement, this Department has formulated a revised National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007, which has been published in the Gazette of India on 31st October, 2007 and has been circulated to all the Government of India /Ministries/Departments and the various States/UTs for its implementation. The Policy provides for comprehensive rehabilitation & resettlement benefits to the affected families.

[Translation]

RO Water System

1829. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of shortage of bottled water, the Railways are contemplating to install Reverse Osmosis

(RO) water purification system at all railway stations in the country including Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details of the Stations identified across the country including Gujarat and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Status to States

1830. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI PURANMASI RAM:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate additional fund to some States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu under National Rural Development Water Mission (NRDWM) by according them special status;

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

(c) the details of additional funds likely to be released under the Programme, State/UT-wise?

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

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

(c) Allocation of funds to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme are made under as per approved criteria. Additional allocation and subsequent release of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme to States is made at the close of the financial year after taking into account factors like the availability of savings, capacity of the States to absorb more funds and expenditure trend. The details of additional funds released to the States in 2012-13 is as under:

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Additional Amount Released (Rs. in Crore) |
|---------|-------------------|---|
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 66 |
| 2. | Tripura | 31 |
| 3. | Haryana | 76 |
| 4. | Punjab | 45 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 150 |
| 6. | Tamil Nadu | 178 |
| Total | | 546 |

[English]

Survey of Railway Lines

1831. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of surveys for railway lines on Mysore-Kodagu, Panipat-Haridwar via Meerut, Kaithal-Karnal via Nising, Thalassery-Mysore, Kolhapur-Vaibhavwadi, Barmer-Kandla via Sanchor, Jalore-Falna, Sitapur-Lucknow sections;

(b) the time by which the work of laying of railway lines on the said sections is likely to commence; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the laying of railway lines on the said sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) to (c) Position is given as under:

| Sl. No. | Survey | Status |
|---------|---------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Mysore-Kodagu | Survey for Thalasserry-Mysore via Kodagu has been taken up. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 2. Panipat-Haridwar via Meerut | Panipat-Meerut (104 Km.) survey completed and project proposal was submitted to Planning Commission for their 'In Principle' approval. However, Planning Commission returned the proposal. Meerut-Muzaffarnagar line already exists. Muzaffarnagar to Haridwar via Roorkee survey was completed and work between Muzaffarnagar to Roorkee was included in Budget 2007-08. Roorkee-Haridwar not yet sanctioned. | |
| 3. Kaithal-Karnal via Nising | Survey completed. In view of unremunerative nature of the line, this proposal has not been taken up. | |
| 4. Thalassery-Mysore | Survey for Thalasserry-Mysore via Kodagu has been taken up. | |
| 5. Kolhapur-Vaibhavwadi | Kolhapur-Rajapur survey has been taken up. Vaibhavwadi is adjacent station to Rajapur on Konkan Railway about 20 Km. away. | |
| 6. Barmer-Kandla via Sanchor | Line already exists for Bhabhar-Kandla. Survey for Barmer-Bhabhar completed and examination of its survey report has been taken up. | |
| 7. Jalore-Falna | Survey has been taken up. | |
| 8. Sitapur-Lucknow | Survey for gauge conversion of Sitapur-Lucknow completed and work sanctioned. Preliminary activities have been taken up. No target date for completion of the work is fixed. | |

Power Generation Capacity

1832. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had scaled down the target for installation of new power generation capacity for the 11th Five Year Plan from 78,700 MW to 62,000 MW; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission had originally fixed the capacity addition target of 78,700 MW for the Eleventh Plan. However, during the Mid-term Appraisal (MTA) carried out by the Planning Commission, the capacity addition target for the Eleventh Plan was revised to 62,374 MW taking into account the stage and pace of construction of power projects and their likelihood of commissioning during the Eleventh Plan period.

Brain Drain of Students

1833. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide fellowship to the bright Indian Scientists by providing them attractive remuneration package who have settled in various parts of the world;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether there is any plan with the Government to minimize brain drain from the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Madam. Ministry of Science and Technology is implementing several initiatives, including fellowships, to attract Indian scientists who have settled in various parts of the world for pursuing scientific research in India in their respective field of expertise as well as in home country research programs.

(b) Details are as follows:

A. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) has been implementing two schemes to encourage researchers and scientists working abroad to find work opportunities in India:

(i) "Ramanujan Fellowships" to attract brilliant scientists and engineers from all over the world to take up scientific research positions in India. The Ramanujan Fellows can work in any of the scientific institutions and universities in the country and they are eligible for receiving regular research grants through the extramural funding schemes of various S&T agencies of the Government of India. The duration of Ramanujan Fellowship is five years. The value of the fellowship is Rs.75,000/- per month for five years. Each Fellow, in addition, receives a Research Grant of Rs.5.00 lakh per annum. Since inception, 184 Indian origin scientists working abroad have been offered this "Fellowship".

(ii) "Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)" Faculty Award under 'Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC)' scheme initiated during the year 2011-12, provides opportunity to the scientists within 32 years of age and who have completed their doctoral research from any recognized university/academic institution in the world. Each "INSPIRE Faculty Awardee" receives a consolidated amount equivalent to the scale of the Assistant Professor of an IIT as Fellowship amount with Rs.7 lakh per year as Research Grant for 5 years. Since inception, 33 candidates of Indian origin including NRIs having PhD degrees have been selected for award so far.

B. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has been implementing three schemes to encourage researchers and scientists working abroad to find work opportunities in India:

(i) Wellcome-DBT India Alliance: Biomedical Research Fellowship Career Programme: DBT has entered into an alliance with Wellcome Trust (WT) to launch a three-tier fellowship programme on biomedical research at post-doctoral level. The programme has been established since

September 2009 and functions as the Wellcome-Trust DBT Indian Alliance. The Department of Biotechnology and the Wellcome Trust each have committed Pounds Sterling 8 million per year, for a period of ten years. The fellowship funding programme is established to attract a strong cohort of qualified scientists working abroad to seek career opportunities in India. So far 64 fellowship awards have been granted of which 30 have been from the best overseas laboratories and are now located at various Indian institutes.

(ii) Ramalingaswamy Re-entry Fellowship: The scheme was initiated in 2006 by DBT for Indian scientists who are working in overseas institutions/universities and would like to return to India to pursue their research interests. The fellowship is given for a period of five years initially and could also be considered for another term based on a fresh appraisal depending upon the progress made. Under the scheme each awardee receives a fellowship amount of Rs. 75,000 per month (consolidated), House Rent Allowance Rs. 7,500 pm and research/contingency grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per year. From this year onwards (2012-13) the research/contingency grant has been increased from Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Rs. 10.00 lakhs for first year, Rs. 7.5 lakhs for 2nd year and Rs. 5.00 lakhs third year. So far 147 scientists have been selected in the last five batches and 102 fellows from overseas laboratories have been relocated to various Indian host institutes. This year (2012-13) 136 applications has been received and are being reviewed for section of up to 50 candidates.

(iii) Young Investigator Meet (YIM): It is organized every year in India and overseas to create awareness amongst scientists working in overseas laboratories of the various job opportunities available in India. So far - in the past 4 years, 45 YIM attendees have secured faculty positions at various labs in India, 20 of these have been awarded different Indian fellowships i.e., DBT-Wellcome Trust, Ramanujan Fellowship, Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowships.

C. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has conceptualized and made operational a scheme to attract scientists/technologists of Indian origin (STIOs), who are given a designation of "Outstanding Scientists, STIO". They are appointed at an identified CSIR laboratory so as to nurture a research field in their area of expertise.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Government is focusing on devising more opportunities for making fullest use of Indian scientific talent to work in Indian academia & scientific research institutions and laboratories. The Department of Biotechnology has started three major new science clusters in the National Capital Region (NCR), Mohali and Bangalore; and have expanded its institutional and other programs to provide excellent opportunities and working environment to attract the best Indian scientists working abroad to work in India.

[Translation]

Braille Script

1834. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken a decision to stick the braille script stickers on the railway bogies keeping in view the problems being faced by the blind persons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the other measures initiated to facilitate blind commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam. It has been decided to provide Braille Sticker on railway coaches for facilitating movement and information of visually impaired passengers during travelling.

(b) Integral Coach Factory, Chennai is developing specification for such Braille stickers for provision on coaches.

Further, it is planned, as a long term measure, to provide engraving on edges of platforms to facilitate blind passenger. In Mumbai suburban system, audio buzzers are provided on the platform to indicate the location of handicapped compartment for ease of blind persons.

[English]

MSME Schemes

1835. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country including West Bengal, State/UT-wise;

(b) the schemes/programmes in operation for development of MSMEs;

(c) the details of funds released to various States/UTs including West Bengal under these schemes/programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the status of Schemes of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) in the country including West Bengal; and

(e) the allocation made to various States/UTs under SFURTI during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Information on the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) functioning in the country is collected by conducting All India Census of the sector periodically. The latest Census (Fourth Census) was conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12. The number of MSMEs in the country, State/UT-wise, including West Bengal, as per Fourth Census and Economic Census 2005, conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational & social services, hotel & restaurants, transports and storage & warehousing (except cold storage) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The schemes/programmes for development of MSMEs relate to credit, technology upgradation and skill development, amongst others. Some of the major schemes/programmes being implemented are:

(i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

- (ii) Credit Guarantee Scheme
- (iii) Performance and Credit Rating Scheme
- (iv) Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme
- (v) National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme
- (vi) Skill Development Programme to provide skilled manpower for MSMEs
- (vii) Providing Infrastructure and Common Facility Centres to MSME clusters
- (viii) Providing raw material and marketing support through National Small Industries Corporation
- (ix) Marketing Development Assistance Support to MSMEs

(c) State-wise allocation are not made as these schemes are Central Schemes and driven by the demand from the industrial units/clusters. However, funds released to States/UTs under the scheme -PMEGP during last three years and current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board have been implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) since 2005-06, under which 29 khadi, 47 village industries and 25 coir clusters have been taken up for development by providing them with improved equipments, common facility centres, business development services, training, capacity building, design & marketing support etc.. One coir, two khadi and three village industries clusters have been developed in West Bengal. The State-wise funds provided under SFURTI during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise Distribution of Number of MSMEs: 2006-07

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of Enterprises (in Lakh) |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3.01 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 2.87 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 3. | Punjab | 14.46 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 0.49 |
| 5. | Uttarakhand | 3.74 |
| 6. | Haryana | 8.66 |
| 7. | Delhi | 5.52 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 16.64 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 44.03 |
| 10. | Bihar | 14.70 |
| 11. | Sikkim | 0.17 |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.41 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 0.39 |
| 14. | Manipur | 0.91 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 0.29 |
| 16. | Tripura | 0.98 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0.88 |
| 18. | Assam | 6.62 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 34.64 |
| 20. | Jharkhand | 6.75 |
| 21. | Odisha | 15.73 |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh | 5.20 |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh | 19.33 |
| 24. | Gujarat | 21.78 |
| 25. | Daman and Diu | 0.06 |
| 26. | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0.09 |
| 27. | Maharashtra | 30.63 |
| 28. | Andhra Pradesh | 25.96 |
| 29. | Karnataka | 20.19 |
| 30. | Goa | 0.86 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 0.02 |
| 32. | Kerala | 22.13 |
| 33. | Tamil Nadu | 33.13 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 0.35 |
| 35. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.14 |
| All India | | 361.76 |

Statement-II*State-wise margin money subsidy provided by KVIC under PMEGP**(Rs. Lakh)*

| Sl. No. | State/ UT | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13# |
|---------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1820.00 | 2544.81 | 2780.57 | 1667.62 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 567.79 | 1374.78 | 1141.28 | 1449.79 |
| 3. | Punjab | 1290.13 | 1833.28 | 1695.61 | 845.70 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 63.98 | 0.00 | 135.38 |
| 5. | Uttrakhand | 332.94 | 1120.18 | 1123.74 | 989.59 |
| 6. | Haryana | 1066.22 | 1887.82 | 1396.25 | 949.02 |
| 7. | Delhi | -150.00@ | 173.83 | 213.02 | 368.98 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 1125.77 | 4401.64 | 3684.10 | 3368.62 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 9739.75 | 13848.08 | 18851.45 | 14789.65 |
| 10. | Bihar | 900.00 | 3504.32 | 7417.30 | 7234.44 |
| 11. | Sikkim | 270.00 | 173.77 | 0.00 | 216.09 |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 351.43 | 248.00 | 349.25 | 290.74 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 350.00 | 466.00 | 695.46 | 1049.83 |
| 14. | Manipur | 300.00 | 0.00 | 630.42 | 1057.31 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 327.40 | 306.00 | 508.00 | 362.26 |
| 16. | Tripura | 350.00 | 811.25 | 2868.06 | 362.62 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 606.01 | 515.00 | 833.42 | 597.44 |
| 18. | Assam | 1635.00 | 5538.00 | 4035.14 | 3307.01 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 7200.00 | 6719.17 | 5581.67 | 3663.22 |
| 20. | Jharkhand | 300.00 | 1562.68 | 3620.64 | 3396.37 |
| 21. | Odisha | 3422.13 | 4949.26 | 4220.87 | 7937.60 |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh | 1952.54 | 2983.58 | 3182.97 | 4456.87 |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh | 709.91 | 5440.13 | 5172.54 | 9831.73 |
| 24. | Gujarat* | 234.52 | 3042.54 | 6101.97 | 3140.04 |
| 25. | Maharashtra** | 3150.15 | 4793.82 | 4730.07 | 6875.53 |
| 26. | Andhra Pradesh | 6159.93 | 7443.94 | 5568.30 | 3595.43 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 27. | Karnataka | 1979.34 | 3696.02 | 3863.96 | 3718.84 |
| 28. | Goa | 136.59 | 391.71 | 215.22 | 387.68 |
| 29. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 77.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Kerala | 1245.20 | 3164.19 | 2910.66 | 1632.70 |
| 31. | Tamilnadu | 3930.61 | 4389.80 | 7383.44 | 3584.58 |
| 32. | Puducherry | 6.57 | 85.64 | 164.32 | 17.00 |
| 33. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 33.76 | 171.83 | 83.22 | 149.75 |
| Total | | 51343.69 | 87722.05 | 101022.92 | 91429.43 |

*including Daman and Diu.

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#Upto January, 2013

@Due to slow utilization, this amount was withdrawn from the unspent balance of 2008-09 and re-distributed other States.

Statement-III

State-wise funds provided under SFURTI by KVIC and Coir Board

(Rs. in Thousands)

| Sl. No. | State/ UT | Years | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3220 | 4977 | 2800 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 180 | 1265 | 1325 |
| 3. | Punjab | 6950 | 1347 | 1005 |
| 4. | Uttarakhand | 4496 | 2406 | 719 |
| 5. | Haryana | 540 | 486 | 1427 |
| 6. | Rajasthan | 2737 | 1930 | 811 |
| 7. | Uttar Pradesh | 4658 | 2689 | 3436 |
| 8. | Bihar | 540 | 2850 | 2180 |
| 9. | Sikkim | 180 | 2320 | 1560 |
| 10. | Arunachal Pradesh | 180 | 1710 | 500 |
| 11. | Nagaland | 1210 | 528 | 804 |
| 12. | Manipur | 360 | 2941 | 1911 |
| 13. | Mizoram | 180 | 1737 | 500 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| 14. | Tripura | 1460 | 5697 | 1274 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 180 | 1294 | 500 |
| 16. | Assam | 1640 | 3242 | 1271 |
| 17. | West Bengal | 5593 | 5593 | 2077 |
| 18. | Jharkhand | 396 | 2415 | 3345 |
| 19. | Odisha | 360 | 5581 | 2065 |
| 20. | Chhattisgarh | 180 | 4508 | 200 |
| 21. | Madhya Pradesh | 360 | 2000 | 1380 |
| 22. | Gujarat | 280 | 675 | 530 |
| 23. | Maharashtra | 3106 | 6080 | 1203 |
| 24. | Andhra Pradesh | 4452 | 6544 | 4250 |
| 25. | Karnataka | 7356 | 2887 | 4073 |
| 26. | Lakshadweep | 128 | 90 | 0 |
| 27. | Kerala | 9248 | 13231 | 455 |
| 28. | Tamilnadu | 9711 | 18413 | 4486 |
| 29. | Puducherry | 1108 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 608 | 1600 | 0 |
| All India | | 71597 | 107036 | 46087 |

[Translation]

Connectivity to Villages under PMGSY

1836. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the villages of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been brought under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages covered under the scheme along with the number of villages for which Detailed Project Report (DPR) is pending; and

(d) the time by which the aforesaid pending DPR under the said scheme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA):
 (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to connect the eligible unconnected habitations as per PMGSY Guidelines. The Programme envisages to provide connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the 82 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Upgradation of selected Rural Roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective

of the scheme, though not central to it. Hence as per mandate of Scheme, all eligible unconnected habitations as per PMGSY guidelines included in the Core Networks prepared by the States are covered by PMGSY for providing connectivity.

(b) to (d) As estimated and reported by the States, 1,78,184 eligible unconnected habitations are targeted to be covered under the Scheme including the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The projects for connecting 1,26,973 eligible unconnected habitations have been cleared by the Ministry and connectivity has been provided to 89,905 eligible unconnected habitations till January, 2013. The project proposals for connecting 51,211 eligible unconnected habitations would be considered by the Ministry, preparation of which by the States is an ongoing process. The project proposals from the States are considered based on institutional and contracting capacity, supervision and monitoring mechanisms of the State to efficiently execute the PMGSY works with the requisite attention to quality.

[English]

Payment of Wages under MGNREGS

1837. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised the rate of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

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

(c) whether all the States have agreed to the formula of Union Government regarding revised wages under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the States which have taken exception by raising objections to the revised wages;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to the said objections;

(f) whether the Union Government has asked the

States to take action against the concerned officials for any delay in payment of wages, etc. to workers under the Scheme;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the details of such cases reported by various States/UTs and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has notified revised wage rates under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) vide notification dated 26.02.2013 in respect of all States/Union Territories under Section 6(1) of the Act. The revised rates are effective from 1st April, 2013 and are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Section 6 (1) of MGNREG Act empowers the Central Government to notify wage rates under MGNREGA. The wage rate fixed by the State Governments as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers was adopted and notified as the wage rate under MGNREGA in January 2009. This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rates including the revision effective from 1.4.2013, as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA. The Ministry of Rural Development has not received objections from any State/Union Territory on the formula for revision of wages.

(f) and (g) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. 52 cases related to delayed payment of wages have been received in the Ministry as on 15.2.2013 since inception. The State-wise details of such cases are given in the enclosed Statement-II. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all such complaints/cases received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action as per law. Various advisories have been issued to States/UTs to check delays in payments. A time schedule for payment of wages has been suggested to the States/UTs to reduce administrative delays.

Statement-I

| Sl. No. | Name of State/ Union territory | Revised wage rate (Rs.) |
|---------|--|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Assam | Rs. 152.00 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Rs. 149.00 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | Rs. 135.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | Rs. 138.00 |
| 5. | Gujarat | Rs. 147.00 |
| 6. | Haryana | Rs. 214.00 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh-Non- scheduled Areas | Rs. 138.00 |
| 7a. | Himachal Pradesh-Scheduled | Rs. 171.00 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | Rs. 145.00 |
| 9. | Karnataka | Rs. 174.00 |
| 10. | Kerala | Rs. 180.00 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | Rs. 146.00 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | Rs. 162.00 |
| 13. | Manipur | Rs. 153.00 |
| 14. | Meghalaya | Rs. 145.00 |
| 15. | Mizoram | Rs. 148.00 |
| 16. | Nagaland | Rs. 135.00 |
| 17. | Odisha | Rs. 143.00 |
| 18. | Punjab | Rs. 184.00 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | Rs. 149.00 |
| 20. | Sikkim | Rs. 135.00 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | Rs. 148.00 |
| 22. | Tripura | Rs. 135.00 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | Rs. 142.00 |
| 24. | West Bengal | Rs. 151.00 |
| 25. | Chhattisgarh | Rs. 146.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|----------------------------------|------------|
| 26. | Jharkhand | Rs. 138.00 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | Rs. 142.00 |
| 28. | Goa | Rs. 178.00 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar (Andaman) | Rs. 198.00 |
| 29a. | Andaman and Nicobar (Nicobar) | Rs. 210.00 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Rs. 175.00 |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | Rs. 150.00 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | Rs. 166.00 |
| 33. | Puducherry | Rs. 148.00 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | Rs. 209.00 |

Statement-II*Complaints regarding delayed payment of wages*

| Sl. No. | State | Delay in Payment |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 4 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 3 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 2 |
| 8. | Haryana | 2 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 2 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 0 |
| 13. | Kerala | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------|----|
| 14. | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 7 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 1 |
| 17. | Manipur | 0 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 0 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 0 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 0 |
| 21. | Odisha | 3 |
| 22. | Punjab | 1 |
| 23. | Puducherry | 0 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 5 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 0 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 15 |
| 28. | Uttar akhand | 2 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 3 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 0 |
| | | 52 |

[*Translation*]

Reorganisation of Zones/Divisions

1838. SHRI CHANDRA KANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose re-organisation of Zones and Division in the country and to bring divisional railway managers offices of Nanded, Mudkhed and Dharmabad of South Central Railway under Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The jurisdiction of a Zone/Division is decided on the basis of operational/administrative requirements, keeping in view the geographical contiguity of the divisions forming a zone; smooth movement of traffic operationally; to provide better control and to improve efficiency; without any regional considerations.

Reorganization of Indian Railways has already been carried out during the years 2002 and 2003 based on all such relevant issues and the present arrangement is working satisfactorily.

[*English*]

Status of AIBP Scheme in Assam

1839. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being undertaken under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in Assam during the last five years, year and scheme-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and released for each of the above project and their utilisation during the above period;

(c) whether implementation of some schemes are delayed and if so, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the delayed schemes are likely to be completed; and

(d) whether any special emphasis is given by the Government during the 12th Five Year Plan for Assam under AIBP and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) During the last five years, no Major, Medium Irrigation (MMI) project of Assam has been included in Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). However, the details of Central Assistance (CA) released under AIBP to 5 numbers of ongoing MMI projects of Assam during the last five years, scheme-wise, year-wise and the expenditure incurred is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Out of the above 5 ongoing schemes, one scheme has since been completed. During the last five years, 102, 320 and 505 Surface Minor Irrigation schemes of Assam have been included under AIBP in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively, the scheme-wise, year-

wise details and the funds utilized of the above Surface Minor Irrigation schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam. The details of the delayed MMI schemes and reasons for delay are given in the enclosed

Statement-III and of Surface Minor Irrigation schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) Simplification of the procedure for release of funds for the projects are among the suggested reforms in the proposals for XII Plan for the States including Assam.

Statement-I

Details of Major, Medium Irrigation Projects of Assam under AIBP during the last five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Year of Inclusion | Central Assistance (CA) released during last five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) | | | | | Expenditure incurred during last five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1. | Pahumara C | 1996-97 | 1.2600 | 1.8900 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.00 | 3.15 | Completed | | |
| 2. | Dhansiri | 1996-97 | 5.2900 | 59.1170 | 0.0000 | 49.5000 | 0.0000 | 12.770 | 23.964 | 59.117 | 6.109 | * |
| 3. | Champamati | 1996-97 | 0.000 | 0.0000 | 12.0040 | 0.0000 | 40.5000 | 3.100 | 2.000 | 13.429 | 1.000 | * |
| 4. | Borolia | 1996-97 | 4.320 | 6.4800 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 6.4650 | 3.50 | 8.30 | 4.62 | 2.58 | * |
| 5. | Mod. of Jamuna Irr. C | 2001-02 | 4.320 | 15.7630 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 4.5 | 22.883 | 2.000 | Completed | - |

* - Details to be submitted by State Government

Statement-II

Details of grants released and utilized of MI schemes of Assam under AIBP during last five years

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | No. of MI Schemes included | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Grant released | Funds utilized | Grant released | Funds utilized | Grant released | Funds utilized | Grant released | Funds utilized | Grant released | Funds utilized |
| 1. | 102 | 36.7033 | 36.7033 | 65.466 | 65.466 | 11.3905 | 11.3905 | N.A. | * | N.A. | * |
| 2. | 320 | N.A. | * | 204.333 | 204.333 | 244.3789 | 244.3789 | 317.8860 | 317.8860 | 60.5910 | 60.5910 |
| 3. | 505 | N.A. | * | N.A. | * | 322.20 | 322.20 | 39.0170 | 39.0170 | 317.1546 | 40.4999 |

N.A - No Central Grant Released

* - Funds Utilized against Central Grant is NIL as no Central Grant was released during that year

Statement-III*Reasons for Delay of Projects under AIBP*

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Year of Inclusion | Year of Completi | Time over run as on 01.04.2012 (Years) | Reason for Delay |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|--|---|
| 1. | Dhansiri | 1996-97 | 2012-13 | delayed by 12 Yrs | Disturbed Area |
| 2. | Chamapamati | 1996-97 | 2012-13 | delayed by 12 Yrs | Land acquisition problems, Law & Order problems. |
| 3. | Borolia | 1996-97 | 2012-13 | delayed by 12 Yrs | Shortage of Funds, Land acquisition problems, Law & Order problems. |
| 4. | Burhi Dihing | 1997-98 | 2012-13 | delayed by 11 Yrs | Shortage of Funds & limited Working Seasons. |

Statement-IV*Details of Delayed Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of Assam under AIBP*

| Sl. No. | Nos. of MI schemes included | Year of inclusion | Target date of completion | Nos. of Delayed MI schemes | Revised date of cvompletion | Reasons for delay |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. | 320 | 2008-09 | March, 2011 | 42 | March, 2013 | Law & Order problem and inadequate budget kept by the State |
| 2. | 505 | 2009-10 | 31.3.2012 | 384 | March, 2014 | Law & Order problem and inadequate budget kept by the State |

Decrease in use of Fertilizers

1840. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

(a) the demand of various fertilizers in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the use of fertilizers by the farmers have decreased during the

current year due to steep rise in the price of fertilizes during the recent years;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the rise in the prices of fertilizers;

(e) whether the Government is also aware that the low quality fertilizers have been supplied to the farmers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) A Statement-I and II showing demand of various fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP & NPK) for the last three years and during the current year (upto February, 2013) is enclosed.

(b) The sales of urea is expected to be at slightly higher level at 295 LMT as against 290.37 LMT last year. For phosphatic fertilizers the sale is expected to be at 159.74 LMT as against 225.48 LMT sale of last year, which included approximate 31 LMT pre-positioning in the month of January to March, 2012 for the year 2012-13.

(c) A State-wise Statement-I and II of sales is enclosed.

(d) Department of Fertilizers is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for the P&K fertilizers under which a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis is provided to P&K fertilizers covered under the scheme depending upon its nutrient content. Under the NBS policy, MRP of P&K fertilizes has been left open and manufacturers and importers of P&K fertilizers fix the MRP of P&K fertilizers at reasonable level.

The MRP of P&K fertilizers depend upon various factors which include fluctuation of prices in the international market, fluctuation of Rupee/Dollar exchange rate, other elements of cost etc. The MRP of Urea is fixed by the Government.

(e) and (f) Government has taken following steps in this regard:

- (i) The quality of the fertilizer manufactured/imported and marketed in India is covered under Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985. This Order prohibits the manufacture/import for sale, sell, offer for sale, stock or exhibit for sale or distribute any fertilizer which is not of prescribed standard.
- (ii) State Governments are adequately empowered under Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, to draw the samples to verify the standard quality of fertilizer.
- (iii) Department of Fertilizers advises State Governments on regular basis to keep a strict vigil on supply of fertilizers so that only good quality fertilizer is made available to farmers.

Statement-I

State-wise Requirement, Availability and sales of Urea, DAP, MOP & Complex fertilisers during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Figures in Lakh MT)

| Name of State | Year | Urea | | | DAP | | | MOP | | | Complex | | |
|---------------|---------|------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | Require- ment | Availa- bility | Sales | Require- ment | Availa- bility | Sales | Require- ment | Availa- bility | Sales | Require- ment | Availa- bility | Sales |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Andhra | 2009-10 | 27.50 | 26.16 | 25.95 | 9.75 | 8.89 | 8.85 | 6.60 | 6.07 | 6.01 | 20.50 | 18.69 | 18.15 |
| Pradesh | 2010-11 | 28.50 | 31.73 | 31.30 | 11.00 | 10.40 | 10.30 | 6.60 | 6.09 | 6.04 | 20.50 | 22.12 | 21.88 |
| | 2011-12 | 31.00 | 29.87 | 29.34 | 12.30 | 10.93 | 10.39 | 6.60 | 4.44 | 3.82 | 22.30 | 25.73 | 23.58 |
| Karnataka | 2009-10 | 13.75 | 13.77 | 13.77 | 8.20 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 5.15 | 6.12 | 6.08 | 11.20 | 10.95 | 10.76 |
| | 2010-11 | 14.00 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 8.60 | 8.46 | 8.42 | 5.65 | 4.24 | 4.14 | 11.20 | 13.78 | 13.51 |
| | 2011-12 | 14.60 | 14.53 | 14.45 | 8.75 | 9.40 | 9.06 | 5.65 | 3.82 | 3.64 | 13.10 | 17.34 | 16.40 |
| Kerala | 2009-10 | 1.63 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 1.54 | 1.57 | 1.54 | 1.90 | 2.12 | 2.05 |
| | 2010-11 | 1.90 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 0.35 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 1.55 | 1.58 | 1.56 | 2.50 | 2.28 | 2.22 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 2011-12 | 1.90 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.41 | 1.80 | 1.51 | 1.42 | 2.55 | 2.20 | 1.99 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2009-10 | 11.50 | 9.98 | 9.98 | 4.25 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 5.84 | 5.14 | 5.12 | 4.00 | 6.18 | 6.13 |
| | 2010-11 | 11.50 | 10.23 | 10.15 | 4.25 | 3.20 | 3.19 | 5.84 | 4.74 | 4.72 | 4.25 | 6.91 | 6.83 |
| | 2011-12 | 11.50 | 10.47 | 10.45 | 4.30 | 3.84 | 3.71 | 5.31 | 4.27 | 4.16 | 6.61 | 8.75 | 7.56 |
| Gujarat | 2009-10 | 18.75 | 18.21 | 18.12 | 8.00 | 7.64 | 7.62 | 2.30 | 2.86 | 2.69 | 4.72 | 4.20 | 4.01 |
| | 2010-11 | 19.50 | 21.26 | 21.19 | 8.40 | 8.11 | 8.09 | 2.30 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 4.83 | 6.62 | 6.55 |
| | 2011-12 | 22.75 | 21.26 | 21.18 | 8.80 | 6.99 | 6.80 | 2.30 | 1.75 | 1.72 | 5.10 | 7.32 | 7.08 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2009-10 | 15.25 | 16.00 | 15.93 | 8.50 | 9.52 | 9.47 | 1.20 | 1.67 | 1.43 | 3.55 | 2.48 | 2.43 |
| | 2010-11 | 16.75 | 17.05 | 16.92 | 10.00 | 10.94 | 10.92 | 1.45 | 1.36 | 1.33 | 3.69 | 3.55 | 3.52 |
| | 2011-12 | 17.50 | 18.16 | 17.86 | 10.95 | 11.89 | 10.57 | 1.65 | 0.93 | 0.75 | 4.05 | 5.33 | 4.66 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2009-10 | 5.48 | 5.27 | 5.27 | 1.77 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 0.84 | 0.96 | 0.90 | 1.42 | 1.04 | 1.04 |
| | 2010-11 | 5.70 | 5.56 | 5.54 | 2.84 | 2.41 | 2.41 | 1.06 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 1.40 | 1.32 | 1.32 |
| | 2011-12 | 6.25 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 2.90 | 2.71 | 2.58 | 1.15 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 1.54 | 2.21 | 197.00 |
| Maharashtra | 2009-10 | 24.75 | 22.87 | 22.87 | 12.50 | 13.83 | 13.82 | 5.60 | 7.07 | 7.06 | 14.00 | 11.25 | 11.13 |
| | 2010-11 | 25.25 | 25.52 | 25.51 | 16.70 | 14.35 | 14.31 | 6.75 | 6.52 | 6.37 | 14.80 | 17.98 | 17.92 |
| | 2011-12 | 27.50 | 25.67 | 25.43 | 17.25 | 12.69 | 12.22 | 6.40 | 4.26 | 3.99 | 18.30 | 20.86 | 19.74 |
| Rajasthan | 2009-10 | 15.10 | 13.37 | 13.15 | 6.50 | 5.86 | 5.85 | 0.35 | 0.55 | 0.42 | 1.37 | 0.78 | 0.78 |
| | 2010-11 | 15.60 | 15.73 | 15.70 | 7.00 | 7.20 | 7.16 | 0.55 | 0.35 | 0.28 | 1.18 | 1.40 | 1.37 |
| | 2011-12 | 16.25 | 17.58 | 16.90 | 7.30 | 7.33 | 7.07 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 1.76 | 1.54 | 1.40 |
| Haryana | 2009-10 | 19.65 | 18.05 | 17.95 | 7.00 | 6.66 | 6.66 | 0.52 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.48 |
| | 2010-11 | 19.65 | 18.75 | 18.38 | 7.20 | 7.40 | 7.37 | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.55 | 0.69 | 0.69 |
| | 2011-12 | 19.75 | 19.45 | 19.15 | 7.20 | 8.45 | 8.32 | 0.75 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.85 | 0.79 | 0.71 |
| Punjab | 2009-10 | 25.50 | 24.65 | 24.46 | 8.50 | 8.08 | 8.06 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 1.08 | 0.55 | 0.57 | 0.55 |
| | 2010-11 | 26.00 | 27.61 | 27.17 | 9.25 | 9.04 | 9.01 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 0.96 | 0.70 | 1.05 | 1.03 |
| | 2011-12 | 26.00 | 28.50 | 28.25 | 10.15 | 10.08 | 9.66 | 1.06 | 0.73 | 0.69 | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.19 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2009-10 | 55.00 | 53.64 | 53.08 | 17.00 | 16.51 | 16.49 | 2.85 | 3.47 | 3.43 | 8.50 | 9.47 | 9.40 |
| | 2010-11 | 57.60 | 55.08 | 54.51 | 19.60 | 17.71 | 17.64 | 3.70 | 2.17 | 1.92 | 9.45 | 10.61 | 10.30 |
| | 2011-12 | 58.00 | 59.12 | 58.05 | 19.65 | 18.76 | 18.15 | 4.00 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 11.25 | 12.86 | 11.26 |
| Uttarakhand | 2009-10 | 2.15 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.13 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.45 | 0.41 | 0.40 |
| | 2010-11 | 2.20 | 2.24 | 2.23 | 0.40 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.50 | 0.57 | 0.57 |
| | 2011-12 | 2.40 | 2.51 | 2.50 | 0.33 | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.71 | 0.53 | 0.50 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 2009-10 | 1.40 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 0.78 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.26 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Kashmir | 2010-11 | 1.50 | 1.28 | 1.27 | 0.85 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.36 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2011-12 | 1.45 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 0.85 | 0.67 | 0.65 | 0.35 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Bihar | 2009-10 | 19.00 | 17.04 | 17.03 | 4.50 | 3.98 | 3.97 | 2.10 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 3.10 | 2.68 | 2.68 |
| | 2010-11 | 19.50 | 16.96 | 16.94 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 4.59 | 2.30 | 2.00 | 1.97 | 3.35 | 3.14 | 3.11 |
| | 2011-12 | 20.75 | 18.16 | 18.11 | 5.00 | 4.72 | 4.41 | 2.45 | 1.29 | 1.26 | 3.75 | 4.03 | 3.56 |
| Jharkhand | 2009-10 | 2.05 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.15 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.50 | 0.69 | 0.68 |
| | 2010-11 | 2.10 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.10 | 0.66 | 0.65 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.85 | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| | 2011-12 | 2.60 | 2.19 | 2.16 | 1.25 | 0.71 | 0.68 | 0.34 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 1.08 | 0.52 | 0.47 |
| Odisha | 2009-10 | 5.75 | 4.61 | 4.59 | 2.25 | 2.24 | 2.21 | 1.70 | 1.31 | 1.27 | 3.00 | 2.28 | 2.24 |
| | 2010-11 | 5.75 | 4.74 | 4.57 | 2.50 | 2.20 | 2.19 | 1.90 | 1.36 | 1.32 | 3.00 | 2.33 | 2.31 |
| | 2011-12 | 6.40 | 5.28 | 5.10 | 2.60 | 1.90 | 1.73 | 2.05 | 0.92 | 0.83 | 3.14 | 3.46 | 3.12 |
| West Bengal | 2009-10 | 13.00 | 11.71 | 11.71 | 4.80 | 4.56 | 4.55 | 4.15 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 7.50 | 8.39 | 8.39 |
| | 2010-11 | 13.00 | 11.26 | 11.26 | 5.10 | 4.64 | 4.62 | 4.00 | 3.29 | 3.23 | 8.25 | 8.95 | 8.76 |
| | 2011-12 | 13.25 | 12.76 | 12.74 | 5.10 | 5.05 | 4.76 | 4.00 | 3.08 | 3.01 | 9.00 | 8.96 | 8.13 |
| Assam | 2009-10 | 2.60 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 0.35 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 1.26 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | 2010-11 | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 0.60 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 1.30 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| | 2011-12 | 3.00 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 0.60 | 0.37 | 0.28 | 1.40 | 0.94 | 0.91 | 0.27 | 0.07 | 0.05 |
| All India | 2009-10 | 281.90 | 265.97 | 264.48 | 106.98 | 104.09 | 103.92 | 43.85 | 47.60 | 46.74 | 87.73 | 83.38 | 82.03 |
| | 2010-11 | 290.79 | 284.62 | 282.23 | 120.92 | 113.09 | 112.87 | 47.80 | 39.83 | 38.91 | 92.00 | 104.39 | 102.98 |
| | 2011-12 | 305.16 | 298.65 | 294.77 | 126.16 | 117.44 | 111.95 | 48.27 | 31.64 | 29.91 | 107.36 | 124.27 | 113.93 |

Statement-II

Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the year 2012 (April'12 to February'13 (Estimated) along with Stock Pre-Positioned)

(Figures in LMT)

| State | Urea | | | DAP | | | MOP | | | NPK | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Require- ment | Availa- bility | Sales | Require- ment | Availa- bility | Sales | Require- ment | Availa- bility | Sales | Require- ment | Availa- bility | Sales |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 31.50 | 27.39 | 26.36 | 11.80 | 7.49 | 5.52 | 6.45 | 3.65 | 2.60 | 21.75 | 19.96 | 15.82 |
| Karnataka | 14.20 | 13.04 | 12.53 | 8.50 | 5.72 | 3.15 | 5.25 | 2.88 | 2.27 | 13.40 | 10.74 | 7.64 |
| Kerala | 1.97 | 1.29 | 1.27 | 0.44 | 0.29 | 0.21 | 1.84 | 1.00 | 0.84 | 2.44 | 1.67 | 1.47 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10.99 | 8.79 | 8.57 | 4.36 | 2.33 | 2.10 | 5.17 | 2.29 | 2.09 | 6.49 | 6.39 | 5.16 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Gujarat | 22.65 | 18.07 | 17.40 | 8.40 | 4.93 | 3.02 | 1.90 | 0.81 | 0.73 | 5.25 | 5.55 | 3.71 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 18.42 | 19.55 | 17.95 | 11.48 | 13.73 | 9.02 | 1.40 | 1.01 | 0.72 | 4.34 | 2.90 | 2.09 |
| Chhattisgarh | 6.80 | 6.60 | 5.49 | 3.07 | 2.98 | 1.87 | 1.18 | 0.98 | 0.60 | 1.70 | 1.32 | 0.93 |
| Maharashtra | 26.25 | 21.36 | 20.39 | 14.87 | 8.73 | 5.93 | 5.85 | 3.45 | 2.77 | 18.01 | 14.92 | 10.91 |
| Rajasthan | 16.61 | 17.82 | 17.21 | 7.18 | 7.08 | 5.42 | 0.48 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 1.55 | 0.85 | 0.80 |
| Haryana | 19.75 | 20.32 | 18.64 | 7.00 | 8.62 | 6.09 | 0.71 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.93 | 0.26 | 0.24 |
| Punjab | 25.70 | 28.71 | 25.45 | 7.95 | 10.19 | 8.39 | 1.01 | 0.43 | 0.33 | 1.45 | 0.48 | 0.37 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.63 | 0.68 | 0.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.45 | 0.23 | 0.17 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1.42 | 1.28 | 0.90 | 0.83 | 0.58 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 59.00 | 62.05 | 56.20 | 18.05 | 24.99 | 19.05 | 3.40 | 1.54 | 1.23 | 11.28 | 7.70 | 6.34 |
| Uttarakhand | 2.36 | 2.39 | 2.28 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.24 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.55 | 0.39 | 0.31 |
| Bihar | 20.60 | 19.39 | 18.72 | 4.90 | 5.93 | 4.80 | 2.25 | 1.51 | 1.01 | 3.60 | 3.47 | 2.60 |
| Jharkhand | 2.64 | 1.94 | 1.78 | 1.23 | 0.59 | 0.46 | 0.32 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 1.24 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| Odisha | 6.00 | 4.97 | 4.63 | 2.70 | 1.35 | 1.22 | 1.88 | 0.75 | 0.66 | 3.89 | 2.40 | 1.87 |
| West Bengal | 12.28 | 13.17 | 11.21 | 4.93 | 4.60 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 2.85 | 1.85 | 7.61 | 8.35 | 7.40 |
| Assam | 2.94 | 2.37 | 2.31 | 0.60 | 0.30 | 0.24 | 1.36 | 0.71 | 0.48 | 0.21 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| All India | 304.30 | 291.91 | 270.58 | 119.83 | 110.83 | 80.84 | 45.03 | 24.66 | 18.84 | 106.69 | 88.06 | 68.30 |

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8489/15/13]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Biomedical Genomics, Kalyani, 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 Institute of Biomedical Genomics,

Kalyani, for the year 2011-2012.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8490/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Annual Report of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8491/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1995-1996, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1995-1996.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8492/15/13]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1996-1997, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1996-1997.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8493/15/13]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1997-1998, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1997-1998.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8494/15/13]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Judicial Academy, India, Bhopal, 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 National Judicial Academy, India, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8495/15/13]

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) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited

Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8496/15/13]

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, with your permission, on behalf of my colleague Shri K.H. Muniyappa, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8497/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Madam, with your permission, on behalf of Shri Sachin Pilot, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 93(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 2013, exempting a banking company from the application of the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of the Competition Act, 2002 under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8498/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, 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. L.T. 8499/15/13]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989:—

- (i) The Rail Land Development Authority (Development of Land and Other Works) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 57(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2013.
- (ii) The Railways (Punitive Charges for overloading of wagon) (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 898(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th December, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8500/15/13]

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 233rd Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL

REDDY): I am making this Statement on the status of implementation by the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology on the recommendations in the Two Hundred thirty-third (233rd) Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests regarding Demands for Grants (2012-2013) in pursuance of Direction 73A of the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests laid their Two Hundred Thirty-third (233rd) Report on 20th December, 2012 in the Lok Sabha. The present status of implementation is detailed in the appended Annexure which may be allowed to be laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8501/15/13]

12.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 *

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) Need to relax the norms for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to facilitate construction of roads in Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency in Uttarakhand**

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I want to draw the attention of the government towards 'Pradhan Mandtri Gram Sadak Yojana'. This yojana started by the government is a very important yojana which has also been appreciated by the people. My Parliamentary Constituency is a hilly

area of special geographical conditions, whose boarders touch China and Nepal. Due to administrative error, the far flung villages of that area are shown connected with main road, whereas in reality those roads have not even constructed. There is a complicated process of amendment to get these roads constructed under 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana' and as a result of which those roads lay pending for years. For instance, there are two villages—Thapli and Thapla in Kaljikhil block of Pauri district. Under 'Pradhan Mandri Gram Sadak Yojana' the road of Thapli stands constructed, but because of wrong report in which Thapla has been shown connected, that road is still pending. In this way dozens of village roads in my Parliamentary constituency are deprived of road construction. In district chamoli, from sulda to Mowari, from Kupkoat to Dhimi Gaon Kirai, from Kupkoat to Dayali Kurauli, from Kupkoat to Gadera, from Kupkoat to sama from Jeewai to Birangna roads are similarly lying pending. In this way, the non-connected roads shown as connected by mistake should be constructed on priority basis by treating the report of the D.M. as base.

It is may request to the central government that early construction of such roads should be ensured by relaxing the norms of 'Pradhan mantri Gram Sadak yojana', so that these roads can be constructed early.

- (ii) Need to convert railway line between Nagbheed and Nagpur in Maharashtra into broadgauge**

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadechiroli - Chimur): Gedechiroli Chimor Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra state is a very backward and tribal dominated area. Under this area the small gauge railway line between Nagbheed to Nagpur which passes through Chandrapur and Nagpur districts, is only 106 km long. It is demanded for a long time that this small railway line should be converted into broad gauge, but it has not been converted into broad gauge so far. By converting this line into broad gauge, the people of this tribal backward area will get the facility to undertake journey to and fro many big cities including Gondiya, Bhandara, chanderpur, Mumbai.

I am to request the central government to take necessary steps to convert Nagbheed and Nagpur small railway line into broad gauge railway line.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

[*English*]

(iii) Need to take steps for implementation of scheme for providing quality-education in Madarsas in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMONDO' (Bahraich): My Parliamentary Constituency, Bahraich is very backward from economic/social point of view. My Parliamentary constituency is Dalits, other backward classes and Muslims dominated area. In this Parliamentary constituency the condition of education is very poor. The children of Muslim community are very backward from education point of view. Most of these children out of these are getting education from Madarsas but the condition of Madarsas and teachers becoming bad to worse due to lack of funds. The teachers are on the verge of starvation because of not getting the honorarium on time. The Madarsas modernization Scheme (SPQEM) announced by central government has not been implemented in Uttar Pradesh. Even today the Madarsa teachers are compelled to live their lives on petty honorarium and for getting this honorarium they have to wait for months. In this regard, the Madarsas teachers of entire Uttar Pradesh have raised their voice continuously for their rights. The Madarsa teachers of my Parliamentary constituency, Bahraich are also agitating for their permanent appointment and demanding for monthly pay like other educational institutes.

Therefore, I urge upon the government to take action without any further delay for implementation of Madarsa modernization scheme, so that those crore of teachers and their families may come out of starvation and can come in the mainstream.

(iv) Need to provide diesel at subsidized rates to State Road Transport Corporations at par with the common consumer

[*English*]

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN (Kannur): I appreciate the concern of the Government to tackle the burgeoning fiscal deficit by phasing out subsidies on petroleum products. To lessen the impact of the recent hike in diesel prices the Govt. has chosen to effect a nominal increase every month rather than hiking the prices steeply in one go. More than petrol, diesel serves the common man more widely in

transportation of goods, including vegetables and perishables and is the prime mover for public transportation system on which the common man depends for his day to day travel. However, the Government has chosen to deny supplies of subsidised diesel from retail outlets to fleet of buses owned by State Road Transport Undertakings, which primarily serve the common man with affordable travel facilities like railways, and has clubbed them with bulk consumer category. It would be chaotic if the State Transport Undertakings line up at retail outlets every morning for long hours to the detriment of common consumers. The recent diesel hike has crippled the operations of State Road Transport Undertakings as already most of the State Road Transport Undertakings including that of Kerala are facing huge financial crunch. SRTCs are likely to face stiff resistance from the public if they revise bus fares to cover up the steep hike in diesel prices.

To enable the State Road Transport Corporations (SRTCs) to continue to serve the public at large, I would urge the Centre to delink the SRTCs from the bulk consumer category by providing them diesel at subsidised rates at par with the common consumer served by retail outlets.

(v) Need to provide medical and financial assistance to the southern districts, especially Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu to prevent spreading of Dengue

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Dengue and Chikungunya have taken massive toll in India in the last few years particularly in southern Tamil Nadu. Tirunelveli in the State is worst affected by it.

Dengue is becoming one of the major public health problems in the tropical and subtropical countries. So much so that over 40% of the world's population (2.5 billion) mostly kids is at risk from dengue. It reduces their platelets count. Majority of them do not even exhibit symptoms. Mortality is quite high in the case of dengue haemorrhagic fever. In 2012, Tamil Nadu recorded deaths of about 55 people due to Dengue.

Chikungunya is also prevalent in my district. Old aged people are the major victims of this disease. They suffer from after effects even after recovery.

The facilities available in the district for treatment of the patients affected by the diseases are not adequate. Sufficient medicines, injections, doctors, medical attendants should be made available in the primary health care centres and Government hospitals. Municipalities should be provided with adequate insecticides for spraying. Besides, a Central Team should be dispatched immediately to Tirunelveli District to assess the problem and also to ensure adequate medical assistance to the affected victims. Sufficient funds should also be made available to the State Government to fight this menace.

As this is a serious issue, steps should be taken on war-footing to control the spread of this disease. Keeping in view of above, I humbly urge upon the Union Government to render all necessary medical and financial assistance to tackle Dengue in southern districts of Tamil Nadu.

(vi) Need to provide salaries to teachers of Madarsas including regularisation of their jobs in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): In my Parliamentary Constituency Pratapgarh people of minority class are in large number but their literacy level is much low than other classes and because of this they are not developing economically and socially. Hindi, Mathematics, Science and General Studies teachers in Madarsas of Pratapgarh district are not getting pay for the last three years due to which there is no enthusiasm in the work of giving education facility to minority class and difficulties are being faced in the work of importing education. The ministry of Human Resources Development provides pay to teachers under a pay package. This package has not been provided for the last three years due to which teachers are not getting their pay and as a result thereof 48 thousand members of their families are on the verge of starvation.

My request to the government is that the teachers of these madarsas should be regularised and their pay package for the last three years may be given to them.

(vii) Need to take necessary measures to boost oil production in oil fields of Assam by ONGC

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Oil & Natural Gas Commission is working in Assam oil field since its inception. Recently Rs. 2400 crore has been granted to ONGC for Assam Renewal Project for improving the production of oil from different oil fields in Assam. The target of ONGC target was to produce 3 TMC crude oil under the Assam Renewal Project. Although major amount out of Rs. 2400 crore has been spent but production of crude oil remains the same. I request the Union Government to look into this matter and take steps to boost oil production in Assam.

(viii) Need to establish new ESI medical college at Ahmedabad, Gujarat

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi had submitted a proposal to Govt. of Gujarat to establish a new ESIC medical college in ESI Hospital, Naroda, Ahmedabad. ESIC requested the Govt. of Gujarat to issue a NoC/Essentiality Certificate vide letter dated 14.07.2008. But, thereafter, ESIC proposed to establish a new medical college at the Chest Diseases ESI Hospital, Naroda & Ahmadabad. The new site of the proposed medical college was jointly inspected by the Central Govt. and State Govt. officials, but the land where the new medical college was to be set up was required to be dereserved by the *Municipal Corporation, Ahmadabad*. The land was dereserved to ESIC for a token amount and Govt. of Gujarat had issued a NoC/Essentiality Certificate vide its order dated 24.09.2008. The Govt. of Gujarat has requested ESIC to expedite the process of starting new medical college which has not been done till date. The State of Gujarat is a fit case to establish more medical colleges to meet the deficiencies in intake capacity of MBBS seats to provide sufficient specialist/super-specialists for meeting the need for quality and adequate health care, to achieve optimum targets of per capita health expenditure, HDI improvement, Maternal Mortality Rate/Infant Mortality Rate control, etc. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Labour & Employment to expedite this matter on war footing basis and establish the new medical college at Ahmadabad, at the earliest.

(ix) Need to include Pakur, Dumka and Deoghar districts of Santhal Pargana in Jharkhand under Integrated Action Plan to give impetus to development in these districts

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): 17 Districts of Jharkhand are under Integrated Action Plan and are getting additional funds. Furthermore, the areas having population above 250 are being connected with roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Besides this, three districts of Santhal Pargana -Pakur, Dumka and Deoghar have been converted into Security Related Expenditure Districts. These three districts have become the centre point of Naxalites and Naxalites from Bangladesh and Nepal taking shelter in these districts have created an atmosphere of fear and terror amongst the people of these districts.

Under such circumstances, we demand from the Government of India that atleast the said districts be included under Integrated Action Plan and the facilities being provided under Integrated Action Plan be also extended to these SRE districts on priority basis.

- (x) Need to provide food to children as per the enhanced rate in Aanganwadis under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme and also enhance the honorarium of cooks in the Aanganwadis**

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): The government of India is strengthening and reorganising the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as a mission. All the districts of the state are to be included in it during three years in a phased manner. The Prescribed norms have been revised for the implementation of this scheme under the mission. The important component, the nutritious food is also included in these norms. At present, uniform nutritious food is provided as per menu in the entire Madhya Pradesh. Under the mission in the first year in the 30 selected districts of the state the nutritious food is to be provided according to enhanced rate, whereas in the remaining districts the nutritious food will be provided as per the previous prevalent rate. The nutritious food is the most important component in a Aanganwadi centre which attracts the beneficiaries to the Aanganwadi centre. With this, very less honorarium is being given to the cooks working in the Aanganwadi centres.

Thus, it is demanded from the government of India that approval should be given to implement the enhanced rate of nutritious food in all the 50 districts of the state from the very first phase and the honorarium of cooks working

in the Aanganwadi centres should be increased as per the price rise.

- (xi) Need to protect the interests of workers of M/s Daewoo Motors in Surajpur Industrial Area, Noida in Gautam Budh Nagar Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Budh Nagar): A large number of workers were employed in a Vehicles and auto parts dealing company, M/s Daewoo Motors in Surajpur Industrial Area, Noida in Gautam Budh Nagar Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Since this company has become bankrupt, thousands of affected workers have been rendered jobless.

Livelihood of poor labourers was linked with this company but now these poor workers have reached the point of starvation and their only livelihood support has come to an end. It is also worth mentioning that central labour law provisions framed in the interests of workers have been totally ignored which is not correct. The interests of these poor workers should be protected according to Central Labour Law guidelines.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take necessary action to protect the interests of poor workers according to the Central Labour Law guidelines.

- (xii) Need to speed up implementation of MPLADS projects in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): The district administration of Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu is reluctant to implement the projects recommended under MPLADS. In many cases, the administrative sanctions for the recommended projects are unduly delayed. In many cases the works which had begun earlier have been abandoned due to undue pressure. The district administration is not following the protocol provided under the MPLADS. The district administration has not taken any action to provide an office for the member of Parliament within the premises of district collectorate. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take appropriate action in this regard and give directions to the State Government to take up the works recommended under MPLADS without any delay and complete the same at the earliest.

(xiii) Need to allocate sufficient funds to tackle acute drought situation in Maharashtra

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhai): As many as 15 districts of Maharashtra have been affected badly by the State's worst agricultural crisis since 2003. Now the drought situation is unprecedented. Jalna is facing worst drought in decades. There is no water. Women are forced to wait and beg for water on the roads. Tankers have not reached Khedgon village for weeks. Many villagers in the region have locked their homes and migrated to towns like Aurangabad, Pune and Mumbai for work.

One of the biggest problems in this part of Maharashtra is that farmers have shifted from traditional crops to cash crops like cotton and sugarcane in the last decade because the returns are more lucrative. But they are more water-intensive. So, when a drought strikes, it is total destruction.

What made the situation worse is the non completion of irrigation projects for which the Maharashtra Government spent nearly Rs. 70,000 crores in the past decade. According to an economic survey only 0.1 per cent of additional land has been irrigated. This is more a man made calamity than a natural one. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to release sufficient funds to the State of Maharashtra to tide over the situation to provide relief, water and to open fodder camps for the cattle immediately and link all Central Government's schemes like MNREGA and other social schemes with drought hit areas of Maharashtra.

(xiv) Need to enhance the pension of EPF pensioners

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): There are lakhs of retired employees falling under EPF pension scheme 1995 who are receiving only meagre sum of pension ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs 2,000 per month. These amounts were fixed at the time of the commencement of the scheme. Though the Government had said the amount payable under the scheme would be revised once in every three years, it has not been done. The pension amount is not adequate and hence cannot take care of a pensioner's old age requirements. It is understood that the one of the revision proposals is pending with Cabinet for the last one year.

I urge the Government to implement a minimum pension of Rs. 3000 per month to EPF pensioners at the earliest with retrospective effect.

12.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Short duration Discussion under Rule 193 on the Plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Hon. Members, before we take up the Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 on the Plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka, I have a small observation to make. As the Hon. Members are aware, the subject matter of discussion pertains to a neighbouring country with which we have close and friendly relations. I would, therefore, urge upon the members to maintain objectivity while expressing their views on the subject and refrain from saying anything that may adversely affect our relations with that country.

I would also urge upon the Hon. Members to discuss the matter in an orderly and peaceful manner and keep the standard of the debate high.

Now, I call Shri T.R. Baalu to initiate the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the House to a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions) In the mine allocation, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We will take it up during 'Zero Hour'.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Hon. Madam, first of all, I have to profoundly thank you for having permitted me to discuss the plight of the Sri Lankan Tamils.

Madam, I am reminded of a poetry written by Alfred Tennyson: 'Man may come man may go but I will go on

for ever'. In the banks of the river, people may come and go but the river will be flowing for ever. So, the Ministers of External Affairs will come and go but the policy remains but the policy pertaining to Sri Lanka remains unaltered. Hon. Pranab Mukherjee was there. He has been elevated as the President of India. Hon. S.M. Krishna was there. But there is no change in the actual policy as far as Sri Lanka is concerned. Now my friend who is very sweet, cute and ever smiling, Shri Khursheed has come. I think some result would come through the pragmatic approach of hon. Madam who is sitting here.

Last year on 1st November, under the instructions and guidance of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the crusader of Sri Lanka Tamils, crusader of human rights, the President of DMK, the President of Tamil Eelam Supporters' Organization, Dr. Stalin went up to the United Nations Organization on 1st November, 2012 to meet the Deputy Secretary-General of UNO, Dr. Jan Eliasson. On 06.11.2012, he met Madam Navanethem Pillay, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. I had an opportunity to accompany him. We handed over the Memorandum pertaining to the problems being faced by the Sri Lankan Tamils. After the discussion, both these persons had asked a particular question. Whatever Dr. Eliasson had asked, Madam Navanethem Pillay had also asked. What was that question? They said that Dr. Stalin, you have come all the way from India braving the nature and braving the sandy cyclone which almost spoiled normalcy in New York. We appreciate that but at the same time what is the view of your Government? What is the view of Dr. Manmohan Singh? What the Government of India thinks as far as the issue of Sri Lankan Tamils is concerned? The same question was asked by Madam Navanethem Pillay also. It was somewhat an embarrassing question for both of us. But at the same time, I could not reply because it is our Government. We have answered both the personalities. We said that the Government of India is doing its best and is trying to help the Sri Lankan Tamils because it is headed by no less a person than Madam Sonia Ji who has got a pragmatic approach as far as Sri Lankan Tamils are concerned because I personally know what it is.

Hon. Speaker, there is a problem. Wherever we go, even when our Members of Parliament sitting over here, for the past one month, we were meeting the representatives of the various countries who are the

members of the UNHRC. There are 47 member countries. Each and every day we have a call to go, meet them and explain to them. We extend a Memorandum about the Sri Lankan issue. Even to our Members of Parliament also, the question posed by Ambassadors and High Commissioners who are the members of the UNHRC is about our Government's view. That means, something is misplaced somewhere. Otherwise, it is for the Government of India to see that it is corrected at least now. We do not know what does that question mean. I cannot say that. It is our Government. We have established this Government. We are part and parcel of this Government but at the same time, I do not think, under the leadership of Madam Sonia Gandhi, there is any hidden agenda. But people suspect. The countries of the world are suspecting. That is why, we have arranged a Tamil Eelam Supporters Organisation meeting today at 5 p.m. in Delhi itself. My leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has already extended an invitation to leaders of all the parties in Parliament including Madam Sonia Gandhi.

My request is, at least now, the Government of India should come forward forthrightly, uprightly, as to what it is thinking about alleviating the problems of Sri Lankan Tamils. We have asked for Tamil Eelam. There is no doubt about it. We have asked for Tamil Eelam. Just mention one Party in this House who has not asked for Tamil Eelam. We are together but at the same time, as of now, the point at issue is not for a separate Eelam. It is there in our policies and principles and since such time the discrimination of Lankan Tamils goes on, we will fight for Tamil Eelam because there is no other way for us to proceed.

As far as DMK is concerned and as far as TESO is concerned, we will demand a Tamil Eelam. But what is the minimum requirement as of now? The minimum requirement is to safeguard the interests of Tamils on human rights. We have to go forward and see that the problems of Sri Lankan Tamils are alleviated quickly. For the past four years, Sri Lankan Tamils have been trying to pick up the broken pieces of their lives shattered in the long war which is a 27 year old war. It was a brutal war. It was the war that persisted between the* ... Sri Lankan administration and their own citizens. We all know the armed conflict or armed struggle arose out of large-scale discrimination of Tamil language, Tamil tradition, Tamil

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

culture, holistically the Tamil race itself. Over and above, there is deprivation of equal rights and equal opportunities as far as education and employment is concerned. Their tyranny still continues. It is not yet over. What is the outcome of the war? What is the outcome of the bloody war? About 90,000 women lost their husbands. They have been widowed. They have lost their *mangal sutras*. We do not know the whereabouts of two lakh Sri Lankan Tamils, men, women and children. About 1,20,000 people fled out of their country, fled out of their homeland, fled out of Sri Lanka for safety and security during the war. Tamil women were murdered; Tamil women were detained in various security camps. Unbridled atrocities are still going on. Human rights violations are still persisting. After the war in 2009, Dr. Ban ki Moon and the Head of the Sri Lankan Government jointly issued a statement on 23.3.2009 saying a panel will be appointed to advise the Secretary-General on the implementation of commitment of human rights accountability. You know Darusman of Indonesia has been appointed as Chairman of this particular Committee. Yasmin Sooka of South Africa and Steven Ratner of USA have submitted a Report in which it is said that 40,000 people have been killed. It was the first Report. The Commissioner of UNHRC, Madam Navanethem Pillay has appointed a Committee. That has submitted a Report on 11.2.2013. It is being discussed in UNHRC now.

At this juncture I want to tell you that the Human Rights Watch, internationally famous NGO of New York has submitted a 140-page Report. It has narrated the horrible stories of Sri Lankan Tamils. There were 75 incidents of rapes and sexual abuses of not only Tamil sisters, but also brothers shamefully. In the HRW's Report it is said that a 31-year old Tamil woman was picked up from her house by the CID personnel. That Sri Lankan girl said: "I was taken to the fourth floor of CID's office in Colombo. I was not given food or water. They abused me - we have to understand what does this mean. I was burned with cigarettes during questioning. I was asked as to where is my husband. I said my husband has gone abroad. They stripped me."

I am very sorry there is no other way for me. It is a Report. It has come in various media. "I was raped one night. Then second day two men came to my room and they ripped my clothes and both of them raped me the second day."

Another episode, Madam. A 23 year old male; that youth was caught in August 2012. He said, "I was tied up in a chair and they questioned about my recent travel abroad. They stripped me and started beating me with the electric wire. Later that night, I was raped first by one man, who came alone and anally raped me. The second and third nights, two men came to my room, they not only anally raped me but also forced me to have oral sex." This is what the Human Rights Watch reported on the issue.

Madam Speaker, out of 75 cases of rape and sexual abuse, I have only narrated two, which were reported in the Human Rights Watch Report. When such types of incidents took place in various countries, what action the world countries have taken? Bosnia, a breakaway group of Yugoslavia, South East of Europe witnessed similar type of rape and sexual abuse. A similar type of rape and sexual abuse was inflicted on the Bosnian woman. Thousands of Bosnian women have been sexually abused by the Serbian Security Forces.

This plight of Bosnian women went up to the International Court of Justice. Who has argued? It was argued by Francis Boyle, who knows the international law. This particular gentleman has argued and got the relief. This particular gentleman, on a comment over the HRW Report, says, "This widespread and systematic rape by Government of Sri Lanka - he says Government of Sri Lanka - against Tamils violates article 2b of 1948 Genocide Convention to which Sri Lanka is a party."

What is article 2b of International Convention on Genocide? It says, "Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of this group." I think the hon. External Affairs Minister could understand. Not necessarily a particular person or a particular group of people could be killed, but even mental agony, even mental stress after these incidents could both show that is genocide. Sri Lankan Tamils were subjected to various heinous forms of genocide.

The Darusman Committee Report says 40,000 people have been killed. These were civilian killings. It is one form of genocide. The next one is systematic rape and sexual abuse as stated in the HRW Report is the second form of genocide. Now, I give you the evidence on the

third form of genocide which is being committed even today by the Sri Lankan Army and Sri Lankan Government. It is nothing but cultural genocide wherein the language, the identity, the tradition and culture of Tamils are almost wiped out.

The rest of the world should know 367 Hindu temples have been destroyed. I got a list. I could read it but due to paucity of time I do not want to read. If you want I can submit to you later on. These 367 Hindu temples have been destroyed and 89 villages have been renamed in Sinhala. This story has already been written by my leader Dr. Kalaingar M Karunanidhi in the official organ 'Murasoli' DMK organ. He has also written to Government of India for remedial measures. They have changed the historical names. This is nothing but cultural genocide.

Here, I am reminded of the famous ...* who had destroyed thousands of books written by Albert Einstein and Sigmund Freud. Thousands of books had been burnt to ash in Berlin Library. Other symbols of Jewish culture had been destroyed. Similarly, Madam, Sri Lankans are destroying the symbols of race, language, culture and tradition. If ...* atrocities against Jews are called genocide, then, is it not necessary to call the Sri Lankan's atrocities against Sri Lankan Tamils as genocide?

What our religions say – various religions – Christianity, Islam and Hinduism? Bible says in Matthew Chapter 2 verses 16, Massacre of Innocents. King Herod of Bethlehem, who could not detect the child Jesus, killed all children because he thought that child Jesus was a threat to him. He ended his life with visible wounds crawling all over his body that caused scabies and died. This king is condemned by the Bible and by the entire world. Not only the Christianity but the entire world has spitted on his history. Islam, according to Sahih Muslim Book 019, Hadith 1319 and 4320 - women and children should not be killed even during the war. In Hinduism, Rig Veda verses 6-75: 15 says, that a warrior will go to hell if he attacks a child or a woman; do not attack or kill the old; do not attack from behind; and do not poison the tip of your arrow. This is what Rig Veda says. But, Madam, a war criminal, who is being accused of killing 40,000 citizens; a war criminal committed rape and sexual abuse of thousands of Tamil women; a war criminal who has demolished hundreds of temples, has been allowed in famous Tirumala Temple. How has this happen? How could it happen? A person

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

who has demolished Hindu shrines, a person who has demolished the holy places of India, welcomed in India with a red carpet welcome. Do you know why is he coming? He is coming to wash his hands which is full of bloodstains of Tamils.

Madam, not only thousands of Sri Lankan Tamils had been killed but also the child, Balachandran, had been killed. To kill a 12-year old boy, one bullet has been injected on his chest and he died on the spot. Just 10 minutes back, he was eating some biscuits inside the bunker. He had been taken outside and within a very short distance a security person had injected one bullet on his chest. Even after his death, that man had injected four bullets on him. All together he injected five bullets on him. I am sure that the Sri Lankan Government and the person who killed this innocent boy have to suffer like - what Bible said - about the death of the King Herod.

Madam Speaker, I would like to refer to the Bosnian issue once again - Bosnia, a breakaway group of Yugoslavia; and there was an evidence of ethnic cleansing, and mass killings, rapes and assaults were repeated by various agencies. In Bosnia, 8,000 Muslims had been killed by the Serbian forces. This had happened in 1991. In 1992, the UN Secretary-General himself appointed a Commission to investigate violation of international humanitarian law. In 1993, the UN Secretary-General established a Tribunal. The Tribunal is conducting a trial in which...* and...* now facing the charge for killing 8,000 Bosnian Muslims. The Tribunal is still hearing, and by the end of this year, I think, the judgment will be pronounced shortly. In the same way, the war criminals of Sri Lanka should be punished. Is it not necessary, Madam?

I am reminded about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This great man, himself moved a Resolution against the South African apartheid. He was the root cause for dismissing South Africa out of the Commonwealth countries. If what Nehru had done, taking into account of the humanitarian issue, is correct, why not...* be punished? If hundreds of people had been killed in Iran during the 2009 elections for the stand taken by it is correct; if...* facing the UN Sanction for killing 1,300 Syrians for having voiced democracy is correct; if a warrant issued by the United Nations to...* for having killed two lakh people is correct, why not...* The same fate has to be faced by...*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MADAM SPEAKER: I do not think you should be taking names like this.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Okay, Madam. Why not the Sri Lankan administration? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have told you right at the beginning. This will be expunged.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, there is a 140-page Human Rights Watch Report, which addresses to find out the ways and means of the Human Rights violations. I could only see that the root cause of this issue is the Administration there and they should be condemned.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude, now.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: We all know about the conflict on this particular issue. It is nothing but deprivation of equal right and equal opportunities. We all know that because of the discrimination of Sri Lankan Tamils, the feelings have aroused. So, we have to find out the ways and means; and we have to get rid of this problem. The Government of India should not keep lukewarm. Their approach should be positive. There should be a clear-cut decision and the Government of India should go before the UNHRC to see that this particular issue is sorted out immediately.

Madam, what has happened to the 13th Amendment? What has happened to the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement? The Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was signed between the greater leaders, Mr. Rajiv Gandhiji and Mr. Jayewardene 25 years ago. The Silver Jubilee Celebration is going on for this Accord. But what has happened till date? Nothing has happened. But what did his brother Defence Secretary say about one month back? He said: "If at all there is anything, I have to recommend for not holding and not having the 13th Amendment." The President of Sri Lanka himself said: "We are not for the 13th Amendment. Any decision, which is taken, will be home ground only. You could not expect the decision just like noodles that can be prepared within one minute."

How many years have they taken? For the past four years he has' been saying it. But nothing is happening. That is why I have to make a request; I have to make a demand to the Government of India to see that there is a Resolution, there is an Amendment to the Resolution of the United Nations to see that proper accountability is

fixed on the Government of Sri Lanka to implement the LLRC process. Not only that, the guilty should be punished. Those who are responsible for the Human Rights violation, there should be brought before the International Court of Justice. That is more important as far as the DMK party is concerned.

I would make a request. Madam Sonia Gandhi is here. With all her humanitarian approach and the pragmatic approach, the Government of India should come forward and see that such a Resolution is taken up before the UNHRC and ensure that solace is given to the Sri Lankan Tamils.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam Speaker, I rise to participate in this discussion with a very heavy heart.

Talking about a neighbouring country with which we have had the best of relationships in the past, is a very tricky business, and I am, therefore, grateful to you for having advised us about the sensitivity of the situation and to be restrained in the language that we use.

Madam, I recall because I spent a couple of years in the Ministry of External Affairs that dealing with Sri Lanka was one of the easiest jobs while dealing with all our neighbours. Each one of them had some issue or the other but it was only with Sri Lanka that we could deal with on the basis of sovereign equality without any hang-ups either on their side or on our side and this whole House is aware of the fact that Sri Lanka is one of our closest neighbours that we have had a civilizational relationship and in modern times, one of the most cordial relationships with it. But at the same time the tragedy of the Sri Lankan Tamils is one of the greatest tragedies of our times.

When you are dealing with a neighbour, it becomes very difficult to remain untouched by the events and the goings on which take place in that country. We have been affected. People, who have been close to us in Sri Lanka, have been badly mauled in this war and the worst part is that the tragedy of the Sri Lankan Tamils continues. They have not only been massacred, abused, their human rights violated, atrocities committed, when the war was on, but it is also something, as my friend Mr. T.R. Baalu has said, which continues even today.

Anyone of us who saw the picture or watched the video of that young child, 12 year old, sitting in a bunker, then eating a biscuit and then his dead body lying on the ground with five bullet holes in his chest cannot remain unmoved by the tragedy of war. If the ugliest face of war was brought home to all of us in this whole long conflict, it is the picture of that innocent child being done to death in a manner which is clearly unacceptable.

Madam, my colleague Mr. Baalu has described the plight of the Tamils in great detail. I do not wish to revisit that issue in my intervention. But I would certainly like to raise issues of policy in this debate because I think it is important for this House to tell the Government of India what our policy towards Sri Lanka be in the changed circumstances. You are aware of the flip-flops in the past. I am not raising it in a spirit of partisanship but facts of history are facts of history and cannot be really denied. What happened when the LTTE emerged is well chronicled. We first encouraged them. Then we sent our Army after them in Sri Lanka to destroy them. They could not be destroyed. Madam, 2900 of our brave jawans and officers lost their lives on Sri Lankan soil. There is no memorial to them, Madam, in our country, not yet. These are the greatest losses that the Indian Army has ever suffered.

We were back to square one because this policy achieved nothing. Now, we are all aware that in early 2005, there was a change of Government in Sri Lanka. The present President of Sri Lanka came into office by a very narrow margin. They engaged the LTTE in a war. The war went on for a while. But, they chose the moment of the final assault on the LTTE very carefully and I want the House to take a note of this fact. The final assault against the LTTE was launched when we were all engaged in the General Elections of 2009. We were all busy, all of us here, including those who did not succeed and are outside. The whole country was engaged in what? In elections. It was at that point of time that the Government of Sri Lanka decided to launch its final assault against the LTTE and against the Tamils of Sri Lanka. They won a famous battle in which the LTTE chief was killed; his son was killed; thousands of Tamil civilians were butchered. Untold atrocities were committed and the war came to an end with the final annihilation of the LTTE in the middle of May when the results of the Lok Sabha elections were coming. You will remember that the counting for the Lok Sabha

elections took place on the 16th of May that year. Unfortunately, the triumphalism became a State policy of Sri Lanka after that and the spirit of triumph continued even today.

What was happening, Madam, in the Government of India at that point of time when all our attention was on the elections. There is a very famous book written by Nitin Gokhale, who was the defence and strategic correspondent of NDTV, who covered this 33 month Eelam War in great detail in his book called 'Sri Lanka From War to Peace'. He has openly accused the Government of India of being the hidden hand behind the success of the Sri Lankan army against the LTTE. I am quoting from that book that: 'although in the initial days, the President of Sri Lanka was advised to seek a negotiated settlement with the LTTE, New Delhi saw merit in Sri Lankan President's argument that the LTTE is only biding its time to regroup and re-arm itself and that war was inevitable sooner than later'. New Delhi's only concern was that the war should be concluded before the summer of 2009 when India was expected to hold General Elections. The Sri Lankan President suggested to New Delhi the ideal of an informal exchange mechanism between the two countries and deputed a troika consisting of his two brothers, who were holding various positions, and his own Personal Secretary. India reciprocated immediately.

Our team consisted of the then National Security Advisor, the then Foreign Secretary and the then Defence Secretary. This was the troika on both sides which was coordinating action and the action was so well coordinated that the Indian Navy intervened and destroyed the Sea Tigers' vessels and broke their back. That was the strength of the LTTE and once their back was broken, there was nothing they could do.

More importantly, the idea that there was no military solution to the conflict, which had been the centrepiece of our country's policy, was abandoned. From that time until the end of the Eelam War, according to this book, we, in India, never again said publicly or even privately that there was no military solution to the conflict. The then NSA flew to Chennai in April, 2009 and met the then Chief Minister and the President of Shri Baalu's party. He flew to Sri Lanka. Nothing happened. They were being told one thing in Chennai and something else in a different language was being conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government. That

was the duplicity of the policy that we were following at that point of time.

This is not the only evidence. The former Commander of the Indian Peace Keeping Forces, Major-General Ashok Mehta said in June, 2009 - this is all contemporary evidence - and I quote:

"We were complicit in the last phase of the offensive when a great number of civilians were killed. Having taken a decision to go along with the campaign, we went along with it all the way and ignored what was happening on the ground."

Then,...* the Asia Director of Human Rights Watch...

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I will have to expunge the name. Please be careful.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Okay, cut out the name.

I am just saying that the Asia Director of Human Rights Watch. He is not a Government functionary. He is the Head of the Human Rights Watch - Shri Baalu was quoting him—and he said that India had failed to act when the Red Cross warned it of an unimaginable humanitarian catastrophe. India could have saved many lives if it had taken a pro-active position.

The Asia-Pacific Director of Amnesty International said "India simply chose to support the Sri Lankan Government's motion that it could kill as many civilians as it would take to defeat the Tigers."

The most damning evidence is, of course, the statement of the then Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka, who also happens to be the brother of the Sri Lankan President, when he said on June 1, 2011 while explaining what the difference was between 1987 and 2009. My friends will remember that in 1987, there was a campaign in Vadamarachhi, which was known as Vadamarachhi Offensive, against the Tamil Tigers and when the war went on for a while, India intervened. It stopped the Sri Lankans from completely annihilating the Tamil Tigers. We know what happened. As a result of India's intervention, the 1987 Accord was signed, and the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution was carried out. The year of that amendment is 1987.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

What does he say comparing 2009 with 1987? He said: "The primary problem in 1987 was that the relationship between the two countries—India and Sri Lanka - had not been managed very effectively, but this time the President of Sri Lanka went out of his way to keep New Delhi briefed about all the new developments taking place in Sri Lanka. He understood that while other countries could mount pressure on us through diplomatic channels or economic means, only India could influence the military campaign." He went on to add that: "The relationship between Sri Lanka and India was managed through maintaining a clear communication line at the very highest level in the Government." This is the Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka making a statement.

Further, after his re-election in January 2010, the Sri Lankan President makes a State visit to India in June 2010. I have here a copy of the Joint Declaration, which was issued then. India repeated the homilies that seek a peaceful settlement, negotiated settlement, but there is not a word in that Joint Statement about human-rights violations; about the atrocities committed on the civilian Tamils in the northern province; and their massacre. There is nothing in the Joint Statement.

12.58 hrs. (Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD Singh in the Chair)

In a book, which was released in Sri Lanka, called Gota's War, the same sentiment is repeated, and that is evidence of the fact that unfortunately despite the fact that we knew fully well what was happening in Sri Lanka, we not only kept quiet, but we became complicit in the crimes against the Tamils. There is no more evidence that you need because this is confirmed both by Indians as well as Sri Lankans.

Sir, I do not know what my other colleagues were doing at that time when this war was going on, but, fortunately, I have been able to access some of the statements, which I made at that point while stating my party's approach to this problem.

13.00 hrs.

I had gone for campaigning in the Lok Sabha elections to Karnataka. This was at the end of April, 2009. So, what I am saying in this House is not something that I am imagining today. I am quoting evidence from April, 2009. The Leader of the Party to which Dr. Thambidurai

belongs had issued a statement saying that India should impose sanctions against Sri Lanka to stop them from carrying out these atrocities. It was in that context that media persons approached me in Bengaluru and this is what I said. I am repeating because this continues to be the policy of the Bharatiya Janata Party even today.

"We are not in favour of a separate nation created out of Sri Lanka, but totally against the butchering of Tamil civilians. They have to be protected. The Party, that is, my Party, is for giving rights to the Northern Tamils within the integrity and territorial unity of Sri Lanka. Our only concern was, is and will remain the plight of the civilian Tamil population who are suffering untold misery through military action of both sides - LTTE as well as Sri Lankan Government. India must make its intentions very clear to Sri Lanka. With diplomatic channels and high-powered delegations not working (and I just said the NSA was visiting Sri Lanka), the only option left is imposing sanctions on Sri Lanka if it goes ahead and disregards our advice."

This is what I had said on behalf of my Party echoing what the Leader of the Anna DMK had said. This is what we should have done.

Then, again, Sir, my friend, Shri Vaiko, who used to be a Member of this House, came in August, 2011 to invite me to join one of his protest rallies in Delhi against genocide of Tamils in Sri Lanka. In his meeting with me, he told me that he had met the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister had told him that India could not impose economic sanctions against Sri Lanka as it would encourage China to displace us as a strategic and trading partner of Sri Lanka. When I asked Shri Vaiko whether I could quote him publicly, he said I could. So, when I went to address his rally, I naturally pointed out this statement and said this represented helplessness on the part of the Government of India, and I do not agree that we should formulate our policy, especially neighbourhood policy, in a state of helplessness.

So, today, Sir, if I speak on behalf of my Party for the Tamils of Sri Lanka, I shed tears on their plight. It is not because this debate is taking place in the House today. It is because we truly feel for our brothers and sisters in Sri Lanka. We truly feel. I am sorry that there could be people who either through ignorance or through policy may not share this view.

Triumphalism will not work. Even after a war, peace is always negotiated. Therefore, even the war becomes irrelevant if there is no peaceful resolution of the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. Sir, what is it that we would like the Government of India to do? I am making very specific suggestions.

We have friendly relations with Sri Lanka but we are a neighbour and therefore, the right to urge upon them, the right to advise them, the right to remonstrate with them, the right to argue with them does belong to India. Therefore, I will suggest the following points to the Government of India as points for action in future.

First, please urge the Government of Sri Lanka to withdraw its army from the Northern Province. The war ended four years ago. Sri Lanka should already have had normal law and order, duties assigned to the police. Let the army of Sri Lanka go back to the barracks. Let them not run the Northern Province on a daily basis and continue to commit the atrocities to which my friend Baalu has referred.

Second, let them sincerely implement the recommendations of the LLRC. The LLRC is Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission. The Committee has made the recommendations. The Sri Lankan Government is not implementing those recommendations. Let them implement those recommendations.

Third, let them implement without any further delay the provisions of the 13th Amendment and more. The Sri Lankan Government in its discussion with us has always promised that they will implement the 13th Amendment plus. But I am saying this with some reservations. Sir, why am I saying it with reservations? In January this year, the Sri Lankan Government came out with Divi Neguma Bill which has actually further reduced the powers enjoyed by the provincial councils. Far from implementing the recommendations of the 13th Amendment, far from giving provinces 13th Amendment plus, they have come out with this Divi Neguma Bill which reduces the powers of the Provincial Councils and actually vests more powers in the Minister for Economic Development of Sri Lanka who happens to be another brother of the Sri Lankan President. When the Chief Justice of Sri Lanka Shi-rani Bandaranayake protested and said this was unconstitutional, she was summarily impeached. When an

international commission was supposed to visit Sri Lanka, they did not allow that Commission to visit.

Fourth, let an impartial inquiry be held into the charges of genocide and atrocities against the civilian Tamils by the Sri Lankan forces during the Eelam war and it should be absolutely impartial inquiry with outsiders, people outside of Sri Lanka, so that the truth comes out.

Next and the fifth one is, let there be a clear commitment on the part of the Sri Lankan Government that after the inquiry, the guilty shall be punished. Sixth is, let India not merely vote in the UNHRC, let India take the lead in drafting the Resolution in the UNHRC. It is because I read a statement somewhere and perhaps the Prime Minister said it yesterday that we would look at the language of the Resolution and then decide whether we shall vote for it or not. No. Let India take the lead in drafting the language of that Resolution and carry it through the UNHRC.

Finally and very importantly, let India convey, in no uncertain terms, to the other nations in our neighbourhood and to the world at large that any undue interference by them in the affairs of Sri Lanka or in India-Sri Lanka relationship will not be acceptable to India. We are always afraid of big brother China that China will replace, China will replace. No. Foreign policy is not conducted out of fear. Foreign policy is conducted out of confidence. And let that confidence inform the foreign policy and the neighbourhood policy of the Government of India.

Sir, India is a country with a great deal of clout. But we seem to have lost that clout. We seem to have lost that momentum. That is why, these kinds of things are happening in our neighbourhood. I hope, there will be a debate in this House on what is happening in India's neighbourhood some day. I do not want to take – you already have rung the bell – your time today on our neighbourhood policy. I would like to say that when I assumed the charge of the External Affairs Ministry from my distinguished colleague Shri Jaswant Singhji, I went to seek the guidance of my Prime Minister, respected Shri Atal Behari Vajpayeeji. I said: "What should I do? How should I proceed with my task?" The advice that he gave me was: "Please take care of our neighbours first. Before India ventures out into the world, our neighbourhood must be India friendly ." Therefore, as Foreign Minister of India,

my first visit was to Male, Sri Lanka was number two.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Even in Male, the situation is bad.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Yes, the situation is bad there also.

[English]

So, let India conduct its foreign policy with confidence, with élan. There is a Urdu word called

[Translation]

"Iqbal" (Avouchment). Governments are run with avouchment but what has happened to our avouchment?

[English]

What has happened to India's Iqbal that nobody even in our neighbourhood is prepared to listen to us? It is a sorry state of affairs. But I hope, the Government will wake up on it. We have a young, very smart External Affairs Minister. I hope, he will do his best to regain the clout that India seems to have lost.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House permits, the discussion may be continued without lunch break.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the plight of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. The plight of the Tamils is not a recent one in Sri Lanka. It has been going on for the past 60 years. Many Tamil people are suffering in Sri Lanka because they are not given their proper dignity. They are not able to get whatever they want according to the Constitution.

The Tamil minorities are ill-treated by the Sinhalese rulers. That is the issue. That is the reason why our former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited Sri Lanka in 1987 and India and Sri Lanka entered into an agreement called Rajiv Gandhi-Jayawardene Accord. This led to the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution. According to this Amendment, the Northern and Eastern Provinces of

Sri Lanka were supposed to have been merged and to be made the homeland for Sri Lankan Tamils. I would like to know from the Government whether this Accord, initiated by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is being implemented in Sri Lanka or not. Hon. Prime Minister yesterday said that it is not fulfilled. In that case, the question arises as to what our Government is doing.

While this Accord has not been implemented there, Tamil minorities in Sri Lanka are being killed on the ethnic issue. A UN report says that more than 40,000 Sri Lankan Tamil civilians were killed by Sinhala Army in the 2009 war apart from LTTE cadres. This is a lower figure. If you go into actual figures, about three lakh Sri Lankan Tamil people in Sri Lanka have been killed. It is genocide. India cannot shirk its responsibility. India is a country that stands for democracy. India is a country that stands for human rights. Those being the governing principles of our country, India should have taken serious action when our brothers in Sri Lanka suffered this kind of humiliation and stopped this kind of genocide. As Hon. Member Yashwant Sinha also said, even though India got many clues about the 2009 war, the genocide war, at that time our Government failed to take necessary action. That is what I want to say.

Now, the Indian Government does not seem to be very serious about this. We know how the Prime Minister replied on this yesterday. But most of the other countries are very serious about this human rights violation and genocide and crimes committed by ...* against the Sri Lankan Tamils. That is a serious thing. I would request the Government to back the resolution which is going to come in UNHRC moved by the USA. We expect that that resolution must be fully supported by our Government.

Hon. Members explained many incidents about how Sri Lankan Tamils are humiliated, raped and killed; how they suffered this genocide. They were thrown out of their country, Sri Lanka. When they have gone back, they are not properly treated. They have not been given back their properties. They are suffering a lot. But Sri Lanka is not in a position to rehabilitate the Sri Lankan Tamils. That is the issue. For that, we want to take up certain issues. Our people have explained how they are ill-treated, how many people are killed, what atrocities are committed by the Sri Lankan Army headed by the...* All those things are explained. It is a well-known fact. Everybody knows what

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

happened there. But what do we have to do now? What is the action that needs to be taken? Hon. Member Yashwant Sinha has moved certain resolutions for Government's consideration. That is a good suggestion.

As soon as she assumed office, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma, already had a resolution passed in the Tamil Nadu Assembly on 8th June 2009 demanding the following actions which have to be taken seriously by the Central Government. First, the Central Government must take up this issue in the international fora such as the UNO. That was a resolution passed in the Tamil Nadu Assembly. It is also demanded that equal rights should be given to Tamil minorities in Sri Lanka. This is another resolution passed there at the same time. Further, she demanded that economic embargo must be imposed on Sri Lanka till that country settles all Tamil issues, till the problems of Sri Lankan Tamils are solved and they get their dignity and all the rights. Till then, India must see that the economic embargo remains imposed on Sri Lanka.

She further demanded in that Resolution that...* should be declared as a war criminal and should be tried in the international court. This is the Resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly. It has to be taken seriously by this Government.

I want to narrate certain instances which took place on our Party's side, from my Party leader and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. She had taken so many steps to help Sri Lankan Tamils.

On 09.06.2011, when the NSA, Shri Shankar Menon met the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, she demanded that the Sri Lankan Tamils should be given equal rights. He met the Chief Minister before going to Sri Lanka. At that time, she demanded it and it should be done. On 14.06.2011, when our Chief Minister came to Delhi and met the hon. Prime Minister, she submitted a Memorandum, demanding that the Sri Lankan Tamils should be resettled and rehabilitated quickly. On 29.02.2012, she wrote to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to support the US-backed UN Resolution, condemning Sri Lanka. On 06.11.2012, she stated that the Sri Lankan army personnel should not be given training in Tamil Nadu. Since they were misusing that, it needed to be stopped. On 16.07.2012, she wrote to the hon. Prime Minister demanding that Sri Lankan Air Force personnel should not be given training

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

in any part of India, not just in Tamil Nadu. As recently as on 21.02.2013, she said that the Asian Games that are to be held in July in Tamil Nadu should not be held because the Sri Lankan players are also participating. These are the steps that the hon. Chief Minister has taken; she is an elected mass leader; she is conveying the feelings of the people of Tamil Nadu. So, the Government has taken these measures.

We know very well that the UN Panel Experts have called those events as grave assault on the entire regime of international law, and that since the conflicts are culmination of six decades of denial of rights and harassment of Tamils in Sri Lanka, given the nature of crimes committed by the Government of Sri Lanka, the investigation must be of international character.

Shri Sinha also said that when they constitute a Committee, it must consist of various other countries; they must go and visit, and impartially analyze what happened there; and whoever committed a crime, must be booked and tried in the international forum.

Another important thing is about the article which The Indian Express has published today. It is regarding Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting. It says that if that meeting is not moved out of Sri Lanka, the Commonwealth will abandon its enlightened commitments.

What they are telling is this. I want to quote the first sentence:

"Since 1991, the Commonwealth has been a potent force behind the scenes for democracy, rights and human dignity. For example, it has persuaded the leaders of several one-party states to adopt open multi-party systems and it has ensured that leaders who have lost elections do not cling onto power. This admirable record is about to be squandered."

Why am I telling this? You know the real position in Sri Lanka. As the hon. Members said, even if any Supreme Court Judge of Sri Lanka says something, she is impeached there. So, there is anarchy in judiciary. The Press is not protected properly there. If anybody writes, he will be harassed and even killed. Many journalists are killed there. That is the situation that is prevailing in Sri Lanka. They do not have any right to speak anything. Their rights are curtailed there. That is the type of democracy that is going

on there. There is anarchy going on there and autocratic system is going on.

So, if the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting is going to take place there, it will be an insult to Indian democracy. We are for moving it out of Sri Lanka. We cannot deny that right; since it is a neighbouring country, we cannot keep quiet; because human rights issue is involved here.

The great Mahatma Gandhi went to South Africa to protect the rights of the Indians there. He was born in this land and we claim him as the Father of our nation. We are living in that land. When Mahatma Gandhi could fight for the rights of the Indians living in South Africa, what is wrong in our fighting for the rights of Tamilians living in Sri Lanka? We should see that our Tamils are protected and given equal rights. Since it involves a neighbouring country we should not keep quiet in the name of having friendly relations with it. We do have friendly relations with them. We have also friendly relations with Pakistan also. But they have to reciprocate those relations, otherwise there is no use.

I would like to quote a statement made by hon. Chief Minister, Ms. Jayalalitha on 4.10.2008. In 2008 she was not in power. She said "It was a considerable shock that I saw a Media report that over hundred Sri Lankan military personnel had undergone one month long secret training course in Haryana". Besides this, our Government has given a lot of latest army equipment to Sri Lanka. I would like to know for what purpose it was given. Can we give the same thing to Pakistan? Nobody can deny that terrorism is there in Pakistan also. To control terrorism in Sri Lanka if we train these people under some agreement, they will definitely misuse it. They have used all the weapons to liquidate our Tamil civilians there. We are against terrorism. We are not for terrorism. We do not want a separate Tamil Eelam.

Shri Baalu has talked about Eelam. I do not know how he is going to propagate it while being in the UPA Government. This Party has been in power for the last 18 years. From 1999 onwards, for five years, the NDA was in the Government. Now also, it is in power since 2004. Even Congress Party could not continue to remain in power for 15 years. BJP could not continue to be in the Government for six years but DMK has been continuously in power at

the Centre for the last 18 years. Who is responsible for this for this plight of Sri Lankan Tamils in Sri Lanka?
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what the Hon. Member says.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I would like to know from the Central Government, whether it can deny the report of training the Sri Lankan Army here. Who is part of the Government? Let them answer whether they are part of the Government or not. Why are they then raising this issue? I am telling the fact. Let them deny it. ...(Interruptions)
Sir, I would like to make a specific point.

In 1998-99 I was a Minister in Shri Vajpayee Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I would like to make clear certain points. We had a difference of opinion with Shri Vajpayee on Cauvery issue because that affected Tamil Nadu. On the advice of my Leader Dr. Amma, I resigned from the Cabinet. That was the spirit I showed on that day on behalf of my party. Can they do that? I did not serve in the Government even for one year but I quit the position because Tamil Nadu's interest was involved.
...(Interruptions) I am not yielding.

With regard to...** issue..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am just going to conclude, Sir. Sir, yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister in his speech referred to the wording of the Resolution that has been moved in UNHRC, Geneva against Sri Lanka. Even Mr. Sinha has also mentioned it. It is our duty. We have to initiate it. Even Shrimati. Indira Gandhiji and Rajiv Gandhiji took a lot of efforts to protect the human rights in various countries. When there was a problem in East Pakistan and Bengali-speaking people suffered, Mrs. Indira Gandhi

helped them a lot. Similarly, Rajiv Gandhi went to Sri Lanka to help our Tamil people. Therefore, we have to unite ourselves because we have to fight for them. Our hon. Chief Minister has passed a Resolution unanimously in the Assembly of Tamil Nadu to see that whoever has committed the war crimes, must be taken to task and put behind bars. The Prime Minister also referred to the language of the Resolution against Sri Lanka which is going to be moved in UNHRC by USA. Have our Members said that it is our prime duty and we have to initiate action? We are Indians. We are the greatest democracy of the world. We are the champions of the human rights. We are the champions of democracy. It is high time that India must take the initiative to take the Resolution against the war crimes committed by the...*. This Resolution has to be passed.

Therefore, I humbly request our Union Government to take necessary steps to see that the Accord between Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Mr. Jayawardhane must implemented *in toto*. It is because as long as militancy was there, they exploited us. They gave wrong information to India. Mr. Sinha has also said that. After eliminating LTTE, they have taken a different stand and have gone to China for having diplomatic relations against India. China has given 9 billion U.S. dollars to ...* the Sri Lankan Government. India is not taking note of how this relationship is developing. We are also suffering as far as relationship with Maldives is concerned. Even with Pakistan, we are suffering. I agree it is essential to develop relations with our neighbours but it cannot be at the cost of minority Tamils in Sri Lanka who are facing a lot of problems.

Therefore, I would request once again the hon. Prime Minister and even Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji to accept whatever our hon. Chief Minister has said. It has to be taken up *in toto* and that has to be implemented in the interest of Sri Lankan Tamils.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman. Sir, today atrocities are being committed on Tamils and their children, women and widows are being treated with violence. In this regard, Balu Sahab and Sinha Sahab have had a lot of discussion. There is only one difficulty with foreign policy. In this regard, such has been our foreign policy from the very beginning when Nehruji

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

and all the leaders of this country had announced that if there was a violation of human rights anywhere in the world, India would not remain silent. That is our policy and it is because of non observance of that policy that today atrocities are being committed on Tamils. That you shall have to admit. We had very good relations with Sri Lanka. The entire House may recall it that when China had attacked India, there was not a single country in this world which had dared to utter anything against China and nobody stood on India's side. There was only Sri Lanka who had said that China should immediately withdraw its forces. We had very good relations with Sri Lanka and both of us stood together. Then later on why is it so happening since such a long period, not since one year but for several years that atrocities are being committed on Tamils. The Government of any political colour in India neither took a serious step nor talked about it.

Sir, it was not an ordinary thing that when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was on a visit of Sri Lanka, their soldiers attacked him. He was being given a guard of honour but somehow he was saved. Why did not India become alert? Whether even after that, we did not realise its intention that due to Tamils, Sri Lanka had changed its policy for India. Sri Lanka was so special for us and always stood with us in several matters even from the cultural angle. I won't go into the details. Sinha Sahab, Balu Sahab and the AIADMK leader has dwelt in detail, hence I do not want to repeat those things. After so many years, what steps this Government is going to take in this situation of atrocities on Tamils, their children and womenfolk. The Government of India provides annual assistance to Tamils. You and we have been in the Government. Then what is the reason that in spite of that, so much of atrocities are being committed on the Tamils. Why they have lagged behind in education. They continue to lag behind economically, socially and educationally and still so much of atrocities are being committed on them. So that is our policy that in case of violation of human rights in any part of the world, India won't sit silent. You are talking of the foreign policy, tell me in categorical terms as to what is the foreign policy of the Government?

Mr. Chairman, the fact is that one does not know as to what is the foreign policy of this country? What relations we have with which country? Foreign policy is most important which means that we have good relations with

all the countries of the world and we have least of opposition. That should be our endeavour.

Mr. Chairman Sir, once I had said that we are opposed to the policies of the Congress. We were deadly against the policies of Indira ji. Samajwadis were deadly against them but in respect of foreign policy. Indira ji was the wisest, she had proved it. At a time when there were atrocities in Bangladesh and lakhs of people from Bangladesh came here, it had created a problem for India. Then whom did Indira choose? She chose Jay Prakash and sent him around the world to ask them as to what India should do when lakhs of people were coming to India which had to manage their food and lodgings and their medical care and hence there was a pressure on India. He created an atmosphere in the entire world. In this situation of continuing atrocities on Tamils, whether the External Affairs' Minister or the Prime Minister or somebody else would tell us whether they chose to make it known in all the countries of the world that atrocities are being committed on Tamils and we failed in it or we could not understand it properly or it was not given away importance. There is someone or the other for which we could not tell the world about the atrocities being committed on Tamils. Even if we have to take some step, the countries of the world should be there to say that India is doing a right thing. We are giving everything to Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka has been our friend rather the best friend who was always first to stand with us in the days of our difficulties. We do have the policy of maintaining good relations with our neighbouring countries and we shall have to pursue it but the problem in Sri Lanka continued to take such a serious turn that our Prime Minister was attacked in that country. Atrocities are being committed on Tamils. Just now, Sinha Saheb and Balu Sahab have just mentioned as to how painful and heart rending incidents of atrocities have been taking place and we are keeping mum. To this day the Government has not come out with a statement regarding their activeness somewhere. Otherwise, they should now tell us as to what they have done or what they have said to Sri Lankan Government. We want that the issue is settled through a dialogue and we are not compelled to take an undesirable step because Sri Lanka is our neighbouring country and once has stood with us in our difficult time. Condition of Tamilian widows is not good. What has done the Government? Why is the

Government silent? Why don't you have a dialogue with Sri Lanka? Why a delegation does not go there? No delegation has been sent there. The Government is silent. Even earlier I and now Sinha Sahab is asking the Government to tell us as to what is their foreign policy and what they have done with what country? The Prime Minister has widely travelled which is good as he has tried to make good relations with other countries. But I have repeatedly asked the Government to be vigilant and to tell us about a single country of the world who is our friend. In spite of good relations, there is not a single country in this world who is our friend. If Sri Lankan Government dares to commit atrocities on the people of a very large country like India, it is not an ordinary thing. It shows our weakness, be it an internal or external weakness. Why bold steps are not being taken in this regard? Regarding the foreign policy, you have rightly said that a weak foreign policy won't do. For that we require courage, will power and resolve. Is it not an irony that atrocities are being committed on the people of India who had settled there since so many years and the Government of India is continuously looking at it silently. Therefore, today this important issue has been raised here and on that, Yashwant Sinha Sahab, Balu Sahab and a leader of the AIADMK have expressed their views. We want to convey it to you that Tamilians and their children in Sri Lanka should be given good houses, education, health care, employment, business and jobs. The Government should take firm steps in this regard and atrocities on Tamils in that country should stop. That should be the policy of the Government.

We want good relations with all our neighbouring countries. I have already said that it is a successful foreign policy if we have maximum number of such countries who sympathise with us, help us and we have the least opponents. But now it is not so happening as atrocities are being committed on the Tamils. We want only this much that these atrocities should stop. What does the Government want in this regard? They should also ask us as we are always with them. When it is our policy that we will oppose the violation of human rights everywhere in the world and we have abided by it earlier. So what has happened now? The hon. Minister should tell us as to what is their foreign policy and what steps have been taken by the Government in respect of the atrocities being committed on the Tamilians, their children and widows in Sri Lanka and what and how many times they had a dialogue with Sri Lanka and what

was their response? This House should come to know as to what efforts have been made at the level of the Government? On this occasion I would say only this much that at first we should make efforts to ask Sri Lanka to remove their troops from Tamilian locations. Why are we keeping mum on the use of armed forces in that country? We won't sit silent. Why the Minister of External Affairs and the Prime Minister of our country and Hon. Sonia Gandhi are keeping mum. They should not sit silent. They should raise their voice. Without you, this Government can't dare do that. They have your protection and you have your control on them. They cannot go against you. Call them for a dialogue and ask the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister as to what they have done to this day and have they shown their resentment against the atrocities being committed on the Sri Lankan Tamils? Have they written a letter to them or contacted them? Today, this House should come to know about it. That is our demand.

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): Hon. Chairman, thank you. I want to convey my opinion regarding the condition of Sri Lankan Tamils and their sufferings. Even in the 21st century, a major section of Tamil people have suffered very much without any political rights in a nation which is very nearby to the Indian side, which is Sri Lanka. In this condition, the UPA alliance partner, the DMK, is holding a Conference in Delhi to support the Sri Lankan Tamils. We, the Members of Parliament of the Congress Party from Tamil Nadu, congratulate the DMK for its efforts and we wish them to succeed.

Sir, in Sri Lanka, the Tamils have not attained any position in the State Administration. They have only in the District Administration. They have not got equal rights with the Sinhalese people have in Sri Lanka. It is highly condemnable. Throughout the world, wherever the Tamils are living, they are raising their voices to support the Sri Lankan Tamils. They want that the Tamils in Sri Lanka would get their political rights. They believe that it is possible only by India. The Indian Government alone do that work for the Sri Lankan Tamils. So, India should support the American Resolution in the UN Human Rights Council. Previously, India did it. For that action, we thank the hon. Prime Minister. Crores and crores of Tamils want India should support the American Resolution in the UN Human Rights Council.

In this connection, I would like to say that I have my own doubts about the American Resolution. America is not a Godfather for human rights. It did so many trespassings in Vietnam, Iraq and so many countries. When the war was going on in Sri Lanka very severely, at that time, America was very much silent but now it is bringing a Resolution in the UNHRC. Anyhow, we should utilise the opportunity to support the Resolution. But my doubt is America is not for the Sri Lankan Tamils. America is afraid of China because China's place is very much strong on Sri Lanka. So, America wants to pressurise Sri Lanka to come down and to take a neutral position. Anyhow, we should utilise the American Resolution and support the Resolution.

Sir, in the Congress Party, we are totally supporting the Sri Lankan Tamils. We have participated in their sufferings. Our hon. Prime Minister, the Indian Government gave more than Rs.1000 crore to the Sri Lankan Tamil people for constructing their houses, for their education and livelihood at that time. Then only, they reached a good condition even after the war. For this, I would like to congratulate the Indian Government and our Prime Minister.

In Tamil Nadu, some of the extremist outfits have charged the Congress Party and the Indian Government rather than Sri Lankan Government and Rajapaksa. I am not able to understand why they charged us in such a way. They have been telling that Rajiv Gandhi was murdered by LTTE people, and so, the UPA Government and the Congress Party does not care to provide any security or help to the Sri Lankan Tamils. That is absolutely wrong. Congress has a democratic vision. It never see any man in terms of his caste, language, religion and colour. Even when LTTE murdered our Rajiv Gandhi, we saw them as terrorists, not as Tamil. This august House should remember that. Our beloved leader, Sonia ji, wrote a letter to the hon. President to reduce the Nalini's sentence from death to life. The House has to remember that when a dear one in our family is lost, would anyone think on those lines? But our Madam Soniyaji has done that by writing a letter to the President of India to reduce the sentence of Nalini. Extremist outfits in Tamil Nadu should realise the magnanimity of our Madam.

Also, we lost our leader, Indira Gandhi due to terrorism; we also lost Mahatma Gandhi due to terrorism. When Indira Gandhi was murdered, we saw men who

killed her as terrorists not as Sikh. We have selected hon. Manmohan Singh as the Prime Minister, even though he belongs to the Sikh community. We see him, first of all, as an Indian; then, we see him as a Congress man; then, he is a genius, an economist, etc. What I would like to emphasise here is that Congress never see any person by his religion, language or anything else. So, I want to tell my friends that India is the only nation which extends support and livelihood to the Sri Lankan Tamils.

Sri Lanka is under the shadow of China. Hon. Yashwant Sinha has expressed here that our external policy should be framed by courage. Yes, that is correct. At the same time, our external policy should also be framed by reality also. If we miss the reality, then, the result will be very bad. Now, the Chinese and Pakistan Governments are very close to Sri Lanka. If India brings in any proposal or resolution in the UN, China would use its veto power. We do not fear that. But anyhow we should know that the Sri Lankan problem would be solved across the table where India and Sri Lanka only should be there. The other super powers or any other neighbouring countries are not 100 per cent committed to this cause. The way we have been solving our problem with Pakistan across the table, the same way we should bring peace to our brothers in Sri Lanka where Sri Lankan President and Indian Prime Minister should sit across the table to solve the problem. That would be very useful.

Sir, I want to suggest one thing. The hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri Salman Khurshid, is here. In a statement, a week ago, he expressed that Sri Lanka is our friendly country. I regret that. We are not accepting it. Sri Lanka is never our friendly country. We know that. When Rajiv Gandhi went there, in the parade he was attacked by Ceylon security people. If they are our friends, how can they treat our Tamil brothers in Sri Lanka as second rank citizens? In the Twenty-first century the slavery is vanishing from everywhere. But in Sri Lanka slavery is there. Our Sri Lankan Tamils are treated as second rank citizens there.

I want to convey my opinion in this august House that India is the only source to settle the Sri Lankan problem and offered equal rights to the Tamil people at par with Sinhalese. They are in majority and our people are in minority there. Among the majorities, minorities should not live with equal respect. In India we have succeeded in this regard. In India there is no majority, no minority. But in Sri

Lanka the ethnic difference is still existing. So, India should check that inequality and control the Sri Lankan Government to bring equality to the Tamils.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri T.R. Baalu, quoted so many versions from Gita, Bible and Quran. I want to convey that the higher authorities in Sri Lanka are not even ready to follow Buddhism. Then how can they be ready to read Quran, Bible and Gita or Vedas. That is not possible.

Anyhow, our learned and genius Prime Minister can bring to the notice of the Sri Lankan Government and insist upon them to implement the 13th Amendment. Sir, 13th Amendment was made by our eternal Leader, Rajiv Gandhi. If Rajiv Gandhi-Jayawardane Accord was accepted by LTTE leader, the problem would not have happened in Sri Lanka. After 30 years, I can proudly say that Rajiv Gandhi-Jayawardane Accord is the only solution to settle the Sri Lankan problem. So, our Indian Government should take necessary steps to insist upon the Sri Lankan Government and influence the Sri Lankan Government by using India's influence and then only the Sri Lankan Tamils would live equal to Sinhalese and other people there.

14.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the attack being waged on a particular section of people in Sri Lanka. Today, India and the entire House is worried over the way the human rights are being violated; tattered and shred in Sri Lanka. If there is any supporter of human rights in the entire world is aware as to how the people of a particular community are being attacked and killed in Sri Lanka. I think that it is being done under a planned conspiracy against a particular section of Sri Lanka. We have seen in certain photographs and the people must be knowing it as to how cruelly the children and women have been raped, shattered and murdered there. Bahujan Samaj Party vehemently condemns it.

14.03 hrs. (*MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you I would like to mention in this House that as a neighbouring country of Sri Lanka, India has always supported Sri Lanka in every moment of difficulties. Being it so, on behalf of Bahujan Samaj Party, I would like to say today that even now a

planned conspiracy is being hatched against a particular section of people in Sri Lanka and there is a genocide, since you have always supported and helped those sections of people in that country, the responsibility of their security is also that of the Government of India. If you have a will power, then definitely try to stop the tattering of human rights in that country and to check the wild treatment being meted out to the Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

With these words I would like to conclude and say that the Government of India should take the genocide of a particular section of people in Sri Lanka and the wild treatment meted out to them, seriously then only the Government of India which is the staunch supporter of human rights in the world, shall have to intervene to check all these things.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the debate is on an important issue and you have given me an opportunity to speak, I am grateful to you for the same. The issue of debate is significant and serious. Tamils are our brethren and they are not foreigners in Sri Lanka. They are the permanent residents of Sri Lanka and to live there is their birth right. Our foreign policy towards our neighbouring country is based on good will, harmony and friendly relations. The good faith and cordial relations are the root cause of our foreign policy.

Sir, just few moment ago respected Yashwant Sinha ji was saying that the Government is run on trust. When the trust of any country has been lost the geography of the country will not survive. All are aware about Sri Lanka. The great leader of the country respected Rajeev Gandhi was martyred. The country for which he was martyred our Tamil brethren live in that country and they are being massacred. Whatever has been shown in newspapers, magazines, televisions etc. and all the media sources whatever they depicted was very much poignant. Both DMK and AIADMK members in this House are fighting with each other. The challenge before us is how to protect the dignity, respect and health of those Tamils who are living in Sri Lanka. We should stop fighting with each other. We should unite to fulfil the basic needs of Tamils who are in Sri Lanka.

Sir, I want to suggest the House through you. There should be an independent enquiry of the recent massacre. It should be an International enquiry and the guilty persons

who were involved in the massacre should be given severe punishment, so that in future no such type of government may have the courage to take such brutal steps and learn a lesson from it.

Sir, with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, I join to speak on the discussion under Rule 193 moved by Shri T.R. Baalu and also by Dr. Thambidurai.

I can understand the anguish of Shri T.R. Baalu at the persecution of fellow Tamils but we feel the same way about the Bengalis demonstrating in Shahbag in Dhaka against the war criminals. When we share the same language even though it is a different country, here it is the question of emotional ties. That is why, we, as Bengalis, are with the people demonstrating against fundamentalist forces and war criminals in Shahbag, Dhaka.

But I do not understand one thing about Shri T.R. Baalu. If you are so anguished about what is happening to the Sri Lankan Tamils and the Government of India's attitude about it, why are you still in the Ministry? We, the TMC, had differences with the Government on hike in the diesel price and on the FDI issue, we left the Government. What is the big problem? Why are you sticking to the Government? That is the question which I would like him to answer.

Sir, I refer to the caution given by the hon. Speaker. She said that we should not talk irresponsibly about a neighbouring country, another country. It is true that Sri Lanka is another country; and as a policy, we should not interfere or talk about internal affairs of another country.

Foreign Policy has always been dictated by national interest; and there has always been a consensus on Foreign Policy. So, I did not like the tenor of Yashwant Sinha's speech where he tried to score brownie points. Maybe, he is still nostalgic about his stint in the Foreign Ministry where he flew abroad every two weeks. It should not have happened. Let us briefly trace the problem of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Sir, as you know, Sri Lanka is separated by a 22 mile Palk Strait from Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi. People have swam across that Palk Strait also. The relations are

very close. Now, there are several types of Tamils in Sri Lanka. One is the Plantation Tamils, those who are in Kandy doing tea plantations. The others are the Jaffna Tamils. The Jaffna Tamils have been there for many years; and in the North, the Jaffna Tamils are mainly Hindus and Christians. There are big Christian Churches as well as Hindu Temples in the North. In the North-East, the Tamils are mainly Muslims. So, there is also a difference among Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Now, it is true that ever since Independence, Tamils have not got their proper rights in Sri Lanka. Earlier, there was the Democratic Party called TULF (Tamil United Liberation Front) led by Amrithalingam. They tried democratically to project the demands of the Tamils. LTTE was formed in 1976, and, after anti-Tamil riots in 1983, which followed the ambush of the Sri Lankan Army patrol, many Tamils took to arms.

I want to just state briefly that the present conditions of Tamils in Sri Lanka is as much the fault of the man called Velupillai Pirbhakaran as that of Sri Lankan leaders. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Who created him?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I would talk about that. ...*(Interruptions)*

He was called Pirbhakaran for some reasons. Pirbhakaran created a fascist and terrorist organization. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He was carrying out the arms struggle only. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Baalu, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He conducted arms struggle only. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Baalu, listen to me. I am not against your point. All I want to say is that you do not become like Vaiko. Remember that LTTE had murdered the leaders of EPRLF, another Tamil Group. They came to Chennai to murder the leaders of another TELU organization. LTTE was a thoroughly terrorist organization.

First time – Yashwant Sinha did *not acknowledge* it – *who really looked into the problems of Sri Lankan*

Tamils was Rajiv Gandhi, whom Yashwant Sinhaji criticized. In 1986, the Elephant Pass was closed. You know, between Jaffna and the mainland, there is the famous Elephant Pass. If you block that, you cannot go into the main body of Sri Lanka. The Tamils were disturbed. Rajiv Gandhi took the initiative to drop food grains in Jaffna. Do not forget that. Then in 1987, he signed the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord with Jayewardene. It was a progressive Accord. One of the most important things that was achieved was that the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution was proposed. According to that Amendment, the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka were supposed to be merged to make it a homeland for traditional Tamil people living there.

This is an agreement which was signed by Jayawardene, who was also called the 'sly fox' by international commentators. Rajiv Gandhi, as a straightforward man, sent the Indian Peace Keeping Force. You have criticized the Indian Peace Keeping Force. The Indian Army could always finish LTTE but if you read all the accounts of IPKF campaign, you will read what they are saying— "We are fighting with our hands tied behind our backs." An Army like Indian Army could finish LTTE in two weeks. We did not do that. We did not capture. ...*(Interruptions)* Please understand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not disturb him.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Anurag Singh, please listen to me. You are young. You must learn about history. Do not be misled by Yashwant Sinha Ji. What happened? What happened was that we did not capture Pirabakharan. Earlier, Pirabakharan had come to Thimpu for discussion. He came and stayed at Ashoka Hotel in Delhi. Do not forget. We could have captured Pirabakharan. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record except what he is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I am praising. I am not condemning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, please address the Chair. Do not address them.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I shall be brief. All I am saying is that Rajiv Ji genuinely tried for a solution of the Sri Lankan problem but the LTTE betrayed him. They surrendered their arms. One Jogirathinam laid down one pistol but the LTTE kept all their arms intact, which is why IPKF went into Sri Lanka to disarm the militants. ...*(Interruptions)* Now I am talking of history. I will come to the subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please address the Chair and conclude.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Just because I am a Bengali, they will not let me speak on Tamil issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I will come back. I will come to the subject matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, what happened is, this story ends with 1991 when Rajiv Gandhi was cruelly assassinated by LTTE suicide bomber. That was not the end of LTTE terror. Then after Rajiv Gandhi lost power, Premadasa and LTTE became hand in glove. They wanted the IPKF out. At that time, Rajiv Gandhi was not in power. IPKF came out of Sri Lanka. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I am a supporter of Vaiko. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. Do not divert the debate.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not divert the debate.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Palanimanickam, you are a Union Minister. I am an ordinary Member. You are a Minister of State. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Now, I will come to the main topic. What happened?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How long will you speak? You have taken already five minutes.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, LTTE went on with the terrorist activity. In 2005, Mahindra Rajapaksa became the President of Sri Lanka. For some reason, Mahindra Rajapaksa decided to take on the LTTE. He got arms from everywhere.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not take name.

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It is necessary, I will conclude in five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Five minutes are over. Now no one will be called. Come to the subject.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: His name is Mahindra and his brother is Gotabhaya. c Then, he decided to take on the LTTE. ...(Interruptions) Please listen to my words. ...(Interruptions) I may like them. Since you are giving one sided view, I must tell here the entire story.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Now, you leave the UPA and shout at me. Leave the Government. Resign from the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Why are they objecting it? I do not want to state history.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: None of the speech of any other Hon'ble Member will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I will come to that. ...(Interruptions) Please understand. ...(Interruptions) Now, what happened between 2005 and 2009 is a story of genocide of the Tamil people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please speak on the subject.

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I am concluding. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not speaking on the subject. You are telling story. Don't tell story.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I finish in just two minutes. What happened was that there was a case of genocide. This genocide of Tamils in Sri Lanka can be compared with genocide of Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the genocide in Rwanda in the sides between Hutus and Tutsis and even the genocide of Bengalis in Bangladesh by the Pakistani army. I agree that over one lakh Tamil people had died.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I am concluding in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You conclude your speech. You are talking about the world.

[English]

This is not good.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, one lakh Tamil people have died. Why did it happen? Part of the fault again lies with the LTTE. Instead of taking to Guerrilla warfare, they changed their tactics and tried to fight like a conventional army. The Sri Lankan army was better equipped and they totally decimated the Tamils. And, what the LTTE also did, they put civilians as human shields in front of the rampaging Sri Lankan army. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I am saying that LTTE had a bad defence and they did that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are creating controversy. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri P.R. Natarajan, you may start please.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I will conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your speech will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your speech is not being recorded. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon'ble members, who have to give their speech in writing may place it on the Table of the House.

*SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, Evidences have surfaced again pointing to the serious Human Rights violations and war crimes, by Sri Lanka's armed forces in the final stages of its war against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). Photographs of Balachandran, the younger son of LTTE chief Velupillai Pirabhakran, which were made public by a British television channel earlier this week indicate that the twelve year old boy was executed at close range by Sri Lankan soldiers.

It appears that the boy was in the custody of soldiers for some hours before he was shot dead. Video footage released last year by the same channel indicated that the boy was shot along with his bodyguards. The recent photographs confirm suspicions that Balachandran, a mere child, was killed not by an accidental casualty of the war but like many other Tamils he was a target of a merciless execution by Sri Lankan soldiers. All wars are brutal but the one waged by the Sri Lankan Government against its own people was particularly horrific. Right through the 30-year-old war, it aeri ally bombed thousands of unarmed Tamil civilians. The final stages of this war saw soldiers sinking to alarming levels of depravity. They stripped, tortured and gunned down surrendering militants as well as innocent civilians. They even executed children. This is a gross violation of international norms of war. It is likely that the execution of Balachandran was cleared by...**... They must be tried for their flagrant violation of rules of war. The latest photographs have understandably evoked outrage across the world. The orders to execute the LTTE top leaders, including their kin, must have come from the top. Therefore, we reiterate that those responsible for the terrible crimes have to be punished.

Several investigations have found evidence of war crimes in Sri Lanka's conduct of war. Though the Sri Lankan Government has denied these charges, the time has come for the world to act to seek justice on behalf of the victims and India must be part of such an international effort. It must move beyond passing resolutions expressing concern to putting in place robust mechanisms and processes to further justice. Those who ordered the systematic executions of Tamils have to be brought before justice.

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

**Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

Sir, the feelings, sentiments and anger of the Tamils have been felt by all the Indian political parties. The House is now unanimous to create a peaceful atmosphere for the Tamils living in Sri Lanka.

We say that Sri Lanka is a friendly country. We have to maintain friendly relationship with them. This has to be our stand. It is not necessary for India to break its relationship with Sri Lanka.

But at the same time, Sri Lanka refused to implement Rajiv Gandhi Jayewardene agreement which was signed by India and Sri Lanka. Why is the UPA Government hesitant to enquire about the implementation of the abovementioned agreement? This reduces the trust on this Government.

In the 13th paragraph of the statement given by the External Affairs Minister, he has said that the Government of India has reiterated the Sri Lankan Government to implement the promises made before United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva. In fact, none of this has happened. This Government has to be very cautious. The plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka is continuing. Why can't you implement the India-Sri Lanka agreement? On this background, the union Government of India has to intervene in the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka. In order to bring a political solution to the Tamils, India has to strongly persuade the Sri Lankan Government using its diplomatic relationship. With these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sri Lanka is our neighbouring country. I would like to point out to this House about the ethnic genocide and Human Rights violations that are taking place in that country. After the independence of Sri Lanka, that is after 1956, that country was following the policy of racism. Two communities, the Tamils and the Sinhalese are living in that country. Tamil language was neglected. Sinhalese language was given preference. The struggle of the Tamils started as the struggle for equality. The course of the struggle for equality evolved into extremism after 1980s. This evolution is distressing. The main reason for this is the negligence shown by the then Sri Lankan Government. Till today, one lakh and fifty thousand people were massacred. Fourteen lakh people were evacuated from

Sri Lanka. In our country, one and a half lakh Tamils are living as refugees. At such an instance, what is the situation in India? Our country is not intervening in the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka. It is really a disappointment. Our country always follows the principle of Non Aligned Movement. But such a country like India, is indifferent to the plights of Tamils in Sri Lanka. I would like to enquire what is the reason behind it. Our Prime Minister and our External Affairs minister say that it is a friendly country.

Almost six hundred Indian fishermen, most of them being Tamil fishermen, are killed by Sri Lanka. Is it a friendly country? Our fishermen's properties are confiscated by them. Properties worth Rs. 25,000 crore (Twenty five thousand crore only) were destroyed. Even yesterday Tamil fishermen were attacked. I would like to ask once again whether it is a friendly country. During Bangladesh war, when we were fighting with Pakistan, Sri Lanka supported Pakistan. It was the stand taken against India. What is happening at present in Sri Lanka is against India. ...*... India should understand the real nature of Sri Lanka. Indian diplomatic policy should not fail in the presence of Sri Lanka. ... ** is in power in Sri Lanka. After the 2009 war in Sri Lanka, on 17th and 18th May, 2009, forty five thousand people were killed. Many women, children and elder people were killed. It is ethnic genocide. It is not an internal matter. It is Human Rights violation. As per the agreement made by our former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Sri Lankan Government said that autonomy has to be established in Northern and Eastern States of Sri Lanka. That is the essence of thirteenth amendment. The Sri Lankan Government did not implement the thirteenth amendment. Instead, the Government has resettled Sinhalese in Tamil areas. In 1980s only forty thousand Sinhalese were residing in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. Nevertheless, four lakh Sinhalese are residing there at present. Their main intention is to kill the Tamils who are residing there.

Not only this, the situation in Tamil Nadu is also affected by Sri Lanka. Many fishermen of Tamil Nadu are killed. The entire world is shedding tears with respect to what is happening in Sri Lanka now. But, India, its neighbouring country is indifferent about the issue. India is a country of unity and integrity. India has integrity with the State of Tamil Nadu. The country like India, which has a high stature for its integrity, is indifferent to the plight of

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

* Not recorded.

Tamils is Sri Lanka. This indifference may be a threat to our integrity.

The resolution with respect to ethnic genocide and Human Rights Violations in Sri Lanka should have been proposed by India in the United Nations. But India did not do it. It is really disappointing. Now, the resolution is proposed by America. Even now, we say that we will consider the phrases in the resolution. Is it not disgraceful? India has to support the resolution brought by America unconditionally. India has to strive forward to enhance the resolution in order to provide political solution to the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Instead, mere consideration of the phrases in the resolution brought by America is not enough. In the past, India has strived for international peace. Therefore, reconsideration of the resolution is against the policy of Non Aligned Movement which was cherished by India.

The main solution for the plight of Tamils is political solution. That is the best solution for protecting Tamil nationalism in Sri Lanka. Political solution is recommended in thirteenth amendment. India has advocated for the implementation of thirteenth amendment. Therefore, efforts have to be taken to find a political solution. In order to find a political solution, ...*... has to be brought before the international community and should be persuaded to implement the policy of political solution. That country has committed war crimes. Human Rights violations have taken place in that country. Since 2009, sixteen thousand Tamils have disappeared. Many journalists have disappeared. Recently, the photograph showing the dead body of Balachandran, son of Pirabhakaran, was published in many newspapers. That is the photograph of a single boy. Thousands of young children like him have been killed. Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) was formed by Sri Lanka. The country is not implementing the recommendations of LLRC, the commission formed by its own self. In order to protect the rights of Tamils, in order to bring peace to the life of Tamils, in order to give political solution to the Tamils, India has to support the resolution brought by America unconditionally. Equality has to be given to the Tamil society living in Sri Lanka. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-

Speaker, Sir, I rise here today to intervene in a Short Duration Discussion, which has been moved by Shri T.R. Baalu and Dr. Thambidurai relating to the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

The photograph that we saw the other day in a newspaper and, subsequently, the Channel-IV that broadcasted that film, many of us must have seen that - a young boy, hardly 12 years old, looking very distantly, not looking at the camera but to the other side and chewing some snacks.

The next photograph shows five bullets on the chest. What was he looking at? He must have been looking at those scenes of destruction, scenes of human tragedy. The face demonstrated not of fear but of anguish. By looking at those two eyes, it still haunts many of us, not only Shri Baalu or Dr. Thambidurai but also many of us who have seen that photograph of Balachandran. Why was he killed? Was he killed anticipating that after 10 years or 15 years, he will continue the legacy of Pirabhakaran? Or was he killed in a cross fire as the Sri Lankans have been saying? Or is he still alive? If so, why is the Sri Lankan Government not producing him before the court? This question actually bothers every human being who has seen that photograph. That is why, today after four years we are discussing the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka. The Government has provided support for reconstruction of Tamil villages and township in Jaffna Peninsula. Of course, in between, there have been Calling Attentions, there have been discussions in this House relating to the plight of Tamils, relating to the support of Indian Government. There has been a Delegation of Indian Parliamentarians who have been to Sri Lanka to see how the Tamils are being resettled in Sri Lanka. But by this photograph, it has not only touched Indians, but it has touched the core of heart of every human being of this world. On this platform, India will be going to attend the International Human Rights Committee in Geneva.

In the wake of photograph and forensic evidence that appears to confirm a terrible crime occurred four years ago with LTTE Chief Pirabhakaran's young son brutally killed, Sri Lankan army has lot to answer. The least it can do is order an independent inquiry by an international panel. The world was surprised. Many of us were also surprised when the Sri Lankan Government won the battle against the LTTE in 2009. But Colombo achieved success

not without indulging in objectionable acts. Sri Lankan Tamil Civilians had to undergo an excruciating experience. They suffered indescribable miseries. The video broadcast has shown horrendous scenes of human rights violation in the name of establishing peace. Sri Lanka is terming it as a western self-indulgence and interventionism and saying: 'This endangers peace and reconciliation in post-war Sri Lanka'. This will not do. India should not accept this. The world is outraged at the behaviour of Sri Lankan army, which did not think that one day would come when it would be held accountable for its human rights violations.

Here, the story of the final days of the war has not yet been told in full about atrocious details but we know LTTE was using human shield. A number of video clippings were shown that how the groups of people carrying a white flag were coming and exploding themselves. There were gun fires from above, from the sky. There were guns pointed at them moving from one place to another. That was the plight of Tamil civilians in Sri Lanka. They did not know where to go. That was the situation in 2009 from January till May. Thousands died collaterally when bombs fell indiscriminately on them from the air as they were forced to move. They were forced to move from one place to another for their safety. They died of horrible deaths either by bomb or by disease or by starvation.

After defeating LTTE in 2009, the Sri Lankan Government is yet to adhere to the 13th Amendment by which the Tamil dominated areas would be provided with more power. There was a time in 1987 when the present President Mr. Rajapaksa had quoted India-Sri Lanka Agreement and argued to provide autonomy to Sri Lankan Tamils. But now, he has gone back on his words.

I would only ask our Foreign Minister to recollect that a similar commitment was given earlier. We have to maintain good neighbourly relations with our neighbouring countries. But, at the same time, it is diplomacy which prevails. We have to see whether the Government in the neighbouring countries is being benevolent to us or is acting against us. This is not the forum where we will be discussing the diplomatic issues, relating to different other countries including Sri Lanka. Why did Shrimati Indira Gandhi have a different opinion about Sri Lanka? What prompted late Shri Rajiv Gandhi to correct that decision? What prompted us to continue and what is prompting us today to continue in a lackadaisical manner? Under these

circumstances, India should not be a mute spectator. Any country, whichever it may be, should not be allowed to protect its war crime and trample the minorities, be it linguistic or religious.

There are two issues over which the Indian Government should step up pressure on Sri Lanka. One is to bring to book war crimes and the broader issue is of devolution of political power to the Sri Lankan Tamils. The compulsion, one can understand, of Indian foreign policy may well force it to see beyond Tamil sentiments and look at Sri Lanka as a neighbour. This was demonstrated by softening the UN Resolution against Sri Lanka. But the least we can do now is to push Sri Lanka towards agreeing to a fair inquiry relating to the killing of a 12 year old boy and other war crimes. We understand that Indian diplomacy is faced with a serious challenge in these circumstances. We cannot ignore the atrocities perpetrated on the Tamils in Sri Lanka. We need to take a stand also keeping in view the hard reality in Sri Lanka. The complexity of the situation calls for a very measured move. There is no doubt that Sri Lankan Tamil minority needs to be guaranteed its political space, legal equality and cultural dignity. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: He is going to conclude. This is a very serious matter. After a long time, we are having this debate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. The time is limited. There are so many Members.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN (Chennai Central): The House is one on this issue.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Aggressive ethnic nationalism, especially of the kind the previous generation of Sinhalese politicians encouraged, has no place in today's world. It is important not to lose sight of the broader picture. With the Indian Ocean emerging as an area of 21st century geopolitical competition, it would be shortsighted for us to look at Sri Lanka in the context of one aspect. I need not elaborate on that.

I fully endorse on these three issues. Tamils in Sri Lanka should be living in dignity. They should be provided with political power. They should continue to enjoy their

cultural identity. At the same time, I would also say that the culprits of the war crimes that have been committed during the last six months of the civil war in 2009, should be punished and India should take a lead in that.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Darshana Jardosh, Smt. Jayashreeben Kanubhai Patel and Shri Ramen Deka associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.

*DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): The date from which the Congress led UPA Government came to power we have been failed in our foreign policy. Besides the international stage we have not been able to maintain our good relations with our conventional colleagues and friends of our neighbouring countries due to our wrong policies.

We are not in good relationship with our neighbouring country, Pakistan and it can be felt, but we have not been able to keep good relations with Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries. Our weak relations with the countries in Indian sub-continent, I take it the greatest failure of UPA Government.

We should take strict view over the atrocities being meted out to Tamils in Sri Lanka, the women and children are being targeted and innocent Tamils are being killed. We should pass on stern advice to the Sri Lankan Government for the protection of those people.

I remember, last year the leader of Opposition Smt. Sushma Swaraj visited that country as a Leader of Indian Parliamentary Delegation. At that time she in an advice to Sri Lankan Government said two clear cut points one was the protection of Tamils and the other Human Rights. She gave important suggestions.

I want to draw attention of the Government, that the suggestions given by the Leader of the Opposition be taken care and the Human Rights of Tamils should be protected. The marine fishermen, whether they are from Gujarat or Tamil, there should be arrangement for their protection. Pakistan and Sri Lanka should be stopped from abducting and capturing them. The fishermen who are in Jails political measures for their release from the Jails should be taken immediately.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): We all are aware about the distressing condition of Tamils in Sri Lanka. The youths, children, women and aged persons are subjected to atrocities. Efforts are being made to eliminate the Tamils, their cultural traditions and language. The Sri Lankan Government has not fulfilled its promise to give autonomy to the Tamil concentrated areas till today. Even today the issue of rehabilitation of displaced Tamils is in existence. The Sri Lankan Government is not paying attention towards the rehabilitation of Tamils but confined to cruelty towards them, due to which the conditions of Tamils residing there is becoming pitiable. The Sri Lankan Army in 2008-096 crushed the Tamil Extremist organisation LTTE, who was struggling for protection of the interest of Tamils, in such an inhumane manner, which infused anger in every Tamil speaking citizen and it was not unnatural. Sri Lanka is our neighbouring country, so we should act as a matured country before taking any action. For the protection of Tamil citizens we will *inter-alia* have to make efforts and required to ponder upon that we are not throwing it into the lap of any other country. The Indian Housing Project in Sri Lanka is a commendable step. Under this Housing project the civil war displaced personnel will get shelter. The benefit of this Housing Project in Sri Lanka should be extended beyond Mannar and Jaffna and in other Tamil concentrated areas. In addition to it India should take up the matter of dignity of Human Rights Organisations equal rights to Tamils and freedom of press at diplomatic level. In the end the Indian Government should take up the matter at diplomatic level for the protection of Tamils living in Sri Lanka, their dignity and development and ensure that the Tamils living there are not subjected to any difficulty.

[English]

*SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI (Tamluk): I would like to draw the kind attention to Union Government regarding current incident in Sri Lanka. Our Party All India Trinamool Congress and my Leader Smt. Mamata Banerjee strongly condemned the incident happened in Sri Lanka, it's a genocide like incident, we must protest this type of barbaric incidents organized by Sri Lankan army. Central Government should take necessary steps so that the life of Tamils should be protected.

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): In Sri Lanka in 2009, tens of thousands of Tamils that too youths were

* Speech was laid on the Table.

systematically killed in the final months of Sri Lanka's conflict, leading to crimes against humanity and genocide. The UN panel of Experts has called those events a "grave assault on the entire regime of international law". This conflict is a culmination of six decades of denial of rights and harassment of the Tamil in Sri Lanka. Given the nature of crimes committed by the Government of Sri Lanka, the investigation must be of international character.

The next Commonwealth Heads of Govt. meeting in November is to be held in Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan Govt. has committed genocide, multiple outrages. When the other Commonwealth Heads tried to change the venue from Sri Lanka, its Secretary-General, Kamlesh Sharma had blocked the change. He is a former Indian Diplomat.

It appears that India had urged him to avoid offending Sri Lanka. India is anxious about China's growing influence in Sri Lanka. China has invested massively in Sri Lanka. It is reported that China had given Rajapakse \$9 million to be used at his discretion. The president made a threatening telephone call to the Newspaper Editor to suppress the report.

There is no democracy in Sri Lanka. Anarchy is prevailing. The venue should be changed because Commonwealth Meet has its own reputation for human decency.

Let see how the Sri Lankan President behaves now. We do not have a rule of law in Sri Lanka. The President Rajapakse lied about the death of Prabhakaran; he continued his lies about the death of his 12 years old son, which was shown on British Channel-4 TV. He was brutally attacked in close range; but Rajapakse told that he was killed in cross fire.

Recently the Chief Justice of Sri Lanka's Supreme Court was impeached -because he gave uncomfortable ruling. There is no judicial independence. The International Bar Association wanted to send Former Chief Justice of India J.S.Verma to Sri Lanka. He was denied visa.

Armed men continue to abduct journalists. This was admitted by the Sri Lankan Ruling Party's Chief Whip in Sri Lankan Parliament. In 2012, a Minister of Sri Lanka physically attacked a BBC Correspondent and said that they should not write things which will lead them to be hanged. Two weeks ago, armed men entered a Colombo journalist's home and shot him dead.

Rajapakse did not honor the assurance given to Indian leaders to transfer powers to elected regional councils and to give Tamil minority some autonomy. But he announced that power would be centralized. What is Indian Govt. doing now?

Till 2010, Sri Lanka's National Anthem used to be sung in Tamil and Sinhalese languages, but after 2010, they stopped singing in Tamil. This is Rajapakse's attitude.

In July 2012, over telephone, Gotabhaya Rajapakse (Defence Minister and brother of President) abused a journalist; he used foul and filthy words 22 times in two telephone conversations.

Anarchy is prevailing; barbaric acts are taking place under dictatorial and arbitrary leadership. But the present Govt. has failed in its relations with neighbouring countries. The PM is not reading the Sri Lankan President correctly. He is going to miss the bus. It is high-time that the Indian Govt. supports the Resolution in the UN.

Sri Lankan Govt. attacked Sri Lankan Tamils brutally; they are not being given equal rights; they do not enjoy equal status in Sri Lanka. It is India that should have taken action and initiated to pass a Resolution against Sri Lanka - considering that Tamils are our own brothers. But here, after seeing the barbaric acts of Sri Lanka, US is bringing a Resolution against Sri Lanka. Instead of candidly saying that India would support, even now, the Prime Minister is meekly surrendering to Sri Lanka and makes this sort of statement in the House.

Even if you take Mahatma Gandhi, he fought for the rights of Indians in South Africa. He fought for the human rights and dignity of human lives. It is a shame that in the land of Mahatma Gandhi, we are so-meekly giving away our rights.

India should take into consideration the aspirations of 6-7 crores of Tamil population. It will be counter-productive if we do not respect their hopes and aspirations. Sri Lankan Tamils should not be allowed to die a natural death. India should necessarily take up the matter with Sri Lanka.

The Indian Govt. should reply at the end of the debate that it would support the US-Backed Resolution against Sri Lanka.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support it. I support the Sri Lankan Tamils. I have no time I was in another meeting. But the people whosoever have spoken from Baalu Sahib to all the member of AIADMK, I support all of them and thank you all very much.

[English]

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN (Chennai Central): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the most serious issue of today on which the entire House cutting across all political parties shares a similar view on the pitiful situation of Sri Lankan Tamils who are left as destitutes suffering under the Sri Lankan Army.

This House has witnessed from 1980s many speakers including my father who have stood here and spoken on the same issue – the pitiful situation of the Sri Lankan Tamils. Many speakers have gone, but the situation in Sri Lanka has not changed. It is the same. We have to look into the past to know what we can do in the future. The past cannot be forgotten - I am not going to the past of the 1980s – at least the past that happened in 2009.

During the war, the Tamils of Sri Lanka were tortured, butchered by the Sri Lankan Army. Channel 4 of the UK has given evidence to show that the war crimes committed by the Sri Lankan Army. There were areas declared as No Fire Zones. The UN Red Cross was present there and asked the people to come and stay there for treatment. After declaring certain places as No Fire Zones, Sri Lankan Army bombarded those places and killed all the innocent Tamils there.

At that time, my leader met the National Security Advisor and insisted that he go and convince the Sri Lankan Government not to trespass international agreements and not to fire on people in No Fire Zones. All along, my leader has stood for the Tamils.

Today we realize that an innocent boy who died in 2009 was not fighting the war on behalf of the Tamils. Yes, that is Mr. Balachandran. He was shot with five bullets, point-blank. Those photos which have come now are not taken by any Sri Lankan Tamil. Those photos are trophies, taken by the Sri Lankan Army to show off among themselves that they have a trophy of the Prabhakaran's

son. We know what happened to Prabhakaran's son and the way he had been killed – after giving him an assurance that he will be securely sent back to some of his close relatives, he was shot. You see his innocent face, when he was eating very shyly. His close bodyguards' hands were tied at the back and shot, right before him. His hands were also tied and he was also shot. We do not know what happened to other persons - his mother and his sister, who were not part of the war. Probably, if an inquiry is done, we will know what the war-chest or the trophy-chest which the Sri Lankan Army possess, the kind of photographs and video evidence which they took to show to their people that they massacred the Tamils ruthlessly – we will then come to know about the truth.

What are we asking for and what are we asking the Indian Government? When I was a student in the school in 1986, I was proud to be an Indian because at that time, Rajiv Gandhi Ji sent Operation Poomalai, where our Indian Air Force went and dropped food-grains to the Tamils of Sri Lanka. I was proud of my country then. I then realized that my country is big, strong and my country can take strong and powerful decisions to ensure and protect the neighbours, my Tamil neighbours.

I am proud to be a Tamilian; Tamil is the sweetest language in the world. For me, Tamil is my language and I care for my citizens. As everyone; expressed here, what are we asking here? We are not asking you to go to war. They are our neighbours, closest neighbours. If our neighbour has misbehaved and if our neighbour has ill-treated and has been massacring its own kith and kin, what should we do? What are we asking? We are asking for ensuring an independent international inquiry. Why can India not do it? Why are you threatening us, saying that China will come there and Pakistan will come there? China and Pakistan are already there. China is building an international airport there, so what? India is no small country; we are all born-Indians. Like our Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram said, our youths are anxious; they want to know. Tamil Nadu consists of more than eight crore people; we are looking at you. We are asking you, what you are going to do. Empty words will not do. Our youth would like to know this; our youth are looking at you, to see what decisive decisions that you are going to take when it comes to the issue of Sri Lankan Tamils.

The evidences are before us. We are asking you - should not we take the lead, should not India take the lead and put forward a Resolution in the UN, saying that we should have an inquiry made into the plight of Tamils and whatever happened during the war? Should not we do it? It is a pitiful situation for the Tamils in Sri Lanka. What about the Indian citizens? Our own fishermen are suffering. Who do they belong to and which country do they belong to? They belong to our country; they are citizens of India; they are shot by the Sri Lankan Army. What are you doing to protect them? What have we done? Is there any single incident where the Indian Coastal Guard has accidentally shot a single Sinhalese fisherman? No. Only our Tamil Nadu fishermen, only our Indian citizen are getting shot, day in and out. Is it fair? I am asking; the youth of Tamil Nadu are asking you - what are you doing?

We want a decisive decision. We want to have a friendly equation with Sri Lanka. But you are a big country. You are the biggest force in this region. The world is looking at you.

Our Indians migrated not only to Sri Lanka. There are many Indians who had migrated to so many parts of the world, who are living peacefully, thinking that you, the Indian Government, would protect them at the time of crisis. If you let them go like the Tamils in Sri Lanka, if you do not take measures to solve their problems, what faith will they have on you? I am asking you. What else we want?

Today we are worried about the future of the citizens. We have full trust in our Prime Minister. When our Prime Minister spoke yesterday in this House, he made it very clear that the dignity and pride of Tamils will be protected. We trust the Prime Minister. But his words must come into action and we expect that -India should take a decisive decision and do not fall prey because every time, Sri Lanka has promised something and it has only misled India.

15.00 hrs.

Let us not get misled any more. Time has come to act. I would like to quote an incident. The World War II saw the worst tyranny incident where 100,000 women became widows in the city of Moscow. After that, the tragic incident has only occurred in Sri Lanka where 90,000 women became widows overnight. What is their plight? Young

children were taken by the Sri Lankan Army saying that they were part of the war rebels. Where are they? No one knows! Young generation has been wiped out. Sir, we, the Indians are looking at the Government. Our Prime Minister has given a clear statement. We are expecting India to act. It is time to act. I wish and I am sure the External Affairs Minister will come out not with words but with action. We expect the first action on the UN.

I thought the whole House was unanimous on this issue but my good friend, Shri Thambidurai took to dig a tussle, we should also say something. We are ready to resign. If the resignation will solve the issue, immediately from today we will resign. We have no hesitation in that. *...(Interruptions)* Has the Cauvery water problem been resolved? No, Sir. Let them go back to the history and see what Resolution their Leader passed in the Tamil Nadu House in 1993.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I want to lay some of the important suggestions regarding discussion under 193 on the plight of the Tamils in Sri Lanka:—

1. India should formulate the Foreign Policy in such a way that every Indian origin should not suffer in any kind, whether on the issue of human rights violation or other atrocities committed on them. India should command the diplomatic relations with neighbouring countries.
2. India should watch every activity going on with Tamilian people of Sri Lanka as well as the issue of minorities of Pakistan because atrocities are being committed by Pakistan against citizens of Hindu minority living in Pakistan. So many Hindus belonging to SC/ST communities or weaker sections of society are forced to leave Pakistan and they are interested to settle in India particularly in Jodhpur Region of Rajasthan. They want shelter in India because their family and property are not safe and secure.
3. Though Tamil issue is sensitive, India should command the issue of Tamilians in Sri Lanka and Hindu minorities in Pakistan also.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, the entire House and the members of all the parties are against the atrocities

* Speech was laid on the Table.

and cruelty meted out to Tamil brethren we all are strictly against it. It is not only for speech, it is right that Sri Lanka is our friendly country and the Government of India have been making available from time to time packages from Sunami and all other types of packages. The cruelties and atrocities being meted out to our Tamil brothers and sisters, we expect from the Government of India to take up the matter vigorously against the violation of Human Rights, it is the need of the hour. The Minister is sitting here, we give all powers to the Government, these incidents should not take place repeatedly, these should be stopped.

15.03 hrs. (*SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair*)

The solution of this should be political and those people should be relocated and the Government of India should come forward against the injustice committed by Lankan Army to punish them. The question is not only of Tamil brothers, but it is the question of entire India. North, South, East and West, we all the people of India are with the Tamils of that country, against the cruelty on our Tamil brothers. For giving them justice we all will cooperate whole hearted.

*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): Mr. Chariman, let me now thank you for this opportunity. Right from this morning, leaders of various political parties have brought to the notice of this House the current situation and the going on in Eelam. What is happening there is genocide, the massacre of an ethnic race. Human Rights violations have taken place there. During the last phase of that war in Sri Lanka, internationally banned bombs were used and war crimes were committed. All these leaders have narrated things happening there. You may not give me that much of time to continue harping on it. Hence let me express my views as I may want to. What is taking place in Eelam is genocide. It has not just begun today. Right after Shastri-Sirimavo Accord, right from the repatriation of the plantation workers from Sri Lanka, the task of wiping out the Tamil race is continuously going on in Eelam. Be it Bhandaranaike or Sirimavo Bhandaranaike or be it Rajapakse, 'Tamils must not live in Eelam anymore' is the verve with which everything is happening there.

As our friends spoke here ahead of me, in the beginning Tamil was denied its due place, then employment opportunities were denied, subsequently Education was denied. And similarly when spiritually spirited non-violent

'ahimsa' struggle also failed, Thanthai Selva, the father-figure passed a resolution in the Vattukkottai Conference and brought it out. With that resolution as basis, which stated that there could be no other way out other than Tamil Eelam, during the General Elections that took place then, people voted for it, expressing their resolve as a 'referendum'. The Sri Lankan government used its military to suppress that movement. Ever after that Eelam Tamils are massacred and subjected to genocide continuously. I now thank Channel 4 for bringing to light the genocide that is going on there.

The world has now opened its eyes. The world that had its eye shut till now has opened its eyes. An ambience has been created now to discuss in UN forum this issue. At a point of time, UN has admitted in one of its Reports that UN itself has erred and we all bear witness to it. Who else other than the UN can provide a way out? India has got a moral obligation. We, the ten crores of Tamils are living in Tamil Nadu. We remain there as ones who have accepted you. We are living as Tamils who have accepted the sovereignty of India. Sovereignty of a state is not a mere dominance over its people. Sovereignty is the confidence reposed by its people on their government. You must take measures without endangering it. All those who have spoken ahead of me described all about the killing and massacres there. My esteemed colleague, Mr. Yashwant Sinha pointed out the blunder of our Indian Government and exposed the role of the Indian Government in the genocide that took place there. I do not want to go into it. Now, the Government must intervene immediately. Almost all of them have stated so.

When Mr. Dayanidhi Maran spoke, he said that all of us move about with a similar view. We differ slightly here. When our friend Mr. Lingam spoke, he said that we must support the resolution to be moved by America. What is the Resolution that America is going to move? It is a just a pretention, a deceit.; Last time they moved a resolution. An LLR was formed. What happened to it? Even the UN constituted Committee had erred. The concluding part of the UNHRC Report brings it to light. We cannot depend entirely on the UN also. If India is not coming to the rescue, who else can help save the people there? We call that a neighbouring country, a friendly country. I would like to ask of you. We are ten crores of Tamils living in Tamil Nadu and there are Hindus all over the country and it is

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

our duty. More than 2500 temples have been razed in Sri Lanka to eliminate a religion. Tamils are not having a conducive atmosphere to continue to live there. Women are sexually assaulted there. Fishermen are not allowed to go to the seas for fishing. They cannot carry on with agriculture too. They have no opportunity to fend for themselves. The ongoing all-out effort to wipe out a race must come to an end. Appropriate action is warranted. Relying on an American Resolution can only be futile. Indian government on its own must come forward to move a resolution. UNHRC's Report points out in its concluding part the blatant violation of human rights in Sri Lanka. So there must be an independent and credible enquiry. Our resolution must also insist on suitably punishing the guilty so identified. Whatever that has happened in Eelam cannot be ignored as mere war crime, but it is a definite ethnic cleansing and genocide. Tamil race was sought to be wiped out completely from the Sri Lankan island. Hence, coexistence has become impossible henceforth. The only way out to solve the Tamil National Race issue would be to hold a free and fair and credible referendum, a Plebiscite involving all the diaspora, the migrant Tamils. We must move a resolution in this regard in the UN Forum.

On 4th of this month, I got an opportunity to be there with the diaspora, the Tamil migrants gathered in front of the UN. Thousands of Tamils there resolved that Tamil Eelam alone can be a solution and there is no way out. "Else, Ellalan will come again", was their refrain in one voice. I am duty bound to remind you of that here. The clamour that Ellalan would come again is coming up in Eelam. Subduing that voice and protecting the Tamils is our responsibility.

Referendum is nothing new now. About 15 new countries have emerged globally today as the result of Plebiscites. Sovereignty and right to self determination have been obtained through referendum. Why cannot we resort to it in Sri Lanka? Why not India emphasis that? Do we have a moral right? India has not only a moral right but also a moral obligation. This is because we are united with you. It is because of our being remained united with you that we have lost Katchativu. It is only because of our being with you that lakhs of plantation workers who enriched Sri Lanka were sent out on repatriation. Right from 1956, till date, in all these years continuously relief funds are being apportioned in the Budget presented in

the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu for Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced Tamils. The influx is still continuing and every year the Government of Tamil Nadu has been allocating funds since 1956 to help them survive and live here. Do we not have the responsibility to put an end to this? So, I urge upon the Indian Government to take it upon itself to bring a resolution. India must move a resolution in the UN forum to go in for a Plebiscite.

Prior to that, the military and the police should withdraw immediately from the Tamil areas. Torture, sexual assaults and all other forms of violence against the Tamils that go on unabated must end. Tamils who are still living in camps should be sent back to their own respective localities. International voluntary agencies that are helping the affected Tamils should be permitted to extend their services there. Colonizing the Sinhalese in the Tamil areas must be stopped forthwith immediately. The Sinhalese settled so far in the Tamil areas must be evacuated. Tamil youth confined in the Sri Lankan prisons must be released immediately. India has the moral obligation to implement all these measures. Whether we wish or not, having accepted India, we the ten crores of people are living as Tamils in India. India has the responsibility to protect our umbilical cord relationship that needs to be guarded. Upholding Hindu culture in this world, crores are living in India and hence it is moral obligation. I earnestly appeal to you that India must act without endangering its sovereignty. With this let me conclude.

*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram):
Sir, I would like to express my thanks to this House to discuss the issue of Eelam Tamils. This discussion has continued for the past three hours. Not only the members from Tamil Nadu, but also the members from all political parties in India have spoken for the welfare of Eelam Tamils. I express my heartfelt thanks to them. It is my duty. Our Hon'ble Madam Speaker, when initiating the discussion, said that we should not hurt the sentiments of a friendly neighbouring country. She said that our bilateral relationship with a neighbouring country should not be spoiled. Sir, you have the concern that the bilateral relationship between two countries should not be spoiled. But, we view this plight as an issue of an ethnic community. Our main concern is that an ethnic community should not be annihilated. We shed tears about the annihilation of an

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

ethnic community. The Government of India view this as an issue of an organisation. But we view this problem as in issue of an ethnic community. We are arguing for the same cause. Members from all political parties of India discussed the plight of Eelam Tamils in this House. Even after all these discussions, it is really depressing that Sri Lanka is considered as a friendly country by India.

Sir, whenever Sri Lankan authorities are visiting India, we are giving warm reception to them with red carpet. But we have to think whether the Sinhalese chauvinists have pursued that civilized culture? The Hon'ble members who spoke ahead of me discussed about the incident that happened to our former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi when he visited Sri Lanka in 1987. There was an attempt to murder our former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi by a brutal attack. It is shameful act.

We should not forget it. Sir, you say that we should not mention the name of the leader of the Government of a foreign country. It is really breaking the heart. You say that we should not mention the name of the person who has murdered lakhs of civilians. It is really disgraceful. Sir, I would like to enquire how the Government of India have forgotten about what had happened to our Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. We should bow down our head in shame. Many political leaders pointed out Rajiv Gandhi Jayewardene agreement. They mention about the thirteenth amendment. As per the thirteenth amendment, northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka have to be united and should be given autonomy. Those areas should be announced as the mother land of Tamils. This amendment has to be acknowledged. But, now, they have separated the northern and southern parts of Sri Lanka and have announced that they are separate provinces. Had they respected Rajiv - Jayawardhane agreement? They would not have done so. Sir, we have to think about it. It is an insult to Rajiv Gandhi. It symbolizes that it is an insult to the Government of India. Many Hon'ble members have pointed out what has happened there afterwards.

Have they considered India as a friendly country? During the last twenty five years, almost five hundred Indian fishermen of Tamil Nadu were killed by Sri Lanka. Sri Lankan navy used to trespass our Indian maritime boundary and attacking our fishermen. Yesterday, a fisherman of Karaikkal was shot and he is hospitalized now. Hundreds of Indian fishermen of Tamil Nadu were

kidnapped. Many fishermen are languishing in Sri Lankan jails. Even now more than thirty fishermen are in the Jail, Colombo.

It is our duty to point out that they never considered India as a friendly country. What has happened in Sri Lanka is not merely the violation of Human Rights. We are facing these violations of Human Rights everyday. It is not merely a war crime. War crimes may be committed only against armed sections of people. War crimes are related to violation of international norms of war. But what is actually happening there is nothing but ethnic genocide. Moreover, they have involved in structural genocide. An entire ethnic community is targeted. All their identities are targeted and are destroyed. This structural genocide is carried out under the leadership of ...* ...Government of India should not view it as an internal problem of a country. It should not view it as an issue of a particular movement. This issue should be viewed as an issue of structural ethnic cleansing. It should be approached with a view of annihilation of all the identities of an ethnic community. Leaders from all political parties pointed out what should be done with regard to the draft resolution which is going to be proposed by America in United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) meeting which is going on in Geneva. The above mentioned draft resolution to be moved by America is unworthy. It will not benefit the people. They have sought for the implementation of the recommendations of Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC). It speaks about nothing else. So this is not enough. We are not asking for the implementation of LLRC recommendation. The people are tortured in their own land. It is unprecedented in history. Bombs containing poisonous gases were thrown over its own people. Should such a Government not be punished? Should they not be brought before international court of justice? Should they not be enquired? Should it not be under the supervision of United Nations?

Sir, this is the duty and responsibility of India as a neighbouring country, to initiate all the above steps. Sir, we have the right, as citizens of India, as Members of this House, to make this request that the Government of India should intervene in this. Without the intervention of India, Eelam issue will not be solved, we know.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

But the Government of India always support the Sinhalese.: Eight crore people of Tamils say that...*... should not enter India. But our Minister reiterates that Sri Lanka is our friendly country and that we will invite the Sinhalese and that we will give training to them.

Sir, it is like throwing arrow in the Firewood. Those Sinhalese funatics should not be allowed into India at any cost. This is the sentiment of the people of Tamil Nadu. It is our humble request. What we ask for is an international independent investigation. The enquiry has to be impartial, independent and has to be under the supervision of United Nations. Such an enquiry has to be conducted by a forum of multinationals. Those assassins should be enquired in the International Court of Justice and they should be punished for the crimes of Genocide.

I would like to point out another important demand. It is learnt that the Conference of Commonwealth countries which is to be held in Colombo, in forthcoming September. One hundred and seventeen Members of Parliament from England have signed a memorandum demanding that the British Government should not participate in the Commonwealth Conference that is to be held in Sri Lanka. On that basis, on behalf of Tamil Nadu, we request you that India should not participate in the Commonwealth Conference to be held in Colombo. Even after hearing all these views, the Government of India is adamant on its stand that Sri Lanka is a friendly country and that Government of India will always support Sri Lanka. If the same attitude continues, this will lead the young generation of Tamil Nadu to have a view that they are not Indians. They may feel that India is not their country. So, the Central Govt. is responsible for intensifying this sentiment in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, young son of Mr. Prabhakaran was brutally killed with criminal intention that another Prabhakaran should not come up again. The boy was not carrying arms. He did not fight. He is a small boy. Many young children like him were killed. Many women were killed. Many older people were killed. Many physically challenged people were killed. In order to carry out ethnic cleansing, all these massacre have taken place. The young boy, Balachandran has gone to the bunker of enemies and has faced them with courage. I pay my brave salute to Balachandran. He had borne bullets in his chest. He has shown bravery in his death. Though he is a small boy, though he is a twelve year old

child, he has embraced death courageously. We are very proud of him.

Government of India should not maintain friendly relationship with Sri Lanka. We need not any explanation of friendly relationship with them in the name of issues related to China and Pakistan. India should not continue this historical blunder. In the name of foreign policy of our country we should not revenge against our Tamil ethnic community. We can not allow this. Singhalese are insulting India. We should not consider them as a friendly country.

Sir, I would like to ask whether it is the foreign policy of India to allow Sri Lanka to continue their ethnic cleansing and to protect bilateral relationship with them. There should be a change in the foreign policy of India relating to Sri Lanka. Sir, this is the request on behalf of eight crore of Tamil Speaking people. We are living in India. We are the citizens of India. This is our request to the Government as citizens of India. In Geneva conference, Government of India should come forward on its own to bring a new resolution against Sri Lanka of India. You should support the resolution brought by America. This is our demand. It is the duty and responsibility of the Government of India.

Otherwise it will be a it is a black mark in the history of India. Not only Eelam Tamils, but also the Tamils of Tamil Nadu, will have to struggle against Government of India if India pursues the same foreign policy, which is against Tamils.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Sir, the hon. Member said that India has a responsibility; otherwise, a situation would arise in future where the youth of Tamil Nadu would have to fight for a separate Tamil State. That should be deleted.

[Translation]

*SHRI THOL THIRUMAVALAVAN: Sir, that is why I wish to point out that sentiments against India should not be allowed to grow. Therefore, Government of India should give up the policy of going against Tamils. Sir, Today's Tamil youths are respecting India as their own Tamil Nadu. The Government of India should change its foreign policy with regard to Eelam Tamils. The only solution to this issue is Tamil Eelam. In order to find a solution, a referendum has to be conducted at the international level for Tamil

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Eelam. Our Government has to take steps for this. Once again, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any objectionable portion will be examined and will be removed.

[Translation]

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Government of Sri Lanka is continuously attacking Tamils living in Sri Lanka. Lankan Government wants to completely vanish the Tamil community from its soil. India should not be a silent spectator to the atrocities committed against Tamils in Sri Lanka. Tamils should have equal rights as the Sinhalese in that country. Government at the Centre should take prompt action so as to protect the interests of Tamils in Sri Lanka. There should be an independent and impartial enquiry into the brutal attacks of Lankan Military on Tamils during the civil war in that neighbouring country. Tamils should enjoy equal rights as that of Sinhalese. Sinhalese people have been settled in the places from where Tamils were displaced. Indian government should persuade Lankan government to evacuate Sinhalese from these areas where Tamils lived before. The villages whose Tamil names were changed into Sinhalese names should be restored to their original Tamil names. Under the able supervision of its Officers, the Government of India should come forward to help the affected people. Sri Lanka poses to be friendly country. In future we may come to know that Sri Lanka is a rival country. Tamil fishermen are being attacked, arrested and shot dead by the Lankan Army. What is the action taken by the Indian Government to stop this? Lanka is under the impression that there is no one to protect Tamils in that island nation. We should teach them a lesson. Then only our neighboring countries will be afraid of India.

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important Discussion.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, whatever happened with the Tamils in Sri Lanka, we in India should also feel shame on it. It is

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

total violation of human rights. Violation of human rights to so much extent never took place in the world. Even after this much happenings our Government has not taken any step till today. Shri Sinha Sahib in his speech has quoted many examples how these people planned all this. He has not quoted one or two examples but a lot, how they planned. Those people started it at the time of 2009 General Election in India. Besides this, indirect messages were also received. It has been revealed through the indirect messages how the Sri Lankan officials had talked with Indians. It is being proved from it. A doubt is being created out of it. This Government is playing double standard on this particular issue. The Government of the day will have to tell clear cut to the country. Whatever had happened with Tamils in Sri Lanka, they will have to come clear cut. We the people in India are with Tamils in Sri Lanka. But there is some doubt in the double policy and double standard of this Government. It is the responsibility over the Government to clarify it.

Sir, recently we come across with number of issues. This Government never warned the Sri Lankan Government. It never gave any strong statement. This Government never spoke openly, when the Sri Lanka were killing the Tamils. All this created enough double.

[English]

The Government has to work with other nations and move a resolution to be passed in the UN. I want the Government to ensure that all those who are involved in war crimes in Sri Lanka should be tried in the international court.

[Translation]

Whether it will be brought in this manner or not the Government will have to tell. It will clarify what is the Government policy on this issue? Sri Mulayam Singh Yadav Sahib had also said many times that due to the wrong policy of the Government with neighbouring countries all this is happening. The Government is responsible for all that

[English]

I demand from the Government of India to firstly condemn the Sri Lankan activities for its human rights violations and war crimes and the same should be treated as genocide.

[Translation]

It is very sensitive and important issue. The Government should clarify its stand. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on an important issue.

Several hon. Members have said a lot on this issue, so I won't speak at length. The murder of small child Balchander and also of thousands of other people is a genocide. As per the official record 40 thousand people have been murdered and one lakh sixty thousand are missing. Let us bear in mind that as per Sri Lankan record 40 thousand have been murdered and one lakh sixty thousand are missing. Jhechu National Heritage Party, an ally of the present Government says that the civilians involved in this war against the State would be treated as criminals and they may be tried accordingly.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that so far our foreign policy is concerned, whole world is somewhat confused. Right from Syria, Lybia we abstained from voting in UNSC. What I feel that if we had voted against the action in Libya, wherein genocide was taking place, Sri Lanka would not dared to act in this way. Our Minister of External Affairs is an intellectual, and therefore, I request him not to depend so much on his officers, bureaucrats, civil servants, but involve all the stake holders. We are a very large country, but we have not been able to create a foreign policy doctrines. We should create a think tank comprising of people from political parties, experts on defence matters, economic experts so that we can have a clear cut foreign policy, so far as Sri Lankan Government is concerned one day it approaches China, the other day it comes to India. Someone has rightly said that China is constructing airport in Sri Lanka. I want to ask him - If India wanted to construct an airport near Chinese territory will China allow it? Therefore, we need to ensure that we have influence in our surrounding areas.

Sir, I would take up 4-5 points. First, we should vote against Sri Lanka in UNSC and International Red Cross Society should be given free hand to work there. Thirdly, Sri Lanka should be asked to withdraw its army immediately from there as Yashwant Sinha ji has demanded, fourth, an international level inquiry should be

conducted on the said genocide. If these steps are not taken, then what I feel explosive situation may again crop up in Sri Lanka after 10-15 years. I am with the House expressing solidarity against atrocities against Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

[English]

*SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): Indian Government should resettle and rehabilitate the internally displaced persons there and ensure a life of peace, dignity and equality for Tamil people. The UPA Government always tells that Sri Lanka is our friendly nation and we should keep good relation with Sri Lanka. If any of the Indian Community other than Tamils, living in other nations and killed by their government, will the Indian Nation and its media keep quiet? Now the entire world has come to know about the brutal activity of Sri Lankan Government on the massacre of lakhs of Tamils including children, women and the aged. Thousands of Tamil Women were raped and killed by the Sri Lankan Government. India is a Nation, which is famous for its Spirituality and National integrity. We will lose such name and fame if we continue allow such war committed criminals to India.

Our party Chief Thalaivar Kalaaignar also urged Hon'ble Prime Minister many times to support the US backed Resolution against Sri Lanka at the United Nations Human Rights Council meet at Geneva in this month. Channel 4 is making clear to the world various atrocities committed by the Sri Lankan Army and the face of Rajapakshe, who claims himself to be a noble man. And it is a matter of regret that India has officially not declared its stand so far. Therefore, when countries like US come forward to take action against Sri Lanka, Indian Government should also come forward to strengthen such initiative rather than shielding it. This is the desire of the people of Tamil Nadu and other Hon'ble Members of Tamil Nadu.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka is beyond description. It is horrible that in the name of a democratic Government over there huge number of deaths, destruction, disability, rapes, killing of children had been perpetrated. That cannot be contained by any international convention, covenants of human rights.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Sir, I do not want to enumerate the magnitude of the numbers of the crimes again but in unequivocal terms, I would like to record here that the perpetrators of the crimes, the Sri Lankan military, who have done it in cold blood should be prosecuted and punished as per international standards. Our Government should take initiative to oblige its international duty.

Sir, it reminds us of the massacre of Jalianwala Bagh by the British Raj. It reminds us of the holocaust of Second World War perpetrated by Nazi Hitler. It reminds us of the war crimes in Vietnam, in Afghanistan and in Iraq by the US imperialism. It also hammers our mind by the crimes perpetrated almost regularly in the Middle-East by the Israeli Forces on Palestine backed by the imperialists. It reminds us of more than 30 lakh killings in 1971 War of Bangladesh Liberation for which in the Shahbag Square till today the youths of Bangladesh are protesting and demanding the real punishment to the perpetrators of the crimes.

Sir, the ethnicity, the language, the equality and the freedom of the Tamil people of Sri Lanka must be respected, protected and they should be given, in all sense, equal rights with non-Tamil people within the boundary of Sri Lanka.

Sir, when there are any sort of conflicts or agitations by any sort of ethnic people, that should be mitigated by political dialogue and not by any military might. The people who were killed there should be properly compensated as per the norms of the international standard. They should be rehabilitated in a, most friendly and amicable environment so that the Tamil people in Sri Lanka got back the confidence on the Government. When criticising our neighbours, we must look into our own activities and self-criticise ourselves also. We should not promulgate or form any policy or act so that our people can be treated inhumanly what we are observing in some parts of Kashmir, in some parts of Manipur and in many other States. Our military, our administrators, our Government should not indulge in such acts and omissions, law and order otherwise human rights can also be violated in our own land.

Sir, our relations with Sri Lanka are mythological, Historical and democratic. There is a saying in Bengali. There was a great poet. He said:

"Bangalir chhele Bijoy Singha lanka koria joy,
Singhal naame rekhe elo nijo shourjer porichoy."

It means, 'a Bengali fellow, Bijoy Singh conquered Sri Lanka one day and named it Singhal on his name'. Today, definitely, we cannot conquer Sri Lanka by any sort of waging war or weapon but we must win our neighbour with our humanitarian, progressive and brotherly international relations.

Sir, I believe that Sri Lanka is also suffering as a capitalist country, democratic country of the world like any other country in their internal problem of recession, unemployment, education, health problems, etc. It has become a weapon of such kind of democracy today to divide its own people into different religion, parochial, castes and creeds etc. We should not consider any difference between the Tamil people and the Sinhalese people of Sri Lanka. They should fight together against any sort of undemocratic, inhuman and anti-people policies perpetrated by the Sri Lankan Government. Our Indian Government must fulfill its international obligations and give solace to the people of India and our other neighbouring countries.

*SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): All of us know that United States is proposing to move a Resolution against Sri Lanka for its war crimes and genocide committed on the innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka.

First of all I feel very sorry that the country from which the Tamils moved to Sri Lanka centuries ago, did we find time to move a Resolution against Sri Lanka Government for its human rights violation against the Sri Lankan Tamils. But I am very happy that now the U.S. has initiated this step.

When the entire world has taken note of...** dictatorial policies and condemned, we are unable to understand, why the Government has failed to move or hesitating to move such Resolution before the United Nations Human Rights Commission? When will India understand the man, who possess a smiling face but harbours a heart full of poisonous vengeance against Sri Lankan Tamils? Our Government has failed to recognize the 'Double Standard' of...** .

*Speech was laid on the Table.

**Not recorded.

The Channel-4 has recently taken the photographs of war crimes committed by Sri Lanka Government against Sri Lankan Tamils. One such photograph was that of the brutal killing of innocent 12 year old boy Balachandran, who is young son of Prabhakaran. But our Minister for External Affairs says that this photograph could not vouch for their authenticity. This is very unfortunate statement from the Hon'ble External Affairs Minister.

We cannot forget Sri Lanka is a single day massacred more than 40,000 innocent Tamils including women, children and elderly people. More than 2 lakh people were killed.

There are reports that the United Nations authorities were unable to free the population of Tamil people. The places filled with Tamil people now looks like a desert and nobody knows their whereabouts.

The financial assistance provided by our Government to the Sri Lankan Tamils has been diverted for the welfare of Sri Lankan people. The funds have not been utilized for the rehabilitation of Tamil people.

Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Government to move own Resolution before the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva against Sri Lanka for its war crimes, human rights violation and genocide committed against innocent Sri Lankan Tamils and also support the Resolution to be moved by the US in United Nation Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on atrocities on Tamils in Sri Lanka. Sir, this debate has been going on for over three-and-a-hours. The House is very sad and concerned over the conditions of Tamils in Sri Lanka. All the political parties are of unanimous view that India has a role on humanitarian grounds in rehabilitation of Tamils and our Government should take appropriate and effective steps in this regard.

If atrocities are committed against people of Indian origin in any of our neighbouring country then who will be concerned about security of those people? It is whose responsibility to interfere in such matters? No doubt, it is the responsibility of the Central Government and not that

*Speech was laid on the Table.

of any State Government. It is very unfortunate and matter of serious concern that whenever atrocities are committed against people of Indian origin in any foreign country our Government reacts quite poorly. What happened in Sri Lanka with lakhs of Tamils is gross violation of human rights and is quite shameful. Sri Lanka is our neighbor and India has had historical relations with her. We respect friendly relations with Sri Lanka but why Sri Lanka has taken us so weak and has not respected our friendship. I understand that so far as our foreign policy is concerned, we fail to protect our national interests and are not able to decide independently. Right from Tibet issue, there have been several occasions which prove that we are unable to project ourselves commensurate with our largest democratic status. Foreign policy is a matter of consensus, but today the condition is different. In this regard, the Government should act with open mind, leaving all prejudices aside and take all the political parties in confidence keeping our national interests above everything. For unity and integrity of the country it is essential that the Central Government should ensure security of all the sections. I want to say that the Government should generate such confidence. The Government should hold talks with Sri Lankan counterpart and ask her to ensure that the Tamils are rehabilitated honourably and they are able to live in Sri Lanka securely. At the same time, it should also be ensured that atrocities are not committed against people of Indian origin in any other country.

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): In future, the Government will have to take a tough stand on Sri Lankan resolution in UNSC. Sri Lanka Government lacks responsibility and accountability. She can do anything anywhere all over the country. People in Tamil dominated areas are forced to live in fear and terrified under the most cruel and irresponsible armed forces. It is such a ruthless Government which neither responsible within Sri Lanka or outside it. And it is famous for doing anything, at any place not only in Tamil area, but elsewhere also and at any time. It is not just terrifying language but, in fact, it is serious violation of human rights dying Tamils. The General Secretary of United Nations, an international level reliable body, has called it genocide of Tamils. I am of the view that this word has never been used by such an authenticity. There is a need for immediate action against what brutal activity is done in Sri Lanka. It is a war-crime and brutal action against humanity. Right since 2009

* Speech was laid on the Table.

unaccounted unarmed Tamils have been strengthened there. Not a single witness is left. It is highly unfortunate. We are strict against such kind of atrocities.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion is over. Now, the hon. Minister is to reply.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to reply on the Short Duration Discussion raised by Shri T. R. Baalu, 'The Plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka' and I might add that we have seldom seen in the House, the compassion, the feeling, the sincerity and the concern for human beings as has been expressed from all sections of the House today.

Sir, I want to compliment Shri Baalu for having set the tone. It was the tone that combined pain with sincerity; sincerity to find a solution and to express the pain in the most careful of words that could have been expressed in the House today. I want to say that we are extremely grateful to all the Members across the House starting with Shri Baalu.

And then the very erudite intervention made by Shri Yashwant Sinha, my very distinguished predecessor as Minister of External Affairs, followed by Dr. A Thambidurai, who again made a very impassioned intervention, Mulayam Singhji is not present now. He spoke in favour of friendship and he gave some highly for reaching suggestions for tackling this problem.

Sir, I am also thankful to Shri S. Alagiri for the contribution that he made. Dara Singhji always gives positive suggestions with sympathy. Today also he spoke briefly. Jagdish Sharma ji spoke in its furtherence. Prof. Saugata Roy made what I believe was a very careful, insightful speech but it somehow created ripples across the House for reasons that I could not understand. Shri Natarajan made a very impassioned speech about the young boy, Balachandran who was lost obviously in very tragic circumstances has been reported. Shri Lingam and Shri Mahtab also contributed. Dayanidhi Maran Ji has posed, I believe, important challenges to us.

[*Translation*]

Shri Sharad Yadav fully supported the sentiments of all of us. Lalu ji, in his own style, rendered suggestions for

moving ahead in this direction. Lalu ji always suggests politics and hence his suggestions would be quite helpful. Shri Ganesh Murthi ji, Shri Nageshwar Rao ji, Shri Tarun Mandal and Shri Ajay Kumar also gave their suggestion for creation of think- tank. All the stake- holders should be involved in foreign policy matters. The formation of foreign policy should not be left only on officers. I am surprised today when a person who has rendered service for years together, speaks in disfavor of officers. But, I welcome him and I hope on one the other occasions he would come and say that we should listen to the officers also.

[*English*]

Sir, I deeply appreciate what Baalu Ji has said and I want to make it very, very clear that the feelings of the House are feelings that we share. Though we share every little bit of the feeling of the House but I must say that this involves both the heart and the head. Where does anger reside? I do not know. Sometimes I heard strains of anger as well. We cannot be angry because this is a huge humanitarian problem that our generation has to find a solution to and help our friends in Sri Lanka find a solution. This has gone on for too long.

Sir, 27 years of pain and misery that has been suffered by a country that is next to us, our neighbour, pain and misery that spilt over into our country but this is no time to recount that because if I did, I will only be opening up old wounds. I do not want to open old wounds because I know that each one of us at some moment has suffered something that relates to what has happened in Sri Lanka. It is clear that we want all that to end. It is clear that we want Sri Lanka to be in peace. It is clear that we want all people in Sri Lanka, all citizens of Sri Lanka, particularly the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka to live in equal participation in a democracy that gives them dignity, comfort and closure to the wounds of the past. The closure will happen and we and they will be able to move forward only if there is acceptance of the truth there is reconciliation after acceptance of the truth with provision for a life of dignity and participation as equal citizens for Tamil Sri Lankans at all times of the future.

In order to accept truth, one has to have a heart that is big and shoulders that are strong. In order to accept the truth, sometimes for every society or country, the past looks very hurtful. But we have to move beyond the past.

But, I do want to say to all our hon. Members today, who expressed their deep concern, particularly hon. Members from Tamil Nadu - because it is nearest to their heart; nearest to their shores; nearest to their sense of grievance, sense of identification - that this is not your problem alone. This is something in which all of India is involved and all of India shares your concerns and feels your pain. Share your pain with us and your pain may be lightened; share your burden with us and your burden will be lightened. In that spirit I only say this to you; whatever we say here today and whatever we do must not tomorrow be thrown back at us, because this is a complicated world. Not everybody is our friend though not everybody is our enemy. But, there are many people, who raise all kinds of questions about every country and about every society.

We have seen across the globe, as to what has happened in Central Asia, in West Asia; we have seen what happened in East Europe and in Africa. We have seen what has happened in different parts of the globe. Therefore, whatever we decide today should add a dimension to our foreign policy foundation that will not tomorrow be used against us, not be exploited against us, but without saying that we should dilute our commitment and determination to ensure that any inhuman acts receive total accountability, and sanction is imposed or punishment given. So that we can hold up our heads. But, is it for us to do this or is it for the Sri Lankan society, their Government and people to do it? If we attempt to do it from outside, we will violate what we have always believed that we should not dictate reordering of societies; that we do not allow for interference of other countries into the sovereign affairs of a country and that we do not play the policeman of the world or our region or play big brother to anybody.

Every country in the SAARC region, in Asia, in the world are all equal sovereign partners for India. It is true that sometimes someone, who has been a friend, decides to take a path that we disagree with. The courage and moral strength of India lies in having the ability to say to a friend that they have done wrong. It is very easy to say to an enemy 'you have done wrong', but it is very difficult to say that to a friend. That is the courage that I seek support from the House today, that when we see something wrong, whether it is in a country, that is friendly to us; or we see something done wrong in our own country, we should together in one voice say that it is wrong and that

we will put it right. In human nature as evident in human history, one has had to move beyond the wrong done and find some path to look beyond, towards the future that is brighter than the past suffered. Such is the spirit in which, I hope, today to be able to persuade you to take us forward.

I know that there are human rights reports, and evidence of violations produced on TV channels and in newspapers and that the bottomline remains to be addressed. The bottomline with which we have engaged with Sri Lanka, is political devolution, that ensures the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Tamil people of Sri Lanka, must be implemented *in toto*.

Several of us have spoken about the 13th Amendment. We have actually talked about the 13th Amendment-plus; not about the 13th Amendment-minus. The 13th Amendment *in toto* must be implemented and hopefully we can then look beyond at 13th Amendment-plus.

Similarly, the LLRC *in toto* must be implemented and then we can think:at something beyond and ahead. I note that many hon. Members feel that there should be an external international inquiry into what has allegedly happened in Sri Lanka. I know that the adjudication is necessary and it is inevitable.

It is a part of the process of the healing. If there has to be durable and sustainable political solution in Sri Lanka, the facts will have to be established and accepted and the consequences that come from acceptance of those facts must also follow. But as my good friend, Prof. Saugata Ray said, this must follow not only in one society, but in every society where we have seen something going wrong. He mentioned some other countries in this context.

I believe the principle must prevail across the world, but it is important - and I think this is where the hon. Members drew a contrast - the society that to come to terms with its past, must do that itself. This happened in South Africa where they did it themselves. It is happening in Bangladesh where again they are doing it themselves. Reconciliation will be durable and sustainable, if a country does it itself. Of course, we can persuade, nudge and help them find way so that they will believe this is something that they need to do to be a part of the comity of nations. This is what diplomacy is about.

Diplomacy can do what war cannot. Today I ask beseech you to search your hearts and ask yourselves what happens when there is war. With the best of intentions, war does things that inhumanitarian are totally unacceptable. What happens to women, to children, to institutions and what happens to ordinary people when war takes place? That is why, India believes in peace, but we do know that as a last resort, if somebody imposes war on us, we will have no choice but to defend ourselves, but you should not willingly and lightly walk into a situation in which we become the subject of war or participants in war. The end of war and the consequences of war are never the same as the consequences of peace.

Shri Yashwant Sinha said that even after war, you have to negotiate peace. Now if we have to negotiate peace after war, is it not better to negotiate peace before war? Let us negotiate peace, but I do know that some people do not negotiate peace unless there is war. I think, the faith that India has in peaceful diplomatic methods of avoiding war and violence, is something that we should strengthen today whilst very clearly and categorically saying that we do believe that justice requires that certain steps to be taken.

That is the reason why we voted for the American resolution last year. Look at the remarkable things that are happening today. Many of our colleagues, who are suspicious of the American point of view, are today supporting that resolution because there can always be convergence between people who otherwise disagree. But there can be convergence on something that is meaningful, beneficial and useful. Today if there is convergence in the House, it is a similar convergence that last year persuaded us to support that resolution. Do you think that it was easy? If one support a resolution against any country, do you think that it is easy? You have to explain, and continue a dialogue with them and relationship with them despite the fact that of voting against them. But if this is on a principled position with confidence that it is not something that one is doing for self advantage but that is for their benefit, and benefit of all humanity, it is possible to look them in the eye and say that it was important that we vote against you because this will help you resolve your problems.

This year, again, when a procedural resolution comes as a follow up of the last year's resolution, what is to be

our position? Our position is that we will take into account what all the hon. Members have said, including what the Senior leader of the Opposition has said. We will study this in terms of developments on the ground and information that we collect that is authentic and reliable. We will put all that together and we will look at what Sri Lanka has to say. We will see what other countries have to say and come to a decision as to what the best possible decision. Once we take the decision, we will share that with you. You will know what we have done. The world will know what we have decided. Maybe it will be different from what some of the hon. Members have articulated here today, but it will certainly tally with what many other hon. Members have said.

I realise that when you go back home, to your constituencies, you are answerable to the people who will ask as to what you have done. Let me say this to you on behalf of all the Members here that you have done your duty with exemplary courage and determination. I express my gratitude to all Members who have taken up what I believe is a great humanitarian cause. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Hon. Minister, I want a categorical reply from the Government. Are you, at least, going for a separate Amendment? I am asking this because you cannot go for a Resolution now. You can go for an Amendment to see that international agency / multilateral agencies look into this aspect or inquire into the war crimes and see that culprits are brought to book.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I am grateful to the hon. Member to remind me about we are to do. I agree that we have to do something; what we do must be effective; clear and it must not be lukewarm - since I have been told that we should not be lukewarm. But how we do it and what indeed we do, this freedom must be left to the Government to be able to translate your wishes and desires in a proper manner diplomatically, in order to achieve what we want to achieve. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: There is no political settlement; there is no rehabilitation; and resettlement has not yet taken place. What is your answer on this?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: My answer is that. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Opposition has referred to Iqbaal. I had thought they have referred to Md. Iqbal but in fact it is about another

Iqbal not who said Sare Jahan Se Accha Hindustan Hamara. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): He said and went.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED (Farrukhabad): That is what I was saying that the things do not stop there. He sang the song of freedom of India. He sang and left us but left his sentiments in the House. We sing that song time and again. Iqbal belongs to our country. Our country can be strong only if we stand up united in one voice one spirit. If the world sees us disunited divided who would listen to us. The world would listen if we are one, we are united, with express solidarity with true and open mind. I understand some odd situation you had to face and were forced to go to Kandhar, you decided under some compelling situations. It was decided keeping national interests above everything. Let us not question every step, every action. If we question, there can be no solidarity, no unanimity. But have faith in us, the pain is equally ours and we would definitely take action. We will do, what is needed to be done?

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: What is that something that you are going to do after four years of the end of the war? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baalu, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: The Ministers come and Ministers go, but the same reply is given. ...*(Interruptions)* It is the fourth time that I am raising this issue either under Rule 193 discussion or a Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I would like to ask a clarification. The Minister is beating around the bush, and he is not coming to the point. ... *(Interruptions)* The last time also he supported the Resolution against Sri Lanka, and when it took place he said that when other countries are taking initiative, why India is not taking initiative in this. Why cannot you formulate your Resolution against human rights violations and genocide of the Sri Lankan Tamils in

2009 conflict. Knowing the fact that other countries are forming it? But you keep on telling that they are neighbours. Already China is a neighbour to him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: It is not possible to make a Resolution now. Where is the chance for them to go for it? You have to go for an Amendment. ...*(Interruptions)* Are you going for an Amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak one at a time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, if my two hon. friends will allow me then I would say that if I cannot even get my two hon. friends to agree on something in the House, then how do I get anybody to agree outside?

16.00 hrs.

Please hear me. We cannot take a final decision here. I am saying that we will take the final decision, keeping in mind, your sentiments, your concerns and the totality ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: We are totally dissatisfied with the reply. We are not agreeable with you. We are walking out.

16.0¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri T.R. Baalu and some other hon. Members left the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: We are not satisfied with the reply. We are walking out.

16.0½ hrs.

At this stage, Dr. M. Thambidurai and some other hon. Members left the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be some order in the House. What is happening in the House? Those who want to go out can go out, but do not disturb the House like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Now my intention is that you stay here, you be here and I thank and congratulate you on this account. But it should not be said we just gave assurance, no something has been done also. This discussion was concerning the condition of Tamil in Srilanka.

[*English*]

Sir, of course, we have a long history of cooperation with Sri Lanka, but since 2009, in a determined way, we have tried to ensure and reached out with welfare measures to our very unfortunate brothers and sisters in that part of Sri Lanka. Therefore, I want to share with the House that as the Members of Parliament are aware, the Prime Minister had announced in June, 2009 a grant of Rs. 500 crore for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement work in Sri Lanka. Since then, a lot of this money has already been spent. We also took up various projects for rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons and reconstruction of infrastructure. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be order in the House. Please do not shout like this.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: We also took up reconstruction of infrastructure in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. Many of these projects are related to rail, housing, vocational training and economic revival, and they have been taken up with a sense of urgency. Several of these projects cater to the pressing requirements of the people in the affected areas. We have also deployed de-mining teams in Sri Lanka and held artificial limb fitment camps in Jaffna and Vavuniya in Northern Sri Lanka.

To revive the agricultural activities in Northern Sri Lanka, India has gifted 95,000 agricultural starter packs, seeds and 500 tractors for the use of Internally Displaced Persons. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? Why do you not listen to him? He has made that point. You do not want to listen.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, he is beating around one point. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Sir, with due respect, I would say that sending tractors to Sri Lanka or construction of houses in Sri Lanka is not going to establish human rights of Sri Lankan Tamils. What will it do?

What I understand today is that the House desires to know what is the action plan of the Government of India for security, protecting their human rights. If there is no action plan yet, the hon. Minister should say so.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I would like to recite a couplet to Shri Yashwant Sinha ji. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you not listening to the Minister? After asking a question, you must listen at least listen to reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: "Meri Aankhen Bandh thi, Jab Talak Mere Samne Nure Jamal tha, Aur Khuli Aankh Meri to, Na Khabar Rahi Woh Khwab tha Ya Khyal tha" Kindly excuse me, I am going to explain to you. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not expert in Shero-Shayari, still I want to say one couplet about present policy of the Government of India:

"Tanajjul ki had dekhna Chahta hun,

Ki Shay ad Wahin Ho Tarraki Ka Jina"

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Now, I too will have to read a couplet:

"Girte hai Saj sawar hi maidane jung main,
Woh tifi kya girenge jo ghutno ke bal chalte hain"
Now, allow us to ride the horse. We will see.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The Minister has chosen not to reply to the point that I had made. Therefore, Sir we are walking out.

16.06 hrs.

At this stage Shri Yashwant Sinha and some other Hon'ble Members left the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I would like to submit that we are giving 50 thousand houses. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Mr. Chairman Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed. Please take your seat. Hon. Minister please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

16.07 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Jagdish Sharma and some other Hon'ble Members left the House.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: About 50,000 houses have been sanctioned. I am happy to inform the House that the pilot project for construction of 1000 houses was completed in August, 2012 and the houses have been handed over to the beneficiaries. We have also launched the second phase for construction and repair of 43,000 houses which will be on 'owner driven model' and on 2nd October, 2012, this was done. I am happy to inform the House that this stage is progressing well and 8,314 beneficiaries have already received the first installment payments. Work for undertaking the third phase for remaining 6,000 houses under the 'agency driven model' has also been initiated. We expect to complete 10,000 houses before the end of the year. In addition, the Government has extended a line of credit of about 800

million US dollars for restoration of the Northern Railway lines. We expect to complete the basic work by December, 2013 in order to restore rail connectivity between Jaffna, Mannar and other places in Northern provinces. We are also providing considerable assistance for the return and rehabilitation of internally displaced persons and help restore a modicum of normalcy in affected areas in Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I would like to tell one thing to Lalu ji. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not reply. You can complete your speech.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I only want to tell Laluji and other Members that a Parliamentary Delegation had gone to Sri Lanka and seen all this. It was led by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. They have seen all this and at that time, when they returned we do not seem to have heard from them any dissatisfaction about the manner in which things are progressing. I agree a lot more has to be done.

[Translation]

It is not that what has happened today is enough. We are not satisfied and therefore, we have been putting this before the Sri Lankan Government again and again.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: An all party delegation under your leadership should go there. We will have to become 'Hanuman' to find out as to what has happened there.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: If you become 'Hanuman' all the issues will be solved. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Minister to complete.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I believe this will sum up the feelings that have been expressed by many Members. I want to say that 13th Amendment is the beginning. We can further build upon 13th Amendment.

We hope elections in Northern Provincial Council will be held by September. There will be transparency. There will be observers and we will then know about the aspirations of the people of the Northern Provinces which are reflected in the results of those elections.

We believe, there is a moral duty. The inhuman acts mentioned about of oppression, sexual assault and torture of helpless persons, including the family of Pirabhakaran, must all be accounted for. We do believe and we will continue to persuade Sri Lanka that an independent and acceptable inquiry into violations of human rights is conducted and that a closure on this very unhappy and unpleasant 27 years in the history of Sri Lanka finally brought to an end.

As I said, this wish of the House or the expression of the feelings of this House will be foremost in our mind when we take a final decision about the UN Human Rights Council Resolution. I thank you Sir, and all the Members for their cooperation.

16.11 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF THIRD REPORT
OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

RAILWAY BUDGET (2013-14) – GENERAL
DISCUSSION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT
(RAILWAYS), 2013-14

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 2012-13

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS),
2010-11

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House shall take up Item Nos. 12 to 16 together. Hon Railway Minister may move the Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in Paras 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81 and 82 of the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2009), appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues, etc., which was presented in both the Houses of Parliament on 18th May, 2012."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in Paras 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81 and 82 of the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2009), appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues, etc., which was presented in both the Houses of Parliament on 18th May, 2012."

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2014 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 16."

"That the supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 16."

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 3 to 8 and 10 to 13."

*Demands for Grants on Accounts (Railways) for
2013-14 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

| No. of Dem- and | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the vote of the House on 13.3.2013 (Rs.) | Amount of Demand for Grants to be submitted to the Vote of the House (Rs.) |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Railway Board | 42,33,50,000 | 211,67,50,000 |
| 2. | Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) | 149,81,50,000 | 749,07,50,000 |
| 3. | General Superintendence and Services on Railways | 986,73,85,000 | -4933,69,26,000 |
| 4. | Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works | 1579,64,05,000 | 7898,20,23,000 |
| 5. | Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power | 732,84,16,000 | 3664,20,77,000 |
| 6. | Repairs and Maintenance- of Carriages and Wagons | 1705,53,93,000 | 8527,69,67,000 |
| 7. | Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment | 908,34,04,000 | 4541,70,17,000 |
| 8. | Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment | 1414,65,38,000 | 7073,31,88,000 |
| 9. | Operating Expenses - Traffic | 4840,89,70,000 | 12333,05,44,000 |
| 10. | Operating Expenses - Fuel | 4412,34,94,000 | 22061,74,69,000 |
| 11. | Staff Welfare | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--|-----------------|------------------|
| | and Amenities | 802,78,12,000 | 4013,90,58,000 |
| 12. | Miscellaneous Working Expenses | 814,83,46,000 | 4074,17,30,000 |
| 13. | Providend Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits | 3771,07,88,000 | 18855,39,38,000 |
| 14. | Appropriation to Funds | 7110,30,00,000 | 35551,50,00,000 |
| 15. | Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalisation | 4,28,83,000 | 6244,91,17,000 |
| 16. | Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Revenue Other Expenditure | 10,00,00,000 | 50,00,00,000 |
| | Capital | 17081,12,63,000 | 77537,63,15,000 |
| | Railway Funds | 3706,30,75,000 | 12543,53,75,000 |
| | Railway Safety Fund | 333,28,33,000 | 1666,41,67,000 |
| | Total | 50407,16,05,000 | 232531,84,11,000 |

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for
2012-13 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

| No. of Dem- and | Name of Demand | Amount of Supplementary Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House (Rs.) |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 3. | General Superintendence and Services on Railways. | 30,93,16,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|--|----------------|
| 8 | Operating Expenses - Rolling Stock and Equipment | 500,03,24,000 |
| 9 | Operating Expenses - Traffic | 97,27,46,000 |
| 10 | Operating Expenses-Fuel | 382,61,62,000 |
| 13 | Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits | 1456,06,05,000 |
| 16 | Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement-Other Expenditure Capital | 265,00,01,000 |
| Total | | 2731,91,54,000 |

Demand for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2010-11 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

| No. of Dem- and | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Excess Grants submitted to the vote of the House (Rs.) |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 3. | General Superintendence and Services on Railways | 5,13,23,778 |
| 4. | Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works | 5,67,47,772 |
| 5. | Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power | 73,28,28,634 |
| 6. | Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons | 221,26,08,251 |
| 7. | Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment | 39,72,37,284 |
| 8. | Operating Expenses- Rolling Stock and Equipment | 184,54,91,597 |
| 10. | Operating Expenses - Fuel | 414,80,05,059 |
| 11. | Staff Welfare and Amenities | 53,38,80,412 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---|----------------|
| 12. | Miscellaneous Working Expenses | 645,53,31,891 |
| 13. | Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits | 1403,97,51,918 |
| Total | | 3047,32,06,596 |

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anurag Thakur to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, our leader Shrimati Shushma Ji has given me an opportunity to initiate debate on Rail Budget on behalf of our party for which I thank her. Rail Budget is being presented separately from general budget since the time before independence. The Britishers appointed a person named William Aukworth as chairman of Railway committee and the report presented by William Aukworth was known as Aukworth report. A proposal was made in that report that the Railway Budget should be presented separately under separation convention 1924. Today it is 7th March, 2013. About 90 years have passed but we are following the same convention. A question has come to my mind as to whether even after 90 years should we follow the same convention started by the Britishers? I agree that Railway is an important part but is it more important than Food Security, Agriculture and National Security? I also agree that Railway is very important but whether it is more important than Agriculture, National Security, Food Security, Health? I do not have any answer is it as to whether even now the budget for this should be presented separately? I put forward, this question to the all the intellectuals of ruling and opposition parties present in the House. Perhaps they may have any answer to it.

16.14 hrs. (MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

Before I start my speech I would like to say that perhaps Railways is the biggest sector in the service sector where 14 lakh people work and every day 2 crore people travel through Railways from one corner to another corner of the country. Therefore when we think about any services then we should evaluate those under some criterion. I will talk about evaluation of Railway budget under five criterion - Service charges, Safety, Quality, Speed and Sustainability. I would like to make these five criterion

as basis of my speech. First of all I would like to talk about service charges. All the predecessors of present Railway Minister, whether he was Lalu ji and the way Lalu ji used to spin a web of data and manipulate that data, that practice continued from 2004 and till today. Bansal ji has also been doing the same. Pawan ji has said that he has not increased fares of Railways but the truth is that perhaps this ministry has come to congress party after 15 years and as soon as this ministry came to him he even did not wait for budget and increased the fare by 21 percent. Their Government has increased the fare which will badly affect the common man. He did not even hesitate to say that he has increased the railway fare by 21 percent. This increase is done directly and what they have increased indirectly, that is freight charges. The freight charges have been increased by 5.8 percent. After that this has been said that there will be no effect on common man by this increase. I would like to tell that how the freight charges effects. If you see in totality the fertilizers, Urea will come through train then the burden of these charges will be on the farmers and afterward it will affect the common man only. If we talk about food items, the hike in freight charges will affect the common man. I want to talk about cement and steel. Government says that construct the houses and on the other hand government put a burden on the pockets of people by increasing freight charges on these items. You said about coal and the way Delhi Government has increased the charges for electricity, people are agitated and holding agitations. Prices will rise further. You have also said that you will constitute a Tariff Board. You are also like P.C. Chidambaram Ji. He is not less than a magician like P.C. Sarkar. You play with data's and spin such a web so that people may not be able to understand how the rates have increased.

Sir, the prices of Petrol and Diesel increase after every two months. About 24 times rates have been increased in the last two years. But you say that you have not increased that prices but the petrol companies have increased the prices. If banks increase the interest rates then the Finance Minister says that he has not increased but the RBI has increased those. Likewise when the prices will increase in the next one year Railway minister will say that he has not increased the prices but the Tariff Board has increased the prices. You very well know that how the money from the pocket of common man is extracted. You know how to take votes and money from the pocket of

common man. After a hike of 21 percent in fare charges directly or indirectly and more than five and half percent hike in freight charges which was started by Lalu ji has not been stopped by Bansal Ji also. No relief has been given in supplementary charges of superfast trains, reservation fees, cancellation charges or clerkage charges. No relief has been given in Tatkal Charges also. You said in your speech -

[English]

Passenger fares earning target is 42,210 crore in the year 2013-14, an increase of 30 percent.

[Translation]

30 percent income will rise from Rail fare but the traffic will rise only 5.6 percent. How this will increase? If the prices will increase, income will also increase. You have not said it directly but written in the books. You directly increased 21 percent prices and five and half percent as freight charges and remaining as Tatkal charges. If you provide ticket under Tatkal scheme on day before then I can agree to this. You provide 70 percent ticket on window and hold 30 percent quota of tickets and sell Tatkal tickets six months before? Suppose you have to go to Ludhiyana from Delhi and that train is going to Pathnakot from Mumbai then you will have to pay the fare of Mumbai to Pathankot and Tatkal charges in addition to that fare. This is open loot with common man. Whether he should not get his share of tickets. You hold 30 percent tickets in Tatkal and then say that you have not increased the fares. If this is not manipulation then what is it. This is you people's Jugglery.

You have talked about freight adjustment component. You yourself say that the fares and freight charges will rise tow-three times in a year. If all this is to happen then the common man can imagine that the government seeks its vote and loot them from back door. That freight charges are levied on grains, pulses, groundnut oil, urea etc then it will definitely effect these items. Whether the railway is in poor condition? Operating ratio has been mentioned. The operating ratio was 91 per cent at the time of NDA, but during last four-five years it was 95.3 percent in 2009-2010, 94.6 percent in 2010-2011 and 94.0 percent in 2011-2012, it means it is about 95 percent. How this condition has come. In the initial speeches Laluji used to say that it is not Railways but a Jersey Cow, whose milk

has not been drawn till today. After some years he said that I have drawn till today. After some years he said that I have drawn much milk. Whether it is true? Then came Mamta ji. She said his figures were fictitious. A white paper should come on this and she took a new direction. In the last five years the country has seen five new railway Ministers. This is the condition of our country and I am putting before you the condition of railways. When a question was asked to them as to whether you study the system followed in the other parts of the world? I have read an article in the Economist that in 1931 and during world war-1 and world war-2 the German Railway suffered heavy loss of 120 million dollars due to bad condition of railway. But today their railway carry two billion passengers per year. They have been given world class facilities and they have invested money in infrastructure. Whether anyone is ready to invest money in the name of your government. Have you invested some money on infrastructure so that we could say that the quality of our railway will be much better even after twenty years. But a question was asked to you then answered

[English]

The information on operating ratio of railway systems in other countries is neither compiled nor maintained in this Ministry.

[Translation]

You are not ready to learn. This is the condition of railway in our country. I am going into full system. I have said about passenger fares, freight and service charges only.

Sir, Safety is also an important subject. But you will also be worried to learn about the figures submitted before you. What the Hon'ble Minister said in his speech and all the members thumped the tables in his praise.

[English]

There has been a significant reduction in the incidence of rail accidents. Even though the volume of passengers and freight traffic has increased manifold, the number of consequential train accidents per million train kms. has decreased from 0.41 in 2003-04 to 0.13 at the end of 2011-12.

[Translation]

Sometimes I am surprised to hear him and feel sad also. When I see towards the hon'ble minister, I do not see that he does not have humanity. When a railway minister of a country gives the figures that earlier the accident rate was 0.41 and now it has come to 0.13. Whether you do not have any importance for the life of a common man. Whether it is not the manipulation of figures? You have fudged the figures by adding kilometers passenger trains and freight trains and brought it down. If it is true then it is very unfortunate. But the bitter truth is that inspite of manipulation of figures done by you I will tell you some figures which you gave in reply to the question and I would like to put then before this House. Most of the deaths occur due to unmanned level crossings.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in the year 2011-12 about 14611 people lost their lives. In the first six months of the year 2012-13, 15934 people died upto September. In comparison to one year 1300 more people lost their lives in six months only. Do you have any answer to it, any excuse for it? You want clappings and thumping of tables for you by this Jugglery. But you do not have any sympathy for the people who lost their lives. Though, we do not expect much from you than this. Therefore, I would like to read two lines of someone here:

"Tum aur wafa karoge, yeh main manta nahi! Usko fareb do, jo tumhain janta nahi!"

This country has understood you very well. You have only deceived the common man. Whatever you have done in these nine years from the time of Lalaji was just cheating the people. You manipulated the figures and are taking railways to the losses. I would like to say one more thing here that you have constituted two committees - one is 'Sam Pitroda Committee' and other is 'Anil Kakodkar Committee'. They have given some recommendations in which they have said that about six thousand people die alongwith the sub-urban railway lines of Mumbai. Those deaths are also due to unmanned railway crossings. Due to heavy rush of people and lack of space in the trains some passengers climb over the train, someone hangs on the door and they become victim of accident and fall from the train and die. It is also true that the 64 thousand kilometers of railway network passes through many such areas where these are densely populated hamlets and

Jhuggi clusters. They do not have any alternative other than crossing over the railway tracks to commute from one place to another. Most of the people die in this process there. You have given a figure that about 17,000 unmanned level crossings are there in this country. You yourself say that you receive only 1100 crore rupees from Central Road Fund whereas you need 5000 crore rupees. It means you will give the same figures for the next ten-twenty years and 15-20 thousand people will die every year in these rail accidents. What you propose to do? Anil Kakodkar has said in the some report that:

[English]

"Trespassing occurs because of lack of barricading, fencing and lack of adequate number of pedestrian over-bridges."

[Translation]

If these are the shortcomings in our country then what you are going to do and when? He has said to levy safety cess. Are you going to levy safety cess? You must tell about it in your reply because you have definitely hidden this fact also from the common people. You are going to raise about two thousand crore rupees this year in the name of safety fund in the revenue shown by you. It means you are going to extract this money also from the pocket of common man. this is mentioned in point No. 72 at page no. 22 of your annual plan.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have said that about two crore people travel through Indian railways every year from one corner to another corner of the country. They put their life also in danger. They do not ever talk about that. There are more than one and half lakh vacancies in security sector. You can understand that hon'ble railway minister is not serious about the safety and security of the common man.

As on 31st March, 2001, total number of railway employees was 15,12,530 which was reduced to 13,8000 as on 31st March, 2009. What is the position of today, you know that. This number has reduced by many lakhs. The total number of employees working in five major departments of Central Government was 38 lakh which has been reduced to 30 lakh. Unemployment has increased in the tenure of your Government. You have put a big question mark on the security of common man also.

You have talked about filling of one and half lakh posts, how many posts you had filled during last nine years so you will fill one and half lakh posts in one year. Your Government has no money, despite your saying no PPP model comes. You say that you have reserved ten per cent seats for women in RPF, only ten per cent, we talk to bring 33 per cent women in Parliament and you talk to fill only ten per cent posts in railway. It has been said in your own report that

[English]

forty per cent consequential and 60 per cent fatalities are accounted for by level crossings.

[Translation]

I am coming to that point repeatedly because what measure you have for that? Sir, I have something, can I show it here in one minute?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Pawanji, I have this video of one minute. I can give it to Hon. Minister after that. Under the same track where your cement block is fixed, a small generator is fixed inside it. Sleeper has to be replaced by another one, electric energy generates from kinetic energy and that gets stored in battery that will take it up to maned or unmaned crossing and you need no electricity connection. You have used this solar here and you talk about windmill, both of these have failed. You can confirm it with RDSO, where you had installed solar panel, next day they get filled with soil, for that you will have to engage more manpower in that ratio. If you install this kinetic energy equipment on these same tracks, then you will have to make no expenditure and you will have to make only one unit for two hundred maned or unmaned crossings, that can be operated directly through your GSM operators and your lakhs, crores of rupees can be saved. I am ready to give it to you after that.

I am not rising here to criticize you only. I am making effort on my own behalf as to how we can cooperate in our country, as to how we play our opposition role in a positive way. We should talk about safety of bridges, there are 36,700 bridges in the country that have been built before independence. These are hundred years old. What is their condition today? What will be important link for the country from Delhi and Mumbai, what is its condition? Bhairavgarh

bridge, situated at Ratlam, was declared as distrust eight years ago from today. What action has been made thereon by your Government, nothing has been done in eight years. It was said that work could not be started due to paucity to fund. This is 300 meter long bridge, 50 trains pass through it daily, if it breaks then movement of 50 trains per day will be discontinued. The driver of railway engine makes the speed of train slow before half an hour. He lowers the speed to ten kilometer per hour for passing the rain through the bridge and after half an hour he accelerates the speed. You can think as to how much loss would be occurred due to it, how much electricity, how much diesel and other things would be consumed? Much loss would be occurred in comparison to loss of time, but Hon. Minister had said that they had no money, it could not be done. The day it breaks, train will be discontinued or the day when lives of thousands of people will be lost then you will you go with the families of deceaseds carrying cheque in hand for taking photograph, but will not take any step earlier to it. It is the misfortune of this country that you have ruled upto 50 years and has made this condition of Railway.

[English]

I wish to ask the Minister a very specific question and it is related to the safety of passengers. Are these bridges tested for by non-destructive techniques like ultrasonic, acoustic emission, strain gauging and radar, under water inspections, mapping unknown foundations, testing the foundations of bridges, fatigue life and the residual life assessment techniques? If so, how many times and how regularly?

[Translation]

Please its reply should be given necessarily because it is related to the safety of common man. If somebody had concerned about safety and health of railway, I am linking the safety and health together because somebody had thought about it, then it was only one Prime Minister of this country, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee who had created Rail Safety Fund and given 17 thousand crore rupees. If railway can make much transportation, can carry much load, then its credit goes to Shri Nitish Kumar ji who was then Minister of Railways and Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee ji who has given 17 thousand crore rupees, we are very grateful to them for this.

At that time many ambitious projects were started and National Railway Development Project was talked about. I would like to know from Hon. Minister as to what is the position of all the projects have run under it as on date. Yaswant Sinha ji had told me recently that the line connecting Hazaribagh was alleged to be completed soon. I would like to know as to what is meant by soon, please tell me this also because I am coming to this point soon. The railway lines that were started to construct in 1975, even after 40 years have not been completed and 347 projects are still pending. Don't much expect from them. Next year our Government will come, perhaps then will be completed. We cannot much expect from them. I would like to come on quality. Hon. Minister had collapsed before making jump. He did not see towards sky, he remained connected to ground. He has said in point 8, page no. 3 of his statement:

[English]

Point No. 8 of page 3 says: "The number of passenger trains has r increased from 8897 in 2001-02 to 12,335 in 2011-12. Yet, the losses on these operations continue to mount, increasing from Rs.4,955 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 22,500 crore in 2011-12 and is estimated to be Rs. 24,600 crore in 2012-13."

[Translation]

It is worth to listen further.

[English]

"This has also resulted in deterioration of services extended to our esteemed passengers."

[Translation]

He himself has admitted that services have deteriorated further. On the other hand you say that we talk about ISO certification. You need not ISO certification. Out of 90 per cent Hon. Members sitting here go to their constituencies by train, they go on Friday and come on Monday. You ask them whether the services have improved or deteriorated. These have become worse to worst. ... (Interruptions) why should they need certification, House will give it. Rats and cockroaches are found. This is the position today. Up to what extent I should curse the Hon. Minister, he has taken the charge of Ministry recently. But he has left no lacuna in breaking the waist of common

man by increasing passenger fares and railway freight. See, discussion has started when the point of quality has come. Our Members of Parliament are how serious regarding quality because they do not talk of any feeling like you, they talk of their own experiences which they are getting during travelling in the trains like common citizens. Hon. Minister comes from Chandigarh, that is very posh area. That's why he talked about realization that there would be wi-fi. ...*(Interruptions)* he is trying so that there would be no dearth of plane. Congress only seeks vote in the name of common man, but they don't bother as to how a common man travels in second class coach, what is the condition of toilets, what catering facility is available for him, what is the facility of bed? More further I am in search of that architect who had designed the ladder to reach at upper berth in train. Once an elderly man said to me, son would you take upper berth? How difficult is to climb above? When it is difficult for the youth like us then how the old aged common men and women would be able to reach on the upper berth? Have you ever thought to change that design? Regarding point of quality, you have already admitted your inability. I would like to say only this that point of quality begins from department, you had said in your introductory speech that you would bring the Indian Railways at new heights by dint of 14 lakh employees but when the issue of giving them uniform after two years comes, then you give them below quality uniform. They agitate. They don't ask for designer uniform. But you have written in your books to provide branded cloth, if your Government is not capable to provide even that then what expectation could be made from you as to what you will give to common customer?

Catering was talked about. Sometimes cockroach, sometimes rat and sometimes long hair are found in the food. This is the condition of railway catering. Only country can know as to what will be the condition of the country. The person travelling in the train thinks it definitely that if he spends some more money he can travel by air because so many airlines have come.

I had talked about toilets. One of their Ministers says in entire country to score his point that there should be bio toilets, green toilets or eco-toilets. But no mention has been made in this regard in your budget, as to by when you will provide bio or eco-toilets in the trains. We talk to make the country free from open excretion, we talk of

"Nirmal Gram" (clean village) but you have not been able to do this even in the trains till now. What will be much big misfortune the country than it. You talk about common man but you see the toilets of first AC, their condition is worse.

So far as the bedsheets and pillows are concerned, I have photographs that I will show to Pawanji. Pillows and bedsheets are provided in dirty condition, they give foul smell. Blanket gives foul smell you ask this rest of the Hon. Members of Parliament. That is why I always carry a bedsheet with me during travel. If such is the condition of first AC then what would be the condition of second and third AC? But you want to compare with the trains of Germany, France and China. In this regard I would like to read out two lines:

"Chhupati Nahin hai jo tere jahan ki halat hai,
Yahan to sans lena bhi badi jisarat hai."

You have made this condition of railway where common man perhaps finds it difficult to travel in train. But it is unfortunate that you have your monopoly, so common man has no other option. But the fact remains that the manner in which our road network has expanded, Atal ji had imagined that and today the National Highways are in good condition, consequently many of the people travel in volvo buses. But they avoid railway. That is why your freight and passenger share has gone down. This is a matter of grave concern and you need to think over it.

You have talked about feeling as to what kind of feeling you want to get. A coffee machine would be there, a TV would be fitted. You talk like a rich man's party but at the time of vote you recall common man. Did you not recall the common man during presentation of budget when you raised rail fare by 21 per cent, raised freight charges, raised 'Tatkal' charges and raised all charges right from clerical charges. When you took out money from his pocket through back door or front door, then you perhaps not recalled the common man. Feeling or experience, but what a common man wants, you did not think over it. You have thought as to how a rich man of Chandigarh should feel, how the person of your constituency should be provided with leather seats, should be provided with coffee and excellent service. A woman like airhostess would be serving there. But you have not thought about common man. I hope you will think of

common man also.

Next subject is also important. He has raised Tatkal charges in sleeper class from Rs. 75 to Rs. 90, in AC three tier it has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, in AC two tier it has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Besides, they charge full rail fare from one corner to other corner. They do not leave any stone unturned while looting of common man. He has raised supplementary charges also from Rs. 20 to 30, from 30 to 45 and from 50 to Rs. 75. He has increased reservation fees from 25 to Rs. 40 for AC three tier and from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 for AC first and similarly he has raised other charges also.

Next issue is also important which is related to speed. What trick had been played by Lulu ji, you were also not stood behind that. What jugglery he used to lay, you have also laid the same. After coming out of that I would like to submit figures before the people. You raised rail fare after naming the trains as Super fast. You change their categories, as a result the common man has to pay more fare. Thereafter he again tries to loot by reserving thirty per cent seats in 'Tatkal'.

When the issue of speed comes, super fast train is neither super nor fast from any angle, it has no quality of super and fast, but you have categorised them as superfast trains. At what speed they run? It is 50km/hr. It has been reported by a newspaper that in France the speed of trains is 320km/hr, in China it is 300km/hr, in Belgium 300km/hr, in Japan 300km/hr, in Germany 300km/hr and in India average speed is 90 km/hr. This is the condition of Indian Railways. Where for you are imagining? For what speed you are talking about? Your freight train runs at the average speed of 25km/hr whereas the trains in entire world run at the speed of 300km/hr.

Sir, I would like to link the speed of trains with punctuality. Your officers sitting here are also of surprising. They say that the train originates from one corner and terminates at other corner. They calculate its time that such train has started from here, it will take such time to reach at this corner and they keep four or five hours as extra time so that late running time at intermediate stations could be compensated in the last. If you have to see punctuality then at what time and in how much time your train reaches at intermediate station, these figures you should submit in the House. Then it will be known as to

what is the condition of Indian Railways. This four-five hours gap that you keep in time schedule, it consumes excess electricity, excess diesel, it wastes the time of common man and you have to spend excess money on your manpower. If you want to increase your efficiency then you will have to improve your punctuality. I would like to say this emphatically.

I would also like to say that when Britishers had left here at that time nearly 55000 kilometer railway tracks were built. You have been able to build it up to 63000 kilometer only during the last sixty five years. Your wagons have also been reduced than earlier. Earlier two lakh five thousand wagons were there, now this number has reduced to two lakh four thousand wagons. The speed of trains has also not increased. The construction work of railway tracks is also going with slow speed. Your wagons have also been reduced than earlier. It shows as to what is the condition of Indian Railways as on date. Your figures itself reveal all these things.

What is doing your Government to increase the speed of trains because the speed of your Government is also very slow. You yourself have given data in it. You have given the data that under infrastructure expansion there was a target of 700km new lines. You have reduced it to 470km this year. Whether it is a fact? You yourself has said in your speech:

[English]

"The target of 700 km of new lines in the current year had to be scaled down to 470 km due to inadequate resources."

[Translation]

Hon'ble Minister, the discussion on rail budget is going on. The new line you have scaled down from 700 km to 470 km. You have reduced gauge conversion also this year from 800 km to 575 km. due to inadequate resources. This is the condition of this Government. The country is going to backward instead of going to forward. Thank Atal Bihari ji in whose time 13km National Highway used to be constructed everyday in the country. In your Government it has come down to two km. per day. In our times 17000 crore rupees were given in Rail Safety Fund so that the rail network can be strengthened. In your time those kilometers were also reduced. Sometime I think that

if Atal ji would not have been there, what would have been the condition of the country. You are making it from bad to worse.

Now, the subject on which I am coming is very important by this reason also that it is associated with sustainability. The sustainability of Railway is very important. No service can achieve sustainability with noble will, but it has to be efficient and viable. What are you going to do to make railway efficient and viable, this also I want to know from you. Your intention looks right. If we see in UPA two, from the first day there is 2G Spectrum, Commonwealth Games, coal scam and now helicopter scam. There are scams and scams. If you thinking of scams then how can you go forward?

[English]

" The path to hell is paved with good intentions."

[Translation]

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, the condition of railway is going on from bad to worse. When I will give these data you will come to know. When Lalu ji became Railway Minister, he was invited to give speech in big industries. In his time he used to say that a profit was earned upto 25 thousand crore and by the time Pawanji came all the profit gone. When Mamta ji came, immediately she said in UPA-two that a white paper may be presented on its finance. I do not know that from where the Lalu ji earned this money. Was it not truth, it was only a jugglery of data. Today the real data comes to light. When Mamta ji came, she started with a different point of view. She said that malls, restaurants, 17 medical colleges and nursing institutes will be constructed. They will lay optical fibre, construct indoor stadium. Will take over Basumati Sahitya Mandir and will make printing press also. I do not know that what is the mindset of this Government. We leave core issues and talk about non-core issues. Our core issue is that how to strengthen the railway lines, how a common man can reach in time from security point of view. How the cleanliness is maintained, how the good food can be provided, whatever Prime Minister says in this regard, I am unable to see that so far. Perhaps Pawan ji could see that, but he is a man of earning only one crore rupees, it may be for him, not for we poor. White paper has come, further that the data are, what is the condition of freight trains today. At the time of independence our share was almost

85 per cent freight trains which used to carry 85% freight, goods of the country, were goods trains. Today the situation is that the share of your freight trains is only 36 per cent. This is very unfortunate. It is said all over the world that and the Pandey ji Committee which was constituted in 1960 had also said that there should be 70 per cent share. You have reduced this share and has brought it down to 36 per cent. The share of road network has become 57 per cent. How it become 57 per cent, because Atal ji had got made good national highway to the country. In China, the share of train freight is about 47 per cent, in United States it is 48 per cent. It is not less than fifty per cent in any country of the world, only in India it is 36%. This is important because the freight we earn is 70 per cent of our income. The revenue of railway, from where the Nishikant Dubey ji and Yashwant Sinha ji comes, Jharkhand like State perhaps might give you maximum revenue, but you do not spend so much money in their State.

You earn from Odisha, but you are not ready to spend four thousand crore rupees out of 14 thousand crore rupees. You earn from Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, but you do not spend that much there. You have confined yourself only upto Congress ruled States, therefore, people had said that this is budget only of Raebarely and Congress. This Rail Minister could not become the Rail Minister of the entire country. You will have to become broad minded.

I want to ask you only this much that have you changed your thinking? Have you thought anything for the freight sector which is less than one thousand tonnes? Does your Government thinks about containerization sector? Today also, some boggies remain empty in a train f 50-60 boggies. Would you like to carry goods of other States in it, so that we can again make this 36 per cent to again 50 per cent. You should make efforts for this.

I want to state about coach rationalization here and you should think over it. Many Chief Ministers has said it that you should go ahead in this direction, so that there may be change in your portfolio. You have confined yourself only upto minerals, coals, cement and steel, take other industries also on Railway. I want to say this because that a common man who loads the goods on a truck, first there is loading, then there is offloading at station, after that there is onloading on train. Then there is offloading and loaded in the truck and takes on the port. Now he has

thought that why the expenditure of again and again loading and unloading is borne, send goods by truck only, because the Atal Bihari Vajpayee had given this country very good national highways. Therefore, as your competitor the road network is already there.

Sir, I want to say here about linkage. You will have to identify areas of high density. Four metros, tear one cities, where there is maximum traffic, do doubling of network there, lay third line, lay fourth line, so that you can earn more from there. You pay attention to backward areas also. I come from Himachal Pradesh. During 65 years, only 44km railway line has been constructed there. Britishers had constructed more, but our own Governments have constructed less. There is no railway line in Utrakhhand, Jharkhand, from where you get maximum revenue. I want to say about Odisha, Rajasthan, North East, but you see rest of the country also.

You have said about last linkage mile, but if we see in your budget, you have nowhere said that you will complete this scheme in the next two years, will give money for last mile linkage, it will increase our so much revenue, this thinking is also not reflected anywhere in your budget.

From 1975 you have started 347 railway lines, which are still pending and it seems that you do not want to complete them. You have only said that you will complete them but have not given full amount for that also.

Hon. Minister, you have mentioned about mobilising rupees 1 lakh crores through PPP model in the 12th Five Year Plan. It seems ridiculous itself. The credibility of your Government is on margin*... Therefore, you could collect only rupees eight crores from the market during the year 2007 to 2012. You talk about mobilising 1 lakh crore rupees through PPP model, from where it will come? I want to say this because it is not possible until this UPA Government is there in power. Yes, when the NDA Government will come next year, certainly the money will come and we will complete this project.

You have talked about rail tourism. I come from Himachal Pradesh, where the population is sixty lakh but 1 crore eighty lakh tourists visit this area during one year. In this entire scheme of your Himachal is not seen anywhere.

Shimla is at a distance of two hours from Chandigarh. The Britishers took the rail upto Shimla, but your Government have not even made any efforts to supply any new engine or new coach during the last three years. You have not mentioned anything about conversion of this narrow gauge into broad gauge. The Britishers took the railway line from Pathankot to Joginder Nagar, but your Government could not attach a new coach in that train. No new train could be started. Narrow gauge could not be converted into broad gauge. You talk about rail tourism, but you have shown only show-off in the name of rail tourism and nothing else. You have ignored the tourism sector seriously. We do not have any hope from rail tourism. You have very well highlighted the projects of national importance. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I will conclude after making three points. Let us take the issue of National Security, you have talked about rail line of Bhanupali, Bilaspur, Manali, Leh. Hon. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh had a meeting with the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* Bansal ji, this is the matter connected with national security. I will take your two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)* this is an issue of national security. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): This is concerning railways.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I know that this Government is not serious about the issue of national security.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Minister is present in the House.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: The then Chief Minister Prem Kumar Dhumal ji had mentioned about the Himachal Pradesh railway line Bhanupali, Bilaspur, Manali and Leh concerning national security. The Prime Minister had said in the start of 2008 that this is national security connected railway line. This will be announced as of national importance. It has been discussed during the last four budgets and this time also the Rail Minister had said that I will pursue this matter, only pursue is said, not construction. This is not told that what provisions had been made in the Budget. Therefore, I would like to say that

*Expunged as Ordered by Chair.

when you reply the discussion then announce this Bhanupali, Bilaspur, Manali and Leh railway line of national security as of national importance.

17.00 hrs.

Get the work stated at the earliest. Mention the provisions made for that line. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You have named me many a times. I was not present. We will ascertain it, I also have to speak. You are young. You should read-write a bit more. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He named you, then not done a misdeed. Many a persons are named here.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Laluji speak when your turn come.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is said by Rail Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call you then you should speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY (Jamui): You were Minister of Railway, the name of Rail Minister will be taken. What is the problem. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Keep quite please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You were the Minister. So, he named you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think Lalujji considering himself today also as Rail Ministry. At that time he presented the Rail Budget. After that in the year 2008-09 Sushma ji spoke in Rajya Sabha and I have read that speech in which she had analysed his speech. He spined a web. Sushmaji had

shown his real face to the country. I have quoted some points here. As my leader had analysed his speech, I cannot make such speech. Other members should read that speech. Because Laluji is expert in changing the things. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: The country is aware of that. He brought a white paper. *...(Interruptions)* Just see the speech of 2008-09. The figures are self explanatory.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: The Prime Minister said from the Red fort in 2005-06 about dedicated freight corridor that we will create dedicated freight corridor, eastern and western freight corridor. Today, eight years had lapsed, not a single brick has been added to that. It is the misfortune of the country that UPA is in power. Laluji, only announcements were made from Red Fort in your times and no action has been taken so far. This is the condition of dedicated freight corridor. *...(Interruptions)*

Will the Minister state that when the country will see the dedicated freight corridor. It has been stated in the CAG report. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You had demanded two minutes, now it is five minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Railways is supposed to be the most corrupt department in the country. 8805 cases of corruption surfaced in the year 2011, which suggests that you are robbing the common man by increasing rail fares. You indulge in looting from the back door too. This loot does not stop here- you continue with this by increasing charges for Tatkal and naming common

*Not recorded.

trains as super fast trains. This is corruption only. You have formed Government only to loot the country, you have no intention of providing facilities to the common man. You talk of Green energy initiative.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please restrict your speech to two minutes only.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time will you take?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I am allowed to speak for 45 minutes. I have taken 40 minutes already, will take another 5 minutes. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time is up, watch is before you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I would like to mention here that 45 percent of the cultivation in Himachal Pradesh constituted of Apple growing people. Eighty percent of our farming is that of fruits. It takes more than 30 hours time to carry the fruits to Delhi from there. You have not made any provision for that. You talk of FDI in retail but I don't think anybody would take up laying of railway lines job under F.D.I., you will have to discharge this responsibility. If you are really keen to serve the farmer, you kindly lay railway lines. You have talked of the pending 347 projects, among them Nangal, Unna, Talwara Railway link has been pending for the last 32 years, and remains incomplete even today. Only 44 kilometer line has been laid. 35 kilometers is yet to be completed as of today. You have not provided anything for that in your budget. How many kilometers rail line you proposed to lay this year?

Bhanupali, Vilaspur, Manali - Leh Railway Lines are having national importance. You have stated that they are linked to my State. Mamta ji had promised to give Rupees Six Hundred Crores. However, we received not a single rupee. You have stated about 22 new railway lines. I felt good, my friend Nishikant ji got one line. You have provided 10-10 lakh only. Today rupees ten lakh cannot fetch you a bus, constructing railway line is a far fetched idea. ...(Interruptions) Government under Atal ji had provided for industry in Buddi, he gave a financial package. However, your Government withdrew it. You have not provided even

railway link. Kashyap ji, the Member of Parliament from Simla is sitting here. He had demanded two railway lines for link with Haridwar. You did not oblige. What your Government has given to Himachal Pradesh, only discrimination. I would like to say two lines for this to you.

Gazab Kiya Tere Wade Par Aitbar Kiya.

Nau saal Kayamat Ka Intzar Kiya.

You kept giving assurances for 9 years and today you gave a blow once again. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time will you take?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I am just concluding. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not concluding because of that I am asking you.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: The hon. Minister has started in his speech that for him his Ministry is his Constituency. However, I can speak in the capacity of a Member of Parliament that I have been elected by the people of Hamirpur Parliamentary Constituency. I must talk of Himachal Pradesh. Mr. Minister you have been elected from Chandigarh. May be the people of every nook and corner did not vote for you, but you are the Railway Minister of the country. You should not restrict yourself to your Ministry, Constituency, State or only Congress ruled State, Members of Parliament of Congress. You should have talked about the nation as to how to increase railway share in freight, how to increase kilometrage of train. In the matter of railways social viability is also linked with economic viability. Something economically viable should be socially viable also. Therefore, I would urge the Minister of Railways to lay more stress on freight but at the same time do not forget about providing facilities to the common man. The 21 percent hike you have made in passenger fare should be withdrawn. I demand the Railways should provide better facilities to common man. Kindly think over it. You will only get the correct satisfaction by providing railway facilities to the efforts should not be restricted to provide satisfaction to a selected few wealthy people, you have been elected by the votes which the common man cast in your favour,

so please don't ignore them. With these words, I would like to thank deeply our leader Shrimati Sushma Swaraj who gave me the opportunity to initiate the discussion on Railways Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members who wish to lay their speeches, may lay their speech on the Table of the House.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in support of the Railways Budget. Today my young friend while initiating the discussion has commented in a very responsible manner about the tradition of presenting Railways Budget separately. I feel that as you cannot imagine of Ganga without Himalaya similarly you cannot imagine of India without Indian Railways. Because it connects people with people living in farthest point in India right from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari. That is to say that in one way or other every person depend on Railways.

17.10 HRS.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*)

Today railway is the life line and main stream of this country. Today the railway which has now become the life line of this country, carries everyday two crore passengers through its 12335 trains. Indian railways position in the world is 4th which has been attained by them. Today during the discussion on the rail budget, one of our young colleagues has spoken about budgetary support, internal resources, market borrowings and sources of funds for the PPP and I understand that this shows his anxiety for the meaningful and useful existence and relevance of the railway in the life of the people of India.

Today there are 14 lakh rail way mens' families. Even at 2'o'clock in the night', a person of railway operates signals with a great dedication and the gateman always attends his gate duty and it is very easy to say that accidents have been taking place or proper security measures should be taken to avert accidents. But we should appreciate the sense of dedication and work culture of the railway men and their families. I would like to say that it is Indian Railway which has connected the entire country right from Baramula in North to Knyakumari in the South and from Dwarika in the West to Lido in the East. It connects all our people.

I would like to address my young colleague who has asked in his introductory speech as to why the ministry of railways has been segregated and its budget should have been presented with the General Budget. The fact is,

Desh ki Ragon main Daudati hai rail,

Desh ke har ang ko Jodati hai rail,

Dharm, Jaat, Paant nahin Janati hai rail,

Chhotey-Bade Sabhi ko Apnati aur apna maanati hai rail,

Today trains carry everybody, it may be small person, or a big man, or a poor person, or a common man whether travelling in the AC first class or Sleeper class, to his destination.

Sir, how the figures have been given, such words were said about Lalu Yadav ji that he had played jugglery of word. Something has been said even for our Rail minister. Whosoever may present the budget of the Indian railway. I do not want to delve deep into the definition of the Parliamentary traditions but to say such words for the railways budget that it is a Maya jaal or Indra goal (jugglery), is not at all appropriate for this Supreme Institution of India.

One thing more I would like to say. At first they said that today during the regime of Congress-UPA, the operating ratio has touched its highest whereas it was very low during their earlier regime. I would like to say with great responsibility that upto 2004, it was a BJP, NDA government and in 2002-03, the operating ratio was 92.3 percent. Here I want to correct them. In 2003-04, the operating ratio was 92.1 percent and till 2004-05 when it was their government, it was 91 percent. They should know it. I would like to say with great responsibility that after 2004 and Since the Congress-UPA government has come to power, It has brought down the operating ratio of the Indian railways and this percentage which was 91.00 percent in 2004-05 came down to 83.7 percent in 2005-06 and 78.7 percent in 2006-07, further sliding down to 75.9 percent in 2007-08. I won't like to read all the figures of the operating cost for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 because unless and until the operating ratio comes down, surplus will not increase. When we spend 91 rupees out of our Rs. 100 of earnings on the operational part, then

naturally there cannot be any doubling of rail lines, construction of new lines gauge conversion or electrification of routes or any other work. We should understand it.

I would like to say that the operating ratio had declined to 88.8 percent in 2012-13 and I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Rail Minister that his target is to bring it down to 87.8 percent in 2013-14 from 88.8 percent. I will definitely congratulate him that he has resolved to bring down the operating ratio of the Indian Railways. Today it has been said that number of accidents is increasing, large number of accidents has been there, Figures are also being given. I also have accidents figures. Today I can say it with a responsibility that at the time of BJP-NDA government in 2003-04, there were 325 consequential train accidents. These are not my figures but those taken from the BRS research. In 2004-05, during the BJP-NDA regime, there were 325 rail accidents in one year. Now in 2012-13, that number has come down to only 92. Therefore, for it, I would like definitely to congratulate the entire rail family and the Hon'ble rail minister. I am not satisfied with it. I want that when this figure of rail accidents comes down to zero, that will be the day of our satisfaction. We should not be satisfied that the earlier number of 325 railway accidents during the BJP-NDA regime has today come down to 92. But, naturally I would say that today has a target. After all what has been said by the Hon'ble rail minister is that this time he has focused most on, be it Kakodakar committee report or Pitroda Committee report. At first, for modernization and safety, he is talking of the distressed bridges which are so many and need replacement. How many of such shattered bridges which could be fatal, were reconstructed during the BJP-NDA regime. In this rail budget, 17 such bridges have been identified most dangerous and which can break down at any time and can be fatal. The Congress-UPA government has taken up that work of their replacement. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ganesh Singh, please do not disturb, now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Mr. Jagdambika Pal.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: You have to say one thing or the other. I say that if any initiating person says that it a Rae Bareilly Budget and is merely a budget for the congress ruled states. It will be definitely something to mislead this country.

I understand, because we also sat in this house in the last few years. Earlier when budget was presented, it was said that it belongs to Bengal. Prior to that when it was presented it was called Bihar budget. But if you go through this budget you will definitely say that this is a budget which has been presented by a national leader of a national party having national thinking and which will connect the whole country.

Sir, I am not saying this only for speech sake that it was a budget for the whole country. I say this with full responsibility that it is a budget of the whole country. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. BJP-NDA people used to say, those who are even today talking the Indrajal of Laluji. I am talking about them ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: When a wheel factory was given to Raibareilly, it was said that it is the budget of Raibareilly. I would say that if it is a Raibareilly budget, then many workshops and factories have been given to the country. Today a coach manufacturing unit is given to Sonapat, Haryana. Today, a Green field main line electrical multiples unit manufacturing is given to Rajasthan, mid-life rehabilitation workshop is given to Andhra Pradesh, Periodical overhaul B.G. Wagon workshop given to Bikaner, Rajasthan and Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Repair and rehabilitation of motorized bogey to Madhya Pradesh, which belongs to hon. Ganesh Singh ji. It is not a congress ruled state. Wagon maintenance workshop Kalahandi, has been given to Odisha, which is also not a congress ruled state. ...*(Interruptions)*

Today six bottling plants of Neer have been given. It is the requirement of the people of the country. We gave a bottling plant to Vijaywada A.P., second to Nagpur in Maharashtra, third to Lalitpur in U.P., forth to Bilaspur in

Chhattisgarh where our government is not there. It is given to Jaipur, Rajasthan and Ahmedabad Gujrat, where our government is not there.

Even after this one says that it is Raibareilly Budget then I can only say as blind man is no judge of colour, in the same way they can't see the plus points of this budget. Otherwise, they must have seen that every state of the country has been given one project or the other.

Sir, what a passenger wants today? A passenger wants that he should easily get a ticket, reservation, quality food and clean bedroll and linen while travelling. We used to criticize it, but whether the criticism of Cockroach and smelly linen is for criticism only. For the first time respected Pawan Bansal ji has tried to solve this problem by setting up ten mechanized laundries in India. It will be exclusively for washing the linen of railways. Ten super mechanized laundries will be set up to remove this complaint of dirty bedrolls and linen. We are addressing this problem.

In the same way it was said that what is use of ISO. After all there is a certification agency in the country which controls the quality. If something has a stamping of ISO, then it is considered to be of good quality and the common man buys it. For the first time a Railway minister has taken this initiative. The day he took Oath, first of all he said that he has been a passengers himself as he used to travel from Delhi to Chandigarh every Friday. I have also experienced in that train that quality of food and bedding needs to be improved. Now all the base kitchens of railway will have to obtain ISO certification and naturally the quality of food prepared in that kitchen will also improve. It is right that we can give certificate, but we are not a certification agency. After all MPs have received complaints, passengers have received complaints and today the hon. Railway Minister has felt like a passenger that the quality of food needs to be improved and he has made efforts for this.

Sir, today we are talking about e-ticketing. It is a general complaint that people try for e-ticket but they cant get. It is so because till now the capacity per minute was 2000 people, which has been increased to three times and today it is 7200 tickets per minute and the people can get tickets from the comfort of their homes. I feel, the basic requirement of a passenger is that he should be able to easily get the ticket and for the first time this problem has been addressed to in this budget. One Lakh twenty

thousand people can simultaneously use this facility and 7200 people per minute can get their tickets. Our government as well as the hon. Railway Minister has paid attention towards the basic difficulties of passengers, which is ticket or the reservation. After reservation the basic need of a passenger is food and the linen and bedroll. I feel all these things have been accorded priority. Those who say there is nothing in this budget, cant they see this. Till now there was only one executive lounge in Delhi. It was said that there is Anubhuti train, Anubhuti bogey will be attached and this budget is only for millionaires. I would like to ask if the thinking of BJP is that with the attaching of good bogies only rich people would be benefitted, then first AC compartment from every train should be removed. AC-II Coach may be deducted and be converted into general sleeper class so that more and more common people will be benefitted. When there was recession, our party 8 decided that all our MPs and Ministers who are entitled for executive class of air travel, will travel in economy class. At that time we saw that we would travel by economy class and our friends used to travel by executive class. We have seen with our own eyes that at that time the whole world was going through recession phase. At that time we thought of austerity, if we have to sustain before the world and that is why the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and UPA Chairperson adopted these policies. Therefore, after that recession, after China it was only India whose GDP rate increased in the world. In this way India sustained itself. These people definitely deserve commendation.

While criticizing the Rail Budget our colleague said the government of Atal ji did this, did that in railways. They expressed respect for Atal ji, we also respect him a lot. BJP and NDA government got a chance to rule this country for six and quarter years. They also presented six rail budgets. We as well as the public of this country want to know, that these people who are saying that the NDA or BJP government did this and did that and the Congress or UPA government has done nothing. They presented six Rail Budgets and they name a single train which was introduced by BJP or NDA government and in which people want to sit.

I would like to narrate as to what Congress or UPA government did. In the year 1969 when Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of the country, she thought that if India is to compete in the world arena, then some changes will

have to be effected in the railways. The result was that Rajdhani Train was introduced in the country. Today Indira ji is no more with us but it is the wish to every MP that Rajdhani Train should pass through his constituency.

In 1988, the demand for Rajdhani Express was on the increase, at that time Rajeev Gandhi introduced Shatabdi train, which connects the capital of one State with the capital of another State. Thereafter, the Congress lead UPA Government introduced Duronto Express in 2010. If today Pawan Bansal ji has said about the Anuvuti coach, then you will see in future there will be demand for Anuvuti coach in every train. As today the Railways has its identity with Rajdhani Express, Shatabdi Express or Duronto, similarly it will be known by Anuvuti. Which train of such type was introduced during the BJP lead NDA, tell its name, so it is not good to criticize in this manner.

Today crores of foreign tourists visit the country most of them travel by rail. They desire if they pay in dollars, they should get the quality journey. So they are ready to pay more money. The common man who has to travel in second class may go in it. Who has to travel in sleeper class will go by it. In the same manner who has to travel in AC or AC two or three tier will travel in it. There are many Indians in the country and the Buddhist tourists who come from outside, whether they are from Europe or other country, I think, introduction of Anuvuti coach has been if said in that context, then it is a new step.

Mr. Chairman, you will find increase in the traffic everywhere. I remember, 20 years ago from today there were one flights for Delhi-Lucknow, Patna, Ranchi, Kolkata and Kolkata-Ranchi, Patna and from Lucknow to Delhi. We use to travel to and fro in Rs. 110. Today the number of flights are 24 even then the traffic is so heavy that you cannot get seat in it. So to say that with the addition of Anuvuti coach the budget has become the budget of multi-millionaires, as has been said by my earlier speaker, is not correct.

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Speak something about Gorakhpur. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: It has been said that there should be security in Railways. I think, if the Hon'ble Member would have read it, he should have known. Today the accidents that take place in the country, more than 60 per cent of them are at unmanned level crossing. The 40 per cent are consequential accidents. Two type of accidents are there one is at unmanned level crossing and other is of trains. Today to prevent 60 per cent accidents, there is no one at 10,979 level crossings. These are unmanned crossings. As a result, some time when a trolley or a bus or a motorcycle or a woman or a man crosses that gate, they after became victim of the accidents. I think it has been resolved for the first time that in future there will be no unmanned level crossings. This resolution is of UPA Government. There is no doubt that we are taking steps to prevent these 60 per cent accidents.

You see the Railway Budget. On what it has been focused. Today we have focused on dedicated freight corridor, modernisation of stations, implementation of modern signal system and electrification of routes. Sir, the House is being mislead, how our young colleague has said that the Hon'ble Minister has reduced the target of new railway lines. He has reduced the conversion. He has mentioned that the target of 700 new lines have been have been reduced to 500, 470 provisional he said, whereas the target is 7500. I agree with him. About gauge conversion, he has said the target was 800, 575 has been made provisional and the actual 450. He said about the lack of funds. On the one hand we have not increased the fare in 2003 and a bit raised in January, but due to the increase in the prices of diesel it has been increased to Rs. 3300 crores, he was saying that we are over changing but we revised it and from it the income was only Rs. 6600 crores. You have great desire for new railway line. You want rail line upto Leh where it is impossible to reach by road. We for the first time want to operate rail on Manali-Leh track, where the snow remains all the 2 months. The Hon'ble Minister at the outset of his Budget speech placed before you his mind that whether the train is covered with snow but he will work to make people reach Leh with a sweet resounding whistle of the train.

*Not recorded.

It has been said that the target of gauge conversion has been reduced but the basic demand today is that of electrification. You have compared it with the world and in comparison to that our average speed is 90km. You want to increase that speed of 90km. You want to make it superfast. You want to speed fast your train in comparison to the world train. What are the basic requirements for it? That is its electrification and doublings and the track should be without crossings. If the tracks are double, no doubt we will be able to increase the speed. Yogi ji, earlier it took 6 hours to go from Lucknow to Gorakhpur, but after the double line, the time taken is less by an hour. We had fixed 1100 km. as our target for electrification, we had made it 1200 km. provisionally I want to congratulate the Hon'ble Minister Adhir ji for fixing the target 1300km from 1100 km.

Similarly, you are talking about doubling, whatever he thought fit for criticism about new lives, gauge conversion he read it our. He had not said about electrification and doubling given thereunder. Our target for doubling of Rail lines was 700 km. and we made it provisionally 705 km. and the Hon'ble Railway Minister has further raised it to 750 km. When we are going to enhance our target of doubling and are also going to electrify the lines more than our target, then resources are needed for it. Should we not increase our resources? I think the railway system which is going on today if it persists, the situation of collapse was there. When the history of India will be written, as who saved the Railway, then it will be written that it has been done by Congress lead UPA Government.

It has been said in the House earlier that the number of wagons were two lakh nine thousands and this time the number is two lakh four thousands what type of allegation you are making. I think as there is friendship amongst the neighbours similar should be friendship between Himachal and Chandigarh, but there was no feelings of neighbourhood and in spite of budget the Minister is being targeted. I want to say if you have to quote figures those should be correct. He has said if you have to quote figures those should be correct. He has said earlier the number of wagons were two lakh nine thousands which has been reduced to two lakh four thousands. In which literature you have read so? I have budget in my hand. Today the number is neither two lakh nine thousand nor two lakh four thousand, I want to correct it. At present the Indian Railway have 239321 wagons. We have 7793 coaches.

We have 4109 electric locomotives. In the same way we have 5179 diesel locomotives. I think this has been said so, because he wants to show that during NDA tenure good work was done. Those six and quaretr years were the worst days for Indian Railways. You believe it, whether it is in terms of operational ratio, operating ratio or the number of trains.

You will also be agree with this. ...*(Interruptions)* Yogiji has said today a very genuine and basic thing. The Headquarters of North-Eastern Railway is in Gorakhpur. I say that Hon'ble Minister of Railways should be given thanks because the number of modern railway stations has been increased in this Budget. It has been said that UP has got nothing. UP has got 33 trains, Lalitpur has a bottling plant factory. One factory has given to Raibareilly. Gorakhpur, Maharjganj has got train and first time Buddhist circuit, its foundation stone was laid by Nileshji in 2000-03 and no work was done there till date, has been connected from Gorakhpur to Barni Gonda. I would like to thank Hon. Minister that this time he not only has made announcements for bullet train but has repeated the resolution also that what he is saying will be completed upto March or April of 2013. Not only Uttar Pradesh but there is no such State, the time is short otherwise I would tell you in this regard state-wise.

He is giving one thousand crore rupees for Rail Development Authority. Similarly, other works are also being done, whether it is Bodhgaya of Bihar or Sarnath of Varanasi, whether it is Kushinagar or Gorakhpur. Gorakhpur will have to be made a centre point. I would like to suggest certainly that from all the zonal headquarters, Rajdhani train originates, Duranto originates, Shatabdi originates and if you see NCR be it Faridabad or Gurgaon or Noida or Bhiwadi or Ghaziabad, most of the people in NCR are from Eastern UP. Yogi has rightly said that today there is demand for Duranto and Rajdhani also because Nepal is also connected therefrom. Lakhs of people from Nepal who come in any part of India, first come in Gorakhpur. There is an urgent need to construct a 'Rail Yatri Niwas' there. We would like to demand it certainly, today we are going to those difficult areas for which we never imagined and when it is said as to what has been done by Indian Railways, then I think that it is first time in India when we could not even imagine to connect those parts with rail where train is running.

How difficult hills are in Himachal but we have resolved to complete Bilaspur - Manali-Leh. Similarly, we have taken up Jammu Puncch via Akhnoor in Jammu and Kashmir. Tanakpur-Bageshwar has been taken up in Uttarakhand. Parashuram kund - Rupai has also been taken up similarly. We are going in Nagaland. We are going in Arunachal and Baramula. We are going in those parts of the country where after independence people had only imagined for rail and when a person from there had chance to come in Delhi or in other metropolitan cities of India, then he had realised that we will do something. Today this budget has touched all those States of the country whether it is Himachal or Jammu and Kashmir or Uttarakhand or States of North-East and despite all these things when it is said that it is congress ruled budget, it is only Raibareilly's budget then it will not be appropriate to say like that. If you have to criticize for criticizing purpose then it is not appropriate, otherwise people of the country have understood it and the people of the country whether they are organizations or associations or employees all have praised this budget.

We have identified the stations also. 104 stations of the country have been identified where more than 10 lakh population is there. Whether only Congress ruled States have 10 lakh population? Whether Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat are not included in these States? We have identified 104 stations having more than 10 lakh population irrespective of having importance of religious or tourists point of view. No discrimination has been made in this regard. If you see this budget, you will find that it is the first budget in which neither we have seen any region nor our Government has seen any regionalism, if something has been seen then only the interest of this country has been seen, we have seen regional imbalance as to how we could remove the regional imbalance? This budget has been presented with a view to meet expectations and aspirations of the people living in all those parts of the country. It has also been mentioned that bio-toilets will be constructed. We are taking initiative at least. Today most of the complaints are related to toilets in trains that the toilets are not neat and clean, these are in very dirty condition. If this time it has been decided that we will built bio-toilets and at least provide neat and clean toilets to people then ultimately what can be the other way to extend passenger amenities? On one hand you talk about safety and on the other hand talk about passenger amenities and fiscal

discipline. I think our Hon. Prime Minister is an economist.

Once upon a day one of our leaders was saying that economist will not go, we will have to be economist. I would like to know if there is any economist in the party of the Leader of Opposition who would not increase fare, would not increase his internal resources, would not make any market borrowing, would not make PPP or not get budgetary support and despite all these things we could meet the expectations of the people. If such an economist is there then they give example as to who is such an economist with them?

I say that the first and foremost resolution that was repeated by Hon. Minister of Railways that we will extend the passenger amenities, basically taken care by him that we have to be committed for passenger amenities whether these are bed sheets or bed rolls or linens or be it quality of food or reservation. What he has done regarding safety is also very commendable. It is not first time that ^ we work for skill development in this country.

If he would have gone through the budget presented by Hon. Minister then it would be known as to Agartala is where, Alwar is where, Ankleshwar is where, Jais is where, Chandigarh is where, Dehradun is where, Dimapur is where, Imphal is where, Jagdalpur is where, Katihar is where, Kajipet is where, Kollam is where, Koraput is where, Lamding is where, Manglore is where, Murshidabad is where, Nagpur is where, Naharlagum is where, Pathankot is where, Ranchi is where, Ratlam is where, Shimla is where, Sirsa is where, Srinagar is where, Tiruchirapalli is where. He talks about 25 locations. "Har Haath ko kam, har khet ko Pani" (Job to everybody and irrigation facility to every field). They remained in power for six years and three months, neither they could be able to provide job to anybody nor could be able to provide irrigation facility to any field. When we talk of providing job to everybody, when we talk of MNREGA then it is said that CAG report is saying for debt waiving. I would like to say that we formulate policy and our intention is also for the same but if in its implementation an official of some district or bank commits any mistake then its responsibility will be of the official concerned and not of the Government. That is why Hon. Prime Minister had said that if someone takes advantage at lower level then action will be taken against the person found guilty. Even then you will criticize. We had taken responsibility of right to work. It is very big and

important step in the series of the same right to ^ work. It is not a small step. The work of National Skill Development will be taken up by Ministry of Railways. 25 locations have been identified where Skill Development of the people will take place.

Sir, in the budget this time, a project in Sikanderabad was proposed. A project for training in electronic technology in Nagpur was proposed. I think such a budget has come after so many years that reflects of the feelings of one hundred crore people of the country and it meets this aspirations. The Planning Commission has provisionally finalized the 12th Five Year Plan and that is the most important thing because 12th Five Year Plan is a road map for the next five years which decides as to what will be the blue print of Indian Railways. The foundation on which Hon. Minister of Railways has kept the blue print of Indian Railways, to bring it on track he has said to expedite the work in right direction but it cannot be done without resources.

You are criticizing a practical point of view. I am to state that if there were responsible Opposition, they would have said that today passengers want that they give fare because they want facilities and security. You would like to say to the country only this that there may be no resources. In spite of that Planning Commission has made the provision of 5.18 lakh crore rupees in which 1.94 lakh crore rupees will be given budgetary support. We have to take one lakh five thousand crore rupees from internal resources, 1.20 lakh crore rupees as loan from the market, one lakh crore rupees through PPP. If it is criticized like this then who will come to work in public private partnership. Our young colleague here has said that Manmohan Singh ji has said from Red Fort that there is corridor freight. You say that how long we will survive on this hope? I am to state that he is expert in telling a lie in public like gobble's theory that if you tell a lie hundred times, it becomes true one day in some section. He does not know that this time the process of acquiring almost 2800 km land of both the corridors has since been completed. If they want to see by when it will be seen, I say it with full responsibility, though when the Hon'ble Minister will give the reply, he will certainly give the reply of all questions raised by the Hon'ble Members.

But today who want to mislead the people of the country, say as if we have done nothing for corridor. We have acquired 2800 km land for that corridor. In this matter, land acquisition is only the most basic thing, because it requires Cooperation State Government. It is not done directly by the Rail Ministry. Today, the Hon'ble Minister has given a new rail line for Buddhist circuit. There will be new rail line from Basti to Siddhart Nagar, for that he has given token money of 10 lakh rupees. Hon'ble Member, Nishikant ji should have thanked because he has also been given new rail lines. He has not done any discrimination. I asked that day that why you people did not hear the budget speech, when I asked Sharad ji, he said that other people get up, people asked us also to stand up. We said that your work is also done. In Bihar, from Dayalu Station to Hazirpur. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: All have got, no one could understood that why they were standing and all stood and afterwards all could not understand that perhaps such a budget had never been presented. All could come to know this. ...*(Interruptions)* I asked from you, asked from Hon'ble Netaji also. This is it. When a budget is presented, it should be heard fully and after that this is the time to speak. Hon'ble Anurag Thakur took more than an hour to express his views, I am also expressing my views in twenty minutes. Similarly, other Hon'ble Members will express their views. In this way people will get the opportunity to speak on this budget thoroughly. But if this new tradition is created, then. We say all over the world that our democratic values are very strong the democratic values of India are very deep rooted. Democracy has become very strong in our country. Then should we make such disorder in the House at the time of Rail Budget. If at the time of presentation of General Budget by the then Finance Minister Pranab Mukherji, this party which says itself a party with difference and says that they are different from other parties, starts this tradition, then the future history of the country will not forgive them, because it is serious

*Not recorded.

blow on democracy. This is the House. Here people get the opportunity to express their views. Alright, they have raised some points, we are replying, Hon'ble Minister will reply. Apart from it, other things will also be said even then saying that nothing has been done. The first major contract of construction is in the middle of Kanpur Khurja. ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking of your corridor. The dedicated freight corridor which you were talking, Kanpur to Khurja is 343 km. ...*(Interruptions)* It is starting from Kolkata.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It starts from Dankuni.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Now we have acquired 2800km land. Today, we can stand and say about dedicated freight corridor. Land was to be acquired from many States. Dada, you know the condition of SLOS of all States, you know the condition of collectors of all States. Today, the central school at our place is lying sanctioned under central projects, graduate nursing institute is lying sanctioned today, but in spite of that, we are not getting land from the State. I am continuously trying by saying to Neeraj ji and Shailendra. Now rail has been sanctioned. For that also the process of land acquisition will have to be done only by you. Certainly, today, the 2800 km land stands acquired, after that 343 km in the middle of Kanpur-Khurja, the contract has been awarded and

[English]

construction contract covering up to 1500 km to be awarded by the end of 2013-14.

[Translation]

It means that in March-April, which are the last months of financial year, the work will be awarded of 1500 km. construction work for dedicated freight corridor. Because you had raised this question that by when it will be constructed, how long we will remain hopeful, again and again you were saying industrial, mayajal, there is no Indrajal, Mayajal, this is the reality, which is going to be realized, you may get information about it and I think the whole country will come to know about this that the construction work of long cherished dream of dedicated freight corridor of 1500km will be awarded in 2013-14, before that the work of 343km has been awarded. ...*(Interruptions)* It was said that solar energy was nothing, not working. The solar power work at 35 railway stations has been completed. See those 35 stations, these are

functioning with solar power. Electricity is not working there. On the one hand, we talk of renewable energy, we talk of solar light, if we want to do lighting at 450 stations without consuming electricity, without using power and only with solar energy or by making electricity from light of the sun, so Anurag you should stand up and congratulate the Hon'ble Minister. Do not criticize in every sentence. ...*(Interruptions)* Today said that from 8000 to 12000, I think that today certainly from 8000 to 12335 new trains have been started. This time also 66 Express Trains, passenger trains, maimu, daimu etc. So many trains are operating, then certainly the expenditure will increase thereon. On the other hand we have stopped operating ratio. Anurag ji, you had gone. I had told about the operating ratio, about accident and all that. The data you had presented were not all correct. At present in 2012-13 it has become 88.8 per cent and this time it will be reduced to 87.8 per cent. This is the resolution of operating ratio. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: That is 98 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: No, it is not 98 per cent. We will yield if you stand up and tell. Then I will tell of that year. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: It is in the speech of Hon'ble Minister. I had read the data. It was 95.6 per cent in the year 2009-10 and 94.9 per cent in the year 2010-11. If I am wrong, I am ready to take my words back. I have read those data only which has been mentioned in the report.

There has been not a single change in these figures. ...*(Interruptions)* Even if the Hon. Minister says. ...*(Interruptions)* It has been said by the Government in their reply to a question. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you have made your point clear.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I yielded and you stood up. ...*(Interruptions)* Now please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, he said that it was 94.6 in 2010-11 and 94.9 in 2011-

12. That is very correct. *...(Interruptions)* But should we read the figures of 2010-11. Kindly also read the figures of 2012-13. *...(Interruptions)* Now please sit down. Learn the traditions.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you have made your point clear. Please take your seat now. Nothing more will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Anurag ji, now you please sit down. *...(Interruptions)* I did not interfere in your speech. *...(Interruptions)* I have yielded, so you, now please sit down. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pal, you have already spoken for 50 minutes. Please conclude in the next five minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, therefore, I understand that if we see the figures for the year 2012-13, it is 88.8 percent and for the year 2013-14, it is 87.8 percent. As I have said that in the year 2002-03, at the time of BJP-NDA Government, it was 92.3 percent and in the year 2003-04, it was 92.1 percent and for the year 2004-05, it was 91 percent. So, the operating cost was above 90 percent. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: That is what I said. When we left it was 91 percent. What else have I said?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: This is the correct figure. Whatever I am saying. I am saying on the record. This is absolutely true.

[Translation]

If, at any point of time, you prove it to be wrong, I will beg pardon of the House. Whatever figures I have been giving, it is with great responsibility. I am not misleading the House. I am not trying to mislead this country. One cannot make fools all the time. How many time we can

*Not recorded.

mislead the people of our country? *...(Interruptions)* Regarding the security, it has been said today that per million Km accident ratio of 2011 will be brought down from 0.55 to 0.17 and that we have achieved. As I have said today that in the 12th Five Year Plan that if we are doing away with the unmanned level crossings, the 60 percent of accidents which were caused there, won't be definitely there. To bring down the accident death ratio to zero, today we have prepared a ten year plan. Our Government is preparing a corporate safety plan for the period 2014-2024.

18.00 hrs.

In that corporate safety plan, we will certainly see to it that accident rate certainly comes down which has already come down to 92 during the last one year while it was at the point of 325 during the other Government's regime. We will certainly ensure it to bring down and try to ensure the safety of each and every individual. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I am just concluding. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down for a while.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, why should I sit down? Sir, please ask them to sit down. Please let me conclude. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down for a while.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both of you sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I said, please sit down. I am giving you time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I will take only two minutes, with your permission. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you time. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 6 o'clock now, and we have a long list of speakers to speak on Railway Budget. 'Zero Hour' matters are also there. If the House agrees, I extend the time of the House till 8 o'clock.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you may take just two minutes and wind up.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, then kindly permit me to continue my speech on Monday. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I said that you may take two minutes and wind up.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Hon. Member is speaking about Basti. Basti is Basti. It belongs to the entire country. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: One thing I want to say with responsibility something good to go on record. At least listen to it seriously. ...(Interruptions)

18.02 hrs. (DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

The Cabinet Committee has approved a policy for infrastructure. ...(Interruptions) I am saying something of responsibility. At least listen to it, it will add to your knowledge. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

The Cabinet Committee on infrastructure has approved a policy for participatory models in rail connectivity and capacity augmentation projects; under the policy, there are five models.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Hitherto only PPP was mentioned. Therefore, in respect of PPP, a target was laid down and I have no hesitation to say that during the last some years we could not achieve the target because there was no moral building and parameters in it. We could lay down the target of one lakh crore for anything in the PPP scheme of things. I will take just two minutes. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken one hour. Please wind up.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: You are very kind to me, and you are my good friend.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take two minutes and wind up.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Yes, I will take only two minutes.

[Translation]

Sir, five models for private participation, like including Joint Venture Partnership. Now we are also going to begin with BOT in the railway i.e. Build and operate and transfer. ...(Interruptions) Now it will be. ...(Interruptions) At least see to it that there is a difference. ...(Interruptions) There are some obligations of that coalition. ...(Interruptions) and we have followed these. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjay Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I will speak only on North Eastern railway before concluding my speech

...(Interruptions) Sir, I would like to say about those employees who carry trains throughout the entire country in which railway drivers, guards and TTs have their role and among these categories of employees, the drivers and guards are treated as the running staff while the TTs are not treated that way because during the freedom struggle they carried the freedom fighters and that annoyed the ruling British. On the other hand, in Pakistan, TTs are getting the facilities admissible to the running staff. In this Budget, I would like the Hon. Minister to treat the TTs as the running staff. ...(Interruptions) Now I would like to talk about some trains. For example, today we have pantry car on the Vaishali Express while there is no pantry car on the Gorakhdham Express. ...(Interruptions) The Hon. Minister should also take care of it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjay Singh, you may start speaking. Your speech will only go on record. His speech will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Sir, there is a great disturbance...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not start speaking, your time will get cut. Only Shri Dhananjay Singh's speech will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

**SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jajpur): With much pain and anguish I would like to ventilate my thought on Railway Budget for 2013-14, presented by Hon'ble Minister Shri P. K. Bansal, on 26th February, 2013. This Railway Budget is nothing but a big empty bag for Odisha. I am sorry to mention here that the Railway Budget meant for the whole country should have reflected the hopes and aspirations of people from Cape Camorin to J&K. But to my great dismay, it turned out to be something which reflected a parochial bias.

This seems to be a trend which continues from several

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

previous Railways Ministers also. The Minister who should treat all states in an equitable manner, prefers to be partial to his/her own state. As a result of which a state like Odisha always lags behind and nobody pays any attention to this deprived, backward state.

The Railway Minister is aware about the status of Railway connectivity in Odisha. In pre-independence era, during the British regime, the BNR Company had constructed at least 1200 k.m. of Railway line in Odisha. But after independence, during the last 60 years, the government ruling in Delhi, claiming aloud to be the representative of the 'Aam Aadmi' has only constructed 1200 kms of Railway line in Odisha. In other words, had British Govt. not laid Railway lines in Odisha, the Central Govt. probably would have left Odisha untouched by the Railways.

Another case in point is the pathetic rail density in terms of route kilometers of rail line in 1000 square kms., that is only 14.6 kilometer whereas in Bihar it is 35.9 km., in Jharkhand it is 24.3 kms and in West Bengal it is 43.4 kms. The National average of Railway density is 19.13 kms. Due to this continuous negligence of Central Government and the Railway Ministry seven district of Odisha are yet to see a rail line. Out of 23 districts which are connected by rail as per the data, seven districts are connected for namesake only. The most neglected area of Odisha is the infamous undivided K-B-K districts, major portions of these districts remain unconnected for the Railway network.

The Central Government acknowledges these areas as the most backward and announces economic packages for their development. But can it not at least try to connect each district headquarter by the Railways? Without Railways how can an area progress? Railways are the life-line and many parts of Odisha are cut off from that life-line.

India is federal govt. where each and every state is an equal partner. But the government ruling in Delhi is oblivious of its responsibilities. Prior to the presentation of the Railway budget, an all party delegation headed by the Hon'ble Speaker, Odisha Legislative Assembly had met the Railway Minister to inform him about the miserable condition of Railway network in Odisha. - Our Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik had personally written to the P.M.

requesting him to do justice. But the Railway Budget has come out as a great blow to Odisha. We now feel that as if we do not belong to this federation. This continuous step-motherly attitude has disgusted us. We are not in a mood to tolerate any further. If we analyse the current scenario, the Railways get a formidable revenue from Odisha. But does it spend as generously for the development of Railways in Odisha? For example in the current administrative year, we had demanded 3050 crores budgetary provision for Odisha, but we got only 869 crores, which is not even one third of the demanded amount.

The existing criteria for allotment of funds to different states includes (a) Area of the state (b) population (c) throw forward of a existing project of the state. Since these were unscientific, Govt. of Odisha had placed its request to incorporate some additional criteria. They include the following (a) Existing route length in state per thousand sq. kilometers, (b) contribution of Revenue from the state to the Railway exchequer and (c) special requirement of heavy metal based industries, power plants and port for extensive rail connectivity. My question is why the Ministry of Railway did not deem it fit to adopt these rational criteria? Is the Railway Board superior to the will of the people?

These are some railway lines which are lying pending since decades. For example, the Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh Railway Project. This 56 km stretch was sanctioned in the year 1993-94. But it is yet to be completed. It needs Rs. 227.93 crores. But, in 2013-14, the Railway Ministry has sanctioned only Rs. 5 crores. Similarly the Khurda Road-Bolangir Railway project is of 289 kms. which was sanctioned in the year 1994-95. This line is very vital for connecting coastal Odisha to Western Odisha. The estimated cost of this project is 1995.25 crores. But the provision has been made only for 60 crores.

Similarly the port-based Haridaspur-Paradeep Railway line is another important line as it is connecting the steel hub 'Kalinga Nagar' at Jajpur district with Paradeep port. Commissioned in the year 1996-97, it is progressing at a snail's pace. For the completion of the project the anticipated cost is more than 8.3 crores but this year the allotment is only Rs. 72.46 lakhs.

I am listing out many such pending projects awaiting completion. They are:

1. Angul-Dubri-Sukinda Rd. (90 km.)
2. Talcher-Bimlagarch (154 kms.)
3. Jaleswar-Digha (41 kms.) etc.
4. Bangiriposi-Gorumahishani

The re-organisation of East Coast Railway is an urgent need of the area. I am raising this issue continuously. At present E.C. Railway consists of 3 divisions - namely Khurda Road, Sambalpur and Waltair. From the geographical point of view, the Jajpur-Keonjhar Division is a very important one and should be given a new identity as a separate division under the E.C. Railways. Banspani-Badampahar, Bhadrakh-Laxmannath should be merged with East Coast Railways and a new Railway Division should be set up with Headquarters at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road.

The Jajpur-Keonjhar Railway station is the Headquarter Railway station of my constituency and it is the gateway of newly created steel hub at Kalinga Nagar. Since Jajpur and Keonjhar are mineral-rich districts, transportation of minerals takes place for this point. Volume of passengers from this station is also quite heavy. Yet neither Rajdhani nor Duronto or any other important train stops here. The station lacks basic amenities for passengers or cargo-loading facilities. We need at least two Railway over-bridges and two new platforms with shade.

Similarly, the pre-independence era heritage station Dhanmandal is another neglected Railway station of my district. I am from Dhanmandal and it is my birth place. But I am ashamed to mention here that since 2004, I have been trying my best to bring progress to this tiny Railway station, but in vain. The waiting room there functions as a shelter for dog, for the mentally deranged, beggars and maternity home for dogs and cats. There is no provision of sufficient light, water for the toilet and the narrow foot over-bridge in a moribund stage: which, may collapse any time. At least 4 high level platforms are required for this station. None of the important express trains halts here although it provides road connectivity to the Buddhist Diamond Circuit and to important districts like rural Cuttack and Kendrapada.

I am an optimist. Despite all the negative mindset of Central Government, I believe Odisha cannot be denied

its justful demand. I hope good sense will prevail and the mistakes of the Railway Ministry will be corrected and Odisha will get its fair share to develop and prosper.

*SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): Indian Railway plays a vital role in connecting all parts of the country so far as economical and social development are concerned. The Indian Railways is termed as a friend of common men and it has got largest network to connect from North to South and East to West.

Railways being the most important factor of infrastructure which plays a vital role in economic development and rapid social transformation is almost absent in Odisha in comparison to neighbouring states. The fact that approximate rail density (route km. of rail line in 1000 sq. km.) in Bihar being 35.9, Jharkhand-24.3, West Bengal-43.4 and Odisha only 14.6 says all as average density all over India level is 19.13. Before Independence, Odisha was having two major rail lines totalling 1200 kms. In last 65 years of Independence, only 1200 kms rail line has been added but no major inter-secting lines have been added. Although Odisha has only 4% of Indian Rails it caters material load of 12% of Indian Railways and gives revenue profit of 10% of Indian Railways. East Coast Railways of Odisha gives Rs. 10,000 crores plus yearly but its rail budget is lowest. In last year, budgetary allocation for Odisha was 714 crores out of which 221 crores has been withdrawn, whereas the State Government's demand was 2345 crores. The most pathetic scene is that 7 district of Odisha have not seen rail line after 65 years of independence. 289 km long Khurda-Bolangir Rail Line touches 5 districts and passes through the heart of Odisha connects east to west of Odisha state. This is the only source which will eradicate regional imbalance of Odisha state. This rail line was sanctioned in the year 1994-95 but due to lack of enough budgetary allocation the progress is very negligible. From last year's allocation of Rs. 40 crores, Rs. 17 crores has been withdrawn. Due to negligible allocation, this rail line remains in dream.

Although the Hon. railway Minister promised to complete 36 km in 2012-13 it has not been materialized, the revised estimates of this rail line has become 4 times of the original estimates in 1994-95. There is a lot of public dissatisfaction due to negligence of Railway Minister towards this rail line and people of these five districts will

*Speech was laid on the Table.

be compelled to go for agitation in future. Hence, I urge upon the Hon. Minister of Railway to allot at least Rs. 200 crores during 2013-14.

Similarly, the Government of India has announced to give priority to socially related railway projects in 12th plan period. In this context, I may mention that Kandhamal District of Odisha is predominated by ST and SC population and economically backward one. The rail line "Berhmapur to Phulbani" has been taken up and detailed survey has been completed. The Kandhamal District being rich in forest growth and having enough scope for eco tourism and tribal tourism, special allocation may given to connect it with Railway lines in the year 2013-14.

Hence, I urge upon the Hon. Railway Minister to allocate Rs. 100 crore to Berhampur-Phulbani new rail line to start with.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): The hon. Minister of Railways has presented Rail Budget- 2013-14. On the one hand, there is a mention of difficulties being faced and secondly, it is proposed to give more emphasis on passenger safety and security. There is a proposal for providing Anubhuti Coaches in trains for convenience of passengers. Passenger fares have also been increased. The hike in fares will no doubt will pinch the passengers, but if their journey is made comfortable, then they won't mind paying higher fares.

I hail from Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency in Himachal Pradesh. As you are aware, it is a hill State. You'll be shocked to know that during last 65 years, since our independence, the Government has been able to construct only 44 kms of railway network. Most of the railway tracks in the State were laid during British era. Under such circumstances, how can we say that the hill States are taken care of. Daily we read in the newspaper as to how China has laid a vast network of railway in border areas. It is more a matter of concern for India. Because our Government is not working in this direction so seriously as China. The work is not being done seriously on Bilaspur-Manali-Leh route. There is a need to give more attention to it.

This year, there were many expectations from new

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Railway Minister, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal as this Ministry has gone to the State for the first time. Last year, it was proposed to carry out survey for some lines, but no progress has been done so far. For the last many years, I have been demanding for laying of a railway line on Ghanoli-Nalagarh-Baddi-Barotiwala-Surajpur-Valaamle-Ponta Sahib-Dehradun, a 267 kms long stretch. Though survey has been done, but no allocation has been made so far. An allocation of Rs. 60 lakh 10 thousand for 2012-13. A token provision of only Rs. one thousand has been made for reccy engineering survey for Baddi-Bilaspur (50 kms) new railway line. Along with it, a provision of Rs. one thousand similar provision, has been made for Dharamshala-Palampur line and a provision of Rs. 6 lakh 4 thousand has been made for Parvaju-Darlaghat line.

Shimla, an important tourist place in the country, has been identified for skill development. But the Ministry has not chalked out any plan for making this city more attractive. My submission is that one kilometer long tunnel on Shimla-Solan-Badora route should be made more attractive from tourism perspective.

I place the following demand and request the hon. Minister for incorporating these demands in the revised budget:

- (a) extension of any train from Kalka to Haridwar;
- (b) more trains be provided on Chandigarh Kalka line;
- (c) Kalka station should be further beautified and platforms should be covered with sheds.
- (d) Kalka- Shimla rail line be made more attractive from tourism point of view.
- (e) abandoned railway stations on Kalka- Shimla railway line be re- opened, especially Jawali station.

I again urge the hon. Minister to meet my these demands.

* SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE (Janjgir-Champa):

The hon. Minister has burdened the train passengers indirectly by increasing surcharge on tickets, though fares have not been increased directly. Five percent hike in freight will further push the already soaring prices. The

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Railway Tariff Authority will review surcharge every six month and it will surely impact poor as well as middle class passengers.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for paying special attention to women, sports-person, freedom fighters, unemployed, cleanliness in trains and improvement in services. But it should be reflected in action.

There has been constant discrimination with Chhattisgarh, the State providing maximum revenue to railways. In this year's budget also the State has been grossly neglected. The demands of the State Chief Minister and of the hon. Members is not taken seriously. Though Chhattisgarh provides raw material for manufacturing sheets, rail tracks, but the factory manufacturing these items are not set up in Chhattisgarh. Even 3700 items used in Bilaspur zone are purchased from Kolkata. It is causing resentment amongst youth in the State. The hon. Minister should take steps for ensuring that a rail coach factory is set up in Chhattisgarh.

Janjgir-Naila railway stations under my Constituency have been upgraded to district headquarters station recently. Therefore, at least in view of it, Geetanjali Express should be provided stoppage at Gondwana, South Bihar, Champa Jn, which serves as a link for industrial district Korba. Further, Ganeshwari be provided stoppage at Akaltara, Janshatabdi at Baradwar and Gondwana Express at Shakti station.

There are three rail lines between Bilaspur- Ranigarh as it is an industrial hub. In view of pedestrian bridges, drinking water facility, toilets, proper lights, sheds/ chairs for sitting for passengers should be provided at all the halt stations as this rail route, i.e. Kapan, Kotimisunar, Jetha, Saragaon Road and Balpur.

The length of platforms at Akaltara - Naila, Champa, Baradwar, Sakti stations should be increased. There are no sheds at these stations. Sheds should be constructed at these stations, chairs should be provided along with clean drinking water facility.

New passenger halt should be provided at Birgahani between Janjgir Naila and Champa and at Keri bandha between Sakti Jharadih. All trains should be halted at Kapan halt.

Tricycle over bridge should be constructed for differently abled passengers at Janjgir- Naila, Sakli stations. Railway police post should be opened at Janjgir-Naila district headquarters railway station in view of increasing number of anti-social elements and adequate police force be provided at Champa railway police post.

A direct train should be provided between Karba/ Raigarh and Allahabad and Intercity Express should be extended upto Raigarh from Bilaspur and a stoppage of this train should be provided at Janjgir- Naila station. In view of increasing number of passengers, there is a need for providing extra coaches in Janshatabdi Express and other local trains.

The work of level crossing No. 342 at Khokhasa between Janjgir - Naila and Champa on NH - 49 and over bridged under bridge at crossing No. 337 was approved in first rail budget of 15th Lok Sabha and an allocation was also made. But the work has not started so far. The work at these crossings should be started at the earliest. The work on Alkatra railway crossing No. 355 is lying incomplete for years. Only railway part is yet to be completed. It should be completed expeditiously.

I urge for construction of new over- under bridge at Naila near Janjgir - Naila west cabin and at Screli crossing between Baradwar - Jetha and at Adbhar crossing between Sakti- Jharadih.

*SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI (Khargone): I would like to draw the attention of the Rail Minister towards Khargone-Badwani, Madhya Pradesh. My constituency is largely an adivasi inhabited area, but till today no rail minister's attention has gone towards the development of these adivasis of Khargone-Badwani. The Central government prepared many rail projects during the last 65 years, but these have not been prepared keeping in mind the welfare and development of our adivasis. About 40 Lakh people live in the adivasi dominated and backward constituency of Khargone-Badwani in Madhya Pradesh. Even after 65 years of independence, the people there have not seen the rail. This adivasi region is totally cut off from rail route. A survey for new rail lines has been conducted from Khandwa to Dhar via Khargone-Budwani in M.P. and Indore to Manmad, Maharashtra. Last year, both these lines were sent to the Planning commission for evaluation, which was rejected by the Planning Commission

* Speech was laid on the Table.

on the basis of false and baseless information. These rail projects of the government will contribute a lot in the development of this adivasi region. The industries will be set up in the region, which will provide more employment opportunities to the educated and employed youths.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a survey report, where in on its page No. 60 my adivasi region has not been termed economically and industrially a backward region. Badwani District of Madhya Pradesh was declared notified area by the hon. President of India, Shri A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. While computing the income and expenditure of this project on page No. 36 of this survey report, it was mentioned that there will be no income from freight in the next Eleven years. Whereas I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this fact that my constituency Khargone and Sendhwa mandis are biggest mandis of Asia and Badwani is the only famous mandi of Fennel (Saunf) in the country. There is dire need of rail for transporting the goods of these mandis to other parts of the country.

Hon. Railway Minister Sir, with the laying of rail line in both the districts of my constituency, farmers will be able to get fair price of their produce by selling it in other parts of the country and with the setting up of Narmada and Gai hydro projects and laying of network of canals, my constituency Khargone-Badwani will make progress in the field of agriculture at national level. It makes clear that non-receipt of income from freight, as has been mentioned in the survey report proves false.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Rail Minister to accord approval to new rail lines from Khandwa to Dhar via Khargone-Badwani (M.P.) and Indore to Manmad (Maharashtra) so that the poor backward adivasi people of the region could be developed.

*SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): The important problems and demands of any region are as under. The following 8 trains run non-stop from Nagpur to Itarsi and there is no stoppage in between. With the additional load of passengers, the Betul Station earns about Rs. 6 Crore monthly. These trains have been given additional two hours between these stations. By providing stoppage of

*Speech was laid on the Table.

these trains at Betul and Harda, Railways will earn additional revenue and the extra time of trains could also be saved. There is no train from Betul Railway station

towards Itarasi from 6:30 a.m. to 12:30 noon. In the same way there is no train from Bhopal towards Nagpur from 9:30 morning to 5 in the evening.

| Sl. No. | Train Numbers | From – to | Add. time |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | 12390 Down/12380 Up | Chennai - Gaya | 85"/80" |
| 2. | 12540 Down/12539 Up | Yashwant Pur - Lucknow | 90"/50" |
| 3. | 12688 Down/12687 Up | Chennia - Dehradun/Chandigarh | 55"/60" |
| 4. | 14260 Down/14259 Up | Rameshwaram - Benaras | 125/65" |
| 5. | 15016 Down/15015 Up | Yashwant Pur - Gorukhpur | 120"/70" |
| 6. | 16318 Down/16317 Up | Kanyakumari - Jammu Tawi | 70"/60" |
| 7. | 166688 Down/166687 Up | Chennai - Jammu Tawi | 70"/60" |
| 8. | 17610 Down/17609 Up | Pune - Patna | 50"/75" |
| 9. | | Karnataka - Delhi | Harda Stoppage |
| 10. | | Sachkhand | Harda Stoppage |
| 11. | | Pushpak | Harda Stoppage |
| 12. | | Nanded - Amritsar | Harda Stoppage |

51253 Amla— Chindwada Train: The Departure of this Train is at 7:00 a.m. from Amla.

51254 Chhindwada - Amla Train: This Train arrives at Amla at 8:00 p.m.

Train no. 51240/51239 Amla-Betul, Shuttle: This train runs between Amla and Betul. The rack of this train is parked at Betul for about 9 hours. Making use of this time, by operating this train between Amla to Itarasi, Railways will earn additional revenue and [the public will earn additional revenue and the] public will get a good service and Railway will not need additional staff/revenue. It will also make good of loss.

At Amla station train no. 12644/12604/12643/12803 Swarn Jayanti Express has been given stoppage, because Amla is the headquarter of Air force and there will be a proper timely train from Bhopal, Nagpur.

In place of Mahanadi Express which earlier used to go to Bhopal from Bilaspur, via Nagpur, Nagpur-Bhopal Intercity may be introduced (If it is not technically possible

in Bhopal then it should be done upto Habibganj or Sihor or Bairagarh).

02160/02159 Nagpur-Jabalpur may be regularised after 31.11.2012.

06513/06514 Bangalore-Patna via Narkhed may be regularised.

09307/09308 Bangalore - Indore via Narkhed may be regularised.

Nagpur fast passenger may be provided one minute halt/stoppage at Timharni.

In this Rail Budget New Amaravati Narkhed passenger may be extended upto Pandurn, Tigaon, Chinchada, Multai, Amla Junction, because the people there have dealings with Maharashtra since 1956. Therefore, this train may be given priority.

Indore Nagpur be given stoppage at Ghuradongri

A new rail line may be given from Narkhed to Betul, from Betul to Harda.

[English]

*SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): I would like to express my gratitude to the railway minister for announcing policy decision of taking survey of doubling the line of Parbhani-Manmad & Secunderabad-Mudkhed-Adilabad.

But I would like to place on the record that Parbhani-Mudkhed railine is used 116% at present & few more trains are announced in this budget 2013-14. The burden of running the trains on this track would increase 140-150% of their capacity which would result in maintenance of track, thereby slowing down the speed & trains running behind the scheduled which would cause time loss & expenses to ex-chequer.

I therefore appeal to your goodself to increase the allocation to the doubling of Parbhani-Mudkhed track of 150 crores in this budget which would complete some part of work.

The detail estimate of the doubling of Parbhani-Mudkhed is submitted to Railway Board.

I further would like to know the status of schemes announced in preceding budgets announced by the railway ministers, about:

- (1) The tertiary level multi-speciality hospital at Purna (Jn) and also request to include Purna (Jn) hospital in pilot project as per the MOU with Ministry of Health.
- (2) The completion of 'Adarsh Station' at Parbhani (Jn), Purna Jn. and Jalna and 'Modern station' at Sailu, Partur, Pokharni (Nr.) and Gangakhed. What steps have been taken for the completion of above mentioned projects?

I demand for Pedgaon-Pokhami (Nursingh) bypass to Parbhani (Jn). With these above developments, I would like to attract your attention to following demand of my region.

- (1) Akola-Khandwa gauge conversion (MG to BG): I would like to place very earnest demand of people of my region for time bound completion of Akola-Khandwa gauge conversion (MG to BG) within a stipulated time and this programme of gauge

conversion is necessary for development of the backward region and to connect this region to North and East India.

- (2) Parli-Beed-Nagar rail line: To expedite the Parli-Beed-Nagar rail line to increase the connectivity for convenience of the people of my region to Pune and Mumbai.
- (3) To make the construction of Ultra Modern Diesel/Electric Home Locoshed at Purna(Jn) in Nanded division in South Central Railway.

I would like to emphasize on the fact hat injustice is done to my region at Purna (Jn) where steam locoshed was located as it was a central place to the MG rail line. I have come to know that such steam locosheds were also present at Kazipeth, Lalaguda, Guntkal, Gutty in South Central Railway but they were subsequently converted in diesel and electric locosheds. On the contrary, the steam locoshed at Purn Jn.Jaina, Manmad (Jn), Parli (Jn) and Akola were abolished and no new diesel locoshed were erected. This is injustice to this region because these lines are diesel locomotive lines.

The present diesel locoshed (i.e. Kazipeth, Lalaguda, Guntkal and Gutty) are in the zone of electrified lines and far away from the Nanded Division (about 350 km.)

Following infrastructure facilities available at Purna (Jn)

1. Diesel locoshed.
2. C & W shop
3. Railway Yard
4. Rest house for officers and running room.
5. Railway quarters for employees
6. School
7. Hospital
8. Community Hall

Therefore, I request you to consider at least one demand of constructing ultra modern diesel/electric locoshed at Purna (Jn)in Nanded Division.

- (4) Electrification of Adilabad-Parli-Nashik(Manmad) rail line: I demand Adilabad-Parli-Nashik (Manmad)

electrification as this line is commercial line for transportation of coal to thermal power stations.

- (5) Establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Purna (Jn): As per the MOU with HRD, Kendriya Vidyalaya should be established at Purna (Jn) as ample railway land is available and thousands of railway employees live there.
- (6) Demand for extension of Miraj-Parli Passenger to Parbhani (Jn) or Purna(Jn): I'm very thankful to Railway Minister for starting some new trains which will certainly benefit to the people of this region. At the same time, for Warkari Sampraday of Marathwada region, Miraj-Parli Passenger should be extended for the convenience of Warkari to go to Pandharpur.

I'm also thankful to Railway Minister for starting Amravati-Pune bi-weekly train but the stoppage is not given at Pokharni (Nr.), Gangakhed and Basmat which is very inconvenient to the people of this region. Therefore, I demand to give stoppage to this train to these railway stations and decrease the time loss and to save valuable time of the passengers. I'm also demanding the extension of Nagarsol-Jalna (DEMU) to Purna (Jn).

- (7) Upgradation of stations: I attract the kind attention of Hon'ble Minister to the fact that stations of Dhondi, Singnapur, Ukhali (Dist. Parbhani) and Paradgaon (Dist. Jalna) railway stations remain as it is since the establishment of this rail line. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to create block station to the above railway stations.
- (8) Vacancies in Nanded Division: May I attract your attention to the fact that there is shortage of running staff in Nanded division and because of this the tremendous stress on the existing running staff in Nanded division. The following vacancies of running staff is in the Nanded division.

1. Loco-Pilot = 77
2. Asst. Loco-Pilot = 83
3. Guard = 52
4. Station Masters = 60

Therefore I request you to fill-up the above vacancies as early as possible.

I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to create (passenger reservation system facility) PRS to Ghansawangi, Sonpeth, Mantha and Palam, as these taluka places are far away from nearest rail head.

I would like to attract your attention to the fact that the work of ROB near Gangakhed railway station is going very slowly. Kindly expedite the work and at the same time make the provision of ROB at Marathwada Agriculture University, Parbhani, Manwat Road, Sailu and Partur.

[Translation]

*SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): Hon. Minister of Railways presented the budget for 2013-14. This budget was full of so much expectations but it was proved totally negative. We were expecting that Hon. Minister would present a balanced budget. But this budget is totally imbalanced and misleading budget. While not taking care of whole of the country in the rail budget, particularly Maharashtra has been completely ignored. If we call this rail budget of Amethi and Raibareilly instead of country then it will be no hyperbole. The government while saying it that passenger fare has not been raised has misguided the people of the country. On the one hand government is talking of not increasing the passenger fare and on the other hand with the increase of oil prices talks of raising surcharge on fare and here it is also a notable thing that in a day the number of tickets issued as reserved approximately the equal number of tickets are cancelled. The government has raised cancellation charge on getting the ticket cancelled. There is a urgent need to roll back this enhanced charge.

I was expecting that the years old demands of the people of Maval Parliamentary constituency would be included in this budget but this time again the people of Maval Parliamentary constituency have only been disappointed. I, many a times, had requested you and your predecessors through letters to meet the concerned demands but no necessary and proper decision has been taken on these demands so far.

I would like to present again the years old demands of Maval Parliamentary constituency under railway budget

*Speech was laid on the Table.

2013-14 before Hon. Minister of Railways and hope that Hon. Minister of Railways while replying to railway budget for the year 2013-14 in Parliament will make an announcement to meet all these demands too.

Maval Parliamentary constituency is a new Parliamentary constituency and there is need to extend many facilities here relating to railways. Maval Parliamentary constituency has many kinds of small and big industries and there is need to extend various kinds of facilities by railways to promote these industries and tourism in this region.

The demands of Maval Parliamentary constituencies are as under:

1. Introducing of new train between Konkan Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Karjat and Panwel.
2. 24 Coaches train (Udaipur express) from Vasco-de-Gama to Panwel via Basai should be operated on daily basis. It will increase the revenue of railway and also promote the tourism between Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.
3. The demand to set up new railway station of Gurawali between Titwali and Khadwadi is being made since 1963 and correspondence in this regard has also been made with the department and Gurawali is a densed populated region. Therefore, railway station should be set up there.
4. The construction work of MIDC is going on between Talegaon and Lonawala. For this about 6 thousand workers commute daily between these regions. I demand that in view of this passenger train between Talegaon and Lonawala should be introduced during day and night.
5. Train no. 1618 should be extended from Kargat up to Panwel.
6. 13 Coaches EMU should be introduced between CST and Panwel and should be operated on Harver line at a frequency of 5 minute. 12 Coaches EMU should be introduced on Panwel Boriwali Harver line at the frequency of every 30 minutes and between Dahanu it should be operated at the interval of every 60 minutes.
7. Dehradun Express 2287/2288, Amritsar Express 2483/2489, Chandigarh Express 2659/2654 and Goa Sampark Kranti Express 2449/2450 should be given stoppage at Ratlam so that the people of this area could be benefitted from these trains.
8. The facility of third track should be provided between Pune to Lonawala, it will reduce the heavy traffic on national highway and local people will also be benefitted with this facility.
9. Azad Hind Express is the only train running from Pune to Kolkata and Darjeeling, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Oris. This train remains over crowded during whole the year. Therefore there is a need to introduce Rajdhani or Duranto nonstop or Garib Rath train between Pune and Kolkata.
10. The passenger and tourists going towards Rajasthan and Gujarat are in large number during whole the year. The train from Pune to Jodhpur runs on one day in a week. There is need to introduce this train from Pune to Jodhpur and Ajmer in Rajasthan on 3 days.
11. Pune Jaipur Holiday special is running for one year and now will run up to March. In view of overcrowding of this train there is a need to operate this train regularly.
12. During travelling on online-e-ticket, the passengers are required to have Identity card, Pan card, Driving license, Passport etc. But the students of school and college are below 18 years of age, hence it is impossible for them to have above Identity cards. Therefore, while travelling on online-E-ticket the students are required to be allowed the travel by showing school/college Identity cards.
13. In the year 1995, Ex. Minister of state of railways Shri Suresh Kalmadi ji had conducted survey of Pune-Nasik railway track. This should be opened at the earliest. The presently operating Pune-Nasik train is not comfortable. Passengers face difficulty. Till this route opens, the time schedule and route of Nasik train should be changed. The train running from Pune to Nasik via Panwel is uncomfortable because it takes much time to reach at its destination. This train should be operated up to Kalyan Station, Nasik Manmad via Pune-Karli. The passengers will be benefitted if this train starts from

- Nasik in the morning and departs from Pune in the night and reaches Nasik in the morning.
14. The demand for Kalyan Ale Fatanagar Beed Parli route is being made for 25 years. This route has not been even surveyed. This route is very necessary for Maharashtra.
 15. Being a separate train for the Journey of Mumbai-Pune, Pune-Solapur the passengers have to pay excess fare. Issuing single ticket from Mumbai to Solapur the passenger will get benefit. A direct train in the name of Indrayani should be operated from Mumbai to Pune-Solapur.
 16. If the reservation of railway ticket is made at other place instead of the starting point of travelling, then railway charge excess money, this excess charge should be revoked.
 17. Tatkal quota was raised up to 30/40 per cent of the number of sleeping seats. To facilitate the availability of general reservations to the passengers, Tatkal quota should be reduced to 10 per cent.
 18. The concession facility provided under general reservation to senior citizen, child, handicapped, dumb, hearing impaired, blind, cancer patients is not available under Tatkal reservation. This facility should be provided to such person also who makes reservation under Tatkal ticket. While getting the ticket cancelled the refund of money excluding Tatkal charge should be provided on the line of common reservation ticket.
 19. The passengers face huge difficulty in getting the refund of money due to TDR on railway reservation ticket and railway refund receipt. But inspite of applying for refund of money 90 per cent passengers do not get the money back.
There is need to reform the refund system, so that the passengers may not suffer financial loss.
 20. The food items supplied by the Pantry car at the time of travel is sub-standard. Rates are also on higher side. We are assured of quality food. Standard of food should be qualitative and list of price should be exhibited in each coach for information of the passengers, so that passengers are not deceived. There will be curb on demand of higher rates.
 21. If one reserves the ticket from one station and board from other station later on, in this case passengers should be permitted to board from any station. The fare should be charged from the boarding station.
 22. Hon. Minister is requested to make arrangement for toilets at all stations in view of difficulties being faced by the passengers and separate coaches and maximum reserved coaches for ladies be attached to local train in Maharashtra so as to mitigate the problems of ladies.
 23. There is apprehension of incidents on the foot over bridge at Pune Railway Station due to heavy rush. So, an additional foot over bridge is needed to be constructed.
 24. Smart Card services be provided to the commuters of Pune on the lines of Mumbai to facilitate the travelling.
 25. Centralised Public Address Centre certainly facilitates the travel of commuters. So, Centralised Public Address Centre be set up.
 26. There is need for provision of safe and clean toilets/urinals at each and every station for the passengers in their interests.
 27. There is need to pay special attention on the cleanliness and maintenance of each and every station and sheds on every station of Pune requires repairs. So, there is need to pay full attention toward this work.
 28. There is dire need for repairs of every platform of Pune and every road falling under the railways area. So, issue guidelines for taking proper action for repairs.
 29. There is need to install lifts and escalators specially for old, heart patients and ladies at all the railway stations of the country. So, appropriate steps be taken to make provision in the budget for this arrangement.
 30. The Pune-Ernakulam Express runs twice a week via Panvel and which is the only train for the people of Karwar to come and go to Pune and there is no stoppage of this train at Karwar. This train stops at many stations on the route and then stops at

Manglore due to which the people of Karwar faces too much difficulties. So, there is need to provide a stoppage of Pune-Ernakulam Express at Karwar railway station for removal of difficulty of Karwar people.

31. There is need to introduce a holiday special train from Mumbai to Kanyakumar via Konkan railways.
32. If a stoppage of Ernakulam Superfast Express Train is provide at Karjad Station, the passengers travelling between Kalyan and Karjad will be benefitted. So, New Pune- Ernakulam Superfast Express Train should stop at Karjad station.

No inquiry and ticket reservation facility is available at night at present on Panvel railway station, so the passengers had to face problems. Hence, there is need to set up inquiry and ticket counter for 24 hours on Panvel railway station.

Local ticket counters are very less on Panvel railway station resulting in long queues of passengers for hours. So, there is need to set up more local ticket counters at Panvel railway station.

There is need to introduce more local trains between Panvel and Pune via Karjad in view of number of passengers.

Only 30% platforms are covered on Panvel railway station due to which passengers had to face difficulties during rainy and summer seasons. So, arrangements be made to cover all the platforms.

*SHRI SOHAN POTAI (Kanker): All the adults have voting right in democracy and all the human have the right to education, health, drinking water, food and other basic facilities. This is the responsibility of the Government to provide the share of development to common people.

Chhattisgarh State has been created about twelve years ago. It is contributing maximum revenue to the country more than railway in its childhood. But the railway facilities in the State are negligible. Today itself the people of most of the areas of Chhattisgarh have not seen the rail.

Chhattisgarh is Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled tribes and backward classes dominated area. Even then there are so many possibilities of development. There is a large quantity of iron ore, coal, aluminum ore, limestone and

minerals and forest reserves in the State. A large number of industries are there based on steel, power, cement etc.

Most of the area is still deprived of railway connectivity. My Parliamentary Constituency Kanker district is included in the Budget 2011-12 for connecting by new railway line, but the survey is absent in the Budget. Please include the survey in the Budget.

I request the Hon. Rail Minister to include the following proposals in the Railway Budget:

1. Dhamtari narrow-gauge line should be converted into broad-gauge line and extended from Dhamtari to Kanker-Keshkal, Kondagoan-Jagdarpur or be connected in between Durg-Dalli at Pondi station to Kanker- Keshkal, Kondagoan-Jagdarpur.
2. The Durg-Express (Durg-Dalli) be renamed as Tandula Express.
3. New Delhi-Bilaspur be extended upto Howrah.
4. Durg-Nizamuddin Chhattisgarh Sampark Kranti Express be converted into daily train in spite of twice a week.
5. A new train be introduced from Durg to Guwahati.
6. Railway line upto Dalli Rajhara be doubled.
7. Dalli-Rajhara-Raipur train be regularised and extended upto Korba.
8. Whole day computerised centre be setup at Balod.
9. The displaced persons of Dalli-Rajhara-Raodhar new railway line be provided employment and reasonable compensation at the earliest.
10. Railway track at Bhanupratappur on Dalli-Rajhara-Raoghat new railway line be constructed.
11. Dhamtari Nagari, Likhma be extended upto Raigarh in Odissa.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, I express my thanks to you for giving me opportunity to speak on Railway Budget for 2013-14 and I am thankful to my party leader also who has given me opportunity to putforth my views on this important subject.

Mr. Chairman Sir, when Hon. Minister of Railways was presenting Budget this time then I felt that after a very

* Speech was laid on the Table.

long time such hue and cry had taken place, when after a long time of 16-17 years the charge of this department has got by a big political party then they will come out with some better policies, because when we present Budget then we don't present only accounts, it reflects Government policy. But in this Budget I find no long term Government policy is reflected from any angle. I was expecting from Hon. Minister that he would make some long term policies, but I found nothing such in this Budget. Anurag ji was in surprise but I had no surprise because I have been saying the Budget for the last four years and this Budget presented by Hon. Minister is also in the same line that were presented earlier. I had no new hope but in 2009-10 when Hon. Mamata Banerjee had presented this Budget, at that time a vision document was brought. I felt that our Government has got some inspiration from Japan. After second world war when Japan was passing through economic recess and also facing the tragedy of second world war, Japan had set the target for Olympic of 1964, it had given the target to its research organisation that when 1964 Olympic would come we would introduce bullet train and through taking money from World Bank Japan had achieved this target within ten years and this target was achieved before 1964. I was expecting that vision 2020 is not the budget of any particular Minister. Budget is a Government documents and after UPA1 and UPA2 it seemed that UPA Government will do something on vision 2020 document. I am seeing that in the last 60-62 years the target of laying new railway lines was achieved which was only 8000 to 10,000 kilometers but they have set their target to lay new railway lines of about 25000 kilometer in the country during the period from 2009-10 to 2020 and provide benefit to the people of the country. On the same time they talked about setting up of new freight corridor also.

I would like to know it certainly from Hon. Minister whether vision 2020 document was not the document of UPA? When he replies then it should be stated necessarily because this time he has set the target to lay only 500 kilometer new railway lines. If the target to lay new railway lines is set every year on the same way of only 500 kilometer then I think it will not be possible to achieve the target set by you for laying 25000 kilometer new railway lines by 2020. Whatever Budget has been presented by Hon. Minister from that I don't think it has the solution of those problems that are being faced by railway. On the contrary the problems are increasing because we have

started to work on adhocism system. We raised demand then you introduced a train in our area. Somebody says to lay track in his area then you do it there. You are not doing the work to bring comprehensive or integrated policy for the country as a whole. Railway is said to be life line. We have not made networking in the whole country till date, we have not linked each district headquarters. We have not completed this work till date. I would necessarily like to request the Hon. Minister that he should consider the vision 2020 document seriously. Deviating from adhocism system on which you are working, whenever you lay a new railway line, whenever you extend any train, make extension of trains you analysis its feasibility report or cash benefit then at least a scientific approach should be adopted in this direction. It seems lack of Government approach in this regard.

Sir, Hon. Minister has extended a train in our area. I would like to know that Chandigarh Express which was operated up to Lucknow, it has been extended by you. I am telling you as an example that train was operated from Chandigarh to Lucknow, it was demanded to operate it up to Banaras, but you have extended it upto Patna. When you extend the train then do you consider on its profit or loss? I think, no much consideration is made in this regard. Just now it was saying that this Budget belongs to Raebareilly and Chandigarh only, many trains have been introduced such as work has been done to connect Raebareilly and Amethi. Amethi has become new district as on date, you are doing the work to connect it. I urge upon you, when you will reply then it should be stated as to by when the whole country is likely to be connected with district headquarters?

I would like to give a suggestion also because I don't want to make criticism only. You should lay a separate track at least between our metro cities i.e. Chennai-Mumbai, Chennai-Kolkata, Kolkata-Delhi and Delhi-Mumbai. You should think over a long term policy and involve research wing to make passenger train separate. Goods freight corridor is being made by you but at the same time four tracks should be made for each metro city. The track which has much congestion, the lines of that area should be extended. I hope you will give it a serious thought and work in this direction.

Hon. Minister had said one thing, he was replying to the proposal received in the House and reading out his

speech then I felt much pain because he tried to work on those proposals that were received in the House and included them in the budget and the proposals he received late, he will see them later on. I have some letters and I will tell you necessarily that I have been trying continuously to get some work done for the last three years that you would do these work. I had also said that you should see its feasibility and not do the work on my request only. I had told Hon. Minister that whatever I am saying it is not necessary for you to do it, I am not saying anything to get electoral advantage. I said to Hon. Minister that he should see whether these things are correct, but he did not pay any attention. I have letters of the year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. The Ministers and Cabinet were reshuffled from time to time, hence we cannot say something in this regard. Earlier Mamata ji was Minister, thereafter Dinesh ji came and then Mukulji came. I had given letters to you also, but no action was taken thereon. I had also asked as to what is your policy about stoppage? I would like to give you an example that we have many district headquarters which has population of fifty to sixty lakh people, but trains are not stopped there. I would like to give an example. A Nihalgarh station falls between Lucknow and Banaras. It might be the Parliamentary Constituency of a big leader of your party. All the train stop at Nihalgarh but will not stop at Jaunpur, will not stop at Bareilly division. There are so many districts whose names I cannot quote, but all the trains stop at Nihalgarh. You should not adopt double standard. You should invariably make a policy in this regard as to where the train should be stopped and where should not be stopped. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I think you are in hurry. I still have the time to speak. I am first Member of my party and I have taken very less time till now. I have taken only five-seven minutes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken ten minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Sir, Hon. Minister should invariably tell as to what is your policy regarding stoppages of trains? We say it repeatedly because we have also pressure in this regard. You are stopping the train at a small station but not stopping in our area.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The period of time the trains are stopped at outer signals, that should be utilised as a halt at stations.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: I am thankful to you for introducing a new train. Dara Singh Chauhanji, Dr. Baliram and many of my colleagues have requested you in this regard. The said train plies between Mau and Anand Vihar Terminals. I urge you to extend it upto New Delhi Station so that more passenger will benefit from it. I will be very good if the new train goes upto New Delhi. The said train plies on Mau-Azamgarh-Sahibganj-Ambedkarnagar-Faizabad route. It covers large population and this train will benefit them. It won't run in loss.

I urge the Hon. Minister to pay more attention to research and development. Our country has progressed only by virtue of research and development. A provision of only Rs. 150 crore has been made for research and development. Is it adequate? I was going through records of last 3-4 years. During the said period, some year it was Rs. 100 crore, one year it was Rs.150 crore and next year it was Rs. 50 crore. Railway Budget involves an amount of Rs. 1 lakh crore and above, whereas, a provision of merely Rs. 100-150 crore is made for research and development. I was going through RDSO details of the last year in Lucknow. Rs. 13 crore were allocated. If we do not spend on research and development, how long we would depend on foreign technology? For example, metro train started in Kolkata in 1980's. Our Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways hails from West Bengal. In Delhi, Metro was introduced 20 years after being introduced in Kolkata. Still, we depend on foreign technology. Why we could not become capable of developing our own metro system in these 20 years? Hon. Minister pays more attention to research and development. The more we work on it, better it would be. Just now Jagdambika Palji was saying that one can't be fooled time and again. He has forgotten that the technology has come a long way and now we can cook meals in wooden pot time and again ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I won't take much time. I said that there is a need to spend more on research and development. First meet the essential requirements. Fulfil vision agenda of UPA-2. My intention is not to criticize you. My intention is to give you suggestions so that you formulate a long-term policy and do something better. What I want to say that keep target year as 2050 while preparing the policy. In 2050, our

population would be around 150 crore. We find that all our trains are over-crowded, still railway is in loss. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not much concerned about whether you increase fares or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, you have many sources for generating revenue. Railway has 40-42 thousand acres of surplus land. It can be put to commercial use. Passenger fares cannot be increased for revenue generation. Earlier, in carriage of goods, railway's share was 80 per cent, now it has shrunk to 20-25 per cent. Make efforts for increasing it. Or at least try to maintain it to ensure that it does not decline further. Today, roads face more pollution. In future, diesel vehicles will have tough time. Petrol and diesel are getting short. In view of it, railways should occupy that space.

Many many thanks to you and I am hopeful that the Ministry would have a long term plan keeping target year 2050 in mind.

*SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI (Raigarh): I would like to apprise the Hon. Minister of Railways of the problems of my constituency Raigarh. This tribal populated and backward constituency Raigarh falls under South East Central Railway. The people of this area, which helps railways earn revenue by transportation of coal and bauxite, as it is mineral rich area, are resented as the Government does not pay attention to the railway related needs of people of this area.

15 years ago, there was a large scale movement and then the then Railway Minister, Shri Nitish Kumarji laid foundation stone of a Rail Coach Terminal in Raigarh on 14.09.1998 and an out of turn approval was granted for an outlay of Rs. 5 crore. The State Government has also immediately allotted 10 acres land for this terminal. But, so far construction of the said terminal has not yet started. I have been constantly in touch with the Ministry in this regard for the last 15 years. Apart from it, I have been placing this demand before the Hon. Minister of Railways from time to time. On 08.02.2012 the then Minister of Railways Shri Dinesh Trivedi held a meeting with the Hon. Chief Minister, other Ministers and MPs. As per the directions of the Hon. Minister, the Chairman of Railway Board had assured that the work of terminal would start in 2012. But, it was not included in last year's budget and in current year's budget also the said terminal has not found a place. It is shocking.

I urge the Hon. Minister of Railways to include

*Speech was laid on the Table.

construction of this terminal in this year's budget so that long awaited demand of the people of Raigarh is met.

Survey of Korba-Lohardaga Railway line has been completed and this proposal has been included in current year's budget. As per budget speech (2012) the estimates have been sent to the Planning Commission. The people of scheduled tribes dominated Raigarh-Jashpur were sure that their said important demand would be included in this year's budget paving the way for construction of the said terminal, but unfortunately Korba-Lohardaga rail route has not been included in this year's budget speech-I urge the Hon. Minister of Railways to grant approval to it expeditiously so that the people of this area can avail the facility.

I would like to draw attention of Hon. Minister of Railways that closing of railway crossing at Kotra Road Highway in Raigarh leads to traffic jam. There has been a demand for construction of ROB at this place for several years. Similarly, there is a need for an overbridge on Bypass No. 2 of Khasariya railway station. It should be started and completed expeditiously.

Though many a trains pass through my constituency, but in absence of stoppages people of my constituency are not getting any benefit of these trains. Industrial areas are coming up. I urge the Hon. Minister to provide stoppage of the following trains at Raigarh railway station.

1. 1202/101- Howrah-Kurla Ganeshwari Express;
2. 12584/583- Puri-Valsad Express;
3. 14710/14709- Puri-Bikaner Express;
4. 12574/12573- Howrah-Sai nagar (Shirdi);
5. 17008/17009- Sikandarabad-Darbhanga; and
6. 22846/22895- Haria-Pune.

I would like to draw attention of the Hon. Minister to some other demands. It includes sanctioning a reservation centre at Pathalgaon, distt. Jashpur, commencing reservation of tickets at Jashpur station, provision of pantry car in Goadwana Express starting from Raigarh and starting 17881 Bilaspur-Tirupati Express from Raigarh.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Mr. Chairman, I am on my legs to speak on Railway Budget for the year 2013-14. Just now an Hon. Member from the Congress party in his speech said that this was the unprecedented budget which fulfil the aspirations of the common man. Providing for a longtime we had Railway Ministers from the regional parties. After a long interval of 17 years we have the Railway Minister from a National Party. People were expecting that his perspective will be for the entire country and will keep the entire country in mind while giving shape to proposals. However, when the Railway Budget was presented in the House, it did not conform to the expectations of the people. The Minister is a thorough gentleman, he always talks with all the Hon. Members with smile on his face. However, it is a different matter that all the Hon. Members from Bihar were conversing with each other and asking whether they had got some work done by the Minister for Railways. All the Hon. Members said no work was done. It is our third chance when we got elected to Lok Sabha. We were members of 11th, 12th and 15th Lok Sabha. No, Railway Minister had ever faced such protests during the Railway Budget. The Minister should have thought of Bihar also while presenting the Railway Budget. Though Bihar's share in the matter of development and population comes to 1/3, yet it did not get what it ought to have received by virtue of its size of population and status of development. In the matter of Railways, Bihar is lagging behind to a great extent.

Mr. Chairman, however, whatever Bihar got, today we would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to that only. Whatever we had got, that too is not being looked after well. The Minister has said that in this budget 500 km. new rail lines will be laid in 2013-14 but Bihar does not have even a km. of rail section. He said that about 450 km. metre gauge and narrow gauge rail line will be converted into broad gauge. But Bihar has not even one km. share in that also. About the doubling of rail track they propose to complete doubling of 750 km. track. But in that also Bihar does not have even 1km. Therefore, we don't mind if something is done unknowingly, but the thing which is ignored deliberately, that becomes a serious matter. So, Mr. Minister, I don't know why you intended to push Bihar below the margin.

For example, I would like to say that in my Parliamentary Constituency a rail line was sanctioned from Sakri to Hasanpur in the year 1996. That has not been laid so far, particularly from Hasanpur to Kusheshwar Asthan. He did provide Rs. 30 crore in this budget earlier also he provided some funds, but the pace of progress of work is very slow. The rail section between Khagaria to Kusheshwar Asthan which is merely 44 km. was sanctioned in 1996. That rail line has not been completed so far. In the last Railway Budget the Hon. Railway Minister had said that the 22 km. stretch between Khargaria and Aloli would be completed by 2012-13. The officials were instrumental in making the Hon. Minister during his speech speak that the stretch of 14 km. Khagaria to Bishanpur will be completed in the year 2012-13. However, we have left with 24 days for this Budget Session to complete. I do not know who was instrumental to make the Railway Minister gives wrong statement during the budget speech. A rail line was sanctioned from Araria to Supaul, which was expected to cost Rs. 304 crore. However, merely Rs. 1 crore have been provided in this budget. Similarly, in the last budget it was said that gauge conversion work of Mausai-Saharsa-Dauram-Madhepur-Purnia-Madhepura to Purnia in particular will be completed soon. Even in this budget speech it has been said that Murliganj to Banmankhi and Banmankhi to Murliganj rail section will be completed in 2012-13.

Only 24 days left for 2012-13 to complete. I reiterate who is the person who helped prepare this budget? In that very area, there is a railway section that is Sakri-Lanka Bazar-Nirmali-Saharsa-Forbisganj which happens to be the 'deposit' scheme of the Defence Ministry and the funds for this are to be received from the Ministry of Defence. The cost of this scheme is Rs. 355 crores. In this connection, in the last budget it was said the 51 km rail section between Saharsa to Saraigarh will be completed in the year 2012-13. However, nothing was done. This time also it was said that it will be completed in 2012-13. He has provided only Rs. 45 crore while it is likely to cost Rs. 99 crores. Whatever funds are received, that remain unutilised while the funds which are utilised the workout put do not conform to the money spent.

Sir, I would like to say about two or three bridges of Bihar. The Kosi bridge that is to be constructed on Kosi River which is called Kosi Mahasetu was to be completed by 31.03.2012 as declared by the then Railway Minister

in the rail budget for 2011-12. This time also it has been said that it will be completed by 31.03.2013. an amount of Rs. 3 crores only have been provided for this and an amount of Rs. 50 crores is yet to be given. How can the work on this can be completed without releasing this amount? There is a scheme for constructing rail cum road bridge on Munger-Ganga river at a cost of Rs. 1363 crores. When the funds were provided, it was envisaged that this work will be completed by 31.03.2012 during the year 2011-12. This time during the Budget speech this year the Railway Minister said that it will be completed by December 2014. An amount of Rs. 1117 crores is yet to be released for this project. If that amount is not released now how can you expect it to be completed on time?

There is one bridge on Ganga which falls on link lines from Patna to Hajpur and Patna (Rail cum road bridge). This stretch is 19km. The cost of construction is Rs. 1681 crores. While in the Rail Budget for 2012-13 it was said that it would be completed by 31.03.2013. it requires Rs.639 crore more for the work to complete, when there is no fund the target carries no meaning. This time no target has been fixed for the future.

Sir, I would like to make mention of some industries which have been sanctioned for Bihar. A number of spares in Railways are imported from foreign countries. However the indigenous industries particularly in Bihar are being ignored. Sanction for setting up Greenfield Electric Rail Engine manufacturing industry at Madhepura has been given. It is a project of national importance. Railway must give special attention towards it. It costs Rs. 1960 crores. However, no progress has been made in this regard. Land has been acquired. However, the price of the land has not been paid to the land owner so far. As a result there is no progress in respect of other works. Though an amount of about Rs. 80 crores has been provided in this budget. Yet it still require another Rs. 1655 crores. Work in Chhapra Railway Wheel factory has reached an advance stage. Rs. 61 crores are yet to be given to Madhra Diesel Engine factory. A washing pit is being constructed at Saharsa. We always and repeatedly raised this issue in Consultative Committee of Lok Sabha. The Chairman of Railway Board also showed interest towards it. The matter also moved further. However, the money released was not sufficient for constructing required link line, sick line, and shade and provide crane therein. As a result it has not been provided.

Overloading work has started at Harmant also. However, it still requires Rs. 63 crore more. ...(*Interruptions*) It has not been inaugurated. We thank the Chairman of Railway Board and Member Engineering. Level crossing.....? Bansal Saheb was not Rail Minister at that time. Work on the project for constructing overbridge which was sanctioned for Khagaria, has been started. We wanted that foundation stone for this should also be laid. This has become the practice that the foundation stone laying ceremony which should be there, generally does not happen and if happen at all officers do it themselves. A halt was created at Simri Bakhtiarpur, in between Sanbarsa-Kutchehary, then Dwarika halt DM inaugurated it but we were not informed.

At level crossing No. 53 at Supaul-Tharviteya a project costing Rs. 17 crores stood sanctioned, but only Rs. 90 lakh was given for that. Rs. 12 crore 66 lakh is the cost of the over bridge which is to be constructed at level crossing no. 22 at Narkatiya Ganj yard, but Rs. 36 lakh have been given for the purpose.

The construction of over bridge at Narkatiya Ganj-Harinagar level crossing has to be done for Rs. 66 crores and for it only Rs. 2 crore 21 lakhs have been released. The fund should be utilised at the earliest.

I want to say about one or two surveys. The up to date survey of Bihari Ganj- Simri- Bakhtiarpur Rail line was to be carried out. It was included in the last budget as a project required for connecting the areas of backward region serially. Its survey has not been conducted till date. The survey from Kusheshwar to Saharsa was to be conducted and funds have been allocated for it, but the survey is not being conducted. The survey from Gogri, Parvata, Dumaria via Maheshwar Khunt-Narayanpur has not been completed. Survey of Barauni- Hasanpur via Bhagwanpur and Cheriya Bariarpur has not been completed. The broad gauge has been completed in Saharsa, Khagadia, Hasanpur. At all the stations in between these places the platform are very low. The old men and the sick persons had to face difficulty while ascending the train. So the level of platform should be raised there. At Khagaria there was a ticket counter by the side of foot over bridge, that has been closed; it must be re-opened. At Saharsa junction there are only two platforms, the requirement is of three more platforms and those should be constructed. The rail link road by the side of Simri-Bakhtiarpur station was assured that it will be constructed

but the same has not been done. Rake point should be constructed at Simri-Bakhtiyarpur. There should be additional platforms. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: A foot over bridge should be constructed at Hasanpur station and the Mansi-Saharsa Railway line should be doubled. Kosi Express which is Patna to Saharsa bound. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may give all these names in writing to the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: That train is bound to Madhepura, the Constituency of Hon. Sharad ji. It has to be extended only for 18 kms. It was said that it will be extended but it has not been extended in this Budget. Khagaria is a 'A' class station. The stoppage of Rajdhani Train should be there. Guwahati-Jodhpur, Garibnawaj, Delhi-Guwahati Sampark Kranti should also halt there. The Seemanchal Express should have a halt at Mansi Junction. New Jalpaigudi Superfast Express should have a stoppage at Hasanpur Road Station. A passenger train at night should be provided between Saharsa- Samastipur. In this budget provision of one train from Banmankhi to Samastipur has been made but the broad gauge has not been laid so far. It should be completed early and made operational. A Hariharnath Express used to ply between Saharsa to Sonpur but it has been discontinued after the construction of broad gauge. It must be restarted. A plan should be made to extend the Delhi- Barauni bound Vaishali Express upto Saharsa. Some trains which are operated weekly or twice in a week, i.e. Janki Express, Garib Rath Express and Jansadharan Express, they should run daily. The Garib Rath between Anand Vihar to Muzaffarpur should be made operational daily. The labourer used to travel in the Jan Seva Express plying between Saharsa Amntsar. The Railway Minister may get it investigated today that in the toilets of long distance trains you will not found window pane. You can see the difficulties of railway passengers.

I want to request that the annual income of Saharsa station is Rs. 166 crores but there is lack of PP shelter and no arrangement for fresh water. The sitting facility is not available there and there is shortage of rail lines. There should be foot over bridge on the south side of it. The number of ticket counters are six but only one opens and two general ticket counters open, all the counters should be made functional.

One of our Hon. Member is Bhudeo ji. Jamui is district headquarter. I want to request that Hawara-Haridwar Express, Hawara- Dehradun Express should have its stoppage here.

You have given me an opportunity to speak. The Hon. Minister has not listened my speech but the officers of Railways are hearing. They have extended their cooperation earlier also and I hope they will consider my suggestions.

*SHRI VIRENDER KUMAR: Railway is the greatest undertakings of public transport. Daily more than 02 crore passengers travel through it. About 14 lakh employees work in Railways. The development of Railways in the last two years have been very slow. More than half the projects have not achieved their objectives. The paucity of funds has been told the main reasons of it. The work relating to laying of new railway lines, setting up of new factories and construction of new bridges, all had come to stand still. The incidents of rail accidents in India during the last four years had been 15 percent in comparison to the world. The recent rail accident of Kumbh Mela had made a question mark over the efforts made by the Government, and it is at that time when the Rail Minister has been giving assurance to bring down the railway accident at the level of zero percent. On the other hand 100 new trains have been announced without increasing the facilities. New appointments are not being made. 5 lakh posts of Railways had been surrendered in the last 22 years. When there is lack of man power, infrastructure then how the accidents can be reduced. More than 40 percent of the train accidents take place at the unmanned railway crossings. The amount being made available from the Road Funds for the construction of under pass or over bridges at the Railway crossing are only Rs. 1100 crore per annum, whereas the requirement is of rupees five thousand crores. The number of railway crossings in the country is 31,846 and out of them more than 13,000 are

without guards. In the budget prevention of accidents and construction of railway crossing have been overlooked.

The freight charges has been increased by 5.8% and that too will be reviewed after every six months. It means the freight charges will increase twice a year. The increase in freight charges will not only burden the traders and entrepreneurs but the common man will also have to pay for it. It will have direct impact on the transportation of food grains, pulses, fruits, vegetables, coal, iron ore and steel, urea, diesel, kerosene oil, LPG like items. All will go costly. It is said that the passenger fare has not been increased but many types of surcharges have been levied. The increase in the reservation of Tatkal tickets have brought the passengers directly in the circumference of price rise. The Railway Ministry has taken support of many means to recover money from the passengers. But there is no mention in the budget about the reconstruction of time worn bridges of the Britishers time and removal of short comings in signal system.

The Government is indifferent in regard to passengers safety. The announcement of opening 8 new companies of women security guards is hollow. The two year old promise of setting up of 12 companies of Mahil Vahini has not yet fulfilled. How the women will feel themselves safe by appointing 1000 women security guards in more than 8 thousand trains and seven thousand stations. When more than 17 thousand vacant posts of security personnel in Railways will be fulfilled. The main issue is that this budget has not been able to resolve the problem between GRP and RPF. There is no clear system of safety and security at Railway stations. After the Mumbai attack 202 stations were to be equipped with better safety arrangements by fixing CCTV cameras, scanners and Bomb Disposal Squad. But only one fourth work has been done on it. The stations which were declared sensitive by the intelligence Department from the security point of view, security arrangements there too has not been ensured.

The Railway has withdrawn many of its hundred old projects due to its pathetic economic conditions. The Railways has withdrawn 230 new railway lines and left in half way of 225 gauge conversion lines. Even after 65 years of independence many parts of the country are still deprived of the rail facilities. There has been great disappointment from such type of decisions. It appears

from the budget that it has been made for Raibareilly, Amethi and Chandigarh.

A mention has been made in the Budget to adopt Public Private Partnership model in many projects. How much it will prove to be successful, the future will tell. But private companies are given contract for catering and cleanliness and other facilities, the procedure of tender for these things always remain controversial. Today high charges are taken for food and other facilities from the passengers but the standard of food is not upto the mark. The quality of food is not good in Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express. The food items available at the platforms is very costly and tasteless.

Thousands of acres of land belonging to Railway is lying vacant and no policy is being chalked out to use that. Revenue of Railway can be increased by making commercial use of that land and constructing low cost residential houses and restraunts and that land can also be freed from encroachment.

The Lalitpur-Singrauli Railway line in Tikamgarh Parliamentary Constituency is still waiting for completion even after 65 years of independence. The lines from Lalitpur to Ishanagar have been laid and stations in between have also be constructed. A trial run with five bogies along with engine has also been done. The officers from Lucknow have conducted an inspection also in this regard. Announcement of Jhansi-Tikamgarh Passenger Train was made in the last budget. A time-table regarding train number and timing of train has been put on the board at Jhansi-station. New rail budget has come but the train has not come. Therefore, action should be taken to immediately run the train within one week. The Khajuraho- Chhatarpur-Tikamgarh- Lalitpur- Bina- Bhopal intercity train should be started so that the people of Bundelkhand would have a direct link with capital of the State Bhopal. The work of laying Rail line from Khajuraho-Chhatarpur-Sagar-Bhopal which was announced earlier should be done at the earliest on priority basis after conducting a survey. This will provide momentum to the all over development if a railway line is linked from Tikamgarh to Shahgarh after conducting a survey. A stoppage should be provided at Niwari station for Khajuraho-Udaipur Express and Tulsi Express. With the stoppage of these trains a direct link will be available between Udaipur and Mumbai. Orchha is an important religious and tourism center. Where a large number of

tourists from the whole country and abroad visit. Therefore, Orchha station should be expanded and beautified and all express trains should stop there. There should be separate platforms for up and down trains at Orchha Niwari and Harpalpur stations by constructing platform No. 2 there. At present there is only one platform and many a times the other passenger train has to be halted at the middle line because of other train already stationed at main line. The old persons and children have to face a lot of problems and have to cross the line under the train. There is always a possibility of accidents. Therefore, two platforms should be constructed at all three stations and foot over bridges should also be constructed. There is a gathering of lakhs of people at Orchha city on the occasion of 'pushya naxtra'. There are long queues of vehicles due to closure of gate at railway crossing. Therefore, an overbridge should be constructed on the Railway crossing situated at Orchha station. A Railway overbridge should also be constructed near Niwar station on Niwari-Tikamgarh-Jhansi route and at Harpalpur which is as Gwalior-Mirzapur National Highway No. 76. Long queues of trucks is seen there. Therefore, there is immediate need of Railway over bridge near Harpalpur stations and it should be constructed on priority basis. An arrangement for extension of shed and drinking water should be made at Niwari- Orchha-Harpalpur stations. More new trains should be started from here for the economic. Social and educational development of Bundelkhand and arrangement should be done to ferry goods from there. Rakes should be made available there as per the demand of farmers for fertilisers so that farmers could get urea and other fertilisers in time.

In this very disappointing budget an efficient financial management should be done for meeting a deficit of 26,000 crore rupees and it should not be a burden on the pockets of common man. More attention should be given on providing rail facilities to the areas like Bundelkhand which have remained deprived of these facilities. Lalitpur-Singrauli Rail lines should be immediately completed by providing more funds.

[English]

SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI (Tamluk): Thank you, Sir, for giving me a chance to speak on the Railway Budget. I rise to oppose the Railway Budget placed by our hon. Railway Minister before this House on 26th February.

Sir, in a democratic country, a Government is 'of the people, by the people, for the people'. In such a country, any Budget should be given a socialistic approach. The Budget must show solidarity with downtrodden common people at large. But the Railway Budget 2013-14 clearly shows that the Government is 'of the people, by the people but not for the people'. This is a completely anti-people Budget with utter avoidance of social obligation and responsibility in today's tough situation.

We should not forget that Indian Railways themselves are a big industry to stimulate Indian economy. But the interest of common people has been ignored in this Budget in such a way that the Budget seems telling the common people in the words of the Great Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore:

"Prabhat aji Mudeche akhi

Batas pita eteche dhaki

Nilaj nil akasho dhaki

Nibud meke dilo mele."

It means, 'Today the morning has closed its eyes, heedless of the insistent calls of the loud east wind and a thick veil has been drawn over the ever-wakeful blue sky.'

Sir, the Budget has almost no provision to support all the projects in especially in West Bengal, Assam like States announced by my leader Kumari Mamata Banerjee, the then Railway Minister of our country. The Budget has been strongly rejected and criticized by all sections of people in our country. We cannot deny that India has been walking with a limp under the pressure of inflation for a long time. Price hike has become very painful to us. In spite of this, Railway ticket reservation charges have been increased apart from recent increase in Railway fares to put much pressure to the common people, whereas the then Railway Minister, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, could maintain good financial health of Indian Railways even without increasing any passenger fares in her consecutive three Railway Budgets.

Sir, now I would mention some incidents of deprivation in my State of West Bengal. West Bengal is seriously neglected in this Railway Budget 2013-14. Firstly, there is no mention of even a single word for the new

railway line from Nandakumar to Moyna for which survey was completed; from Nandigram to Hijli Pirbaba via Hellingham; from Dankuni to Furphura; from Belda to narayangarh in Jangalmahal area; from Bhadutola to Hargram via Lalgah; from Chandranagar to Bakkhali; from Irphala to Ghatal; from Bongaon to Poramaheshtala; from Bankura to Purulia; and from Joynagar to Durgapur.

Secondly, MEMU services were to be introduced from Jhargram to Purulia, from Midnapore to Jhargram, but there is no mention of these projects in this Budget.

Thirdly, the work for double line from Ghutiarisharif to Canning, from Magrahat to Diamond Harbour was to be undertaken as per the Budget provisions of 2011-12, but I do not know whether the projects will be stopped as no provision is there for these projects in the Budget 2013-14.

Fourthly, Kolkata Metro is a matter of pride not only to West Bengal but also to our country. So, I feel bad to say that step-mother-like attitude has been shown for Kolkata Metro expansion project in this Railway Budget by the hon. Railway Minister. Mere Rs. 475 crore has been allotted for this mega project against Rs. 6000 crore and Rs. 4000 crore sanctioned in the Railway Budgets for 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 respectively. In fact, it is nothing but to create a bottleneck for such type of meaningful and viable project of Indian Railways.

Fifthly, a 'Rail Industrial Park' at Jhellingham in Nandigram area with the collaboration of SAIL and State Government was to be set up. Locomotive coach factories were to be established at Kanchrapara, Dankuni. A coaching terminal and a museum were to be set up at Naihati in the memory of great poet and great author Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. But no initiative has been shown in this Railway Budget 2013-2014 for these projects.

Sixthly, it is obviously a pleasure that a DEMU project at Haldia has been completed to the extent of 90 per cent. Hon. MoS, Railways has already visited the site. But only Rs. 10 crore has been sanctioned for the project. Apart from this, no amount has been sanctioned or if it has been sanctioned, it is so negligible for the projects at Kanchrapara, Budgbudg, Buniadpur, Noapara that these projects cannot be made successful.

[Translation]

Such a big discrimination has not been done before with Bengal. This time Railway Minister and Congress had done this with Bengal.

[English]

In this way, there is a long list of deprivation not only for West Bengal but also for Assam, Bihar and the entire North Eastern States of our country. It is a Budget only for Raebareli, only for Amethi, only for Chandigarh and nothing else. The entire country is deprived of in this Budget.

In spite of this, this Union Railway Budget, 2013-2014 has not emphasised on infrastructure development under PPP model. Besides, the interest of ex-servicemen, freedom fighter families, journalists, unemployed youth has been ignored. They have not been given proper weightage in this Budget. The sentiment of the Railway Budget 2013-2014 is not wide enough to cover all the sections, all the States and all the regions of our country. But the Railway Budget as placed by the then Railway Minister, Shrimati Mamata Banerjee was much more prudent and popular with the sense of solidarity for downtrodden and common people.

Sir, considering the present economic situation in our country, 50 per cent people are still living below the poverty line. For that reason, I strongly oppose the Railway Budget, on my party, All India Trinamool Congress. This Railway Budget is not for the common people and downtrodden people. I, on behalf of downtrodden people, would like to offer hon. Union Railway Minister two lines of a Bengali poem written by the great poet Kazi Najrul Islam:

"Tomar kolyan deep jolilo na
deep nebha bera deoa gehe."

It means, your blessing lamp has not lighted in dark confined shanty.

I reiterate, on behalf of my party that we wholly oppose this anti-people Railway Budget 2012-2014 placed by UPA-II.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to oppose the Railway Budget for the year 2013-14. My opposition is not rhetoric. Sir, this year's Railway Budget has put tremendous burden on the people travelling in trains as well as on the common people, 'the aam aadmi' of our country.

Sir, in the last year's Rail Budget 2012-13, the then Railway Minister Shri Dinesh Trivedi had to sacrifice his

job for sincerely stating the truth, the real moribund state of the railways, economy out of populism done by his predecessor, putting the Indian Railways in the intensive care unit. But with the changing of the political equation in the UPA-2 Government, the economic scenario did not change much.

My esteemed colleague Mr. Pawan Kumar Bansal ji tried to break the myth of populism of the past but in a misdirected manner. The UPA-2 Government cannot shirk their responsibility to allow their second largest partner to use the Railways as their zamindari; to use Railway's money whimsically to gain mere political mileage rather than development of Railways in the last three years. This is resulting nearly a bankrupt condition of the Railways.

During Madam Mamata Banerjee's tenure, freight charges raised silently at the rate of 21 per cent across the board along with other charges. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go in record.

*...(Interruptions)**

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: This time also, Bansalji has made a false claim that Railways have not increased the fares. Again just two months before the Railway Budget - by passing the Parliament - he has increased the passenger fares by 20 per cent and earned about Rs. 6,600 crore out of the budgeted estimate, ne it Now, this time, base fares left unchanged but other fees hiked by as much as 100 per cent. Reservation fees raised by up to Rs. 25; supplementary charges for super-fast trains up to Rs. 25; cancellation charges up to Rs. 50; and Tatkal fees up to Rs. 100. That means an extra burden of Rs. 483 crore on the common people. Freight charges across the board hiked almost 6 per cent. Freight rates mopped up to Rs. 4,200 crore. It will cover essential commodities like coal, iron and steel, grains and pulses, urea, diesel, groundnut oil, cooking gas cylinders, etc., leading to further increase in overall inflationary pressure due to its cascading effect.

Sir, the Fuel Adjustment Component was first proposed in the last Budget by the then AITMC Railway Minister. Presently, in this Budget, a proposal has been made under a dynamic FAC, according to which fares and freight rates have to be revised periodically, perhaps, twice

*Not recorded.

a year in keeping with fuel cost along with recent hike. Sir, as you know, very recently diesel prices have been raised Rs. 1.24 per litre. That will also have a cascading effect.

Then, Sir, this Budget proposal talks about the Rail Tariff Authority - it was earlier proposed by the then Railway Minister also - an independent Rail Tariff Authority not under the direct control of the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry which will decide on freight and tariff structure in the future and which will open the way for continuous increase in freight and passenger fares, denying the social responsibility of the Indian Railways.

The Railway Budget has made no serious effort to overcome the financial crisis affecting the Indian Railways. The crises were deliberately created in the past three years by enhancing the number of projects, spending on advertisements, foundation stone laying ceremonies and so-called other populist activities.

Sir, I now come to infrastructure expansion. The Minister has already stated openly that due to severe resource crunch, the achievement of the target for new lines has been scaled down from 700 kms to 470 kms, which is 230 kms short of the target for this year.

Similarly, in gauge conversion, the target was 800 kms. That has been scaled down to 575 kms, which is 225 kms short of the target for this year.

Sir, allocation and acquisition of Railway stock has been scaled down just to reduce the operating ratio. The operating ratio was nearly 95 per cent previously. Now, they have projected it at 87.8 per cent. The point as to how it will be achieved is unconvincing.

New line target has been fixed for 500 kms. only. Before our Independence, during the British period, 57,000 kms. of Indian Railways were there. But after our Independence, during the last 65 years we have achieved only up to 64,490 kms. only. That is our achievement. That is the factual position. If the Railways fix its target in this way, then the remote connectivity of our country is a rare possibility.

Sir, the gauge conversion is only 450 kms. In the Annual Plan outlay for 2013-14, the proposed plan investment is Rs. 63,363 crore. The resource mobilisation is from the Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 26,000 crore; the Railways' share in the Road Safety Fund is Rs. 2,000

crore and the internal resource generation is only Rs. 14,260 crore. The Minister has to depend on the market borrowing of Rs. 15,103 crore and Rs. 6,000 crore through PPP route. I must appreciate that the Minister has increased it by 16 per cent for doubling, safety and passenger and staff welfare. We welcome that but the annual plan target does not match with the projected estimate. The annual plan target was not achievable as the PPP has been a failure. Not a single investment has been there through PPP model in the past. It is a clear indication of privatisation of the Indian Railways.

The target for freight has been increased but the target for acquisition of wagons has been reduced by 2000, which would make it difficult to achieve the freight target. It has been done only to reduce the operating ratio to 87.8 per cent.

Similarly, the railway safety and security part also has not been given due attention. There is a serious increase in the number of railway accidents. Thefts, robbery, dragging and even sexual assaults are happening these days.

Sir, how could the target for passenger traffic as well as revenue be met when passenger coach locomotives acquisition plan is scaled down? In this respect, I must express my concern not only about the safety of the passengers but also of the wild animals. Recently, I have noticed that the safety of the wild animals has also been hampered at an alarming level. Particularly, in the NF Railway Station, since 2004 till date, in the Doars Forest Area of my State, about 39 elephants' lives have been lost due to struck by the rails. So, some concrete measures are required to be taken for their protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, I am just concluding.

Sir, there are regional imbalances, which should be drastically minimized. Hundreds of projects, specially in the Eastern and North-Eastern parts of our country have been languishing for years together. These are to be taken up for completion in a time-bound manner with adequate financial allocation. Here, I would give an example. In the North-Frontier Railway, a doubling project stretching about 400 kilometres from Silchar to Lamding via Badarpur and Agartala to Lamding via Badarpur has been languishing

for more than 14 years. This project, if completed, will connect three States - Assam, Tripura and Manipur. I would request the hon. Railway Minister that this project should be given due attention so that it is implemented in a time-bound manner.

Sir, in the end, I would mention one more point. It is regarding recruitment. In the first Railway Budget of the UPA-II in 2009, the then Railway Minister had assured this House that about 10 lakh jobs would be created for the youth along with filling up of the vacancies. Then, our two successive Railway Ministers also promised the same. But no recruitment has been taken place till date. They are only dragging the process for the last three and a half years.

Sir, the present Railway Minister also promises 1.52 lakh recruitment along with clearance of the backlog vacancies of 47,000 cases for the SC/ST and weaker sections of the society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Dome, please wind up.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Yes, Sir. It is a very important point. ...(*Interruptions*)

So, I would urge upon the Government to fill up all the vacancies including clearance of all backlogs for the SC/ST/OBC and socially backward and marginalized people.

In the end, I would make just two suggestions about the projects of my State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

Mr. Baijayant Panda, you may start now.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Thank Sir, for giving me this opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, the Railway Ministers knows about the ongoing Siuri-Prantik new line work. This project should be taken care of. Then, Sainthia-Kandi new line via Chowrigatcha should also be expedited. The ROB at Lalpool near Bolpur-Santiniketan station should also be taken up immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Dome, you may give, in writing, about your recommendations, to the Minister. That would be enough.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, ROBs at Hatan Bazar level crossing at Siuri should also be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Panda, you may continue.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Sir, two of us cannot speak at the same time. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: There should be restoration of train services on the Pandabeswar-Palasthali section immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Sir, I think, they can resolve their differences in Kolkata.

19.00 hrs.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: The Railway Budget 2013-14 drawn within the neo liberal policy framework has nothing to offer to the people except increased burdens and deterioration in amenities and services. I denounce the Railway Budget and urge upon the Railway Minister to rescind the fare and tariff hike proposals.

With these words, I oppose the Railway Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a senior Member. You were a Minister. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. When I am on my legs, you have to sit down, please. I am on my legs.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bajjayant Panda.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are exciting me. When I am on my legs, you have to sit down. First you should know the courtesy.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. When I am on my legs, please take your seat. Do not dictate terms.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House decided to sit up to eight o' clock. Whether we take up 'Zero Hour' or not, that is left to be decided afterwards. Therefore, let Mr. Panda proceed.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget. ...*(Interruptions)* Please allow me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not disturb him. Let him speak. Mr. Panda, you continue. Please take your seat. Do not interrupt the House when the debate is going on. You were a senior Minister.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Sir, some earlier esteemed colleagues have raised the point about why we are carrying on this colonial tradition of discussing a separate Railway Budget in Parliament. The point is, it is not just that it is a colonial tradition but that the railways are not simply another transport sector. We do not have a budget for airlines here. We do not have a budget for roadways here. The Railways plays a vital role in the development of our nation and the country expects the Railways. It is one of the most vital cogs in the engine of the economy.

So, one of its main purposes is to make sure that the country's economy develops. Another most important aim is to provide a basic accessibility, basic connectivity to our most deprived citizens. But often when we talk about the regional imbalances that some of my colleagues talked about, we are given a stock reply that the Railways does not have funds. That is why, it is not able to invest in those areas. Unfortunately, I am not a poet unlike some of my colleagues. I cannot recite shayari but as a humble engineer, I will give some statistics. I will give some hard facts from the Ministry of Railways itself to demonstrate that they are not meeting this national objective, and the saddest part is that it is not that the money is not available but they are not using simple common sense and using the money for these purposes.

I will come to that in a moment. One of the excuses given is that regional parties have had Railways portfolio for many years. Ironically, those same regional parties today are complaining that they have not got a good deal in this Budget. I want to point out that there are parts of this country that have got really left out and we were hoping that—perhaps, maybe, this argument was true—now that a so-called national party has the portfolio, we

would get fairness and justice. But I will show to you, Sir, that this is not the case and we have been really badly let down.

I will use the example of my home State, Odisha, not because of parochialism but because it demonstrates in a very clear form this negligence, this discrimination and most of all, this lack of common sense where funds are available for these purposes, which are not being done. I want to point out that Odisha's rail density, that is, the track kilometers per thousand square kilometers of area, is almost 30 per cent below the national average and yet it is surrounded by States from where Railway Ministers have held the portfolio and they have higher national average.

We would expect that special attention should be paid to such areas, particularly because eight districts of the State of Odisha have no railways whatsoever. These are primarily the tribal districts, the adivasi districts, where our most deprived people live and where it is the national objective to build railway line. These are the districts where Maoism and Naxalism are prevalent because our only effort is to curb them with the gun. Although we say that we want to bring development, we are not bringing the most basic development into these districts, which is railways.

Sir, it is the biggest irony that - hon. Railway Minister is here in the House *tj* when one of the most important Members, of his party on a visit to Odisha has given an assurance to the adivasis, particularly the adivasis of Odisha, that he would be their sentinel in Delhi; he would be their spy in Delhi, and yet precisely these districts have got almost nothing, close to zero. *...(Interruptions)*

Sir, my point is that they give us the argument that the money is not there; passenger fares are not being raised because of populist pressure, and we can see that they are losing about almost Rs. 25,000 crore per year on the passenger segment, which is made up on the freight segment. In fact, they are charging so much on the freight segment that to some extent some sectors have become unviable but they make a lot of money from their freight. It is the biggest irony. It is these parts of the country, precisely these parts of Odisha, particularly districts like Malkangiri, Koraput and Bolangir, where there are freight opportunities, where there are mineral mines and where

there are industrial investments going on. The Railways are aware of it. This is where the Railways make its biggest amount of profit.

The figures of Odisha are with me. They make Rs. 14,000 crore per annum of gross earnings. These are the areas, where they are making this kind of money, where there is a social objective because there are adivasis; where there is Maoism and there are all these deprived people. You would expect that in this area, out of Rs. 14,000 crore gross earnings, they will put back at least Rs. 1,000 crore. My hon. friend from Hamirpur was saying that we should expect Rs.4,000 crore. Sir, the State asked for Rs.3,050 crore but we have got only Rs.800 crore. It is a pittance. So, the reality is that the money is being made in these areas; deprived people live in these areas, but almost a crore of adivasis in these eight districts have no access to the railways. You are making the profit there and you are not reinvesting that profit. So, this is the real tragedy.

I would give you a couple of other examples. We are trying to build connectivity between the western and southern parts, that is, the adivasi part of Odisha. The coastal part, which is more developed, there is a Khurda-Bolangir railway project, which has been going on for so many years that people have forgotten for how many decades it has been going on. This year, they have allocated only three percent of the budget, that is required. So, there is no seriousness in completing any of these crucial projects, which may have such a big impact.

I will give you another example. My own constituency Kendrapara has been part of a railway plan, which would connect certain of the mining districts with the ports. It will connect certain of the districts, where there are industries – my constituency Kendrapara has no industry – with the ports. This project has been languishing for many years because it has been put in the PPP mode and no money was being put in. This year only seven per cent, that is, Rs.72 crore, has been allocated. If this money had been allocated for this project, this is something that will have given them extremely high returns, just like they are getting from other parts of Odisha and related areas.

They are not taking commonsensical decision of making investment, where there is high return, where it serves the national interest of building infrastructure for

industrialisation, for our economic growth and where it serves our deprived people. This is why, when an hon. Member from the Treasury Benches said that we have never seen a budget like this, sadly I have to agree that I have never seen a budget like this!

Earlier, I could understand that there were allegations of regional pressures, which is why places like ours got left out. But, when today allegedly national party has the portfolio, we should expect more fair play, we should expect more justice; we should expect commonsense. This is where the Railways would make more money and serve the national purpose. They are not doing it. If I look at the various things the Railways have been trying to do, I expected better.

I have high regard for the hon. Minister, but I expected better from him. While presenting the Railway Budget, he made a point that in the turnaround situation that the Railways is in, the financial situation is better than expected, in the last few months. He made a particular point that the Railways did not present any Supplementary Demands for Grants during 2012-13 either in the Monsoon Session or in the Winter Session. Having said that while presenting the Railway Budget only last week, he has subsequently presented not only a Supplementary Budget of more than Rs. 2,800 crore but also a proposal for excess grants for an earlier year, 2010-11, of more than Rs. 3,000 crore. Allegations are made of jugglery and this is the jugglery. You make a statement on the floor of the House that the Railways are in a better position. This is called fiscal jugglery. Fiscal jugglery can be done by anybody, but I have better expectation when it is represented by people such as the hon. Railway Minister.

My hon. friend, hon. Member from Kalahandi, represents a part of those eight districts where we have got so many tribal people and we do not have railways. Sir, there is a reference to a project in Kalahandi. But if you look back, it is the same project that has been mentioned for the last three years and nothing is happening. Three separate Railway Ministers for the last three years have been mentioning the same project, but it is not getting started. People of India and people of Odisha
...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Sir, the State Government, despite repeated persuasion, is not giving the land.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. You can respond to it when your turn comes.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Sir, the real point is the allocation made for the project. If you make an allocation of three per cent or seven per cent of the project cost, there is no issue whether land is available or not and it does not make any sense. That is not going to lead to anything.

The point is that some measures have been taken in the Budget on which I want to compliment the hon. Minister. The same argument that I am making for Odisha, you can make it for our border areas also. There has been some effort made and lines extended in the North-Eastern part of the country. I welcome that. Arunachal Pradesh is now part of the railway network, but I want to make a point that KBK districts of Odisha are no less remote than Arunachal Pradesh. *Our people are more deprived.* I welcome the fact that now priority is being given to Jammu and Kashmir, but I must point out that we have a crore of *adivasi* people who do not have access to railways. You cannot treat them on a separate basis and say that you are doing a fair and good job. The fact is that we know that the Railways have been facing challenges for the several years, which I talked about, but to overcome these challenges, you cannot go about it in a political manner.

I have now given statistics repeatedly to show how logical investments have been avoided. They are logical because they give you quick returns, they serve the national purpose and they give access, connectivity and mobility to our deprived sections of society. Yet, Sir, you know that certain parts of the country, particularly those areas which one would call VIP areas or VIP constituencies, have been given projects and mentioned in the Budget not once, twice or thrice but four times. This is what sends a signal that you are going to get not justice but a political message and this message does not go down well. It may serve your VIP constituency well, but it will not serve you well in States like Odisha, it will not serve you well in the rest of the country. I would urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to take cognizance of some of these serious grievances and redress them.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, hon. i Railway Minister Shri Bansal Saheb is sitting here. I would like to request on behalf of Shiv Sena that I met him in the month of January and apprised him about the problems of Marathwada area and my area. I thought that something will be given for Marathwada and Maharashtra in the Railway Budget and we were very hopeful but we have not got anything in this Rail Budget and all the members of Parliament from Maharashtra are very angry. All the members of Parliament from Maharashtra also went to hon. Prime Minister and he gave us an assurance.

Maharashtra is the State which gives maximum revenue. When injustice was being done with Maharashtra we, submitted our problems before the Prime Minister and he assured us that he will talk to Railway Minister. What have you done for Maharashtra? Only 72 frequencies were increased in local trains. An announcement for making AC local and elevated project was made, nothing more has been done. 60-70 lakh people travel up and down in the local trains in Mumbai but no facility and safety is there for them. The Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and Members of Parliament of our state demanded that they want these things for Maharashtra but nothing has been done. As a result thereof Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and Members of Parliament are agitated. We hope that you will include this is your reply.

Sir, there is a long pending demand for Pune- Nashik Rail line. Kalyan and Nagar is a very important route but nothing has been done for this also. This is a very important project of Maharashtra. I have given a letter but only one percent solution has been done. There was a matter of double line from Manmad to Parbhani, this demand has been accepted. I thank the hon. Railway Minister for this. Narasapur, Nagarsol train has been made a daily train. I thank you for this also. I would like to say that we definitely want what we have demanded. Marathwada was earlier in Hyderabad state at the time of rule of Nizam therefore.' It is in South Central Railway. Marathi speaking part is from Mumbai to Kalsar and it should be in Central Railway. It belongs to Central Railway. Nanded Division should be in Central Railway from Dharmabad to Mudkhed. It should not be in South Central Railway because in view of language it should be in Central Railway being a Marathi

speaking area. A motion was moved in the Cabinet in this regard and Maharashtra Cabinet passed that move and Andhra Pradesh Cabinet also passed it. I request that Nanded Division should be included in Central Railway.

You will have to go before the Cabinet for this, therefore, prepare yourself. The Marathwada people have been demanding for including their area in Central Railway instead of South Central Railway for the last many years.

Sir, Shri Lalu Prasad ji is not sitting here at present. Anurag ji has mentioned about him two- four times. I also want to mention. The forces people had a demand that there should be a line from Sholapur to Jalgaon. Pramod ji is from Beed district and there is no railway line upto now. Sholapur, Tuljapur is a very vast area and a religious place. This line should go through Sholapur, Tuljapur, Usmanabad, Beed, Paithan, Aurangabad, Ajanta, Elora and Jalgaon. These areas include tourist religious places. It may be that someone have said about other route but my request is that you please give preference to it. When Laluji was Railway Minister then this route was included in Railway Budget. You conduct a survey in this regard at the earliest. The other survey is of Rotegaon to Puntambe. This is currently going on from Puntambe to Shirdi. You can go to Shirdi from South through this route and Maharashtra people can directly go to Tirupati. Therefore, include Rotegaon to Puntambe in this. About 30-35 crore rupees are going to incurred on this. This is a very good route and this will directly connect from Tirupati to Shirdi. This is our demand from many years, the Members of Parliament from South have also said about this many a times.

In addition to this I will say that we need some trains today. My area is Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and Bansal ji knows about it. Hon. Bansal ji came to our place two- three times. I requested him last time also and this time also I will request him through you that Sambha ji Nagar- Aurangabad which is my area comes between Delhi- Mumbai Industrial Corridor and there should be AWB Rajdhani- Express should be from Delhi to Aurangabad because all the business and industries are expected in Delhi- Mumbai Industrial Corridor. My area Ajanta-Ellora is a tourist place, religious, education and Industrial place and I request you to declare a railway line for that area due to these reasons. You can declare this in three or six months or in the speech in reply to Railway

Budget. If you give a Rajdhani Express for that area then it will be of a great help for Delhi- Mumbai Industrial Corridor.

Likewise many a times the Ahmednagar- Parli- Beed line has been inaugurated and fifty crore rupees have been earmarked this time. How long it will go on. Sometime fifty crore and sometime it is ten crore rupees. If this will continue Ahmadnagar- Beed- Parli train cannot be started upto 2025. I have a request to the hon. Minister that please do some efforts for this. You told me that there is no money. I will also tell you that how to manage funds. You can get good amount of many from our Maharashtra only.

Jaina-Khamgaon is 165 kilometers away. Two surveys have been conducted in 1990 and 1994 but nothing has been done upto now. You get this work done, it will be of a great help to cotton producers. There are two three such trains in our area which should run daily and. The Rameshwara- Okha 16734 and 16733 down train should run daily and Hyderabad- Ajmer should also run daily.

Our people of Maharashtra wants to be linked with one railway connectivity. There is no railway connectivity to go to western Maharashtra, Marathwada, Vidarbha, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Sambhaji Nagar, Nagpur, Shikanji, Parasnath. There is a line to go to Dikhshabhoomi and I request that this should also be constructed.

There should be a night train for Aurangabad- Mumbai or Nanded- Mumbai. Please run a train for either of the place out of these two. If you start this train it will be very profitable. One hon. Minister declared to extend Sikandarabad-Nanded Garib Rath Train upto Jammu- Tawi but nothing has been done in this regard. You are requested to start this train.

The Adilabad- Pune train which run through Latur should be a weekly train. Afterwards it will become routine. The Nandigram Express train in Nanded which goes through Adilabad should be extended upto Nagpur- Akola and there is a need to increase some boggies in Nagpur- Mumbai Nandigram express train. There was a train from our area Mumbai to Aurangabad AWD, then it became Nandigram and then Devgiri Express after that it was extended upto Hyderabad. But the quota for area was not increased. The passengers from our area have to go in waiting standing in the train because they do not get

reservation. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that at present there are 17 boggies in Nagpur- Mumbai-Nandigram Express and there should be 24 boggies in this train. Likewise these should be 24 boggies in Devgiri- Express instead of 21 boggies. The Jan Shatabdi train should also have 17 boggies instead of 9 boggies only. The boggies in Nanded to Mumbai- Tapovan Express should also be increased from 21 to 24 boggies. The same should be done in Sachkand Express that 22 to 24 boggies.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give it in writing.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Sir, I have already given it but let it come on record today. Now I want to say about my area. In the year 2003, Nitish Kumar ji declared to make our stations as model station and laid a foundation stone. If you provide 15 crore rupees for that the model station will be completed. I am a Member of Estimate Committee. There was a subject in Estimate Committee. Railway Board said that that station has been completed. Then I showed them photographs. If your officers tell so many false things to you then there should be an action against them. Today I will say that ours is a tourist place and industrial place. Due to all these things this station should be a model station. If they provide an amount of 15 crore rupees then definitely our station will be model station. They say that they do not have funds. There is ten acres of land in my area which belongs to you. That is in centralized city. Last time you issued a tender but afterward you cancelled it. Today, you will get at least 50-60 crore rupees for that. Through that amount you can make Roteagaon to Puntambe and my station also as model station. You are saying that you do not have funds, you can get it from my area. They always say that they do not have funds whereas 1 lakh 13000 acres of Railway land is lying vacant in India. Today, there is ten thousand acres of land lying vacant in urban area. If they have planned a PPP project then definitely the projects lying pending due to their project can be completed, surveys are not conducted for ten years. I would like to say that you conduct the surveys like the survey conducted by National Highway Authority of India, which take less time. If there is delay in survey then the work will also not be done. You will have to increase the production. I have said to increase the

number of trains. These are profitable trains. There will be no loss to railways. Please fulfill all my demands. Meet the demand of my area Marathwada and my Shambhaji Nagar-Aurangabad. We went to Japan along with hon. Minister. There we travelled in Bullet train which was clean and tidy. I would like to say to the hon. Minister that you will be praised if you start bullet train like in Japan during your tenure.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman Sir, capable man had been sworn in as rail minister, so we expect more from him. We expect that all the districts of the country should be connected by rail. We are dreaming of connecting all the capitals of states, Jammu-Kashmir, including Srinagar, Capitals of eight north-eastern states with rail. When such a time will come that all the districts of the country will be connected with rail? Shri Vijayant Panda was making his speech and said that eight tribal districts have not been connected with rail. Not only his area, but all the districts of the country, we will connect all the state capitals of the country with rail. Sir, At present somebody says that we are short of funds. It is not reliable statement. We need will power. Whatever you want that will be done. Money will not create any obstacle. I think so, If someone say that there is a crunch of money, it is not trustworthy. So, a blue print should be prepared.

Our second dream is to operate high speed trains from Delhi to Chennai, Delhi to Mumbai and Delhi to Kolkata. We eat breakfast in Delhi and lunch at Chennai. We will take breakfast in Delhi and lunch at Mumbai. We will do so in the train of Bansal ji. We are dreaming of such days. Shri Adhir Choudhary ji is sitting here, the high speed trains should go in this manner. I do not know that freight corridor is being created, what is being created, when it will be started. When the Bullet train will be started. We thought that bullet train must be swifling due to its speed of three four hundred Kilometer per hour. We accompanied hon. President Kalam Sahed to South Korea. We travelled by the bullet train with a speed of three and half hundred Kilometer per hour and that train does not give any jerk. That train was not less than a plane. We want such train here. The toilet was as clean as we find in planes. The same should be here. We cannot stand on the station or platform in our country. Go to any platform any where, if any train is stationed, hell will be created

there. This is the experience. We fought that abolish the class system in trains and jails and the third class was abolished than. What the hon. minister want to makes us feel? Let the country be more aware, this feeling will not be there?

Sir, I have to make one submission. A Sampurn Kranti express train starts at four or five in the evening from New Delhi Junction. Just go and see that people are lined up there three hours before departure of that train. Hon. minister should go there and see the condition. Please accept our request. Spare sometime between two to four P.M. and go to platform and you will see a long queue in control of a sepoy. Children, ladies and all are lined up for three-four hours to board the Sampurn Kranti train going to Patna. What will you feel? Then I will tell you our sentiments, after you sentiments.

Sir, let the minister accept our one request. You will understand after looking the Sampurn Kranti train. People stand in queue with bedding, bags, pauti, Patari etc. They are standing for four hours in queue to board the train. This is not happening anywhere in the world. On one hand is feeling and on the other is sympathy, What will we do? So, Mr. Minister, we do not like this experience what do you want to make us and janta feel? Is this that on the one hand there are facilities and luxuries and on the other no necessities are provided, no cleanness and no arrangement even for sitting. People sit backed together with each other. There you would not find way on going to toilet. We are feeling very bad. From where this feeling came, who will not feel good. Someone like sweet, everybody like good food and someone do not get anything at the same place. So, consider this fact also.

Sir, a railway bridge is being constructed in Patna. It is learnt that the bridge will be started in 2010, than in 2011, and 2012. When this bridge will be started? 2012 has lapsed and now it is 2013. That is digha rail bridge and that is rail-cum-road bridge. This side is digha ghat and other side is Pahleja ghat. The Mahatma Gandhi Setu in Patna is old now. It may collapse any time. There is so much traffic and dialy jaam is a permanent phenomenon. 64 thousand vehicles pass that bridge is 24 hours and there is daily heavy jaam. But this bridge is not being completed. 500 crore rupees were incurred on the bridge and this amount was sanction under 'Sam-Visham Yojana'. Railway got rupees 500 crore. We want to know why the

bridge is not being completed and when it will be completed.

Sir, One Bharat Wagon factory is situated in Mokama and Muzaffarpur. The railway took it over in 2008. It was a private company earlier- Aurthor Butler Company, which was manufacturing boggies for railways. The heavy industry department took it over and later on in 2008 railways took it over. That is a good and profit earning factory, but the labourers are not being paid their wages for the months for want of capital. The band company shifted it to Howrah, Kolkata in 2010. Everything was made good, wages were revised, new wage policy was implemented and they are getting wages in cash. Here neither modernisation is done nor the wage were revised and they are not being paid for 14 months.

Sir, we see in news papers that for the people of Bihar, living in Delhi, 64 new trains are being introduced on the occasion of Deepawali, Chhath pooja and Dussehra. We said that 64 trains for the people living here for going to home state and those labourers working for railways are not getting wages for 14 months. What will be their Diwali and Chhath pooja and other festivals? Why they are not getting their wages? When they will be paid their wages? An executive director committee was constituted and BIFR has also recommended for provision of funds. Money should be arranged from IDBI and the factory should be restarted. It is a profitable factory. The labourers should be paid their wages and factory should be restarted. Whenever we go to Muzaffarpur, these people come to us and say that nine persons had died due to non-payment of wages. They should be counted and looked into. They are not getting wages from 14 months. It is a profitable factory. When it will be started, why it is not being started? Band company became healthy, but why this Bharat wagon factory, Mokama and Muzaffarpur has not been started? We are putting questions in this regard repeatedly and writing letters. We also wanted to raise this matter in zero hour, but failed. We thing that the luck of labourers is bad. We do not came up in lottery as we wanted to raise this matter earlier. Fortunately, we got a chance today.

Sir, three railway lines are being constructed from Hajipur to Sugauli, Chhapra to Muzaffarpur and Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi. The government have accepted the National rehabilitation resettlement policy, 2007. There is provision

in the policy that one person of the farmer's family will be given employment whose land is being acquired. The cabinet of the government of India has accepted it and now bringing amendment therein. There is an executive order applicable under article 73 of the constitution of India-that one person of the farmer family will be given employment whose land is being acquired. A notification was also issued there, an advertisement was also published that those who need employment, should apply. The famers were tired running from pillar to post, but they were not given any employment. We want that hon. minister should himself look into the matter. He is well aware of the rules and law and is a famous lawyer.

Whose right is legitimate, let us see how he gets government job? The land is in the name of grandfather. Even our land is in the name of our grandfather and it is said that grandson want gets job. If the land is in father's name then only it will be transferred to son's name. What kind of law it is? He is also dependent. The son is a next-of-kin, but now grandson? Entire law should be looked at. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, Hazipur - Singauli and Chhapra - Muzaffarpur railway line was inaugurated in 2004. Eight years have gone by and how many more years will take in laying this line? What is the reason behind delay in completion? Modipur station falls in my constituency. There is a sugar mill also in Modipur. It is a famous place, but no train stops here. The stoppage of recently introduced train should be provided at Modipur. There is a need for providing drinking water, toilets, construction of an over bridge is also required.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Dr Tarun Mandal.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am concluding. I am on last line.

Sir, I demand that Modipur station be developed. Naniyar, Pirapur Beripatti Ghats should be upgraded to

railway stations. There is a thermal power plant at Kanti, therefore .Intercity Express should be provided stoppage at Kanti. People are demanding for stoppage. Vaishali Experss and Saptkranti Express runs between Muzaffarpur - New Delhi. There is no Duranto exclusively for Bihar. Therefore, introduce a Duranto on Patna, Delhi, Hazipur - Muzaffarpur, Gorakhpur - Delhi routes. Vaishali Express is a good train please introduce one more train of similar type. It is the demand of people of this area. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Dr. Tarun Mandal.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, my last demand is. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you may write and give it to him.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, my submission is that the hon. minister should send written replies to all the questions asked by the hon. members and not replying orally. It will be very good if written reply is sent to the members.

[*English*]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (*Jaynagar*): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this very important discussion on the Railway Budget.

I cannot support this Railway Budget 2013-2014, because it is anti-people. It is putting heavy burden on the already pressurized common people of India. It has brought out some very undemocratic policies within this Budget, including some hidden agenda, to raise fare and freight in the coming years - whenever the Railway Ministry wants and whatever amount it likes.

My point is that we did expect that this time at least in the Railway Budget there will be no hike in the passenger fare because only in January around 21 per cent railway fare was hiked most undemocratically, by-passing the Parliament by the Railway Ministry. This time also, it

camouflaged the whole people of India, by directly not increasing the fare, but by raising the cancellation charge, the clerkage charge, the tatkal charge, the reservation charges in air-conditioned coaches, etc., including almost 50 per cent increase in all classes of superfast trains. So, already the railway fare is much hiked. The Railway Ministry has told that they have not revised the basic passenger fare. But by uttering that, actually it has kept an option open, that any time, it can also raise the passenger fares.

There is another component, Sir, which I should say is the most undemocratic, and that is to create a Railway Tariff Authority which will have the statutoiy power to increase the railway fare and freight any time and they do not have any obligation to say anything to the Parliament. The freight has been increased to around 6 per cent and another component called the dynamic fuel adjustment component has been added there. By doing that, they can increase the freight any time. We can all understand the cascading effect of it as it will increase the prices of all the essential items of life, increase inflation thereby putting more pressure on common people.

The important point is to raise the revenue. Time and again I have told that if we can eliminate massive corruption, rampant pilferage and huge wastage in Railways, we can save a lot of revenue by economising the expenditure. But the Ministry has not done anything in this regard. If these loopholes are not blocked, so much of revenue will be drained out in this way and ultimately the Railways will fall into further Budget deficit. Chewing the same cud again the Railways will put further pressure on people by hiking the fare and freight.

Regarding passengers' amenities and safety, I would say that the Railways have not done much. They have made promises without giving any time line which ultimately proved to be hoax like other rituals and that will frustrate the people. The Railway Minister has given some data saying that the number of accidents have been reduced. I would say that there had been severe accidents in different tracks all over India. Nowadays, to get into the train has become a nightmare for any passenger. Improving the conditions of railway tracks, dilapidated coaches, the rakes and monitoring the unhygienic conditions in the railway should be taken up with priority.

To augment the revenue, the Railway Ministry is trying to practically privatise entire railway and following

PPP model. We completely oppose it. I would like to say that all the schemes announced by the earlier Ministry, particularly in Eastern India and especially in West Bengal, should be continued and proper funding should also be made in this regard by the Ministry in this Budget.

Sir, Sundarban, which is a world famous heritage site, is a backward area. The State Minister of Railways, Shri Adhir Chowdhury should ensure that the extension project up to Gosaba-Gatkali-Jharkhali should continue. Doubling work from Ghutiary Sharif to Canning and from Joynagar to Namkhana including Magrahat to Diamond Harbour should continue. Some increment of local train, which is the only lifeline of the people of that backward region, should continue. At least six pairs of local trains should be given.

There is no first-class passenger or express train in my constituency. There is Gangasagar, the known teerth of India in my constituency. I would request the Minister that from Sealdah-Joynagar up to Namkhana at least one pair of fast passenger train should be announced in this Railways Budget as it is urgently required by the people of that area.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI CHANDULAL SAHU (Mahasamund): Indian railways is the second biggest railway network in the world and it daily carries 20.5 crore passengers up to their destination. Rail has become a life line. This year, people were hopeful that Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal ji will dare to bring the railways on the track of reforms. But we found nothing and it is surprising that in place of presenting a concrete action plan for revival of railways, an effort has been made just to keep the things going on as it is. Though the hon. minister has said that fares have not been increased, but in fact fares have been hiked by 15 per cent and freight rates by 5 per cent and various cesses have been imposed. It has made train travel dearer and at the same time, other things have also become costlier.

The hon. Minister of Railways has referred to Kautilay's economic policy and has favoured fiscal discipline. But the hon. minister has forgotten that the Indian railways is in financial mess because of unwanted expenditure and misuse of resources. But, see the trains are overcrowded, still it is in losses, how one can believe

*Speech was laid on the Table.

it? During the last two years, the pace of development has been very slow and more than half of the projects are pending as incomplete. The work for laying new railway lines, setting up of new factories, contraction of rail over bridges has almost come to a halt. The announcements with regard to passenger safety and minimizing accidents have remained only on paper.

There are 14 lakh employees on rolls in railways and one lakh posts are vacant. It is a welcome step that there is a proposal to fill up these vacant posts. But attention should also be paid for their capacity enhancements and facilities being provided to them. The state police staff attached with the railways, who perform duties for ensuring security of train passengers, get any kind of facilities from railways., I demand that GRP staff should get family passes.

Chhattisgarh provides maximum revenue to railways, but this state also faces negligence. In current year's budget also Chhattisgarh has not been given anything. Doubling of railway track between Mahasamund - Baghvahara - Titalagarh has been approved, but there has been long pending demand for doubling of railway track between Raipur - Dhamtari, Ambhanpur - Rajim. Last year's budget contained a provision in this regard, but there is no mention of it in current year's budget similarly, last year's budget contained a provision for survey for laying a new railway line between Rajim - Gariyaband, Mainpur, Derbhaog and Dharamjay garh (Odisha) and between Mahasamund, Pithora, Basona, Saraipali, Sambhalpur (Odisha). But there is no mention of it in current year's budget. My submission is that the work on these lines should be completed expeditiously. Mahasamund station should be developed as a model station. Apart from it, I specially demand for approval of construction of over bridges at Mahasamund - Tumgaon Road and Mahasamund - Nadimad Road. I hope the hon. Minister would kindly consider my demands and take necessary action for expeditions completions of the over bridges.

SHRI MANICKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar): Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me a chance to speak on Rail Budget 2013-14. First of all, I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh, Chairperson of UPA Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji, Railway Minister and also Finance Minister for presenting such a nice budget for 2013-14. Our railway network is an important organisation. I welcome the announcement with regard to addition in facilities by

the hon. Minister. But the hon. Minister should ensure their implementation.

Sir, I request the government of India for allocating adequate fund to the railways. We have almost 14 lakh rail families in our country. Their efforts have helped in minimizing accidents in railways. I extend my thank to all the officers, employees of railway board and also officers and employees working in the Railways. Railway is a national property. Railway is making efforts to keep the Rail property intact in the entire country. The difficulties being faced by rail passengers need to be taken care of in a better way. Contracts have been given for catering services. However, the contractor staff is not providing quality food. It should be subjected to tests by food and drug department, this is what I demand. I would demand that sanitation should get better care.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to inform the House, through you, that sanction for doubling of Udhna- Jalgaon section 306 km. railway line in Surat-Bhusawal on western railways which happens to pass my area now, was given in 2008-09. The sanction was given for Rs. 715 crore as cost of the works. This work was expected to be completed by 2012 as per the resolution of the Railways. However a lot of work is yet to be done. A sum of Rs. 270 crores has been provided in the rail budget for 2013-14 for this purpose. This project is likely to cost Rs. 1100 crores. I would demand that this amount may be increased by another Rs. 300 crores. The doubling of 306 Km. stretch of Udhna- Jalgaon will benefit the general rail passengers of two Lok Sabha constituencies of Gujarat State and 4 Lok Sabha Constituencies of Maharashtra. The completion of doubling of this rail line will make it convenient for those rail passengers from Gujarat and Maharashtra state who intend to travel South. Therefore, I request the hon. Railway Minister that the amount of Rs. 270 crore which has been provided in this budget for this project may be increased to make it Rs. 300 crore. In addition to this, the Government of India had sent a proposal for a project to the Ministry of Railway regarding 350 Km rail line for Manmad-Indore via Malegaon, Dhule, Shirpur and Sedhwa. This proposal was referred to the Planning Commission for assessment by the Minister of Railways. This project is likely to cost Rs. 823 crore out of this Rs. 412 crore will be spent by Maharashtra Government as per the decision taken by it.

The railway passengers from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are likely to benefit from this project. The Railway Ministry has to write to State Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh for acquisition of land for this project.

Mr. Chairman, I would request the Railway Minister, through you, to send the proposal for the land acquisition at the earliest. My request to him is to give approval to this project. District Dhule comes in Maharashtra State and it has Mahapalika and a population of about five lakh. It is a rural area. There is no train for Mumbai from there. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra. Two members of Parliament and 11 MLA represent this place. Government officials, urban and rural people have to travel to Mumbai. At present there is a local train from Dhuliya to Chalisgaon. If one has to travel to Mumbai, he can reach Chalisgaon by catching that train. This facility is continuing for the last so many years. One coach of AC Third, one coach of sleeper class and one coach of general class is attached to Amritsar-Dadar Express train No. 11057- 11058 up and down up to Dadar. However, from October, 2012 it has been extended upto Lok Manya Tilak Kurla Station. This train reaches Kurla Terminus in the wee hours at 3.50. This is the time when passenger do not get taxi, rickshaw etc to ferry them to their respective destinations. So this aspect should be studied in detail and steps may be taken to terminate this train at Dadar terminus itself. Sir, I would request for granting stoppages of trains and suggest that train No. 12655-12656 Ahmadabad- Chennai Navjeevan Express may be given stoppage at Navapur Railway station in case of up and down, both the trains. Navapur happens to be my village but no train halts there.

Train No. 29025-29026 Surat- Amravati fast passenger may please be given a stoppage at Navapur. Thanks for providing me an opportunity to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Train must stop there. He is a very senior member. He deserves this much attention. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

*SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Indian railway is one of the world's largest railway networks comprising 7,500 stations. It transport 24 million passengers daily and 2.8 million tons of freight daily Indian Railway are not just a

*Speech was laid on the Table.

means of transport for passengers as the enterprise fulfills social responsibilities as well.

But I fear that railway Budget 2013-14 will make the railways become inaccessible to the common man.

Except for the fact that it was after 17 long years that a Congress minister got to present the Railway Budget, there was nothing particularly unique about the Railway Budget.

Having raised fares a little over a month ago, he was able to spare passengers this time, but has raised the reservation, tatkal, supplementary, cancellation and super fast train charges. Again hiking the price before the presentation of the Budget, out of the parliamentary process, will threaten the very existence of our democracy. It is not a good sign for sector such as railways with social responsibility. Though it is being claimed that passenger tariffs had not been increased, Rs.800 crore had been netted two months ago through periodic revision of tariffs. Moreover, a regulatory commission with powers for periodic revision of tariffs was proposed to be set up. This commission is aping to the deregulation of the diesel and petrol. This will eventually give a free hand to the commission to revise the tariff outside the purview of government. Also, it is evident that, ticket rates would go up with increase in diesel prices and other costs.

Another important area that will have spiraling effects on the life of the common man is the dynamic tariff mechanism for freight to take care of future increases in the price of fuel. It is likely to result in a 5 per cent rise in freight rates from April 1st. It would hit the people harder than the passenger tariffs. Though impact would not be directly felt, it would cause all-round increase in prices.

Again, the promise of a half-yearly fuel price adjustment system is dubious. Against an estimated Rs. 60,100 crore plan for the current year, the Railway pruned it to just over Rs. 52,000 crore. This has been raised to Rs. 63,363 crore for the coming year and the challenge lies in achieving that. The focus of the plan seems to be on doubling of tracks, raising capacity, improving safety and significantly enhancing passenger amenities on trains and at stations are simply an eye wash considering the insufficient funds.

What has happened to what was promised in earlier Railway Budget? For example, we have now been promised that 104 important stations will be singled out for cleanliness. But we were once promised 980 Adarsh stations. What has happened to those? Before raving about PPP, what happened to the ones that were promised earlier? What happened on land, including land acquisition? Have feasibility studies been done? In the present case, one has similar question marks about forged wheel factories, MRMu manufacturing facilities, coach manufacturing units, wagon maintenance workshops and so on, not to speak of the green initiatives. The budget is also silent on filling up of 25 lakh existing vacancies.

Like his predecessors, Hon. Minister Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal could not resist the temptation of announcing a string of new manufacturing units, 67 new express and 27 new passenger trains, in addition to a host of new lines and surveys. Of course, many if not most of these have gone to select constituencies important to the Congress party, and to electorally important states such as Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. With general election due in 2014, Mr. Bansal has used the Budgetary means at his disposal to signal the onset of campaign season.

The privatization and contact system already implemented will be further intensified through huge Private-Public-Participation, which is nothing but an euphemism for privatization. Railway Minister in his maiden budget speech has envisaged investments of Rs. 1 lakh crore through public private partnership (PPP) projects. Elevated Rail Corridor in Mumbai, parts of the DFC, redevelopment of stations, power generation/energy saving projects, freight terminals are areas proposed for private investment during the 12th Plan period. The Minister has proposed Bhupdeopur-Raigarh (Mand Colliery) and doubling of Palanpur-Samakhiali section through the PPP route.

All of this is very likely to change with the attempt at privatization and the odds are privatization of Indian Railways will indeed mean higher prices. Railway currently provide connections across the whole country linking even the not-so-profitable areas and represent the true backbone of the Indian economy; people living in less affluent areas are most likely going to be affected by fare hikes when private players come on board with the aim to increase company profits.

Kerala is once again humiliated by the railway budget 2013-14. Being a consumer state, where everything for consumption need to be imported from the other states, Kerala will bear the maximum brunt of freight rate hike. The long standing cries of Kerala have been neglected totally. The coach factory in Palakkad was proposed 50 years ago. But no initiatives have been taken to realize that promise. Kerala would always be at the receiving end and of political conspiracy when comes to matters concerned with railway development. For example, work of three other coach factories has been finished in places such as Kapurthala and Rae Bareli. It clearly shows that Political interests weighed over interests of passengers in such matters. Now, the Minister has proposed a new coach factory at Sonepet while there was only mention of plans to hold discussions with Kerala on the Palakkad coach factory.

Kerala has got no new lines. There is also no proposal for gauge conversion. The proposed line between Palakkad and Muthalamada, was to be completed last year. However, not even preliminary works had been taken up last year. The plight of Sabari railway line is another example. Earlier budget proposals for the up gradation of Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Calicut railway stations to international standards has also remained on paper. Opening of railway medical college in Trivandrum has also remained a dream for the people of Kerala. Kerala is also annoyed by the condescending attitude of the railway by allotting unhygienic coaches to the state.

In my constituency of Alathur, there are many long standing development needs. The gauge conversion of Palakkad-Pollachi line has been sanctioned and the work has been started since December 2008. As said in the railway budget, the gauge conversion work should be completed within 2009 December. But unfortunately the progress of the work is still pending. The Government should take necessary steps for construction of the Kollengode-Thissur railway line and allot funds. It is also urgent to create a triangular station at Shorannur. Shorannur railway is the life line of people from Malabar region.

Renovation and development of Wadakkanchery railway station, Mulamkunnathukavu railway station, and Vallathol railway station have also been proposed but no action has been taken up. Elevation of Wadakkanchery

railway station as Adarsh station is also an urgent development need.

I conclude this speech with strong conviction that the present budget clearly leading to hike in prices of food and other items and indicating total privatization of Indian railway.

[Translation]

*SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): The rail budget presented by the Minister of Railways is having more political colors. The message which should go to the railways has already been expressed by the speakers who spoke before me by explaining the difficulties being faced. I would not like to repeat them. Here I would like to mention that after a long time when the Railway Minister has come from Congress party, his vision is bound to be broad. He will talk of one nation and will not restrict himself to a particular state. One thing that we notice in this budget is the absence of that vision.

This budget is a fraud with the people as the fares were increased in January itself. Instead of increasing passenger fares, reservation fee, supplementary, tatkal, changes and cancellation charges have been increased in this Budget, which will be termed as fraud with the people. The Minister of Railways has proposed for an increase at the rate of 5 to 6 percent per year in tickets and goods tariff in the name of price rise in respect of fuel. This is going to be a burden on the public in times to come.

Railway is called the life-line of the nation, however, this Government has failed in securing the interests of common man.

Every business is run under some rules and that is if the work get increased, the profit will also go up. So if the number of passenger trains which was 8,897 during 2001-02 has gone up to 12, 235 in 2011-12, it is quite natural that the number of passengers must have been increased and consequently the money recovered as price of tickets must have increased too. In view of that Railway loss which happened to be Rs. 4,955 crores in 2001-02, then how come the loss has gone up to Rs. 22,500 crore in 2011-12. It reeks of some scam.

Similarly, illegal mining has been carried out in respect of iron, coal and minerals and it is certain that it

*Speech was laid on the Table.

must have carried to other place by Railways. This too must have caused enormous increase in freight. However, it is observed that you did not recover that much freight which you ought to have recovered. It leads to the suspicion that there must have been some scam.

Now, the hon. Minister of Railways states that far reaching changes will be brought about in respect of tariff and non tariff sector income. What type of change is this? It is only in his mind. It has not been explained in the budget. I doubt that Hon. Minister of Railways is contemplating to increase the fares or freight, if seems?

It is said that rail Tariff authority shall be constituted and the work of freight determination shall be outsourced. It shows that the government is using this tactics to avoid the responsibility of freight determination.

Due to an increase in freight from 5 to 6 percent in this budget, the financial condition of this country will be deteriorated and will rise to inflation and price rise which will ultimately affect the common men.

Railway efficiency has been talked a lot but the fact is that the operational ratio which was 95 percent in 2011-12 has declined and has come down to 88.8 percent in 2012-13. It means that for the first time after 1997-98, the operational ratio has come down from 90 percent. The fact is that in the budget, it was expected to be 84.9 percent but it stayed at 88.8 percent. For that, the credit is being taken by the minister. What efficiency has the ministry achieved in it? In the field of estimated income in the budget, the real income was 7000 crore less. Does it show the efficiency improvement or a financial jugglery?

| 1 | Difference in work and words | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | Promise | Real Achievement |
| | 2 | 3 |
| Aadarsh Station | 977 | 621 |
| Modern Station | 637 | 614 |
| Model Station | 594 | 569 |
| Bridge | 379 | 98 |
| Level Crossings | 200 | 97 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| Railway Electrification | 1200 km. | 599 km. |
| Coaches | ICF 1585 | 1278 |
| | ICF 1634 | 1347 |

In the last budget, it was announced that 113 new trains would be introduced but infact, only 65 trains could be introduced.

Railways registered a negative growth of 8.93 percent in the fertilizers movement and 2.26 percent in respect of cement.

The Hon'ble minister has accepted that in this plan, only 2758 km doubling of railway lines and only 5321 km gauge conversion has been achieved which is far below the targets laid down for the 11th five year plan.

During the 12th five year plan, we require an amount of 5.19 lakh crores and from the internal sources of the railways, an amount of 1.20 lakh crore to be mobilised which is, according to the minister's own affirmation, is a very big challenge. Then, where from it would be generated, kindly explain it.

In this budget, something special has not been said about the passenger security and safety. Here I would like to mention that the former railway minister had prepared a roadmap for the safety and modernisation of railways on the recommendations of Sam Pitroda and Dr Anil Kakodkar committee but without solving the problem of funds, it is impossible to implement it. For the shortage of funds, more than 500 projects of railways electrification are pending. During the NDA regime, a corporate fund and corporate safety plan had been prepared under the leadership of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee. To this day, nothing has been done in this regard and in this budget, nothing has been said about it. Railway accidents and loss of life and property on that account is a matter of serious concern. On one hand, the per million train accident ratio was 0.41 in 2003-04, which has come down to 0.13 in 2011-13. For this thing, they pat on their back but the fact is that this figure of 0.13 shows the loss of hundreds of precious lives. Here I would like to mention that in 2011-12 itself, 156 persons lost their lives in rail accidents and on this occasion of Mahakumbh, a large number of people lost their lives in the breaking down of rail foot overbridge.

Saying 'No' on this accident in your budget speech won't do. My country wants to know as to what concrete steps the government proposes to take for the safety in railways.

According to Anil Kakodkar's report, every year about 15000 passengers are mowed down on the railway track. Being it so, figure of 0.13 percent given by the railway minister is misleading.

You agree that 13530 out of the 31486 level crossings are unmanned. You know that most of the accidents take place at such level crossings and cause a heavy loss of lives and property. Even then, you don't worry about it and claim that fool proof arrangements of safety are being made.

In the 12th five year plan, the railway minister has laid down a target of mobilising 1 lakh crore rupees through PPP (Public-Private Partnership) Plan. All the efforts made hitherto to change the face of Indian railways through the PPP mode have failed because the UPA government is not serious about this model, but only the time will tell as to what percentage of their targets they would achieve with the present policy of the government and red tapism.

Here there is no announcement of the new high speed trains, and there is a sentiment of dejection in the logistic sector on that account. The increase in fuel surcharge will give rise to increase up to 5 percent in the freight charges and will affect the traders. It will also affect inflation and prices.

Today the work of electrification, gauge conversion and laying of new railway lines should continue on a regular basis to ensure an improvement in the efficiency of the railways and the logistic sector. The announcement made for the creation of a 1500 km. dedicated freight corridor is a welcome step. It is expected that it will reduce the congestion of the present freight corridor and speed up the movement of goods trains and ultimately reflect in the economic development of the country.

The Rail Budget 2013 will benefit several states but it has not taken any care of Bihar. It is correct that there have been many rail ministers from Bihar but even today the light of railways has not reached in Bihar. In this Budget, Bihar has been treated with injustice.

On the railway budget, I have been placing on the table of the House, the following demands in respect of my

Parliamentary constituency Bhagalpur for the perusal of the railway minister with an objective of their fulfillment.

From the core of my heart, I thank you for the decision taken to develop Naugachhia, Thana Bihpur, Khareek, Narainpur, Bhagalpur, Jagdishpur, Gogha, and Shivrainpur of my Parliamentary constituency Bhagalpur as model stations and request you to provide better passenger amenities at Naugachhia and Bhagalpur railway stations.

*SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Misrikh): My Parliamentary Constituency is a most backward area. There were about 12 trains running on Kanpur-Bilhour-Kannauj-Farrukhabad railway line in my area when this line was meter gauge line. But after conversion of this line into broad gauge line only 7 passenger trains are running on this line and the number of coaches are very less causing great difficulties to the railway passengers. The number of passenger trains should have been increased instead the number of goods trains have been increased. In view of increased number of passengers the number of passenger trains and number of coaches should be increased. This railway line passes through national highway number 41 and the number of railway level crossing is also very much and the traffic also came to stand still due to closure of railway crossings.

In the circumstance, my request is to construct overbridges wherever necessary on the level crossings falling on the national highway alongwith the railway line, so as to ease the traffic.

Kachhona block is situated at a distance of two and half kilometer from Balamau junction on Balamau junction Kanpur railway route where nursing homes, police station and other offices are situated at railway level crossing C-97. Pedestrians, buses, trucks, motorcycles were used to pass through this railway crossing. But after January, 2013 only pedestrians are allowed to cross from this railway crossing and other vehicles were not allowed. Since, nursing homes, police stations and other offices are situated there, so this railway crossing should be opened for all vehicles as earlier.

There is enough surplus railway land available in my area and there is no central school there and there is scarcity of health services. A hospital and Central School should be set up at the surplus land of railway at Sandila and Balamau junction in Hardoi district in my area.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The new Shatabdi Express Train should be introduced on New Delhi-Ghaziabad-Bareilly-Hardoi-Lucknow route. A train should be introduced between Delhi to Neenshar. Sandila and Bilhaur Stations in my area need to be selected as model railway station and Balamau station need to be developed further, as this is an important railway junction of my Parliamentary Constituency.

All the important trains passing through this station like Lucknow mail, Shramjivi express etc. running via Kanpur should be provided a stoppage and loading-unloading platforms should also be constructed. A large number of Central Government Employees work in Balamau. But there is no central school. If a central school is set up on the railway land, the Government employees will be benefitted a lot.

My request is to issue instructions for acceptance of my said suggestions forwarded in this regard for further development of Balamau railway station.

Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency is most backward area. Metro coach factory should be set up here for the development of this area.

Center of excellence in software should be set up in Misrikh under Center for railway information system.

A power plant has been sanctioned in Sandila under my Parliamentary Constituency. If railway set up a gas based power plant at this place, this will be helpful in development of this area and backwardness of this area will also be removed.

There is heavy pressure of traffic on national highway number 9 falling on Kanpur-Farrukhabad railway line. Accidents occur frequently on this point, so an under bridge should be constructed on this railway line to facilitate the traffic. Sandila and Bilhaur are also in the same condition. An over bridge is also needed to be constructed here.

There is need to improve the passenger amenities in Sandila and Balamau. So all the passenger facilities should be provided there on priority basis alongwith advance booking of waiting rooms on these stations.

I am thankful for construction of Lucknow-Lakhimpur-Pilibhit line via Sitapur and Sitapur-Behraich line.

While congratulating the Hon. Railway Minister for gauge conversion of Lucknow-Pilibhit line via Sitapur-Melani, I request that a new railway line should immediately be constructed from Bilhaur to Makanpur Madarshah major after conducting a survey.

I am grateful to Hon. Railway Minister for electrification of Roza-Sitapur-Badwal Railway line.

I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that Naimisharanaya is a very famous religious place under Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh State. There are so many religious places in this area like world famous Chakra Tirth, Dadhich Kund, Pandav Quila, Hanuman Garhi, Sudarshan Chakra, Maa Lalita Devi Temple (Shakti Peeth) and others. The pilgrimage of 'Chardham yatra' is not completed until you do not bathe in the Chakra tirth and the religious devotees make a round of '84 Kos'. which completes on the day of 'Holika-Dahan' and then the colourful holi is celebrated. Lakhs of devotees participate in this 'Parikrama'. Not only from India but a large number of devotees from world visit this area. The importance of these religious places is narrated in puranas. So this Naimisharanya tirth area should be connected with the tirth rail and for improvement of the approach roads Neemshar should be included on the ratio of 50:50 cost basis.

There is world famous majar Madarshah in Makanpur, which fall in Kanpur city district in Sitapur (UP) in my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh. Not only from the country, but a large number devotees from abroad visits this place. It is a world famous majar and as old as 596 years. Thousands of people visit this place daily for paying their tribute. A urs is organised here in the month of May, lakhs of people come there and a Mela is organised here for one month in January-February. It is a world famous Majar. This religious place should also be connected with Tirth railway.

I would like to inform you that Hardoi, Sitapur, Neemsaar, Sandila railway station, Balamau station etc are most backward areas of Uttar Pradesh State. These railway stations needs upgradation. Necessary action should be taken to provide facilities to the passengers and beautification of surroundings of these stations.

Modern upgraded Loco pilot training center, upgraded railway track training center or multi-departmental

training centre should be set up in Hardoi or Sitapur of my Parliamentary Constituency.

A Coach factory, Loco factory or diesel multiple unit factory be set up in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency.

An air-conditioned container factory should be set up in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency under the Kisan Vision Pariyojna for better future of the farmers.

Abida Express runs between Kanpur-Balamau-Neensaar-Delhi via Shahjahanpur. This train has been discontinued, resulting in great difficulties to the people of this area.

People of the area are continuously demanding to start the aforesaid train, but their demand has not been accepted so far. This train should be restarted.

I am also to request that necessary steps should also be taken to provide the following railway facilities in my Parliamentary constituency Misrikh, district Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh).

1. To provide stoppage of train going from Gawalior to Chhapra at Bilhaur.
2. To start a new Jan Satabdi Express from Kanpur to Varanasi.
3. To operate a new Jan Satabdi Express between Lucknow-Delhi via Bareilly.
4. To start a new Jan Satabdi Express train between Kanpur-Agra via Jhansi-Gawalior.
5. To construct a railway bridge on Bilhaur to Kakwan route.
6. to construct a railway bridge on Beniganj route in Sandeela on Lucknow-Hardoi route.
7. Need to beautify the Misrikh railway station.
8. Need of doubling the Kanpur-Orai-Jhansi rail route.
9. Need to change the gauge of Lucknow-Sitapur-Mailani-Pilibhit Bareilly rail route.
10. Need of electrification of Kanpur-Orai-Jhansi railway route.
11. Need to lay new rail line from Sitapur to Nanpara and Balamau-Kannouge.

12. Need to extend Delhi - Kanpur Satabi Express upto Lucknow.
13. Need to operate Delhi - Kanpur Abida Express via Balamau, Neemsar, Sitapur.
14. Need to provide stoppage of train no. 5037 up and 5038 down at Araul Makanpur Station, which is 65 km far from Kanpur central station.
15. The platform of Mallawan, Madhoganj railway station in my Parliamentary constituency, are very low, because of that passengers face a lot of difficulties. Therefore, platform should be made at high level and a cement shed may be provided there.
16. Arwal is an important railway station in my Parliamentary constituency because world famous Mazar of Madarshah in Makanpur is there near this station. Devotees on large scale come over here not only from India but also from other countries of the world. This is a Mazar of world fame and is 596 years old. Several thousand people from country and abroad come here daily to have Darshna. Urs is organised here in the month of may in which lakhs of people come here, and there is a one month long fair in January - February. There is lack of necessary basic facilities for passengers/devotees at Arwal railway station which is near Makranpur. Keeping in view the world famous Dargah of Madarshah, beautify the Arwal railway station and the facilities of drinking water, wash rooms, retiring room etc. should be provided.
17. Provide stoppage of Kalindary express (14723-14724) and Pawan Express (15037-15038) at Araul - Makanpur railway station.
18. Keeping in view the heavy pressure of traffic, and over bridge should be constructed on railway crossing in Sandeela in my Parliamentary constituency.
19. Keeping in view the heavy pressure of traffic, an over bridge should be constructed on railway crossing in Bilhaur also.
20. There is lack of necessary facilities for passengers at Chaubepur, Shivrajpur, Bilhaur, Aroad Stations. These railway stations should be beautified and

proper arrangement of drinking water, electricity, retiring room, etc. should be made there.

21. Three Kilometers from Shivrajpur railway station there is crossing no. 43 from where traffic passes on large scale. Perhaps there is a proposal to close this crossing. Keeping in view the large scale traffic passing from here it is appropriate in the public interest that this crossing may not be closed and kept functional.
22. Keeping in view the religious importance of world fame Naimisharnay in my Parliamentary constituency, Misriskh, beautify the Neemsarand misrikh railway stations and the facility of drinking water, washroom, retiring room should be provided there and stoppage of Abida Express should be provided at Neemsar railway station.
23. Sitapur - Lucknow is a meter gauge railway line. It is being demanded from quite some time to convert it into broad gauge line, but no progress has been done in this regard so far. The survey of this railway line has been completed in 2005, but it is lying pending till date. Sitapur is district headquarter of my Parliamentary constituency. The people of the area are facing great difficulty because of non construction of this railway line so far. The necessary action should be taken soon to convert this meter gauge railway line into broad gauge line.
24. Stoppage should be provided at Mallawan railway station of Jammu - Tawi to Kanpur central train no. 12470 (Jammu Tawi Express).
25. At present there are only seven coaches in Sitapur - Balamau passenger train no. 54335 - 54336. Keeping in view the number of passengers the number of coaches is very less. Thus, at least three coaches should be increased in this passenger train.
26. I would like to inform that almost 75 per cent part of my Parliamentary constituency Misrikh, district Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh) comes under Northern Railway. But I am very sad and surprised that I have not received any invitation so far of any meeting of northern railway organised with public representatives. I would like to know whether any

meeting has been organised with the local public representatives during the last three and a half year? If so, on what dates these meetings have been organised and why I was not invited to these meetings as a local MP?

I request that necessary action will be taken on the points raised by me.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, I take the Railway Budget for the year 2013-14 as unforeseen and disappointing Budget. The country had great hopes that after 17 years gap the Congress Party Minister has got the responsibility of Railway Ministry. In the first phase of UPA Government, the Railway Minister of that time said to make the Railways as world class railway. The tea will be served in earthen pot, importance will be given to khadi. Milk and buttermilk (matha) will be served. But nothing happened. When the second tenure of UPA came in and the Government was formed for the second time in 2009 the Railway Minister said here about connecting the Railway with "Maa", "Matti" and "Manush" and about the former Minister he said that all that was the Jugglery of figures. He said about bringing white paper on it. The position of railway is actually not well the whole country knows it. Pawan Kumar Bansal became the Rail Minister as he is a Senior Minister, the people had great hope from him that he will do something to bring out the railways out of the present system. But unfortunately, when he was reading his budget speech, I have been for the first time as I was in 14th Lok Sabha also, and this time too but the dissatisfaction which I have noticed in the speech of Pawan Kumar Bansal that was never seen in his speech earlier. Their alliance parties came in the well. Almost all the members standing at their seats were saying, how is this budget. It cannot be the country's budget. As had been earlier, the Minister had been giving priorities to their constituencies, it seems to be the same type of budget. He has not kept in mind the House but his leader. I have no objection give all to Raibareilly, Amethi and Chandigarh, I have no objection in it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is 8 p.m. So, Shri Ganesh Singh, you may continue your speech later when this item would be taken up.

...(Interruptions)

20.00 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up 'Zero Hour'. If the House agrees we can extend the time of the House till the 'Zero Hour' gets over.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: All right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended till the 'Zero Hour' gets over.

I would request the hon. Members to be very brief. Already it is 8 o'clock.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The condition of backward class and most backward class is very bad. So all the communities have formed their confederations. After forming the confederation they convene conferences, assemblies together and raise their demands. What are their demands? Lohar Mahasangh, Nonia Mahasangh, Mallaha Mahasangh, Dhanuk Mahasangh, Kanu Mahasangh, Kewat Mahasangh, Gohari Mahasangh, Kawart Mahasangh, Jurha Bild Beldar Mahasangh, Kahar Mahasangh and Hazam Mahasangh. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not divert his attention. Let him speak.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: All these federations have demanded that they should be given the status of scheduled tribes. The British writer has written that in 1981 when this department was with Union Home Ministry the State Government, were consulted. Due to the callous attitude of the State Governments the demand of these people had not yet been accepted. Similarly, the Tatwa, Tati, Turaha and Telli, these four castes says that their condition is more worst. So we should also be given the status of scheduled castes. The Social Empowerment Department will see into it and the Tribal Department will look into it. The Telli Federation has a demand for giving them the status of most backward class and the State

Government has set up a Commission. The Commission has not yet submitted its report. All the federations are fighting. We are demanding the Government of India, to bring a legislation, keeping in view the socio-economic condition of the most backward class people as per the demand of these federations to give them the status of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and we will support it. Correspondence in this regard should be made with the State Government and the Registrar General of India should get it studied by the social studies institutions. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ajay Kumar has been allowed to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Mr. Chairman, thank you. I would like to draw the attention of the House regarding the derogatory references on Sree Narayana Gurudevan appeared in the Standard VIII of CBSE syllabus. The controversial text depicted Guru as a man of condescending attitude towards other religions.

The nugget came from Standard VIII Social Science book of CBSE, prepared in 2008 by the NCERT. The content says: "In what is present day Kerala, a Guru from Tow' caste Ezhavas, Shri Narayana Guru proclaimed the ideals of unity for his people. He advocated equality within one sect, a single caste and one gum. He inspired all of them to have faith in one guru alone and that is he himself."

This is contrary to the fact and aims to distorting the image of Sree Narayana Gurudevan as a social reformer. He led reform movement in Kerala, revolted against casteism and worked on propagating new values of freedom in spirituality and of social equality, thereby transforming the Kerala society.

The content is totally impertinent to the fame of Sree Narayana Gurudevan and his ideology. It is a clear step to replace the Guru as a religious idol and a God man rather than a social reformer. This has happened not only in the case of Gurudevan. Even Bhagat Singh and Dr. Ambedkar have been misquoted in the CBSE text books.

The content amounts to historical revisionism where historical facts are distorted to favouring particular interests.

I urge the Government to take urgent action against those who have distorted the facts and replace the present text books with a new one with accuracy. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA (Saharanpur): Sir, I would like to bring it in your knowledge through the House that in my constituency Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, that for Saharanpur-Malipur-Badgaon Marg, which have a distance of 28 kilometer out of the sanctioned amount of Rupees Twenty Nine Crores from the Central Road Fund Rs. 600 lakh had been given to Works Department. But it is a matter of regret that the works had come to stand still. Only 10 per cent road had been constructed and that too is not as per the standards. The second road under the Central Scheme is Saharanpur Hathini Kund-Barrage Road, the Central Government had sanctioned Rupees 37 crores and out of it Rs. 800 lakhs had been allotted. The condition of this road is also not satisfactory. It is not proper for the Departmental officials to misuse the Central Fund and not to construct the road according to the standards and stop work in the midway. It is open misuse of Central Fund.

Sir, due to non-construction of road the accidents take place daily. I had been repeatedly informing of the Hon. Minister several times for the last one year but no action has been taken so far. The pit holes on the roads are not repaired. So, it is my request that in my constituency Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, the roads being constructed from the Central Funds should be constructed as per the standards and the stopped works should be immediately resumed. Departmental action should be ensured against the officers found in irregularities in it and the balance amount should be allocated in order to construct the roads.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, I want to draw your attention on a very important issue the Union Public Service Commission has changed the pattern of IAS exam after twenty years. In that pattern they had made the English Language paper compulsory and its number will be added while making the final merit list. *...(Interruptions)* The Indian Languages, whether it is Marathi, Tamil, Punjabi, Malyalam or Hindi, Hindi has been removed and it has been said that you will have to take English Language paper compulsorily. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him say.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : It is a direct insult of official language. It will harm the rural and weaker section. It is to encourage the rich and the students studied in foreign atmosphere and is with ulterior motif to encourage the elite class. It is a conspiracy to convert the IAS and the IPS services in British time services which is an effort to make IAS and IPS out of the reach of common people.

It will keep away IAS and IPS from the roots of society. If an IAS has no knowledge of Tamil, no knowledge of Rajasthani, no knowledge of Hindi, then what he will work for public.

I, through you Sir, would like to say that the qualifying paper of Indian languages, which has been abolished, should be restored and compulsory paper of English should be abolished. This pattern should be changed again. *...(Interruptions)* This is the demand of entire House. It should be changed. *...(Interruptions)* The interview of three hundred marks has been included more. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you may send the slips.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: The Government should also reply. *...(Interruptions)* This is important issue. *...(Interruptions)* This is disrespect of Indian languages. *...(Interruptions)* How it has been done? *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Its reply should come. Hon. Minister is sitting here. *...(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats. The hon. Minister is here. Already, he has taken note of it. Those hon. Members who are interested in associating with him may please send the slips.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): Tomorrow when Hon. Minister will come, then I will tell him. ...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri Ajay Kumar, Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat, Prof. Saugata Roy, Shri Ponnam Prabhakar, Shri Chandrakant Khaire, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Govind Prasad Mishra, Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki are allowed to associate with Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal on the issue raised by him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman Sir, agricultural land is the means of livelihood for the farmers. The farmers have no objection on acquiring their land, but they have objection on this point that they are displaced from their land and are not rehabilitated in lieu of that. In Chausa division of district Buxar in Bihar, there is a plan to set up thermal Power plant by "Satluj Jal Vidyut- Nigam" with the cooperation of the Government of Bihar. There more than two thousand acres of land is being acquired. It is very costly and very fertile land along side Ganga and mid of Chausa-Sasaram and Chausa-Mehaniya road. It is being tried to acquire their land on cheapest price. This causes severe resentment amongst farmers. They are not against to set up thermal power plant. They desire that they should be given reasonable price of their land, they should get job and should not suffer of being displaced. In Bihar, the price of such land is being given at the rate of Rs. 25 lakh to 30 lakh per acre. This land is more costly than that, but the farmers are being misbehaved there. The farmers desire that thermal power plant should be set up and industry and trade of that area be promoted. Their homes should have light,

they should get sufficient electricity for their farming. But at the same time they want that if means of livelihood is snatched from their hands then they should be provided with some other option of livelihood.

I would like to make this very demand from the Government that 'Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam' should be directed to this effect that as and when the land of farmers is acquired, they should be provided with job in the thermal power plant for their rehabilitation and provision should be made to provide them justified price of their land. The farmers of that area are adamant to struggle. That is why I would like to say that before the struggle takes large shape the farmers should be provided with justified price of their land so that they might not face the sufferings of displacement. I would like to make this demand also from the Central Government that along with providing price of land they should be provided with job in that industry.

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA (Warangal): Sir, I may be permitted to speak from this place.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the vital issue of carving of Telangana in Andhra Pradesh. As this august House knows that Telangana region in the name of Hyderabad was in existence upto 1956. later on, at the time of creation of linguistic States, it was part of Andhra region, which was under Madras State, was brought and merged with the Andhra region, and renamed it as Andhra Pradesh. At that time, our revenue reserves were more than 41 per cent; but people of Telangana region were innocent though we were rich. Andhra region was merged with this area. At the time of merger, the Indian architect and the first Prime Minister of India, Nehru ji, when he came to Andhra Pradesh, in Nizamabad district, he categorically told that an innocent girl is being married to a mischievous boy; as long as they coexist, they can be continued; if they differ and ask for a divorce, without any hesitation, it has to be agreed and divorce may be accorded. That was the notion of *Chacha* Nehru ji. Later, as we all know, Ambedkar, the visionary of this country, the architect of this democratic country, and constitutional father, he categorically told that the smaller is the State, the greater is the growth rate; the smaller is the State, the wider is the opportunities for the weaker sections in the participation of the democratic process. The smaller is the State, the stronger is the Federal system and Federal Government, that is, Central Government. This was the

notion. This demand is long pending and people are agitating since its formation. Till now, there was an agitation, and there was unrest among the people.

After this, the States were asked and the leaders of all Parties that were there in the State met and unanimously agreed and supported for Telangana. They made a resolution. That resolution came to Delhi. After thorough verification and examination a conscious decision was taken and categorical statement was made in the same House on 10th December 2009 by the hon. Home Minister that the process of Telangana carvation had started.

After that the Andhra people manufactured an agitation, artificially this agitation was created and 'U' turn was taken on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put your demand.

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: I am coming to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you put your demand now.

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Sir, this is a vital issue. It is a long pending issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak at length on this issue when the House takes up the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. You will be allowed to speak during that time. Now, it is 'Zero Hour' and many other hon. Members are waiting to make their submissions.

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Sir, after all, it is a democratic country and the Parties, after agreeing upon, have differed. We must protect our parliamentary democracy and a State has to be carved out immediately.

Please listen to me, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only two minutes are allowed to make your submission. You have already taken five minutes.

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: In the name of *Sarvajana* Samme work in all the institutions, including the Government offices, stopped. All sections of the people participated in this agitation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not allowed in 'Zero Hour' to make a lengthy speech. Please conclude now.

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: The intensity of the agitation was 42 days. The roads and everything were blocked.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can elaborate your point when you get a chance to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Please conclude now. There is nothing wrong in that. We are allowing that. But in 'Zero Hour' you have to be brief and specifically mention your point. Other hon. Members are waiting to make their submissions.

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Sir, I would have completed my submission by this time. Please allow me. There is vertical division among all the people from educated to illiterate, from children to old ones.

Sir, after so many years of Independence...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You tell what do you want from the Government.

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Immediately, the Parties which have agreed upon should resolve it in order to protect the democratic principles and support the Union Government for formation of Telangana. The people of Telangana region are very hopeful that Madam Sonia Gandhi, the UPA Chairperson will take an initiative to carve out the State of Telangana. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. I would request the Government to develop national guidelines for treatment and diagnostic protocols for cancer. Cancer is one of the challenges that India faces today. It is estimated that there are 20 lakhs to 25 lakhs cancer patients in the country and about seven lakh new cases coming every year and nearly half of them die every year. Two-thirds of the new cancer cases are presented in advanced and incurable stages at the time of diagnosis. More than 60 per cent of these affected patients are in the prime of their lives between the ages of 35 and 65 years.

These facts show the magnitude and severity of cancer cases in India. Lack of a standardized protocol for diagnosis and treatment is a major hurdle in combating cancer in the country. Therefore, I would request the Government to develop a standardized protocol so that we can achieve a major breakthrough in our efforts to combat cancer.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the demand of the West Bengal Government for moratorium on interest payment on outstanding debt for a period of three years.

A new Government has come to power in West Bengal 20 months ago. When it came, the previous Government had left a debt burden of Rs. 2.3 lakh crore. At that time, the FRBM Act was not applied to the then State Government by the Centre. Now, on this outstanding debt of 2.3 lakh crore, the State Government has to pay an yearly interest of nearly Rs. 26,000 crore. Last year, the State's revenue income was only Rs. 21,000 crore. Thus, there was very little money left for development.

Now, not only is interest being charged from West Bengal, the interest is being deducted monthly from the share of West Bengal in the Grants-in-Aid. That is what the Centre gives to the State. The State is in great financial difficulty. The State has been pressing for restructuring of debt and not for waiver of interest but for a moratorium on interest payment for three years. If this demand is not conceded and West Bengal falls into a situation where payment of salaries becomes difficult, then thousands and lakhs of people will come to Delhi to demand the moratorium on debt payment.

This is not the problem of West Bengal alone. The last Finance Commission had stated that there are three debt-stressed States in India: West Bengal, Punjab and Kerala. Though Punjab and Kerala being smaller their problem is smaller, in West Bengal it is becoming unmanageable. When we were in the UPA-II Government, we made this demand to the Finance Minister, to the Prime Minister, but they have not responded. Now we are in the Opposition, but we are a Constitutionally constituted Government in West Bengal, our demand is being totally ignored.

I demand that before this Budget is over, the Centre must come forward with a decision on the moratorium of debt. Otherwise our movement will spread to the capital of Delhi.

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on an important point.

Sir, I come from Bharatpur Constituency. A resident of that area Shri Raj Kumar Chaudhary son of Pradip Chaudhary was serving in Merchant Navy. In November, 2010, Shri Rajkumar Chaudhary left Dubai for Iran. The

captain of ship committed some mistake in signaling, this causes ship lost its way and reached Iraq instead of Iran. Shri Rajkumar Chaudhary alongwith four other persons on board in the ship were arrested by Iraq police. After arrest, other four persons were released by the Police, but Shri Raj Kumar Chaudhary has not been released so far. This causes his father Shri Pradip Chaudhary and all his family Members are very sad and perturbed. It is my request that Government of India should take immediate appropriate steps as a necessary measure for the release of Shri Raj Kumar Chaudhary.

I, through this House, request the Government that positive strong action should be taken to get Shri Raj Kumar Chaudhary of Bharatpur Parliamentary Constituency released from Government of Iraq for which the people of my Parliamentary Constituency, family members of Shri Raj Kumar Chaudhary and me will be very grateful to you.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you, would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare of Government of India towards spurious, adulterated and synthetic milk, cheese and khoya openly being sold in the market as a result people are becoming victim of serious diseases.

As per official data, our country is biggest milk producer in the world. If it is true then why synthetic milk is openly being sold in the market. The tea available at railway station is prepared by spurious milk and such cases are reported on day today basis. In the sweet meat shops spurious khoya, panner is utilised every day. Today adulterated milk, paneer and khoya is being sold openly in all the cities of the country. In Delhi alone, 40 lakh litres of milk is consumed every day. Whether the Government has factual figures of its supply and the names of dairies who supply milk to mother dairy.

India is a agricultural country. Cow rearing has been our old culture. But slowly and slowly cow rearing went diminishing and requirement of milk raised. To boost the production of pure natural milk the youth engaged in farming in every village should be provided with grant for cow and buffalo husbandry. Only then healthy India can be imagined.

I demand from the Government of India that adulterated milk, paneer and khoya should be banned with immediate effect and stringent action should be taken

against the guilty persons. Today a large number of fake diary Kendras are being opened in papers in the country as a whole. This business is being proved most-effective to make black money as white. It should be checked immediately. One century should be opened in each district of every state of the country. It will promote prosperity and minimize the poverty of the villages and the country will become self reliant in milk production.

There are many registered milk dairies like Gwala Gaddi in the country which are engaged in genuine and natural milk production. There is a need to promote such dairies?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to put forth here a big problem of my Parliamentary Constituency. Every Hon. Minister of Railways says in his railway budget that Railway will become the life line of India. But I am still unable to understand that even after 60 years of independence the district headquarters like Karimnagar has not been connected with the capital of State. Our district is IAP, naxalism affected area. So much unemployment is there. There is no railway line to reach state headquarters from there, only road connectivity is there. Road is also not in good condition and thousands of people have been killed in the accidents occurred there. No work has been done despite presenting of full report in this regard. Two years ago the then Railway Minister Mamta ji announced to conduct a survey for Karminagar-Hyderabad via Sikandrabad via Siddipet in the Rail Budget. But no work has been done upto now on that and no progress is seen. I, through you would like to say to the Railway Minister that this Railway line is 130 kms long. If this Railway line is constructed, the people of that whole rural area will be benefitted and the migration from that area to the cities will also stop because people will get jobs there only and will get Railway connectivity. There is no direct Rail line between Karimnagar via Peddipalli State Headquarters. From Peddipalli there is a separate

Rail line and last time an announcement was made to run a train for Thirupati in the Rail Budget. That train runs only once in a week.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Demands for Grants of Railway is there. You can speak there.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: I would not get an opportunity to speak on Rail Budget from my Party, therefore, I am raising, it in zero hour. I demand that this train should be run daily.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot speak in full length. It is not a forum to speak like that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the population of our country is about one hundred and twenty five crores. Our biggest concern is to provide health services to the deprived people of the society. The Government have implemented Right to Education and Right to Information, likewise, Right to Health care should also be implemented. Only then every strata of the society will get health care facility. The private companies which are providing health facilities alongwith the Government should provide it at cheaper rates. Therefore, the Government should implement affordable health services policy without any delay. The Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Government have already implemented this policy. This Policy should be implemented in the whole country as soon as possible so that the poor could be provided adequate facilities for treatment.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very important subject in the House that a movement to Save Yamuna is being run by 'Yamuna Rakshak Dal'. The devotees of Mother Yamuna are reaching Delhi in thousands of numbers. This

matter is related to Environment Department. Our hon. Raghuvansh Babu will also tell about this matter. Please give direction to the Uttrakhand, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh Governments in this serious subject to declare their decision. I request the Government in this regard.

[English]

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agarwal and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal are permitted to associate with matter raised by Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project of Gujarat. Sardar Sarovar Project is an inter- state project in which three States are involved including Gujarat and it is a multipurpose scheme. The aim of this project is to generate electricity and provide water to Gujarat and outside Gujarat also. The Kutch in Gujarat is a desert area. The purpose of this scheme is to provide Narmada water in Kutch and desert area of Rajasthan. But there is one Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme Scheme of Central Government under which 90 percent assistance is provided by Central Government in drought hit areas. I would like to ask as to whether the Gujarat Government has submitted its request to Central Government that the life is difficult in 'Runn' also like drought hit areas and the Central Government has accepted this point in principal.

Mr. Chairman, the Sardar Sarovar Project has the provision to provide irrigation facility in 18.46 lakh hectare land in total. Out of this 5.08 lakh hectare land which is about 27.5 percent Runn area. The conditions in desert are very difficult and worse. Therefore, the schemes in desert area should be treated under AIBP and Government of India has recommended to provide 90 percent assistance.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request you that this proposal is under consideration of Expenditure Finance Committee of Government of India at present and that should be approved at the earliest so that this scheme should be implemented and canals should be constructed.

[English]

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government with regard to the urgent

need to form an additional CGHS Office in y the central place of Tamil Nadu. At present there is only one CGHS Office in Tamil Nadu at Chennai which is far away and it is in the northern end of the State. Thousands of Central Government pensioners and employees residing in the Central and Southern Regions are unable to travel 400 kilometres to 700 kilometres to utilize the free specialized medical treatment for the problems of heart, kidney, lungs, neuro systems and eyes in the event of sudden serious developments in their health conditions.

In the States like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, there are more than one CGHS Office. My parliamentary constituency, that is, Tiruchirappalli is the central place of Tamil Nadu and people from all over the State can have an easy access. In the interest of the welfare of pensioners and the families of the pensioners of various Central Government Departments, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to sanction an additional CGHS Office in Tamil Nadu, that too in Tiruchirappalli.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, I am raising a very important and grave matter of a Public Sector Undertaking, Hindustan Cables Limited. Its employees are not getting salary and wages for complete one year, that is, 12 months now. This is a sick unit now under the BIFR for revival. The Prime Minister has declared that any losing PSU unit will continue to get their salary and wages; and the nodal Ministry, which in this case is the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, should take money from the Finance Ministry and pay the same to the employees of that sick PSU.

Sir, probably, the nodal Ministry has forgotten to pay to these employees putting them under severe strain for their livelihood, education of their children, their treatment etc.

Another point is that the hon. Supreme Court has recently upheld a decision of the Kolkata High Court that those employees, who worked after 58 years up to 60 years, to be fully paid their salary and wages without any delay.

Therefore, Sir, I would like to request the Central Government and the nodal Ministry to immediately arrange for the payment and salary of the employees of this sick unit, namely, Hindustan Cables Limited and also to give

pensionary benefits to those employees who worked up to the age of 60 years in this sick unit.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Sir, electricity is essential for whole of India. I request that a proposal for setting up two hydel power plants of 10-10 megawatt each costing about rupees 5500 crore in Tundi in Dhanbad district in my Parliamentary Constituency in Jharkhand State by DVC has been passed recently. The dams for the construction of these power plants are to be constructed at Tundi, Nirsa area in Dhanbad district, Peetand, Dumri, Giridih Sadar, Gandey in Giridih and Narayandpur in Jamta, Jamtara Sadar. The water catchment capacity of proposed dams will be 240 meters and 55346 hectares of land will be irrigated.

In this regard I will request the concerned Department DVC that the above mentioned Hydel Power Plant should be implemented within a time limit which will solve the problem of increasing demand of electricity and the farmers of the area may get the facility of irrigation.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on an urgent matter of public importance.

I would like to bring to the attention of the Union Government and in particular of the hon. Finance Minister, a long pending demand of the members of the Institute of the Chartered Accountants of India.

We are in the midst of the discussion of this year's General Budget. Revenue mobilization is the main focus of the Budget. Chartered Accountants play a vital role; and they assist the Government in revenue generation.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is rendering yeoman service in the nation building. Of the total annual average tax collection, nearly 95 per cent is due to the sincere efforts of these Chartered Accountants. They help both the assesseees and the Government in a transparent and honest manner. They are around two lakh individual members only.

Sir, their long pending demand is for the creation of the Chartered Accountants Welfare Corpus Fund on the line as in the case of Advocates' profession. It will help the incapacitated and deceased members' families. At present, the Institute manage Benevolent Fund, to which individual members make contributions. Through this, they get the financial help to some extent only.

Sir, this Fund requires more financial support from the Government. So, the Government, which is the biggest beneficiary of the act of the Chartered Accountants, should reciprocate by contributing to the Fund. I think there is every justification in their demand for the creation of such Corpus Fund.

I would, therefore, humbly request the hon. Finance Minister to make provisions for the creation of such Corpus Fund and annual contribution to the Fund towards this noble cause.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the main newspapers of 13 February, 2013 have published a news item under the caption 'Olympic Se Kushti Bahar' regarding wrestling. There is a mention in the news items that the working Board of International Olympic Association in its meeting on 12 February has excluded wrestling from Olympic. The Board has decided to keep Pentathlon and excluding wrestling. The wrestling will continue in 2016 Olympic but the decision to include it in 2020 Olympic will be taken on the basis of voting on eight sports. These sports are Kushti, Baseball, Squash, Karate, Sport Climbing, Wave boarding, WUSHU and Roller Sports.

According to the spokesperson the meeting of working board of International Olympic Association will be held in next May and after that the Board will decide about it in a General Body Meeting to be held in September in Buenos Aires in Argentina as to whether which sport out of above eight sports will be included in 2020 Olympic games.

Sir, wrestling is a traditional, prestigious and popular sport in India. Many wrestlers of India have won accolades

for our country in different International Competitions. Wrestling is not only the part of Olympics since 1896 but in the core sports also.

I would like to request the Government that hon. Prime Minister should himself intervene in this matter and ensure the existence of wrestling in Olympic competitions.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey and Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki

are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow the 8th March, 2013 at 11 a.m.

20.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 8, 2013/Phalguna 17, 1934 (Saka).

Annexure-I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

| Sl.No. | Member's Name | Question No. |
|--------|--|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Shri Acharia, Basu Deb | 156 |
| 2. | Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash | 147 |
| 3. | Shri Bais, Ramesh | 149 |
| 4. | Smt. Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi | 159 |
| 5. | Shri C. Sivasami | 151 |
| 6. | Shri Chaudhary Jayant | 153 |
| 7. | Smt. Devi Rama | 141 |
| 8. | Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao | 143 |
| 9. | Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal | 150 |
| 10. | Shri Gowda, Chandre D.B. | 155 |
| 11. | Shri Jawale, Haribhau | 145 |
| 12. | Shri Khaire Chandrakant | 160 |
| 13. | Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena | 152 |
| 14. | Shri Majhi, Pradeep | 154 |
| 15. | Shri Manjhi, Hari | 149 |
| 16. | Smt. Mcleod, Ingrid | 157 |
| 17. | Shri Munde, Gopinath | 148 |
| 18. | Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh | 142 |
| 19. | Shri Pathak, Harin | 150 |
| 20. | Smt. Patil, Bhavana Gawali | 147 |
| 21. | Shri Khatgaonkar, Patil Bhaskarrao Bapurao | 155 |
| 22. | Shri Punia, P.L. | 153 |
| 23. | Shri Rajbhar, Ramashanker | 148 |
| 24. | Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami | 142 |
| 25. | Shri S., Pakkirappa | 151 |
| 26. | Shri Shekhawat, Gopal Singh | 146 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----|
| 27. | Dr. Singh, Bhola | 158 |
| 28. | Dr. Singh, Raghuavansh Prasad | 141 |
| 29. | Shri Singh, Ratan | 160 |
| 30. | Shri Singh, Uday Pratap | 146 |
| 31. | Dr. Singh, Sanjay | 143 |
| 32. | Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai | 144 |
| 33. | Shri Yadav, Madhusudan | 145 |
| 34. | Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud | 154 |

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

| Sl.No. | Member's Name | Question No. |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Shri Prathap, A. Sai | 1664 |
| 2. | Shri A.K.S. Vijayan | 1619, 1713, 1817, 1830 |
| 3. | Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji | 1642, 1705, 1722, 4744, 1746 |
| 4. | Shri Adhi Sankar | 1716, 1800, 1822 |
| 5. | Shri Adsul Anandrao | 1642, 1705, 1722, 1744, 1746 |
| 6. | Shri Agrawal, Rajendra | 1681, 1726 |
| 7. | Shri Ahir, Hansraj G. | 1637, 1722 |
| 8. | Shri Ahmed, Sultan | 1783 |
| 9. | Shri Ajmal Badruddin | 1620, 1788, 1839 |
| 10. | Dr. Ajnala, Rattan Singh | 1719 |
| 11. | Shri Amlabe, Narayan Singh | 1698 |
| 12. | Shri Ananth Kumar | 1745 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 13. | Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde | 1727, 1780, 1823 |
| 14. | Shri Angadi Suresh | 1630, 1823, 1826 |
| 15. | Shri Argal Ashok | 1814 |
| 16. | Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram | 1705, 1758, 1807 |
| 17. | Shri Azad Kirti | 1629, 1807 |
| 18. | Shri Babar Gajanan D. | 1642, 1705, 1722, 1744, 1746 |
| 19. | Shri Babbar, Raj | 1812, 1814 |
| 20. | Smt. Badal Harsimrat Kaur | 1743 |
| 21. | Shri Bais, Ramesh | 1803 |
| 22. | Shri Baitha, Kameshwar | 1804, 1829, 1&30 |
| 23. | Shri Bajwa Partap Singh | 1676, 1840 |
| 24. | Dr. Baliram | 1713, 1738, 1756 |
| 25. | Shri Banerjee, Ambica | 1710 |
| 26. | Shri Baske, Pulin Bihari | 1772 |
| 27. | Shri Bavaliya Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai | 1721 |
| 28. | Shri Bhagat Sudarshan | 1712, 1713, 1774, 1807, 1817 |
| 29. | Shri Bhagora Tara Chand | 1796 |
| 30. | Shri Bhaiya Shivraj | 1803 |
| 31. | Shri Bhujbal Sameer | 1704, 1754 |
| 32. | Shri Biju P.K. | 1788, 1819 |
| 33. | Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep | 1643 |
| 34. | Shri Biswal Hemanand | 1618, 1688, 1715 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 35. | Shri Bundela, Jeetendra Singh | 1726, 1804, 1814 |
| 36. | Shri Chaudhary, Harish | 1734 |
| 37. | Shri Chaudhary, Jayant | 1688 |
| 38. | Shri Chaudhary, Arvind Kumar | 1769, 1803, 1823 |
| 39. | Dr. Chauhan, Mahendrasinh P. | 1701, 1805, 1807 |
| 40. | Shri Chauhan, Sanjay Singh | 1724 |
| 41. | Shri Chavan, Harishchandra | 1689, 1718, 1804, 1817 |
| 42. | Shri Chitthan N.S.V. | 1811 |
| 43. | Shri Choudhary, Bhudeo | 1763, 1810, 1814 |
| 44. | Shri Choudhary, Nikhil Kumar | 1823 |
| 45. | Smt. Choudhry Shruti | 1661, 1817 |
| 46. | Shri Das, Bhakta Charan | 1726, 1840 |
| 47. | Shri Das, Khagen | 1789 |
| 48. | Shri Das, Ram Sundar | 1787, 1817 |
| 49. | Shri Deka, Ramen | 1687, 1768, 1812 |
| 50. | Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh | 1673, 1713, 1791, 1808, 1824 |
| 51. | Shri Deshmukh K.D. | 1699, 1758, 1807 |
| 52. | Shri Dhanapalan K.P. | 1640 |
| 53. | Shri Dhotre, Sanjay | 1765 |
| 54. | Shri Dhruvanarayana R. | 1628, 1721, 1811, 1837 |
| 55. | Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti | 1728, 1818 |
| 56. | Dr. Dome, Ram Chandra | 1782 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 57. | Shri Dubey, Nishikant | 1655 |
| 58. | Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagarao | 1805 |
| 59. | Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C. | 1655, 1672, 1804 |
| 60. | Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo | 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811 |
| 61. | Smt. Gandhi, Maneka | 1776 |
| 62. | Shri Gandhi, Varun | 1712, 1726, 1731, 1816, 1817 |
| 63. | Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal | 1810 |
| 64. | Shri Ganeshamurthi, A. | 1808, 1809, 1810 |
| 65. | Shri Rajagopal, L. | 1706 |
| 66. | Shri Gouda, Shivarama | 1632, 1705 |
| 67. | Shri Gowda, Chandre D.B. | 1810, 1812, 1814 |
| 68. | Smt. Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur | 1686, 1726 |
| 69. | Haque, Sk. Saidul | 1826 |
| 70. | Shri Hazari, Maheshwar | 1814, 1815, 1826 |
| 71. | Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz | 1648, 1743, 1816, 1337 |
| 72. | Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao | 1663, 1705 |
| 73. | Shri Jadhav, Baliram | 1770 |
| 74. | Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad | 1702, 1820 |
| 75. | Shri Jakhar, Badri Ram | 1631 |
| 76. | Smt. Jardosh, Darshana | 1771 |
| 77. | Smt. Jat, Poonam Veljibhai | 1712, 1807 |
| 78. | Shri Jawale, Haribhau | 1730 |
| 79. | Smt. Jayaprada | 1822 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|--|------------------------------------|
| 80. | Shri Jindal, Naveen | 1650, 1726, 1821 |
| 81. | Dr. Joshi, Mahesh | 1682 |
| 82. | Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar | 1779, 1824 |
| 83. | Shri Joshi, Pralhad | 1671, 1695, 1726, 1760, 1781 |
| 84. | Shri Judev, Dilip Singh | 1658 |
| 85. | Shri K. Shivakumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh | 1825 |
| 86. | Shri Kalmadi, Suresh | 1767 |
| 87. | Shri Karunakaran, P. | 1656, 1713, 1725 |
| 88. | Shri Karwariya, Kapil Muni | 1724, 1807, 1817 |
| 89. | Shri Kashyap, Virender | 1803 |
| 90. | Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh | 1728, 1801, 1819 |
| 91. | Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar | 1613, 1705, 1817 |
| 92. | Shri Khaire, Chandrakant | 1817, 1838 |
| 93. | Shri Koda, Madhu | 1693 |
| 94. | Shri Kowase, Marotrao Sainuji | 1725, 1761 |
| 95. | Shri Kumar, Vishwa Mohan | 1696, 1705 |
| 96. | Dr. Kumar, Ajay | 1705, 1735 |
| 97. | Shri Kumar, P. | 1684, 1725 |
| 98. | Shri Kumar, Shailendra | 1750 |
| 99. | Smt. Kumari, Putul | 1713, 1769, 1803, 1810 |
| 100. | Shri Kurup, N. Peethambara | 1691, 1703 |
| 101. | Shri Laguri, Yashbant | 1813, 1828 |
| 102. | Shri Lingam, P. | 1749, 1792 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 103. | Shri M. Krishnaswamy - | 1614, 1824 | 127. | Shri Narayanrao, Sonawane Pratap | 1751 |
| 104. | Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai | 1633, 1659, 1739, 1817 | 128. | Shri Nirupam Sanjay | 1683, 1812, 1821 |
| 105. | Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra | 1721, 1754 | 129. | Smt. Noor, Mausam | 1624, 1697, 1803, 1835 |
| 106. | Shri Maharaj, Satpal | 1736, 1814 | 130. | Shri Ola, Sis Ram | 1747 |
| 107. | Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad | 1625, 1713, 1836 | 131. | Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin | 1654, 1804, 1816 |
| 108. | Shri Mahato, Narahari | 1805 | 132. | Shri P.R. Natarajan | 1617, 1774, 1824 |
| 109. | Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari | 1765 | 133. | Shri Panda, Baijayant | 1715, 1725 |
| 110. | Shri Majhi, Pradeep | 1799 | 134. | Shri Panda, Prabodh | 1694, 1746 |
| 111. | Shri Mani, Jose K. | 1791, 1804 | 135. | Shri Pandey, Ravindra Kumar | 1674, 1688, 1753, 1803, 1817 |
| 112. | Shri Manjhi, Hari | 1803 | 136. | Km. Pandey, Saroj | 1622, 1713, 1730, 1804, 1817 |
| 113. | Shri Meena, Raghuvir Singh | 1824 | 137. | Shri Pangji, Jayaram | 1670, 1826 |
| 114. | Shri Meghwal, Arjun Ram | 1641, 1744 | 138. | Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash | 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811 |
| 115. | Dr. Meinya, Thokchom | 1762, 1817 | 139. | Shri Patel Deoraj Singh | 1709, 1722, 1817 |
| 116. | Shri Mishra, Mahabal | 1741 | 140. | Shri Patel, Devji M. | 1804, 1829, 1830, 1831 |
| 117. | Shri Mitra, Somen | 1713, 1812 | 141. | Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben | 1657 |
| 118. | Shri Munde, Gopinath | 1803, 1814 | 142. | Shri Patel, Bal Kumar | 1708 |
| 119. | Shri Muttemwar Vilas | 1733, 1804, 1814 | 143. | Shri Patel, Kishnbhai V. | 1799 |
| 120. | Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh | 1700, 1705 | 144. | Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina | 1691 |
| 121. | Shri Nagpal, Devendra | 1817 | 145. | Shri Patil, A.T. Nana | 1687, 1803 |
| 122. | Shri Naik, Shripad Yesso | 1814 | 146. | Smt. Patil, Bhavana Gawali | 1805 |
| 123. | Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh | 1688, 1691, 1730, 1806, 1807 | 147. | Shri Patil, C.R. | 1773 |
| 124. | Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao | 1760, 1822 | | | |
| 125. | Shri Namdhari, Inder Singh | 1738 | | | |
| 126. | Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia | 1615, 1804, 1818, 1819, 1833 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|---|------------------------------------|
| 148. | Shri Patil, Rao Saheb Danve | 1667 |
| 149. | Shri Khatgaonkar, Patil Bhaskarrao Bapurao | 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811 |
| 150. | Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao | 1691, 1739 |
| 151. | Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi | 1634, 1754, 1775, 1828 |
| 152. | Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn | 1621, 1817 |
| 153. | Shri Pradhan, Amarnath | 1677 |
| 154. | Shri Pradhan, Nityananda | 1626, 1825 |
| 155. | Shri Guddu, Premchand | 1709, 1722, 1817 |
| 156. | Shri Punia, P.L. | 1807 |
| 157. | Shri Raghavan, M.K. | 1732 |
| 158. | Shri Rahman, Abdul | 1627, 1814 |
| 159. | Shri Rai, Prem Das | 1686, 1752, 1827 |
| 160. | Shri Rajbhar, Ramashanker | 1713, 1834 |
| 161. | Shri Rajendran, C. | 1726, 1806 |
| 162. | Shri Rajesh, M.B. | 1636 |
| 163. | Shri Ram Purnamasi | 1757, 1817, 1826, 1829, 1830 |
| 164. | Prof. Ram Shankar | 1730 |
| 165. | Shri Ramkishun | 1781, 1814 |
| 166. | Shri Rana, Jagdish Singh | 1675, 1724, 1817 |
| 167. | Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan | 1680, 1685, 1712, 1728, 1807 |
| 168. | Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron | 1723 |
| 169. | Shri Rathwa Ramsinh | 1689, 1785, 1807 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 170. | Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar | 1742, 1831 |
| 171. | Shri Ray, Arjun | 1726, 1727, 1823, 1824 |
| 172. | Shri Ray, Rudra Madhab | 1790, 1821 |
| 173. | Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu | 1700, 1749 |
| 174. | Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami | 1728 |
| 175. | Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala | 1700, 1806, 1816 |
| 176. | Shri Roy, Nripendra Nath | 1759 |
| 177. | Prof. Roy, Saugata | 1638, 1804 |
| 178. | Shri S., Alagiri | 1714, 1755, 1817, 1828 |
| 179. | Shri S. Semmalai | 1639, 1722, 1803 |
| 180. | Shri S., Pakkirappa | 1722, 1749, 1832 |
| 181. | Shri S.R. Jeyadurai | 1653, 1810, 1814 |
| 182. | Shri S.S. Ramasubbu | 1678, 1749, 1810, 1814, 1817 |
| 183. | Dr. Saha, Anup Kumar | 1716 |
| 184. | Shri Sampath, A. | 1651, 1713, 1819 |
| 185. | Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme | 1737, 1819 |
| 186. | Smt. Saroj, Sushila | 1649 |
| 187. | Shri Saroj, Tufani | 1707, 1814, 1822 |
| 188. | Shri Satpathy, Tathagata | 1715 |
| 189. | Shri Sayeed, Hamduliah | 1645, 1730 |
| 190. | Smt. Scindia, Yashodhara Raje | 1669, 1807 |
| 191. | Shri Shanavas M.I. | 1693 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|--|------------------------------------|
| 192. | Dr. Sharma, Arvind Kumar | 1817, 1831 | 215. | Shri Singh, Yashvir | 1688, 1748, |
| 193. | Shri Sharma, Jagdish | 1766, 1812, 1814 | | | 1814, 1823, 1840 |
| 194. | Shri Shekhar, Neeraj | 1688, 1814, 1823, 1840 | 216. | Singh, Lal Chaudhary | 1711 |
| 195. | Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar | 1611, 1618, 1816 | 217. | Shri Singh, Dhananjay | 1686, 1735, 1795 |
| 196. | Shri Shetti Raju | 1822, 1831 | 218. | Shri Singh, Rewati Raman | 1798, 1804 |
| 197. | Shri Anto Antony | 1697, 1749 | 219. | Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Singh <i>Alias</i> Lalan | 1726, 1779 1780 |
| 198. | Shri Shukla, Balkrishna Khanderao | 1713, 1717 | 220. | Singh, Rajkumari Ratna | 1734 |
| 199. | Shri Siddeshwara, G.M. | 1679, 1689, 1712, 1807 | 221. | Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur | 1758, 1778, 1805, 1816 |
| 200. | Shri Singh, Bhoopendra | 1720, 1788 | 222. | Shri Singla, Vijay Inder | 1810 |
| 201. | Shri Singh, Dushyant | 1797 | 223. | Dr. Singh, Sanjay | 1705 |
| 202. | Shri Singh, Ganesh | 1721 | 224. | Shri Siriciila Rajaiah | 1786, 1824 |
| 203. | Shri Singh, Ijyaraj | 1702, 1820 | 225. | Shri Sudhakaran K. | 1758, 1793, 1831 |
| 204. | Shri Singh, Jagadanand | 1712, 1725, 1753 | 226. | Shri Sugavanam E.G. | 1646, 1810, 1816 |
| 205. | Shri Singh, Mahabali | 1730, 1740 | 227. | Shri Sugumar, K. | 1623, 1745 |
| 206. | Smt Singh, Meena | 1700, 1794 | 228. | Smt. Sule, Supriya | 1688, 1689, 1730, 1806, 1824 |
| 207. | Shri Singh, Murari Lal | 1739 | 229. | Shri Swamy N. Chelubaraya | 1689, 1806 |
| 208. | Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath | 1730, 1816 | 230. | Shri Tagore Manicka | 1665, 1804 |
| 209. | Shri Singh, Radha Mohan | 1700, 1748, 1779, 1787, 1810 | 231. | Smt. Tandon, Annu | 1647, 1726 |
| 210. | Dr. Singh, Raghuavnsh Prasad | 1712, 1807 | 232. | Shri Tandon, Lalji | 1721, 1722, 1728, 1803 |
| 211. | Shri Singh, Rakesh | 1660, 1804 | 233. | Shri Tanwar Ashok | 1690 |
| 212. | Shri Singh, Ravneet | 1666, 1827 | 234. | Shri Tarai, Bibhu Prasad | 1694, 1777 |
| 213. | Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar | 1688, 1692, 1725 | 235. | Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath | 1662, 1705, 1713, 1722 |
| 214. | Shri Singh, Uday | 1722, 1729, 1814 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|--|---------------------------|
| 236. | Shri Thakor, Jagdish | 1644 |
| 237. | Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh | 1623 |
| 238. | Shri Thamaraiselvan R. | 1652, 1680, 1821 |
| 239. | Dr. Thambidurai, M. | 1713, 1784 |
| 240. | Shri Thomas, P.T. | 1728, 1827 |
| 241. | Shri Tirkey, Manohar | 1759, 1805 |
| 242. | Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shanker <i>Alias</i> Kushal | 1612, 1703 |
| 243. | Shri Tomar, Narendra Singh | 1667, 1668 |
| 244. | Shri Toppo, Joseph | 1768 |
| 245. | Shri Tudu, Laxman | 1755, 1813 |
| 246. | Shri Udasi, Shivkumar | 1688, 1806, 1813 |
| 247. | Smt. Upadhyay Seema | 1649, 1814, 1815, 1826 |
| 248. | Shri Vardhan, Harsh | 1695, 1814, 1815, 1826 |
| 249. | Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D. | 1714 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 250. | Dr. Venugopal P. | 1652, 1813, 1821 |
| 251. | Shri Verma, Sajjan | 1720 |
| 252. | Smt. Verma, Usha | 1649, 1814, 1815, 1826 |
| 253. | Shri Virendra Kumar | 1688, 1804 |
| 254. | Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H. | 1764, 1817, 1831 |
| 255. | Shri Viswanathan P. | 1616, 1707 |
| 256. | Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram | 1628, 1635, 1751 |
| 257. | Shri Yadav, Anjankumar M. | 1807 |
| 258. | Shri Yadav, Dharmendra | 1642, 1705, 1722, 1744, 1746 |
| 259. | Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad | 1810, 1814, 1821 |
| 260. | Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan | 1802 |
| 261. | Yogi, Aditya Nath | 1749, 1814 |

Annexure-II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| Chemicals and Fertilizers | : | 158 |
| Corporate Affairs | : | 153 |
| Drinking Water and Sanitation | : | 152 |
| Earth Sciences | : | 157 |
| Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises | : | 154 |
| Law and Justice | : | 142, 148, 159 |
| Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | : | |
| Minority Affairs | : | |
| Power | : | 151 |
| Railways | : | 145, 146, 155, 156 |
| Rural Development | : | 143, 149, 150, 160 |
| Science and Technology | : | 147 |
| Statistics and Programme Implementation | : | 144 |
| Water Resources | : | 141 |

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Chemicals and Fertilizers | : | 1611, 1612, 1616, 1633, 1638, 1650, 1675, 1681, 1682, 1686, 1687, 1699, 1702, 1707, 1711, 1727, 1731, 1749, 1758, 1771, 1775, 1789, 1792, 1826, 1840 |
| Corporate Affairs | : | 1617, 1658, 1695, 1714, 1765, 1800 |
| Drinking Water and Sanitation | : | 1624, 1685, 1692, 1726, 1751, 1756, 1817, 1830 |
| Earth Sciences | : | 1626, 1659, 1670, 1709 |
| Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises | : | 1619, 1640, 1679, 1785, 1798, 1827 |
| Law and Justice | : | 1620, 1631, 1641, 1657, 1672, 1680, 1683, 1704, 1740, 1748, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1776, 1790, 1795, 1811, 1816 |
| Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | : | 1697, 1743, 1787, 1835 |
| Minority Affairs | : | 1614, 1632, 1647, 1651, 1653, 1654, 1656, 1662, 1676, 1741, 1750, 1781 |
| Power | : | 1634, 1635, 1643, 1646, 1663, 1664, 1671, 1673, 1684, 1712, 1713, 1716, 1723, 1742, 1774, 1777, |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | | 1786, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1824, 1832 |
| Railways | : | 1627, 1629, 1637, 1639, 1642, 1644, 1649, 1652, 1660, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1674, 1678, 1710, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1724, 1725, 1729, 1738, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1754, 1755, 1757, 1760, 1766, 1769, 1772, 1779, 1780, 1782, 1791, 1794, 1802, 1809, 1810, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1829, 1831, 1834, 1838 |
| Rural Development | : | 1613, 1618, 1621, 1668, 1688, 1693, 1694, 1700, 1701, 1705, 1706, 1708, 1715, 1722, 1728, 1735, 1739, 1752, 1753, 1759, 1768, 1788, 1797, 1803, 1805, 1818, 1822, 1828, 1836, 1837 |
| Science and Technology | : | 1636, 1666, 1689, 1737, 1778, 1796, 1819, 1833 |
| Statistics and Programme Implementation | : | 1645, 1690, 1691 |
| Water Resources | : | 1615, 1622, 1623, 1625, 1628, 1630, 1648, 1655, 1661, 1677, 1696, 1698, 1703, 1718, 1720, 1730, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1736, 1747, 1764, 1767, 1770, 1773, 1783, 1784, 1793, 1799, 1801, 1804, 1820, 1839. |

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