

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)

Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FL 125
Block 'G'
Acc. No. 30
Dated 16 April 2014



(Vol. X contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

5 AYF 2010

EDITORIAL BOARD

P.D.T. Achary
Secretary General
Lok Sabha

Brahm Dutt
Joint Secretary

Kamla Sharma
Director

Piyush C. Dutta
Additional Director

Gopal Singh Chauhan
Joint Director

Sanjay Srivastava
Editor

@2010 Lok Sabha Secretariat

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

Original English proceedings included in English Versions will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol.X, Fifth Session, 2010/1932 (Saka)

No.9, Thursday, August 05, 2010/Sravana 14, 1932 (Saka)

Subject	Columns
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos.161 to 163	3-47
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos.164 to 180	47-88
Unstarred Question Nos. 1841 to 2070	88-401
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	401-403
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA	403-404
COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	
Statements	404
COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION	
Reports	404
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS	
Statements	404-405
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES	
4th Report	406
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
18th Report	406
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.	
Shri Srikant Jena	406-408

* 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.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of recent Spurt in the Incidents of "Honour Killings" in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta	408, 410-416
Shri P. Chidambaram	409, 423-424, 426-428
Shri Shailendra Kumar	416-417
Shri Gopinath Munde	418-420
Dr. Girija Vyas	420-422

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010	428
---	-----

STATEMENT RE: INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2010

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	429
-----------------------------	-----

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

(i) Re: Situation being faced by Urdu newspaper due to the negligent attitude of Government Institutions in the country	429-448
(ii) Re: Need to review the decision to accord environmental clearance to nuclear power plants to be set up in Chandrapur and Nagpur regions of Maharashtra	565-578

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to bring a Central legislation to regulate the service conditions of Nurses working in various parts of the country	
Shri K.C. Venugopal	449
(ii) Need to set up Centrally Sponsored Surveillance Committees with local MPs as members to monitor the programme of Centrally Sponsored Schemes	
Dr. Sanjay Singh	449-450
(iii) Need to introduce the Bill for categorization of Scheduled Castes into A,B,C and D groups in Andhra Pradesh	
Dr. Manda Jagannath.....	450-451
(iv) Need to take steps for revival of Damodar Valley Corporation in West Bengal	
Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	451
(v) Need to ensure the safety of Railway passengers in the country	
Sh. P.T. Thomas	451-452

(vi)	Need to review the decision of Divisional Railway Manager, Dhanbad and re-open the various closed railway crossings and VIP parking at Dhanbad in Jharkhand	
	Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.....	452-453
(vii)	Need to accord permission for opium farming in Himachal Pradesh	
	Shri Virender Kashyap.....	453
(viii)	Need to provide special financial package to Bihar for the over all development of the State	
	Shrimati Rama Devi.....	453-454
(ix)	Need to display banners & signages in Hindi language during Commonwealth Games	
	Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav.....	454
(x)	Need to complete the construction of various roads in Madhya Pradesh which are pending with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	
	Shri Ganesh Singh.....	455
(xi)	Need to direct the banks of the country to follow the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India in order to allow the students from minorities to open scholarship accounts in various banks	
	Shri Abdul Rahman.....	455-456
(xii)	Need to keep alive Subarnrekha Sanskar Project in the pendency list of the Central Water Commission	
	Shri Arjun Charan Sethi.....	456-457
(xiii)	Need to expedite approval of proposed transfer of State Government land of Nizam Bunglow premises to Defence (Army) in exchange of defence land' for four laning of State Highway No. 60 in Maharashtra	
	Shri Chandrakant Khaire.....	457-458
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) - 2010-2011.....		458-46
	Shri Yashwant Sinha.....	463-481
	Dr. K.S. Rao.....	482-494
	Shri Mangani Lal Mandal.....	494-498
	Shri Bhishma Shankar Alias Kushal Tiwari.....	498-501
	Shri T.K.S. Elangovan.....	501-502
	Shri P. Karunakaran.....	503-510

Shri B. Mahtab	510-515
Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal	515-521
Shri Anandrao Adsul	521-522
Shri S. Semmalai	522-525
Shri Shailendra Kumar	525-527
Shri Prabodh Panda	527-528
Shri C. Sivasami	529-530
Shri Virendra Kumar	531-532
Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia	532-533
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	534-535
Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar	535-536
Shri Ganesh Singh	536-537
Shri P.T. Thomas	537-539
Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar	539-540
Shri P. Kumar	540-542
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir	542
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	544-551
 APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 2010	
Motion to Consider	551
Clauses 2 and 3 Motion to Pass	552
 ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	579-580
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	580-590
 ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	591-592
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	591-594

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shrimati Meira Kumar

The Deputy Speaker

Shri Karia Munda

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Shri Beni Prasad Verma

Dr. Girija Vyas

Secretary General

Shri P.D.T. Achary

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

Thursday, August 05, 2010/Sravana 14, 1932 (Saka)

...(Interruptions)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Madam Speaker, zero hour is not taking place for the last two days. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, let the question hour run.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, I want just two minutes to make my point. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak during zero hour. Now let the question hour run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You Please sit down. I will allow you to speak during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what I am saying.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, the Government has stopped giving advertisement to the Urdu newspapers. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may raise this point during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, on the Urdu paper issue, which the senior Member of the House Hon. Mulayam Singh Yadavji has brought to the notice of the House, the Government is very sensitive about it and is taking all possible steps for the promotion of Urdu newspapers.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: He has replied. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you people speaking? Nothing is being recorded. You may speak during zero hour, only then it will be recorded.

*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It will be done during zero hour. You please sit down. Let the question hour run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will listen your point during zero hour. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please let the question hour run. Today zero hour will be taken up.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam, I had been told that zero hour will be taken up, but it was not taken up. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hukmadeo Narayan Yadavji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question number 161, Dr. Charan Das Mahant.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Research and Development in Pharmaceuticals

*161. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

*Not recorded.

(a) whether the Government is promoting standards of excellence, research and development in the field of pharmaceuticals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the degrees awarded by the premier Government institution engaged in pharmaceutical education in the country, viz. the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) have not been recognized by the concerned authority, viz. the Pharmacy Council of India;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government in this regard and also to enhance research and development in the pharmaceutical sector in the country?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI M. K. ALAGIRI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Following the creation of new Department in July 2008, the Department has initiated action for establishment of two Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)-compliant Biological Testing laboratories, one GLP compliant Chemical Testing laboratory and one GLP compliant Large Animal facility in the country in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for boosting indigenous manufacturing and testing for developing safe, potent and affordable medicines for the masses.

An initiative has been taken for establishing the Pharmaceutical and Life Science Incubator at National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Ahmedabad with an aim to bridge the gap between research and industry. It will facilitate entrepreneurs develop, test and prove the technology by

providing services on 'one-stop' basis for rapid implementation of new projects.

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali was established under The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Act 1998. The NIPER, Mohali was declared to be an institution of national importance. The main objectives, inter alia being:

- i. to nurture and promote quality and excellence in pharmaceutical education & research
- ii. to concentrate on courses leading to master's degree, doctoral and post doctoral courses and research in pharmaceutical education;
- iii. to develop a world level centre for creation of new knowledge and transmission of existing information in pharmaceutical areas, with focus on national, educational, professional and industrial commitments.
- iv. to develop a multi-disciplinary approach in carrying out research and training of pharmaceutical manpower so that the larger interests of the profession, academia and pharmaceutical industry are better served and a pharmaceutical work culture is evolved which is in tune with the changing world trends and patterns of pharmaceutical education and research.
- v. to act as a nucleus for interaction between academy and industry by encouraging exchange of scientist and other technical staff between the Institute and the industry and by undertaking sponsored and funded research as well as consultancy projects by the, Institute.

NIPER, Mohali is now recognized the world over for its quality of research and teaching. Government has since set up six new NIPERs under the NIPER Act 1998 as amended from time to time at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad,

Kolkata, Hajipur, Raebareli and Guwahati. At present new NIPERs are functioning with the help of mentor institutes.

Besides, the Government of India is promoting standards of excellence, research and development in the field of pharmaceuticals through other Ministries and Departments like Department of Science & Technology, Department of Biotechnology etc. which are working to create the enabling environment for R&D initiatives by creating the required infrastructure as well as mechanisms and linkages to facilitate R&D in Pharmaceuticals.

The Department of Science and Technology under Ministry of Science & Technology has been implementing a Plan Scheme titled Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research Programme (DPRP) for promoting collaborative R&D in drugs and pharmaceuticals sector with the following objectives:

- i) to synergise the strengths of publicly funded R&D institutions and Indian Pharmaceutical Industry;
- ii) to stimulate skill development of human resources in R&D for drugs and pharmaceuticals;
- iii) to extend soft loan for Pharma industrial R&D projects;
- iv) to enhance the nation's self-reliance in drugs and pharmaceuticals especially in areas critical to national health requirements.

Forty two state-of-the-art infrastructure for Pharmaceutical R&D have been created in different premier institutions and Universities under the DPRP programme administered by Department of Science and Technology.

Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) under Ministry of Science and Technology is operating a scheme entitled 'New Millennium Indian

Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode. It has supported many projects in diverse areas including Drugs &

Pharmaceuticals. It has projects on cancer, diabetes, psoriasis, lysostaphin, eye-infections, herbal medicines, heart failure, medical implants etc.

The Department of Biotechnology is implementing the scheme "Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI)" to support bio tech sector for research and development. The Department supports the activities of the private industry including Pharma industry in the Project mode. Similarly, the Department has also initiated a scheme on "Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP)" for high risk, transformational technology/ process development and support is provided to private industry including Pharma industry for shared major research facilities around technology platform as core facilities.

Government is thus exploring various avenues to promote standards of excellence, research and development in the field of pharmaceuticals.

(c) and (d) In terms of Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No.61/64-Estt.(D) dated 19.04.1964 issued in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, in case of Degrees/Diplomas awarded by Universities in India which are incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India and other educational Institutes established by an Act of Parliament or declared to be deemed as Universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, (1956), no formal orders recognizing such degrees/diplomas need be issued by Government. Such degrees/diplomas should be recognized automatically for the purpose of employment under the Central Government.

NIPERs have been set up under the NIPER Act, 1998 as amended from time to time. The degrees awarded by these institutions, therefore, do not call for other recognition.

(e) The measures taken by the Government has been detailed at (a) and (b) above.

[Translation]

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Madam Speaker, I am very fortunate that my question has come at first place for the first time and it appears that hon'ble Minister will reply it at first. For this, I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister.

Madam, I like to thank hon'ble Minister for replying my question in detail. Though the department was set up in the year 2008, yet the work related to the promotion and development of drugs in the country is being carried out through 6 centers at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Hajipur, Kolkatta, Rai Bareli and Guwahati along with NIPER centres at Mohali. Millions of rupees are being spent on research and development. Despite this, companies of our country have not been able to get sufficient no of patents registered in their names. As a result of this companies of our country are bought, acquired by foreign companies. My direct and simple question to hon'ble Minister is what are the reasons that despite setting up so many centres we are not able to get the patent of drugs in our country and our companies are being devoured by the foreign companies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Madam Speaker, I thank hon'ble Member, who raised two basic questions that the research in the pharmaceutical sector of this country is not being carried out the way it should have been. And the second is that we have to purchase patented medicines from foreign companies at higher rates. These medicines are being used in good quantity in the country due to which their prices are going to rise. I would like to put one - two things before you. For example NIPER, Mohalit was started under a Central Act in 1998, after that six more NIPERs have been opened at Mohali during 2007-08 but basically they focus on teaching students for masters degree, Ph.D. and post Ph.D attention is paid towards this in which research is also involved. So far as Mohali is concerned, the research done regarding Malaria and Kala-a-zar here has proved beneficial.

[English]

Discovery of two new structural doses is patented as anti-Tuberculosis agents. It will take some time for application. Then, there is discovery of two promising molecules, each for therapeutic intervention in Tuberculosis and Malaria. It will take another seven to nine years for practical use.

[Translation]

It will take time to fulfill its formalities. It gives me pleasure to inform you that we have achieved success in the research being carried out at Mohali by the children who are getting education there, doing their Ph.D and carrying out research work.

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Madam Speaker, hon. Minister has mentioned malaria. I would like to tell you that so many companies in India and abroad are doing research and development work. In India and many countries of Africa thousands of deaths are caused by malaria only. We developed so many medicines but no medicine could be manufactured for killing mosquitoes, neither in India nor abroad.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to submit that the foreign companies manufacturing drugs, test these drugs on animals and then trials of these drugs are carried out on patients in our country. There are about twohundred such centres in our country, such centres are also located in Chhattisgarh, Bhopal and Indore. Its' centres are located in each state where the drugs manufactured by foreign companies are tried on patients and various patients also die during such trial. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the provision of central Government to provide sufficient compensation to the families of persons dying during trial of drugs manufactured by foreign companies. Whether the patients are informed and their consent is taken before testing such foreign medicines on them. They have to give in writing that they may survive this trial or not. I want to know what arrangement the Union Government is likely to make in this regard in future.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: There are two stages - one is laboratory test trials and the other stage is clinical trials at the field. Once the laboratory trial is over, industry takes over and takes it to clinical trial. Clinical trial is being done by hospitals and different companies. This is being monitored by the Ministry of Health.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Thank you, Madam.

As the hon. Minister said, we are manufacturing more medicines, based on the formulae of foreign countries. At the same time, we are also importing various diseases from foreign countries like swine flu and others. Keeping this in view, we have to concentrate more on research and development, to produce or manufacture more medicines in India according to the conditions suitable to India. For that, as the hon. Minister said, research and development is very essential to maintain the standard of drugs to treat the patients.

Apart from that, we have come across many instances in India, especially in Tamil Nadu where the pharmaceutical companies selling even the expired medicines. Due to the circulation of the expired medicines in Tamil Nadu, many people got affected. I want to know from the Minister through you, Madam, whether the Central Government knows what is happening in Tamil Nadu about the expired medicines. What are the steps taken by the Government to stop them from selling this kind of medicine and also will the Government take severe action against the culprits who are selling this kind of medicine?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Though this is not concerning the main Question, I would say that the 'expired medicines' are the subject of drug inspectors at the State level. They are supposed to get them checked. ...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: They have to maintain the standards of medicines. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: They are circulating sub-standard medicines. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: There are two questions - one is the standard medicine and the other is expired medicine. The standard medicine can expire, if the date got expired. If any shopkeeper is selling such medicines, they are liable for punishment. So, if he has any complaint, he could write to the Controller of Drugs, who will immediately take action. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He is wasting the time of the House unnecessarily. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: The State Government has already taken action. He is unnecessarily asking this question. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay, sit down. He has put the question and the Minister answered. It is over now. Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member has asked, and hon'ble Minister has replied why are you interrupting? Shri T.R. Baluji, you please sit down. Let the proceedings move further. It is complete now.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, I through you, would like to ask hon'ble Minister if he has seen such reports which mention that doctors are given money for bringing the patients for clinical trial? Such books have been published regarding clinical trials. This is called

[English]

'under the belly of multinationals clinical trials,

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

because they take along with them any person. Such persons are subjected to trial but they do not know what is being done with them. They do not know that any drug is being tested on them. Why would they agree for such things, but they are tempted to do this. Has he seen reports related to this? The second thing I want to know is why this is done in India only?

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, please ask one question at a time.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, these trials are conducted here because they cost less here and they will cost much more there. Are the lives of patients cheap? Are they destined to become guinea pig? Whether the Government of India has made any legal provision in this regard, if so, what are the outcomes thereof and if not, what will they do now and will they pay heed to ensure that trials are not conducted in India to make people guinea pig and doctors do not indulge in corrupt practices?

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: The hon. Member, Dr. Joshi is well experienced in the episode of clinical trials. I do not know why he is asking; but Dr. Joshi knows it; there is a procedure.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: No clinical trial has been done on me!

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: There is a procedure. Any company which wants to go for a clinical trial, has to follow the procedure. The permission of the Government of India has to be obtained; though my Department is not monitoring that and it is concerning the Health Ministry. But there is a procedure which has to be followed, about which he is well aware of.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: But are you sure that the procedure is well-maintained and well-observed?

[*Translation*]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, just now research and development was being talked about. Molecules are not such a thing which can be developed just by opening up a laboratory and posting four scientists there. If they work there from 9'O' clock in the morning till 5'O' clock in the evening and it is not that just they are there to discover some molecules. Discovering molecules are generally, incidental findings. I agree with the view of the Hon. Minister when he says that funds are required to be allowed for this field but are the funds being spent on right target? Suppose, some pharmaceutical company has shown its profit as Rs. 100 crores for a particular year and next year, it spends Rs ten crores on Research and Development, then logically it should pay taxes on Rs 90 crores but the department has made a provision in this regard that since the R&d department requires more funds, it needs to be given incentives as well as some concessions. Therefore, these companies pay their taxes on Rs 85 crores instead of Rs 90 crores. And today the outcome is before us. You were talking about molecules. No such single molecule has been developed in India so far which we have been able to market and has gained recognition in the international market or which has been patented. The real outcome of providing the concessions is that our pharmaceutical companies which saved money on taxes, paid better returns and dividends. The value of their shares in the stock market went up and then they decided to tap their reputation in this favourable environment as their value had grown up. The member speaking prior to me was saying that these companies had been acquired by foreign companies. It is not so until some company willing to be sold more can acquire it.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask your question.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: These companies chose to be sold as their market value was pretty high and so the foreign companies acquired them. The outcome was that not even a single molecule could be developed and since they were willing to be sold, so the foreign companies were ready to acquire them. With this targeted approach,

I would like to ask the Minister whether the incentives is to be given only on the basis of some of finding or it should be allowed just because research and development is taking place in a pharmaceutical company?

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: I fully agree with the hon. Member. In the name of research the pharmaceutical companies in India are yet to come up with any new molecule. They do take the benefits and the Government of India is also encouraging them to go for research and development. But the big companies are yet to find out any new molecule. We are dependent on patented medicines of foreign companies which are spending a lot of money on research. Fortunately, many of the patented medicines are now off-patented. India is having a huge market of pharmaceuticals. Just because there is a branding there is a market. It is a different question and since the hon. Member has asked it, I would say that this needs to be very deeply analysed. The Department of Pharmaceuticals is also coordinating with other departments in the field of research. The real benefit should go to the scientists who are really engaged in the research and development work. I fully share the hon. Member's views.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, the number of medicines being manufactured and patented are becoming useless because the diseases are also undergoing change in their form and nature. Through you, I would like to know from the Minister, so that the whole country gets to know whether the Government has conducted any research in the field of urine therapy such drinking of ones' own urine and cow's urine or will it get any patent in this regard? What is the present status thereof because a lot of people under goes urine therapy, drink their own urine? Please explain clearly as to what is happening in this context?

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Lalu ji has raised a very pertinent question. There is a debate not only in India but

throughout the world as to whether any alternative medicine or alternative action can be fruitful. This is being debated even in the USA and there are many takers of this view. In India we will certainly look into it.

[Translation]

Availability of Fertilizers

†

*162. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

- (a) whether a number of fertilizer manufacturing units in the country have been closed down;
- (b) if so, the details and reasons for the closure;
- (c) the loss in production and consequent availability of fertilizers as a result of closure of such units;
- (d) the action taken to ensure that the availability

(i) FCIL

Name of unit	Date of commissioning	Date of shutdown	Date of Govt, decision to close down
Sindri	1979	March, 2002	5.9.2002
Gorakhpur	1969	1990	18.7.2002
Talcher	1980	1.4.1999	18.7.2002
Ramagundam	1980	1.4.1999	18.7.2002
Korba	Never commissioned	Not applicable	30.7.2002

(ii) HFCL

Barauni	1976	1999	5.9.2002
Durgapur	1974	1997	5.9.2002
Haldia	Never commissioned	Not applicable	18.7.2002

of fertilizers is not hampered as a result of such closure;

(e) whether an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) has been constituted to examine revival of closed units of public sectors fertilizer units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI M.K. ALAGIRI):

[English]

(a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (b) Yes, Madam. Five Units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and three Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) in the public sector are lying closed. Following are the Unit-wise details:

The closed units of HFCL & FCIL had been consistently incurring losses due to a variety of reasons including obsolete technology, design and equipment deficiencies, power shortages, problems in industrial relations, surplus manpower and resource constraints. The non-availability of natural gas further limited the ability of the units to undergo modernisation and improve energy efficiencies which were low at 15 to 21 Gcal/MT of Urea. The above factors combined with sharp increase in price of naphtha and FG7 LSHS made the cost of production of urea from these units economically unviable, resulting in closure of the units.

In addition, two urea units in the private sector viz. Duncan Industries Ltd, (DIL) Kanpur and Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited (SPIC), Tuticorin are currently closed due to financial constraints as reported by the companies. Further, the urea unit of Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore (FACT), Cochin is also not in operation as it is uneconomical to operate.

(c) and (d) The installed capacity of these closed units is altogether 22.80 LMT. Domestic annual demand of urea is about 280 LMT. Domestic annual production of urea in the country is about 211.12 LMT. As a part of long time arrangement with Oman India Fertilizer Company (OMIFCO), about 20.62 LMT are being imported annually. In addition, the urea is being imported to bridge the gap between indigenous demand and production of fertilizers in the country.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The Government has decided to explore the feasibility of revival of these closed public sector fertilizer units subject to assured availability of natural gas, to meet the emerging demand production gap of urea in the country. The Government has constituted an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) with the mandate to evaluate all investment options for revival of the closed units of FCIL/HFCL and to make suitable recommendations for consideration of the Government. The Government has also decided 'in-principle' to consider waiver of all pending

liabilities of HFCL / FCIL against Government of India Loan & interest subject to availability of a fully tied up revival proposal for the closed units. Further, the revival of Barauni unit of HFCL was proposed to be undertaken by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) viz. M/s Urvarak Videsh Ltd, promoted by two fertilizer PSUs viz. M/s National Fertilizers Ltd. and M/s Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., and M/s KRIBHCO, a fertilizer cooperative. M/s UVL have expressed that revival of Barauni unit by UVL is not feasible under the present policy dispensation.

Recently proposals have been received in the Government via consortium of PSUs formed by Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL), Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Rashtriya chemical and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) wherein the companies have expressed their intent to put up a fertilizer plant on coal based technology at Talcher (unit of FCIL). Similar proposal has also been received from Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) for Revival of Sindri and by Krishak Bharti Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) for Revival of Ramagundam.

DOF has considered the interests evinced by some PSUs in the revival and detailed report with recommendations submitted by M/s Delloitte and called a meeting of ECOS to seek further necessary guidelines regarding the future Road Map/ Models before submitting for the approval of the Competent Authority.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has himself accepted that a total of eight fertilizers units have closed down during last several years. The Government know that there is an acute shortage of fertilizers in our country and we have to depend largely on imports in this regard. The Government have also accepted that the closing down of eight units has impacted production of approximately 23 lakh metric tonnes of urea. The total demand of urea in our country is 280 lakh metric tonne. Approximately 211 lakh metric tonne of urea is produced in our country. And the Government are importing almost 20 lakh metric tonne of

urea. Our country has acute shortage of fertilizers. On the one hand we are importing fertilizers but on the other the fertilizers units in our country are getting closed down. Our country should have adequate quantity of fertilizers and we should not remain dependent on other countries for the same. The Government have stated that the fertilizers manufactured from the natural gas is quite cheap. Our country has an abundance of natural gas. What is the reason for our complete dependence on import, then? Our units are continuously getting closed down. I would like to know as to what is the Government's plan and policy with regard to providing adequate quantity of fertilizers to the farmers in our country at appropriate prices and not in substandard quality reviving the units which have been closed down and manufacturing fertilizers in the country by setting up units in those areas where the natural gas is available in abundance.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Madam, it is true that we are dependent on import basically for phosphatic fertiliser and potashic fertiliser. But so far as urea is concerned, the total requirement of urea is about 280 lakh metric tonnes in the country annually and our production is about 211 lakh metric tonnes. From Oman-India Fertiliser Company, we are getting at proper rate about 20 lakh metric tonnes. So, we are short of nearly 50 lakh metric tonnes of urea. We have closed down eight units. Practically, we had closed down six units in 2002 because those units were not functioning properly and the loss was huge. The gas is the real issue and if the gas linkage is there, these units can be revived. In 2007, the UPA Government decided that these closed units need to be revived and the mandate was given. Ultimately, the Cabinet took a decision in 2008 and accordingly, the Empowered Committee of Secretaries finalised a road map. I am sure in another eight to nine months, these closed units will be revived and the situation on the urea front will be comfortable in a maximum of two-three years time.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Through the Chair I would like to submit to the hon. Minister, Sir, that my Sagar Lok Sabha constituency falls in Bundelkhand area. Several minerals like Rock phosphate potassium, Rockstone etc. are found in Saigarh of Bundelkhand is transported to the companies in southern India where the urea is manufactured. Bundelkhand is a backward region. Raw materials are transported to South India which is a costly affair, therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government of India will carry out the survey of minerals available in the backward areas of saigarh and other parts of Bundelkhand so as to manufacture fertilizers from the same in the Bundelkhand region itself? At present Rock Phosphate is being supplied in the southern India. Whether the Government of India will propose to set up a fertilizer plant in Bundelkhand itself.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: The first priority of the Government is to revive those sick units which have been closed. Secondly, a new investment policy is being worked out. I am sure, in a month's time the new investment policy will come up. It is dependent upon the availability of gas and Bundelkhand is one of the priority areas of the Government and I had a discussion with my colleague Shri Jain and he is also equally keen that this unit should come up there. It is because the gas line passes through Bundelkhand and therefore Bundelkhand is a priority area. But the question here is the availability of land. Unless the State Government gives us land it is very difficult to come up with this kind of a thing. So, firstly, there should be availability of gas and secondly, the land has to be provided by the State Government. If these two things are available, then certainly Bundelkhand will get certain priority once the new investment policy comes up.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Bhoopendra Singhji, you have got the reply to your question, now you let another Member ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Bhoopendra Singhji, you please take your seat and let Purnmasi Ramji ask his question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what the quantum of gas distributed to the public sector fertilizer plants is and how much gas has been distributed to the private industries. The hon. Minister is also requested to state the number of new gas reserves currently explored in Hyderabad. I have come to know that 86 MMU KG basin have been found. 17 MMU gas is required to run all fertilizer factories. 0.17 MMU gas is given to public sector fertilizer plants and the remaining gas is given to private industries. This way public sector fertilizer plants have been closed and deliberately such a situation has been created so as to compel the farmers to buy spurious fertilizers at costlier prices.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that if gas reserves have been found then in how many days these eight fertilizer plants would be revived and how gas would be provided to them.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: The hon. Members is actually advocating the cause of the Ministry of Fertilizer before the Ministry of Petroleum. Gas is available and the priority has to be given to the fertilizer plants that have been prioritized by the Cabinet itself. Availability of Gas is a major component for revival of the fertilizer plants. Therefore, we have been approaching them aftd there is a decision. Once the new investment policy is on track, then we will be able to do it. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, I have already told that there is a proposal from the Ministry of Fertilizer in this regard. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked whether the Ministry of Fertilizer has made a demand of gas from the Ministry of Petroleum, my reply is in the affirmative. It has been privatized by the Cabinet. Thereafter, the Cabinet has also decided that when the investment policy is determined and the fertilizer plant is commissioned, gas would definitely be provided. However, this price has not been determined so far. Negotiations are going on in this regard. The decision is expected to come very soon. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Purnmasi Ramji, you have got the reply to your question.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam Speaker, I am extremely grateful to you for allowing me to ask supplementary questions. The hon. Minister has explained in his reply as to which units, fertilizer plants have been closed. Five units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited are told to have been closed out of which Korba unit, has not been even commissioned so far. Similarly, the revival proposals of Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units are said to have been received. Gorakhpur was the only oldest fertilizer plant of Poorvanchal which used to ensure fertilizer supply to Poorvanchal and Bihar. Its revival has not been mentioned any where. Gorakhpur fertilizer plant should be revived in view of the shortage of fertilizer in Poorvanchal and in order to revive the employment opportunities due to the closure of the plant. Gas can easily be supplied from HBJ pipeline in Jagdishpur fertilizer plant. I would like to know the hon. Minister if the Government would revive the Gorakhpur plant by taking an immediate decision and if yes, then by the earliest time by which it is likely to be revived.

*Not recorded.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: As far as Gorakhpur is concerned it has been covered under revenue sharing modal in the revival package. Land clearance for the five units out of the six units proposed to be revived has been obtained from the respective state Governments. Only the Government of Uttar Pradesh has not given clearance in regard to Gorakhpur plant, which is obstructing further action. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, eight urea manufacturing units of the Fertiliser Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation were closed down in 2002. We are told that the production at that point of time was more than the demand. But after eight years, we have come to a situation that there is a deficit of more than 50 lakh tones of urea today. In 2007, the Government of India decided to revive these closed fertilizer units and a Consortium has been formed with GAIL, Coal India Limited, SAIL and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited. The three urea manufacturing units were coal based units. The Sindri Fertilisers was the first public sector undertaking in our country which was inaugurated in 1952 and then came Talcher and Ramagundam units.

Will the Government consider reviving these three units as coal based units as we have abundant reserves of coal which can be utilized? As regards revival of Durgapur unit of Hindustan Fertilizers Limited, coal-bed methane is available in that area. That can be utilized to revive the Durgapur unit of the Hindustan Fertilisers Limited. Will the Government consider these two proposals?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam, to revive these closed units, there are two routes. The Empowered Committee of Secretaries and the Government are considering the two routes. One route is, wherever coal is available like the Talcher unit, the coal gasification route is the best route and that has been recommended by the Consortium of GAIL, Coal India Limited and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers. They have agreed that coal gasification will be the best route. Wherever coal is available, this is cheaper,

the technology is better, and therefore, they are considering the coal gasification route.

The other route is the gas route where the pipeline goes along the side the closed units. The gas can be tapped and it can be made viable. Therefore, both options are being considered. There are two options. One is nomination basis and it has to be seen whether the public sector undertakings consortium can take over one or two units. The other option is to go in for the revenue sharing model like how three or four airports have gone in for this model. This model is also being worked out. The revenue sharing model is also being considered and I am sure within another six to seven months, these two models will become optional and the Cabinet will take a final view on this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Madam Speaker, when urea is required across the country then farmers are provided DAP fertilizer. Likewise when the farmers require DAP fertilizer, the godowns are filled with urea. The figures given by the hon. Minister state the quantum of production and quantum of import of fertilizer. DAP fertilizer is required during the sowing season. I hail from Uttar Pradesh, we are running in rabi season and the farmer is engaged sowing throughout the day. However, when he goes to buy DAP fertilizers he has to queue up hours together to get a single sack of DAP against his requirement of five. This meagre quantity allows him to sow only one corner of his land and the rest of the field is left unsown. The hon. Minister is requested that sufficient quantity of the required fertilizer should be provided to the farmer in time and the godowns should not be filled with other fertilizers. So, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he would take such a step to provide proper quantity of right fertilizer to the farmers in time?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam Speaker, I agree with the hon. Member that the farmers should be provided fertilizer in time. We provide the fertilizer required by the

state Governments as per their demand. We have supplied the required quantity of DAP fertilizer and the same has also been distributed, however, if the State Government fails to distribute it to the farmers in time, what can we do then. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: What is the quantity of fertilizer distributed to the Government of Uttar Pradesh against its demand.?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him give a reply. Please do not interrupt like this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Please listen to me first. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing? Please sit down. Let the hon. Minister answer.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister says.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Let me emphasise one thing. I have written to all hon. Members of Parliament explaining the availability of DAP, MOP, urea and fertilizer in their respective districts and States. I have sent this across to every hon. Member. If you require it, I will send it again explaining as to what was the requirement and how much has been sent to you. Let me also assure the House that there is absolutely no problem as far as the availability of fertilizer is concerned. *...(Interruptions)* Let me explain. *...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I can see that most of the Members - in fact the entire House - are very worried about this issue. I have a very long list of those Members who want to ask supplementary questions on this issue. It may not be possible to accommodate all of them in the Question Hour. So, if you think proper and if you send a notice, we will have an Half-an-Hour discussion on this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 163 - Shri P.T. Thomas

Upgradation of Airports

†

*163. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of upgradation / modernisation of the airports at Delhi and Mumbai;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to upgrade/modernise airports in other metro-cities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the time frame envisaged; and
- (d) the status of upgradation of airports in other places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) IGI Airport, Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai had been handed over to the Joint Venture Companies (JVCs) namely M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd.

(MIAL) respectively on 03.05.2006 for restructuring and modernisation of the airports. Thereafter, the JVCs had prepared their Master Plan for development of the airports in accordance with the provisions of Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA).

At IGI Airport, Delhi, DIAL has completed all the 33 Mandatory Capital Projects (MCPs) as envisaged in OMDA. Phase-I of the development work has been completed and new Terminal-3 has been operationalised with additional capacity of 34 million passenger per annum (mppa).

At CSI Airport, Mumbai, MIAL has completed 30 out of 32 MCPs and remaining 2 projects are scheduled to be completed as per schedule. In addition, MIAL has also undertaken other projects such as New Common User Terminal at Sahar, Parallel Taxiway to Runway 14/32 and domestic apron expansion, etc. as a part of overall development work of the airport. The design capacity of the airport is 40 mppa.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken the development and modernisation

work at other metro airports i.e. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International (NSCBI) Airport, Kolkata and Chennai Airport, Chennai.

At NSCBI Airport, Kolkata, AAI has undertaken the works relating to extension of secondary runway, construction of taxi track, apron lighting aids, apron lighting parking bays and bridges apron and construction of integrated terminal building. The scheduled date of completion is August, 2011.

At Chennai Airport, Chennai, AAI has undertaken various development works like face lifting of terminal building; extension of secondary runway, parking bays, etc. and construction of RCC/priestesses concrete bridge for aircraft movement across the adyar river. The scheduled completion date is 30.06.2011.

(d) Upgradation of Airport Infrastructure is a continuous process and is undertaken taking into consideration the growth rate, availability of land, availability of resources, socio-economic considerations and economic feasibility. The status of the upgradation of the airports in other places in the country is at Annexure.

Annexure

(a) Status of Development of Non-Metro Airports:

Sl. No.	Airport	City Side/Terminal Building works	Air side works
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	Renovation of Terminal Building- work completed	Expansion of Apron- work completed.
2.	Agartala	Construction of Technical Block- work completed.	Expansion of Apron. Strengthening of existing runway - work completed
3	Ahmedabad	Domestic (Arr/Dep) Completed. New International Terminal Building - work in progress, PDC Sept., 2010.	New International Apron - completed. Extension of Domestic Apron - Completed.

1	2	3	4
		Subway Pedestrian walk way linking International Terminal & Domestic Terminal - PDC Sept., 2010. New Control Tower cum Tech Block - Planning Stage	Construction of part parallel taxi track
4	Amritsar	Construction of New Terminal Building- work completed.	Extension of runway- work completed. Expansion of apron - work completed.
		Modular expansion of Terminal Building Phase II - Work completed.	
5	Aurangabad	New Integrated Terminal Building- work completed.	
		Installation of 2 no's passenger Boarding Bridges-work completed.	New Apron- work completed. Strengthening & extension of runway-work completed.
6	Bhopal	Construction of new Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building -PDC Dec, 2010.	Extension of runway- work completed. New Apron-PDC Aug., 2010. 2 nos of link taxiway - PDC March, 2010-Part parallel taxiway - PDC March, 2010.
7.	Bhubaneswar	Construction of Domestic Terminal Building-Tender	Expansion of apron - work completed.
8.	Calicut	Extension & modification of the international & domestic terminal building - Work Completed.	Strengthening & expansion of existing Runway - work completed except EMAS (Engineered Material Arresting System).
9.	Chandigarh	Construction of New Terminal Building PDC Nov. 2010.	
10	Coimbatore	Expansion & modification of existing Terminal building - PDC Dec, 2010.	Construction of part parallel taxiway, extension of Apron - Work completed
		Construction of new Integrated Terminal Building - Planning stage.	Strengthening of old apron and allied works - completed.
			Extension of runway - Planning stage.

1	2	3	4
11.	Dehradun	Construction of new Terminal building - work completed.	Strengthening and extension of runway- work completed. Construction of apron - work completed.
12	Dibrugarh	Terminal Building - Work completed	New apron work completed. Runway strengthening - PDC Dec, 2010. Extension of runway - Kept in abeyance due to want of land from the Army.
13	Goa	Construction of new integrated terminal building -PDC May 2012.	Construction of parallel taxi track. Two link taxi tracks Two rapid exit taxiways.
14	Guwahati	Modification to the existing Terminal Building -work completed. Construction of International Terminal building - Planning stage.	Extension of Runway, apron, Isolation Bay - work completed Construction of parallel taxi track- Planning stage.
15	Indore	Construction of Integrated Terminal building - PDC Dec, 2010	Extension of runway, Construction of New Apron and link taxiway - completed.
16	Imphal	Modification of Terminal Building-PDC Oct., 2010.	Expansion of apron and link taxiway -PDC Oct., 2010
17	Jaipur	New International building -Completed Expansion of new International Terminal Building - Planning stage.	Construction of new apron, link taxi track and part parallel taxi track - completed. Extension of runway- Planning stage.
18	Khajuraho	Construction of terminal building- PDC Dec.,2010.	Construction of new apron, link taxi track - Completed.
19	Lucknow	Construction of new international terminal building, car park- PDC Dec, 2010.	Construction of new apron/Expansion of existing apron, rapid taxi track, parallel taxi track- Completed

1	2	3	4
20	Madurai	Construction of new integrated terminal building complex - PDC Aug., 2010. Control Tower cum Technical Block - Planning stage.	Extension of runway, new apron- Completed.Parallel taxi track - Planning stage.
21	Mangalore	Construction of a new Integrated Terminal Building-Completed	Extension.of Runway -Completed.
22	Mysore*	Construction of Terminal Building, Tech Block cum control tower, Fire Station etc-Work Completed.	The work for construction of Runway-work completed Runway extension-Planning stage
23	Nagpur	Construction of New international arrival hall + Expansion of existing Terminal Building Completed.	Provision of New Tech. Block cum Control Tower- Planning stage.
24	Port Blair	New integrated terminal building - Planning stage.	Expansion and strengthening of apron - Completed
25	Pune	Lateral expansion of terminal building to make it an integrated terminal building - PDC August, 2010.	Construction of parallel taxi track and expansion of apron - completed.
26	Raipur	Construction of new integrated terminal building -PDC Dec, 2010. Development of the airport for wide bodied aircraft operations - Planning Stage	Runway Extension and new apron - Completed.0
27	Ranchi	Construction 0 of new Integrated terminal building -PDC March 2011.	Expansion/Strengthening of apron - Completed.
28	Srinagar	Expansion & modification of Terminal Building -Completed.	Expansion of apron - Sept. 2010 Construction of cargo complex - Planning Stage Expansion of car park.
29	Surat	New Terminal Building -completed	Extension of Runway & apron - completed.

1	2	3	4
30.	Trivandrum	Construction of new International terminal building - Completed.	Part parallel-taxi track - Work Completed.
31.	Trichy	Construction of new integrated terminal building - Completed.	Extension of runway- Completed
32	Udaipur	Construction of new terminal building - Work Completed.	Construction of new apron, link taxi track, isolation bay (Phase I)- Completed.
		Construction of Technical Block and Control Tower-Work completed.	Extension of runway -work completed.
33	Vishakhapatnam	Construction of new integrated terminal building - Completed	Apron - completed
34	Varanasi	Construction of new integrated terminal building -PDC Aug., 2010.	Extension of runway- Completed. Expansion of apron - Completed.
35	Vadodara	2) New integrated terminal building complex - Tender stage.	Apron for night parking - Completed Construction of parallel taxiway- Planmng stage.

(b) Status of Developments of 13 other selected Airports:-

1	Agatti/ Lakshadweep	Construction of New Terminal Building. - work completed. Technical Building cum control tower & fire station- work completed. Extension of runway, construction of new apron, Relocation of terminal building, Control Tower/Tech. Block -Planning Stage	Runway Extension, Construction of new Apron-work completed.
2	Akola	Modification of existing terminal building and other allied buildings-Work completed. Construction of control tower & Tech Block-planning stage.	Runway extension-Planning stage.Expansion of apron-Completed.
3	Belgaum	Expansion & modification of existing terminal building- Work Completed. Construction of New Terminal Building - Planning stage.	Extension of runway. Planning stage.

1	2	3	4
4	Cooch Behar	Construction of new Terminal Building - Work Completed.	Runway strengthening work completed.
5	Dimapur	Scope of work for face lifting of Terminal Building, and city Side developments are being finalized.	Expansion of apron - PDC March, 2010.
6	Gondia	Construction of New Terminal Building - Completed. Passenger lounge (for 25 passengers), Fire Station, part parallel taxi track - completed.	Construction of 1 hanger - Completed. Fire Station, Boundary wall, Control Tower- Completed.
7	Hubli	Expansion & modification of existing Terminal Building - work completed. Construction of new Terminal Building- Planning stage.	Runway extension subject to availability of land-Planning Stage
8	Jammu	Modification of terminal building-Dec, 2010. (Planning stage). Construction of new civil air terminal complex.-Planning stage subject to land acquisition from State Govt.	Extension of Runway and expansion of apron - Planning Stage.
9	Kullu	Construction of new terminal building - work completed.	Resurfacing of runway. Construction of new Apron and taxiway.
10.	Patna	Construction of New Terminal Building, Isolation Bay & New Fire Station- Planning stage.	
11	Rajahmundry	Construction of new Terminal Building- PDC Nov., 2010	Extension of Runway - Planning Stage
12	Rajkot	Construction of new terminal-Planning stage,	Extension of Runway - Planning stage.
13	Vijayawada	New Terminal Building-Planning Stage	Extension & strengthening of runway- Completed

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Other Airports**Jaisalmer Airport, Jaisalmer**

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|---|------------|
| 14. | C/o new civil Enclave at Jaisalmer Airport SH: C/o apron, link taxi track and terminal building. | Rs. 81.00 | Apron & link taxi track has been completed on 15.04.2010. Building work is in progress. | June, 2011 |
|-----|--|-----------|---|------------|

Jalgaon Airport, Jalgaon

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 15. | Construction of runway, taxi track and parking bays at Jalgaon Airport. | Rs. 28.41 crore. | Work amrded in April, 2010 | December, 2011 |
|-----|---|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|

Agatti Airport, Lakshadweep Island

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 16. | Strengthening of runway at Agatti | Rs. 11.26 crores | Progress of the work is 55%. | October, 2010 |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
-

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Madam, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity.

I would like to point out here that the answer is a repetition. Long ago on 25th February, 2010 the same question was there and the answer was also the same.

Regarding the upgradation of Calicut and Trivandrum Airports and based on the part (d) of the question, I would like to say that tens and thousands of Keralities are traveling from Calicut, Trivandrum and Cochin. In Calicut, Haj pilgrims are also traveling in large numbers, but the facilities provided are very poor.

Madam in the answer given on 25th February, 2010, it was mentioned that the Engineered Material Arresting System will be commissioned soon in Calicut.

Regarding Trivandrum it was mentioned in the answer that the part parallel taxi track work would be completed. So, the same answer is repeated. My humble request to the hon. Minister is that when it will be completed and when it will be open to public. That is my question.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: The hon. Member is agitated as to why the reply is the same. Probably, the question was very similar and, therefore, the reply tends to be very similar. ...*(Interruptions)* I do not think that it would be fair for my, friends from Kerala to say that there is no change at the airports in Kerala. If they, just flash back for a few years, three-four years ago, and what they see today, I am sure, they will in all honesty appreciate that there has been a large construction activity taking place in most of the airports.

As far as Thiruvananthapuram Airport is concerned, just for the information of all the hon. Members, I would like to say that the international terminal is now almost complete and is to be inaugurated very shortly. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Please let us know the time. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Please do not ask questions which are not relevant to the main question. I think Rs. 290 crore approximately has been spent on the

Trivandrum Airport Terminal and much more expenditure also has been incurred on various other facilities out there and so is the case with Calicut. Also, the Government of India has approved the construction of a new Greenfield Airport in Kunnur. But, unfortunately, after the Government of India has given in-principle approval, not much progress has been made, as I have been told at the local level. So, at the end of the day, if you look at the kind of expenditure and the kind of facilities which have been upgraded, I think it is an on-going process. If there is anything more specific which the hon. Member wants like the Haj terminal or the Haj facilities which he has mentioned, I think if there is any issue which you feel needs attention or improvement, we are most certainly ready to consider it and do the needful.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Madam in Kerala the cancellation of the flights of Air India is the order of the day. So, there the things are like that. Even though the Trivandrum International Terminal is completed long back and two or three dates are fixed for its inauguration, but, unfortunately, it is getting delayed and there is a postponement. So, the uncertainty is there. So, what is the reason for this delay and postponement? Will the hon. Minister answer my simple question?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Madam Speaker, I would, in fact, like to say that the Terminal has just been completed. I would, in fact, say that the finishing stages are still going on. I would further say that the inauguration will take place in the coming few weeks.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has initiated the work of modernization of Airports throughout the country. Many passengers are still facing a lot of difficulties in Terminal-3 at Delhi Airport. The newspapers carry a lot of news about these difficulties. The aeroplane keeps moving around in air for half-an-hour or so because of landing problems. I would like to know as to by when these difficulties are likely to be removed? Besides, I also want to know as to by when

the old Airport Shivaji Terminal is likely to be revived? You know that the Mangrauli Airport in Allahabad is quite old but you have not taken up the work of its modernization. Even the Cargo hub has not been constructed in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where such hub can give rise to trade. I want you to announce as to by when these problems will be addressed? By when the airport in Allahabad is likely to be taken up for modernization and jet is likely to be introduced from there?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Madam, I would begin by mentioning Allahabad because in my opinion, you seem to be interested in Allahabad itself. You may recall here that it was on your insistence that the work of restoring the air services in Allahabad, which were lying suspended for several years, was taken up. I would also like to tell you that the Government is leaving no stones unturned to introduce other aircrafts or big aircrafts there. I am confident that you will soon get some good news in this regard.

So far as the Airport is concerned, its upgradation is likely to take place due to Air force Jurisdiction and as far as the Terminal is concerned, I assure you that we will take necessary measures and reforms within our limits. Apart from this, we will also discuss with air force regarding other facilities. So far as the congestion in airports at Delhi and other cities is concerned, all the hon. members pass through these airports and know that the volume of passenger traffic has gone up and file air services have also gone up, therefore, some traffic congestion is there at the airports like Delhi at peak hours. Communication, ATC and various other facilities are continuously being improved. I would definitely like to tell you that there has been an improvement in this regard compared to situation prevailing earlier and we are continuously making further efforts to improve the same.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Madam, I represent the Surat Parliamentary constituency. According to the Urban Development Board, Surat metropolis figures among the fastest growing cities of Asia. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any scheme has

been formulated to connect Surat with other regions of the country apart from taking up the modernization of Surat airport. The question of modernization does not arise because of the Prime Minister's arrival there, rather I want to know whether the Government is planning the same to reduce the burden of Mumbai and shift it to Surat as it is the closest city located near Mumbai?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: The hon. Member knows it very well that the Surat airport was an old one and lying closed down and the Government itself took up the modernization work of this airport by taking special interest in the same and upgraded it for big airports and a better terminal came up there and the runway was upgraded. Round the clock night landing facility including ATC and all other facilities were provided and Surat has also been connected to Delhi. So far as getting it linked to other cities is concerned, I share your concerns but you also know that all the airlines have their own commercial considerations and wherever they see passenger traffic, they will definitely increase their air services there. I know that Surat is a mega city and the air services have not adequately gone up there despite it being so close to Mumbai. But, I share your feelings and I would personally make an effort to talk to all the airlines and convince them in this regard.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Madam, the work of upgradation and modernization of airports is in progress. The Government is making a lot of tall claims. The terminal-3 at Delhi Airport has come up and we saw the photographs of hon. Minister taking a complete round of T-3 in a battery operated vehicle. And from the day of opening it up for the passengers, one news item being devoted to T-3 in coming up in newspapers every day. The arrangement of even basic facility of drinking water for passengers has not been made there and such tall claims are being made. You said that our Terminal-3 is going to be the number one in the world. However, the foreign passengers coming from abroad here are not getting even basic facility of drinking water anywhere and there are no places to sit properly.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to by when the minimum passenger facilities are likely to be provided there after the inauguration of T-3 and whether you have given any directions or taken any decision in this regard.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: As for as you have highlighted certain shortcomings, I do agree that whenever a new Terminal starts operating, some teething problems are there. But the extent of problems is not such enough as to make us its biggest critic. Some news through newspapers and media do come up which arrests our attention. But on the whole it is not correct to say that there is inconvenience or lack of facilities for the passengers in that Terminal. However, it share your concern, as Delhi is the capital of our country and when we have built up a world level Terminal, the facilities there have to be in conformity with it. I would personally look into this issue.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam Speaker, Indian Airlines and Air India have been merged together to form a single organization and as a result of that, expectations of the people grew to a certain level. It was a long-pending demand and some proposals for modernization of few airports are in the process. Mumbai and Delhi airports have been taken up on joint venture basis for expansion and modernization. They are more or less going to be completed now.

My point is, simple modernization of airports and infrastructure development will not serve the purpose, but the allegations of the employees are also need to be taken into consideration. In Kolkata Airport, I am aware that allegations are growing day-by-day against the top management of Air India that they are not taking care of the employees and it may cause damage to the security and safety of the employees. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any Master Plan has been drawn to construct a well-organised and more modern new airport at Kolkata and whether the allegations of the

employees about their day-to-day problems will also be taken care of. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to directly intervene at his level. I want the Minister to enlighten us about the latest position regarding Kolkata Airport.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Madam Speaker, the Kolkata Airport is also taken up for major upgradation, though it is being done by the Airports Authority of India itself rather than a joint venture as has happened in Delhi and Mumbai. But that apart, I can assure you that the work at Kolkata is being carried out very efficiently, in a time bound manner and a world-class engineering design or architectural design has been put in place. I am sure as and when the airport terminal and the other facilities at the airport are ready, all people will equally be proud of having a great airport in their city.

As far as employees are concerned, if there are any issues, the hon. Member can bring it to my notice and I will certainly look into the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for taking up the work of upgradation and modernization of all the airports in all the cities of the country. After aircrafts, you people are ready to introduce super aircrafts to fly higher but make the 30 lakh people of our Bodoland region devoid of any airport facility.

[English]

Why has this kind of discriminatory policy been adopted by the Government of India against the three million people of Bodoland. So, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister, my friend, Shri Praful Patel to set up an Airport at Kokrajhar with immediate effect.

[Translation]

By when you are likely to provide airport facility to the 30 lakh people of our Bodoland region? I would

emphatically say that you have to provide an airport facility in Bodoland very soon. I would like to tell you something. [English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Thank you so much. You have put your question.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: It takes four hours and 20 minutes time for us to go from Delhi to Guwahati by air. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: It takes further five hours for me to reach my constituency from Guwahati. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

Why is there this kind of great injustice to the people of Bodoland?

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let hon. Minister make a reply. Allow him time to reply.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

... (Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Madam Speaker, my friend's anxiety, his keenness and his sentiments are all well respected and appreciated.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, the hon. member is asking his question in Hindi and hon. Minister also knows Hindi very well, so he should reply in Hindi.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I will speak in Hindi, I have no problem. I will reply in Hindi.

Madam, Speaker, the hon. member should know that our concern is not different from the one shown by him. I know that I had met him day before yesterday. I would also like to say that we have also decided to meet again next Wednesday. The site suggested by hon. member in Bodoland council for airport had got surveyed by us but technically the site was not suitable. And I do accept that no further progress has been made in this regard. On behalf of the Government, I would certainly say that we will discuss this issue in the meeting with Department of North Eastern Region. As soon as we find a suitable site there, the work on the hon. member's suggestion will commence at the earliest.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Textiles

*164. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether targets have been fixed for export of textiles;
- (b) if so, the details of the targets laid and the achievements made thereof the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the textile workers in the country are

facing problems on account of the slow down in the sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action contemplated to protect the textile workers on a sustainable basis?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) The details of targets and achievements of textiles export from 2007-08 are as follows:

(in US\$ Billion)		
Year	Target	Achievement
2007-08	23.89	22.15
2008-09	26.36	21.23
2009-10	Not prescribed*	22.38

*In 2009-10, no targets were set due to global recession.

Exports target for current financial year is USD 25 billion.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. There have been no specific report of problems being faced by textile workers currently.

Overseas Offices of Air India

*165. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MAINSUKHLAL GANDHI
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) is maintaining its offices in some of the cities world over where it did not have flight operation;
- (b) if so, the details of such offices alongwith the expenditure incurred in running each of such overseas

office vis-a-vis the revenue generated from such offices for the last three years;

(c) whether these offices were reported to have been set up on account of code sharing with other airlines and for revenue generation;

(d) whether to economise the operational costs, the Airlines world over, out source code sharing agreements; and

(e) if so, the justification for opening airlines offices abroad instead of outsourcing code sharing agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Air India has offices in 13 cities where it does not have its own flights. These are Los Angeles, Amsterdam, Milan, Vienna, Copenhagen (closed effective June 21, 2010), Zurich, Brussels, Moscow, Cairo, Tehran, Nairobi (became offline in January 2010), Sydney and Chittagong.

The expenditure incurred vis-a-vis the revenue generated by NACIL in maintaining the above offices during the last three financial years is as under:-

(Rupees in Crores)

Financial year	Revenue	Expenditure
2008-2009	198.47	16.83
2007-2008	397.69	61.60
2006-2007	455.74	75.91

(c) These offices were opened for the purpose of generating business and revenue well before Code shares were even conceived. The primary purpose of setting up of these offices was to feed the Air India's on line stations and to extend the market potential to increase revenue.

(d) and (e) Airlines all over the world enter into such arrangements for the purpose of increasing their network, reach and revenue without actually deploying their own resources for operating to these markets.

It is important for airlines to maintain offices in cities to which they have Code share arrangements as the flights are operated under the code of the marketing carriers also. The sales, ticketing and servicing of the passengers are carried out by the marketing carriers.

An airlines' decision to open its own offices in countries where it does not have its own operations is primarily driven by the extent of contribution the country is expected to add to the airline's revenue. These are purely commercial decisions which will be reviewed from time to time.

Under-recoveries of OMCs

*166. SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the under-recoveries of each public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of sensitive petroleum products during the last three years;

(b) the budgetary support provided by the Government under the burden sharing mechanism towards under-recoveries incurred by the OMCs during the said period;

(c) whether upstream oil Public Sector Undertakings have also to provide fuel subsidy to the tune of Rs.6,690.68 crore to make up for the under-recoveries incurred by the OMCs in the first quarter of the current fiscal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the budgetary support from the Government as well as the fuel subsidy by the

upstream oil companies would compensate the OMCs for the accumulated under-recoveries for the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) The details of the under-recoveries* incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs); namely Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) on the sale of sensitive petroleum products i.e. Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG during the last three years are as below:

	(Rs. Crore)		
OMCs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
IOC	42970	58446	25879
HPC	16230	21311	10040
BPC	17923	23535	10132
Total	77123	103292	46051

* Gross under-recoveries exclusive of assistance from upstream oil companies and oil bonds/cash assistance.

(b) The details of budgetary support provided by the Government under the burden sharing mechanism towards under-recoveries in the form of Oil Bonds / Cash assistance to the OMCs during the last three years are as under:

	(Rs. Crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Oil Bonds/ Cash Assistance by Government	35290	17292	26000

Note: 1. For the year 2009-10, Government has confirmed cash assistance of Rs.26000 crore, out of which Rs. 12,000 crore have been released to the OMCs so far.

2. The above figures do not include the Fiscal Subsidy given by the Government under the PDS kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme 2002'.

(c) and (d) Out of the total under-recovery for April-June, 2010 amounting to Rs.20,072 crore on the sale of sensitive petroleum products i.e. Petrol (up to 25th June, 2010), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, 1/3rd under-recovery amounting to Rs.6690.68 crore has been compensated by the upstream oil companies, namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) through price discounts on crude/products under the burden sharing mechanism to the OMCs, as per the details given below:

	(Rs. Crore)	
Upstream Companies	Discount / Subsidy	
ONGC	5515.54	
OIL	729.66	
GAIL	445.48	
Total	6690.68	

(e) The extent of compensation provided to the OMCs by the Government and assistance from PSU upstream oil companies are as under:

	(Rs. Crore)				
Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (April-June 2010)	
	2	3	4	5	
(a) Total Under recovery	77123	103292	46051	20072	

Compensation through:

(b) Oil Bonds/ Cash Assistance by Government	35290	71292	26000	00	
--	-------	-------	-------	----	--

1	2	3	4	5
(c) Assistance from PSU Upstream Oil Companies	25708	32000	14430	6691
(d) Total Assistance (b+c)	60998	103292	40430	6691
Under-recovery borne by OMCs (a-d)	16125	0.00	5621	13381*

* Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has moved Ministry of Finance to sanction this amount as Government's contribution under the Burden Sharing Mechanism.

[Translation]

Facilities for Handicapped Passengers at Railway Stations

*167. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of category 'A' railway stations where ramps have been constructed to facilitate the movement of handicapped passengers;

(b) the steps taken by the Railways to equip "B", "C", "D" category stations with this facility and the time by which this work is likely to be completed;

(c) the number of category 'A' stations having public convenience equipped with facilities for handicapped persons; and

(d) the number of wheel chairs available at a time on each metropolitan railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c) Out of the 342 'A-I' and 'A' category stations on Indian railways, standard ramps for providing access to stations have been provided at 338 stations.

In addition, ramps at ends of platforms have been provided at 277 of these stations to facilitate inter-platform transfer. Ramps have also been provided at Foot over Bridges at 64 such stations.

Public conveniences in the form of water booths and toilets for handicapped persons have been provided at 322 of 'A-1' and 'A' category stations.

All 'B' category stations have been taken up for provision of ramps by 31.3.2011. Works of provision of ramps at 'C' and 'D' category stations are planned to be taken up after the work at 'B' category stations is completed.

(d) Number of wheel chairs provided at stations serving metropolitan cities is appended as statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Metropolitan city	No. of wheel chairs available at stations in Metropolitan City
1	Delhi	62
2	Chennai	30
3	Mumbai	79
4	Pune	20
5	Ahmedabad	8
6	Kolkata	14
7	Bengaluru	21
8	Hyderabad	26

Train Accidents

*168. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rail accidents that took place during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the inquiries conducted so far;

(c) the outcome of the inquiries conducted and reaction of the Railways thereto;

(d) the details of loss of lives and property in these accidents alongwith the compensation paid to the victims; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways for ensuring passenger safety?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The number of consequential train accidents, i.e., collisions, derailments, manned level crossing gate accidents, fire in train and other miscellaneous accidents during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year from April to 26th July, 2010, is as under:

Type of Accident	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011 (1st April-26th July 2010)
Collisions	8	13	9	2
Derailments	100	85	80	22
Manned Level Crossing Gate Accidents	12	7	5	1
Fire in Train	5	3	2	1
Miscellaneous	4	7	4	-
Total	129	115	100	26

These accidents do not include incidents of trespassing by road users at unmanned level crossings.

(b) and (c) Each and every consequential train accident is enquired into either by the Commission of Railway Safety or Departmental Enquiry Committee depending upon severity of the accident. Out of the above mentioned 370 train accidents during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year from April to 26th July, 2010, 52 have been enquired into by the Commission of Railway Safety and the balance 318 by the Departmental Enquiry Committees. Findings of the Commission of Railway Safety and Departmental Committees are examined by the concerned departments of Indian Railways for compliance as deemed feasible and necessary action is taken; (d): The details of loss of human lives in consequential train accidents other than incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year from April to 26th July, 2010 are as under:

Type of Accident	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 1st April to 26th July, 2010
Collisions	1	9	42	Nil
Derailments	13	10	14	1
Manned Level Crossing gate accidents	27	18	7	1
Fire in Train	Nil	31	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous	2	12	1	Nil
Total	43	80	64	2*

* This figure does not include deaths in following three unfortunate incidents:

(i) In the incident of derailment and collision of Jnaneshwari Express on 28.05.2010 in Kharagpur Division due to sabotage, 150 persons lost their lives, (ii) One person died due to derailment of Guwahati Kolkata Garib Rath on 08.07.2010 in Kokrajhar district of Assam due to sabotage, (iii) 65 persons lost their lives in the incident of rear-end collision of Uttar Banga Express with Vananchal Express on 19.07.2010 at Sainthia station, which is under investigation from all possible angles.

Loss of railway property in consequential train accidents during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year from April to 26th July, 2010, has been estimated to be Rs. 41.28 crore (approx.), Rs.59.70 crore (approx.), Rs.54.29 crore (approx.) and Rs.29.88 crore (approx.), respectively.

The compensation paid by the Railways in train accidents during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year from April to 26th July 2010, is Rs.121.37 lakh (approx.), Rs.218.94 lakh (approx.), Rs.265.81 lakh (approx.) and Rs. 47.87 lakh (approx.), respectively. In addition, an amount of Rs. 53.74 lakh (approx.), Rs. 659.63 lakh (approx.), Rs. 259.31 lakh (approx.) and Rs. 370.80 lakh (approx.) has also been paid as ex-gratia during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year, respectively.

(e) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continuing basis by the Railways to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Anti-collision Device (ACD), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), LED Signals and Vigilance Control Device (VCD), etc.

[English]

Preferred Time LPG Delivery Scheme

*169. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the preferred time LPG delivery scheme recently;

(b) if so, the features of the new scheme;

(c) the details of the additional charges the customers have to pay for availing of the services under this scheme;

(d) the places where the scheme has been put into operation; and

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be extended to other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Government had adopted Vision-2015 'Consumer Satisfaction and Beyond' which inter-alia provided for introduction of a scheme for delivery of LPG refill cylinders to the consumer at their desired time on payment of a fee for such delivery.

With a view to provide relief to those urban households particularly where both the spouses are away at work or single person households with no one to receive the LPG refill cylinder at home during normal delivery days/hours, Public Sector Oil Marketing companies (OMCs) have launched a scheme for delivery of LPG cylinder as per customer's desired time. The scheme has been launched on 13.07.2010 and will initially be provided in the cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Pune and also outskirts of these cities. The scheme may be extended to all towns having population of about 10 lakh within six months and other areas over one year.

Under this scheme, an extra amount may be charged for the time slots in the Metros and major cities with population of above ten lakhs and charges in other towns of the country are as under:

Time Slot	Charges per delivery in towns with population of ten lakh and above	Charges per delivery in other towns
Before 8 am	Rs. 50	Rs. 40
8 am to 11 am	Rs. 25	Rs. 20
11 am to 3 pm	Rs. 25	Rs. 20
3 pm to 6 pm	Rs. 25	Rs. 20
6 pm to 8 pm	Rs. 50	Rs. 40
Only Saturday/Sunday (8 am to 6 pm)	Rs. 25	Rs. 20

This scheme is purely optional and only those customer who actually require this facility need to enroll under this scheme.

The facility will be made available to customers only within the area of operation of the distributor and not to the extended areas.

The scheme also provides for payment of a discount of Rs. 20 to be given to the customer by the LPG distributor in case of delayed delivery of refill cylinder by the distributor under the scheme.

Voting Right to NRIs

*170. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend voting rights to Non Resident Indians;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The proposal relating to legislation to conferring of voting right to citizen of India who have not acquired citizenship of any other country and living abroad owing to employment, education or otherwise is under the active consideration of the Government of India. It is proposed to enable such citizens to register their names in the electoral rolls and to cast their votes in the concerned constituency of the place shown in the Passport where poll is taken.

Quality of food in trains

*171. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the new catering policy in Railways;

(b) whether the nature of complaints received in regard to the deteriorating quality of food served in various trains has been adequately addressed to in the new policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c) The Catering Policy 2010 'has laid emphasis on ensuring quality of food served on Railways. The salient features is as under:—

- There is a paradigm shift in the new policy with regard to the-whole approach towards railway catering. Whereas earlier policy sought to treat Catering as an independent profit centre, this policy acknowledges catering as a passenger service.

- The proposed policy seeks to bring improvements in catering by shifting the task of monitoring quality of service from IRCTC to the Zonal Railways and attempts to leverage Zonal Railways' vast and elaborate all-India network in order to effect a thorough supervision and control over catering activities.
- Emphasis has been placed to ensure the availability of quality food for the not-so-affluent classes of passengers by providing Janata food and Jan Ahaar (economy combo-meals) by means of Refreshment Rooms, Stand alone outlets and the vending stalls.
- Quality Initiatives for effecting improvements in mobile catering, an all-India grid of base kitchens is being planned. These kitchens will be state-of-the art incorporating the best technology available, and will be constructed within the Railway premises, so as to ensure a better supervision and smooth logistics.
- Supervision and monitoring has been strengthened through an institutional mechanism to be put in place by the zonal railways by deploying railway personnel, who would check quality and hygiene and take corrective action in a time-bound manner. Standard Bid Document will be redesigned with weightage to quality parameters.
- IRCTC would continue to be a service provider to the Indian Railways and shall be responsible for managing the premium and high end outlets like Food Plazas, Food Courts and Fast Food Units; and institutional catering outside railways.
- Given the vast variety of cuisines and culinary preferences all over the country, regional cuisine is being encouraged and the zonal railways are being given the authority to design the menu, recipes and fix tariff of the a-la carte items within their jurisdiction as per the local tastes and purchasing power.

- The methodology of fixation of the License fee has been revised by adopting rational parameters.
- The issue of monopolization of contracts has been addressed by having stringent ceiling limits on holdings for each category of units.
- Given the social responsibility of the Railways and its obligations towards the under-privileged and the needy sections of the society, reservation policy as envisaged earlier is being continued.

[Translation]

**Allotment of Gas Agencies and
Retail Outlets**

*172. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the procedure laid down for allotment of retail outlets and gas agencies in the country;
- (b) the details of the retail outlets and gas agencies allotted during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether complaints have been received in regard to irregular allotment retail outlets and gas agencies during the aforesaid period;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) New retail outlets/ LPG distributorships are set up by Public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) at identified locations based on surveys and feasibility studies. Locations found to be having sufficient potential and which are economically viable are rostered in the

State-wise Marketing Plans for setting up retail outlets / LPG distributorships. Selection of RO dealership is done by independent selection committees consisting of senior officers of the concerned OMC. Out of 100 marks, 93 marks are awarded on verifiable objective criteria based on production of documents by the candidate, such as capability to provide land, infrastructure, finance, educational qualification, age, etc. and only 7 marks are awarded on subjective evaluation of candidates on personality and business ability. Regarding selection of LPG distributorships, recently the guidelines have been revised. Under the new guidelines selection would be done through draw of lots among eligible candidates who have the requisite land, finances, educational qualification etc. The new guidelines for LPG distributorship would be applicable for locations advertised after 25.06.2010.

(b) The retail outlets and LPG distributorships set up by OMCs during the last three years, state-wise are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) During the last three years, OMCs have received 2118 and 1010 number of complaints regarding allegation of irregularities in selection of RO dealerships and LPG distributorships respectively throughout the country.

As per the grievance redressal system, each and every complaint is registered and examined by a senior officer appointed by the competent authority of OMCs. The complaints having prima-facie merit are investigated and complainants are advised to furnish material, if any, to substantiate their allegations. Complaints are disposed off by way of a speaking order and a copy of the same is given to all concerned. In case of established complaints action is taken by the OMCs which includes re-advertisement, re-interview, cancellation of selection process, initiation of disciplinary action against erring officials of the Corporation, etc.

Statement

Allotment of RO/LPG distributorships by OMCs during the last three years

Sl. No.	States/UT	IOC		BPCL		HPCL	
		RO	LPG	RO	LPG	RO	LPG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140	49	115	37	230	58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	21	5	3	5	6	5
4	Bihar	167	19	44	16	25	18
5	Chhattisgarh	29	3	5	0	26	8
6	Delhi	1	0	0	2	0	2
7	Goa	0	0	0	0	6	0
8	Gujarat	86	15	11	0	59	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Haryana	157	5	12	4	25	9
10	Himachal Pradesh	13	1	6	0	42	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	29	5	4	0	2	4
12	Jharkhand	56	7	24	2	35	3
13	Karnataka	152	6	31	15	173	12
14	Kerala	78	33	25	13	100	6
15	Madhya Pradesh	107	11	23	6	43	9
16	Maharashtra	199	21	41	20	53	18
17	Manipur	0	5	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	3	1	0	0	0
19	Mizoram	0	3	2	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	0	4	0	0	0	0
21	Orissa	118	4	42	7	24	10
22	Punjab	103	17	11	6	78	13
23	Rajasthan	214	11	13	10	50	13
24	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	3	0
25	Tamil Nadu	317	36	121	26	146	11
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Uttar Pradesh	190	33	24	19	141	18
28	Uttranchal	14	0	0	5	21	1
29	West Bengal	956	23	32	8	39	9
1	Andaman & Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	14	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Dadra & NH	5	0	0	0	0	1
4	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Pondicherry	0	0	4	0	0	1
	All India	3155	322	595	201	1341	234

[English]

Rescue and Relief Operations

*173. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism in place for rescue and relief operations in the Railways;

(b) the details of response time in the aftermath of an accident;

(c) whether the Railways' disaster management plan presently lacks cohesiveness and is not fully prepared to handle disasters; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Railways thereto alongwith the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The Railways have a network of Accident Relief Trains and Accident Relief Medical Vans placed at identified locations, which cover the entire rail network of Indian Railways. The Accident Relief Medical Vans and Accident Relief Train are equipped with rescue and relief equipments required to be used at the accident site. On receiving information of an accident, the Accident Relief Medical Vans and Accident Relief Train are dispatched to the accident site alongwith personnel trained in rescue and relief operations.

(b) Immediately on receipt of information about an accident, involving or likely to involve injuries or

deaths, Accident Relief Medical Vans (ARMVs) are rushed to the site of the accident. The target time for dispatch of ARMVs is a maximum of 30 minutes from their ordering. These ARMVs carry medical equipments, doctors, paramedics and other officials to the site of the accident for prompt medical relief. These also carry emergency tools for extricating the injured persons and the bodies from the debris, if required. Accident Relief Trains (ARTs) carrying equipments and staff to deal with relief, rescue and restoration are dispatched from the locations where these are stationed to the accident site. The target time for dispatch of ARTs is a maximum of 60 minutes from their ordering. ARMVs and ARTs are given precedence over all other trains while proceeding to the site of the accident. Many a times Railways doctors, paramedics and other officials reach the site of the accident by road depending upon accessibility of the site by road.

(c) No, Madam. Disaster Management Plan of Indian Railways is comprehensive and fully prepared to handle disasters. The Disaster Management Plans at Divisional level, Zonal level and at Railway Board level are dovetailed and integrated with each other.

(d) Does not arise.

Cold Storages

*174. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cold storages functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the procedure laid down for utilising the services of these cold storages by the farmers;

(c) whether guidelines are reported to have been violated and the farmers are being excessively charged for utilising the services of these cold storages;

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

(e) the plan, if any, for setting up more cold storages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) As per the information available with Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI), Ministry of Agriculture, total number of cold storages in the country as on 31.12.2009 is 5381. State-wise and capacity-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) Government do not regulate the charges being levied for utilization of cold storages which are generally market driven and dependent upon various factors including volume of storage material, power supply, fuel cost, labour charges, etc.

(e) To increase the capacity of the cold storages in the country, Government is operating several Plan Schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of cold storages / cold chain facilities. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public / private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture

including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Other agencies of the Government like Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processing Food Products Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Governments also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) scheme implemented by Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation, financial assistance is provided through State Horticulture Mission for construction / modernization / expansion of cold storages @40% of capital cost of the project in general areas and @55% in case of hilly and schedules areas for a maximum storage capacity of 5000 MT per project @Rs. 6000 per MT and for CA storages @Rs. 32000 per MT for 5000 MT storage capacity.

National Horticulture Board (NHB) under Ministry of Agriculture provides back ended capital investment subsidy for construction / modernization / expansion of cold storages @40% of capital cost of the project in general areas and @55% in case of hilly and schedules areas for a maximum storage capacity of 5000 MT per project @Rs. 6000 per MT and for CA storages @Rs. 32000 per MT for 5000 MT storage capacity.

Statement

Sectorwise Distribution of Cold Storages as on 31/12/2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No.	Total Capacity in MTs
1.	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	02	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	290	900606
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	5000

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	24	88068
5.	Bihar	246	1147041
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	06	12216
7.	Chhatisgarh	69	341885
8.	Delhi	95	126158
9.	Gujarat	398	1267304
10.	Goa	29	7705
11.	Haryana	244	393121
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18	19858
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	19	42869
14.	Jharkhand	45	170148
15.	Kerala	193	58105
16.	Karnataka	170	407165
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	01	15
18.	Maharashtra	466	546748
19.	Madhya Pradesh	197	808052
20.	Manipur	00	00
21.	Meghalaya	03	3200
22.	Mizoram	00	00
23.	Nagaland	02	6150
24.	Orissa	101	291039
25.	Pondicherry (UT)	03	85
26.	Punjab	422	1345193

1	2	3	4
27.	Rajasthan	110	324226
28.	Sikkim	01	2000
29.	Tamilnadu	148	238536
30.	Tripura	11	29450
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1589	10118000
32.	Uttarakhand	15	68499
33.	West Bengal	463	5682000
Total		5381	24450652

* DMI, M/o Agriculture

Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce provides financial assistance for setting up specialized storage facilities such as CA / MA cold storages, deep freezers etc. @25% of the cost subject to maximum of Rs. 10 lakh per beneficiaries.

The scheme of MFPI is project based and not state wise. Rs.210 crore has been allocated by MFPI for the purpose of development of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan.

Further, to promote setting up of more cold storages in the country, Government, in the Union Budget 2010-11, has announced to allow external-commercial borrowings for cold storage or cold room facilities including farm level pre-cooling for preservation or storage of agricultural and allied produce, marine products and meat, as a part of the farm to market initiative and to promote private sector investment in setting up of cold storages. In addition, Government has also announced project import status at a concessional customs duty of 5% with full exemption from service tax to the initial setting up and expansion of cold storage, cold room including farm pre-coolers for preservation or storage of agriculture

and related sectors produce and full exemption from custom duty to refrigeration units required for the manufacture of refrigerated vans or trucks.

Air Proximity Rate

*175. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether air proximity rate has been rising since 2007;

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

(c) whether there is shortage of air traffic management services including Air Traffic Control, communication, navigation and surveillance to deal with air safety;

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken to meet the shortage of air traffic management services; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to ensure air safety in the wake of rise in airprox?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) 21, 17, 16 and 13 airprox incidents were reported from Airports Authority of India managed airports during the year 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 (till date) respectively.

(c) No, Madam. There is no shortage of air traffic management services including Air Traffic Control (ATC), communication, navigation and surveillance to deal with air safety.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements making it

mandatory to install Airborne Collision Avoidance System (ACAS) on aeroplanes. Mono - pulse Secondary Surveillance radars have been installed at major airports in the country to provide altitude information to the Air Traffic Controllers. Air Traffic Management services are modernised to include air traffic conflict warning in the system. Flexible use of airspace to reduce traffic congestion in the airspace has been implemented. Regular proficiency checks for Air Traffic Controllers and pilots are carried out and corrective training is given wherever necessary. Specific co-ordination procedures for transfer of traffic from one unit to the other, have been established and are reviewed periodically. One separate Directorate of Air Space and Air Traffic Management in DGCA has been created for better surveillance and regulation of Air Traffic Management.

[Translation]

Scholarship Schemes

*176. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students belonging to the minority community are awarded scholarships;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the objectives of the schemes have been achieved;

(d) the names of the States which are lagging behind in the implementation of this scheme;

(e) whether the Government has sought any report from such States in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken by the Government for welfare of the Minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The students belonging to minority communities are awarded scholarships under Pre-matric, Post-matric, Merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes and Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme. The details of these schemes for students belonging to minority communities are as under:—

(i) Pre -matric Scholarship Scheme

Scholarship is awarded to students from Class-I to X. To be eligible for the scholarship, the students should have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and annual income of their parents / guardians from all sources should not exceed Rs.1 lakh per annum. In inter-seselection weightage is given to poverty rather than marks. Not more than two children from a family would be entitled to a scholarship under this scheme.

Under Pre matric Scholarship scheme, scholarship covers admission fee, tuition / course fee and maintenance allowance. There are 02 different categories for reimbursement of course fees and maintenance allowance which are as under:

- (i) For classes I to V only maintenance allowance is given @ Rs. 100 per month for ten months.
- (ii) For classes VI to X a maximum Rs. 500 per annum and Rs. 350 per month, for both day-scholars and hostellers, or the actual course fee and tuition fee respectively, whichever is less is reimbursable. Similarly maintenance allowance is given @ Rs. 600 (Hosteller) and 100 (Day-scholar) for ten months.

30% scholarships are earmarked for girl students.

(ii) Post-matric Scholarships Scheme

Scholarship is awarded for class XI and XII (including technical and vocational courses in Industrial Training Institutes / Industrial Training

Centres affiliated with National Council for Vocational Training of classes XI and XII level) onwards upto M.Phil and Ph.D courses. To be eligible for the scholarship, the students should have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and annual income of their parents / guardian from all sources should not exceed Rs2 lakh per annum. In inter-seselection weightage is given to poverty rather than marks.

Under Post matric Scholarship scheme, the scholarship covers admission fee, course / tuition fee and maintenance allowance. There are 03 different categories for reimbursement of course fees and maintenance allowance which are as under:

- (i) For classes XI and XII a maximum Rs. 7000/- per annum, for both day-scholars and hostellers, or the actual course fee, whichever is less, is reimbursable. Similarly maintenance allowance is given @ Rs. 235 (Hosteller) and 140 (Day-scholar) for ten months.
- (ii) For technical and vocational courses of XI and XII level a maximum Rs. 10,000 per annum, for both day-scholars and hostellers, or the actual course fee, whichever is less, is reimbursable. Similarly maintenance allowance is given @ Rs, 235 per month (Hosteller) and Rs.140 per month (Day-scholar) for ten months.
- (iii) For courses other than technical and professional courses at under-graduate and Post-graduate level a maximum Rs. 3,000, for both day-scholars and hostellers, or the actual course fee, whichever is less, is reimbursable. Similarly maintenance allowance is given @ Rs. 355 per month (Hosteller) and Rs.185 per month (Day-scholar) for ten months.

In addition to the above, there is a provision of maintenance allowance for M.Phil and Ph.D.

courses @ Rs.510 per month (Hosteller) and Rs.330 per month (Day-scholar) respectively.

30% scholarships are earmarked for girl students.

(iii) Merit-cum-means Based Scholarship Scheme

Scholarship is awarded for pursuing professional and technical courses at graduate and post-graduate level. To be eligible for the scholarship, the students should have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and annual income of their parents / guardian from all sources should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakh per annum.

Seventy institutes for professional and technical courses have been listed in the scheme. Eligible students from the minority communities admitted to these institutions are reimbursed full course fee. A course fee of Rs.20,000 per annum is reimbursed to students studying in other institutions.

Fellowship

@ Rs.12,000 per month for initial two years (JRF); @ Rs.14,000 per month for remaining tenure (SRF)

Contingency for Arts & Commerce

@ Rs.10,000 per annum for initial two years; @ Rs.20,500 per annum for remaining three years

Contingency for Sciences & Engineering

@ Rs.12,000 per annum for initial two years; @ Rs.25,000 per annum for remaining three years.

Departmental assistance

@ Rs.3,000 per annum per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure

Escorts/Reader Assistance

@ Rs.2,000 per month in cases of physically and visually challenged candidates

30% fellowships are earmarked for girl students.

(v) Maulana Azad National Scholarship scheme for meritorious girls

Under this scheme, girl students with a minimum

30% scholarships are earmarked for girl students.

(iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme

Fellowship is awarded to research scholars of M.Phil and Ph.D courses. To be eligible for the Fellowship, the candidate should get admission and registration for regular and full time M.Phil/ Ph.D courses in University / Academic Institution. Qualifying score is minimum 50%. The income ceiling of the parents/guardian of the candidate for the fellowship is Rs.2.5 Lakh per annum. Selection of candidates, within the prescribed annual income limit, will be based on inter-se merit.

The Fellowship covers amount for fellowship, contingency, departmental assistance and escorts / reader assistance for physically and visually challenged candidates. The rate of fellowship for Junior Research Fellow (JRF) and Senior Research Fellow (SRF) are at par with the UGC fellowship as amended from time to time. Presently these rates are as follows:

score of 55% and annual parental/guardian income of less than Rs. 1 lakh are eligible for scholarship amount of Rs.6000 per annum each during classXI and XII. This scheme is meant exclusively for girls.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) No proposals were received from the following States/Union Territories during 2009-10:

Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	-	Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Nagaland and Lakshadweep
Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	-	Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep
Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme	-	Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep

(e) and (f) Government of India regularly pursues with the States / Union Territories through meetings with State Government officers, visit of officers and official communication to persuade them to effectively participate in the scholarship schemes. Other steps, inter alia, by the Government for welfare of minorities are:

- (i) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities.
- (ii) Multi-sectoral Development Programme for Minority Concentration Districts.
- (iii) Free Coaching & Allied Scheme.
- (iv) Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women.
- (v) Term loans and micro-finance by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) to beneficiaries below double the poverty line.

CNC Distribution Centres

*177. SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for opening compressed natural gas (CNG) stations in the country;

(b) the number of CNG stations presently functional in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open new CNG stations across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Gajraula, Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) Government of India has enacted the 'Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006'. PNGRB authorizes a particular entity to operate City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in a particular Geographical Area (GA) in accordance with the provisions of the Act & the Regulations made thereunder. The authorized entity then opens Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations in the authorized Geographical Area based upon development of gas transportation infrastructure, availability of gas and commercial viability, keeping in mind the targets laid down by PNGRB.

(b) As per the available information, 596 CNG stations are presently operating in the country. Details are as follows:

State	Total No. CNG Station
1	2
NCT of Delhi	196
Maharashtra	159
Uttar Pradesh	20
Gujarat	186
Andhra Pradesh	12
Tripura	1
Madhya Pradesh	8

1	2
Haryana	7
West Bengal	6
Daman & Diu	1
Total	596

(c) and (d) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas intends to encourage supply of CNG for transport sector and Piped Natural Gas for household sector. PNGRB has envisaged a rollout plan of CGD Network Development in the country on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to it as also on suo moto basis. CNG stations would be developed as a part of the CGD Network by the entity authorized by PNGRB.

PNGRB has identified Hapur Geographical Area for development of CGD Network, which includes Gajraula industrial town.

Security at Railway Stations

*178. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have identified a number of railway stations in the country as sensitive;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Division-wise;
- (c) whether any committee has been constituted to study and to upgrade the security system in the sensitive railway stations in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time frame fixed for implementing the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Based on the report of seven member Committee nominated by the Ministry of Railways and further deliberations, an Integrated Security System has been approved for installation at 202 vulnerable stations of the Country. The Integrated Security System comprises of following broad areas:

- (i) Internet protocol based CCTV surveillance system.
- (ii) Access control
- (iii) Personal and baggage screening system
- (iv) Bomb Detection and Disposal System

The total cost is estimated as Rs. 353 crores for which budgetary allocation has been provided in works programme.

(e) The said scheme is proposed to be implemented by December, 2010.

Statement

Sl.No.	Zone	Division	No. of Stations
1	2	3	4
1	Central	Bhusawal	8
	Railway	Nagpur	1
	Mumbai Area	Pune	2
		Mumbai	7
2	Eastern Railway	Howrah	2
	Kolkata Area	Sealdah	6
		Asansol	2
		Malda	1
3	Kolkata	Metro	23

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4	East Central Railway	Dhanbad Mughalsarai Danapur Sonpur Samastipur	1 1 2 1 2			Bikaner Jodhpur	1 1
5	East Coast Railway	Khurda Road Waltair	3 1	11.	Southern Railway	Trivandrum Trichy Salem Madurai Palghat Chennai	2 1 1 1 2 7
6	Northern Railway	Delhi Lucknow Firozpur Ambala Moradabad	10 4 15 6 3	12	South Central Railway	Secunderabad Guntakal	2 1
7	North Central Railway	Agra Jhansi Allahabad	2 1 2	13	South Eastern Railway	Kharagpur Ranchi Chakradharpur Adra	2 2 4 3
8	North Eastern Railway	Lucknow Banaras	2 1	14	South East Central Railway	Bilaspur Nagpur	2 1
9	North Frontier Railway	Lumding Katihar Alipurduar Tinsukia	5 4 1 6	15	South Western Railway	Bangalore Mysore	2 1
10	North Western Railway	Jaipur Ajmer	1 1	16	West Central Railway	Bhopal	2
				17	Western Railway Mumbai Area	Mumbai Vadodra Ratlam Ahmedabad	33 2 1 1
				Grand Total		202	

*[English]***Model Railway Stations**

*179. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have embarked an ambitious plan to modernise railway stations including development of world class stations and Adarsh stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose;

(d) the details of Railway Stations developed as model railway stations, zone-wise; and

(e) the time by which the remaining stations are likely to be modernised?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) It is planned to develop 50 stations into world class stations. As regards Adarsh Stations, 378 stations were selected for development as Adarsh Stations during 2009-10 and further, 206 additional stations have been selected during 2010-11.

(c) World class stations are proposed for development through PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode by leveraging the real-estate potential of the land around and the air space above the stations. In PPP mode, Government's expenditure is limited to consultancy and viability gap, if any. This will be known after competitive bidding process is completed.

Works of modernisation of stations other than in PPP mode are undertaken under Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities'. An allocation of Rs.1302 Crore has been made under this Plan Head for the year 2010-11.

(d) and (e) Modernisation of stations by upgradation of passenger amenities and development as Adarsh

stations is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken depending upon the increase in volume of passenger traffic and other related priorities. Out of 378 stations, 333 stations have been developed as Adarsh Stations. Zone wise position is appended as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Railway	Number of Stations identified in 2009-10	Progress	
			Completed	In Progress
1	Central	33	21	12
2	Eastern	177	1741	3
3	East Central	9	9	0
4	East Coast	15	15	0
5	Northern	18	3	15
6	North Central	4	2	2
7	North Eastern	8	6	2
8	North East Frontier	11	11	0
9	North Western	4	2	2
10	Southern	22	22	0
11	South Central	18	18	0
12	Southeastern	32	24	8
13	South East Central	1	0	1
14	South Western	2	2	0
15	Western	21	21	0
16	West Central	3	3	0
Total		378	333	45

Infrastructure for Trial Courts

*180. SHRI S.S.RAMASUBBU:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has urged the Union Government to improve the infrastructure of District / Subordinate trial courts and submitted a blue-print in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof including shortage of infrastructure;

(c) the estimated expenditure for the proposed expansion of the infrastructure; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE M.VEERAPPA MOILY: (a) to (d) The Supreme Court of India, while hearing the matter of infrastructural facilities for the subordinate courts, in the Interlocutory Application No.279/2010, on 12.7.2010, took on record the Report prepared by its Registry for developing the infrastructure of the courts and has sought the cooperation of the State Governments and the Union Government for development of infrastructural facilities for the judiciary.

The Report of the Registry speaks of the need to improve (i) the physical infrastructure of the courts, (ii) the infrastructure for computerisation and ICT enablement of the courts and (iii) power supply to the court complexes.

The Report also mentions a requirement of Rs.2162 crore on a tentative basis as the requirement for 2010-11 for improving physical infrastructure of the courts.

The Court has also constituted three committees as mentioned in the Report to monitor the development of infrastructure at the District level, the State level and at

the central level and present its Report to the Court on the next occasion.

In addition to the various on-going measures taken by the Government for facilitating improvement in administration of justice, Government has decided in principle to establish a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms that may be assisted by a Special Purpose Vehicle to specifically take care of the needs of development of physical infrastructure of the courts, etc. A final view on the structure of the National Mission and Special Purpose Vehicle has not as yet been taken.

[Translation]

Achievements of ONGC

1841. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) during the last five years;

(b) whether any action plan has been prepared by the Government to bring transparency in the functioning of ONGC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM OF NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):

(a) During the last five years (2005-2010), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has made 118 discoveries and the accretion made as a result of exploratory works include reserves of 1024.16 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) of Oil and Oil Equivalent Gas (O&OEG) in place and ultimate reserves of 332.77 MMT of O&OEG. The details of ONGC's target vis-a-vis actual achievements for production of crude oil, natural gas and Value Added Products (VAPs) during the last five years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2009-10 is as under:

Year	Oil Production (MMT)*		Natural Gas Production (MMSCM)		Value Added Products Production ('000 tonnes)	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
2005-06	26.614	24.404	21406	22574	2849	3425
2006-07	27.350	26.051	21966	22442	2903	3239
2007-08	27.160	25.944	21988	22334	3245	3257
2008-09	27.323	25.366	21842	22486	3320	3313
2009-10	25.764	24.671	22248	23109	3309	3457

* Including Condensate

(b) and (c) To promote integrity and transparency 'Integrity Pact Programme' has been launched by ONGC under which entire tendering process is monitored by three Independent External Monitors'. Besides this, all the tenders of value above Rs 5 Lacs are uploaded in ONGC's tender website and also the status of the tenders of value above Rs 10 Lacs and the status of execution of Purchase orders/ Contracts finalized against such tenders are uploaded in tender website in public domain. In addition ONGC conducts annual Vendors' Meet for regular interaction with vendors in which both parties are free to express their views, so that procurement system in ONGC is dynamically improved in a transparent manner. Such Vendors' Meets are organized at work centre level also.

Information on all issues are also available through applications under Right To Information Act.

Setting up of Petrol Pumps in Gujarat

1842. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of total petrol pumps set up in Rajkot and Porbandar areas of Gujarat during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the company-wise, category-wise and place-wise details thereof;

(c) whether petrol pumps for which interviews were held during the last three years have not yet been set up so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) During the last three years and current year, 26 retail outlets (ROs) have been allotted out of which 10 ROs have already been commissioned by public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) in Rajkot and Porbandar areas in the state of Gujarat. The company-wise, category-wise and place-wise details are available with Director (Marketing) of OMCs.

The endeavour of the OMCs is to commission the RO dealership at the earliest. However, commissioning of RO dealerships involves various steps such as field verification of credentials of selected candidates, issue of Letter of Intent (LOI), procurement of land, obtaining various statutory approvals, construction work, etc. Hence,

commissioning of RO dealership after allotment is achieved over a period of time.

[English]

**Train facilities to Gandhinaga.
In Gujarat**

1843. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any request from the Government of Gujarat for providing more train facilities to Gandhinagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Representations have been received for diversion of trains via Gandhinagar and extension of trains upto Gandhinagar.

(b) and (c) 9105/9106 Ahmedabad-Haridwar Mail and 2215/2216 Bandra (T)-Jaipur-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express have been diverted to run via Gandhinagar from 19.2.2008 and 1.7.2008 respectively. A new MEMU 731/732 Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar has been introduced from 1.7.2008 by extending MEMU 715/702 Vadodara-Ahmedabad. In addition, 9309/9310 Shanti Express is available between Indore and Gandhinagar.

[Translation]

Railway Time Table

844. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether convenience of passengers is not kept in mind while preparing the time table for operation of trains;

(b) if so, the reasons for not evolving any credible mechanism in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to rationalise the timings of various trains at important railway stations for the benefit of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The time table for operation of various trains is decided depending on various factors including passenger convenience and nature of service (Intercity or long distance), operational factors like availability of platform, availability of path, handling capacity of the terminals etc.. This is an on-going process in Indian Railways.

[English]

Special Trains in Hilly Areas

1845. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy / guidelines for chartering special trains in Hilly areas;

(b) whether the Railways have earmarked the circuits where such chartered trains operate;

(c) the annual revenue earned from them by the IRCTC during the last three years; and

(d) the revenue sharing agreement between IRCTC and the Railways in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Chartering trains on the hill railways are permitted on payment of prescribed charges to railways subject to availability of coaches and operational feasibility.

(c) The annual revenue of IRCTC from chartering of trains on hill railways during the last three years are as under:

Year	Revenue (Rs. in crores)
2007-08	0.14
2008-09	0.06
2009-10	0.05

(d) There is no specific revenue sharing agreement between Railways and IRCTC in respect of chartering trains.

[Translation]

Arrangement of Drinking Water

1846. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations where arrangements of safe and cold drinking water have been made on the Gwalior-Bhind rail line; and

(b) the total income earned by Railways on Gwalior-Bhind rail line during the year 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Drinking water facilities as per norms have been provided at all stations between Gwalior-Bhind section.

(b) The total income earned by Railways on Gwalior-Bhind rail line in the year 2009-2010 is Rs. 1.75 crore.

Express Train

1847. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways made any announcement for running Delhi-Sadulpur Express six days a week instead of present three days a week and introduction of new passenger train from Rewari-Medta via Churu;

(b) if so, the reasons for not introducing these train services till date; and

(c) the time by which these trains are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Rewari-Degana Passenger service via Churu announced in the Railway Budget 2010-11 has been introduced w.e.f 01.08.2010. Introduction and increase in frequency of train services announced in the Railway Budget 2010-11 is done during the course of financial year i.e. 2010-11.

Reservation Centre

1848. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Computerised Reservation Centres opened so far on the recommendation of the members of Parliament and the number of centres yet to be opened in the country;

(b) the time by which they are likely to be opened;

(c) the reasons for delay in regard to the remaining proposals, if any;

(d) whether the Railways have identified the places for opening new rail reservation centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Recommendations have been received from 236 Members of Parliament. Out of these 52 locations have been commissioned and 71 locations are awaiting commissioning. The balance 113 are in the process of getting sanctioned.

(b) and (c) Opening of the location depends on availability of space, network connectivity & procurement of equipment, Zonal railways have been asked to complete these works at the earliest.

(d) 15 more locations have been identified and are under process of sanction.

(e) A statement is attached.

Statement

State-wise details are not maintained, however, railway-wise details are as under:

South Central Railway	:	8
Western Railway	:	2
South Eastern Railway	:	1
South East Central Railway	:	1
North Central Railway	:	1
Northern Railway	:	1
Southern Railway	:	1

[English]

Bids for Sale of Natural Gas

1849. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panna Mukta and Tapti Gas (PMT) joint venture partners invited the bids for sale of natural gas up to 4 mmcmd from 1st April, 2006 from various companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Gujarat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has offered the highest price for gas amongst the bidders;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Government of Gujarat has made representation to the Union Government to follow the rules of tender procedure and offer gas to GSPCL since their bid was the highest;

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

(g) whether the Government of Gujarat has also requested the Union Government to allocate 3.15 MMSCMD gas for Pipavav project; and

(h) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government and the Joint Venture (JV) provides that the entire gas would be sold to the Government nominee.

However, during 2004-05, Government allowed PMT JV to directly sell 4.6 mmcmd gas, while the remaining about 6 mmcmd gas continued to be supplied to power & fertilizer consumers through GAIL. Further, it was decided that the position would be reviewed at the end of the year. In the meantime, perhaps on the understanding that the gas being marketed by GAIL might be released for direct marketing to JV from 2006-07, PMT JV solicited Expression of Interests (Eoi) from prospective buyers to purchase gas up to 4 mmcmd from 1st April, 2006 for a period of two years with a caveat that the JV reserved the right to decide the quantity to be sold. As informed by PMT JV, GSPC and another buyer offered the highest price for this gas. The issue of continuing gas supplies to the power and fertilizer sector consumers by GAIL beyond 31.3.2006 was reviewed in the Ministry in March 2006 and it was decided that this arrangement needed to be continued for a further period of 2 years, i.e., up to 31.3.2008, as then there were no alternative sources of gas supplies and any disruption in gas supplies would

have resulted in idling of the existing assets in these important sectors.

Subsequently, it was decided in 2007 that, in accordance with the provisions of the PSC, all gas produced by PMT JV would be sold to Government nominee, i.e., GAIL, from 2008-09. Accordingly, the entire production of PMT JV is being supplied to GAIL from 1.4.2008.

(e) and (f) This Ministry had received through Prime Minister's Office a copy of the letter dated 8.3.06 addressed to the Prime Minister by Members of Parliament. As mentioned above, it has been decided in 2007 that, from 2008-09, all gas produced by PMT JV should be supplied to GAIL for marketing according to Government's directions.

(g) Yes, Madam.

(h) The entire gas produced from PMT is already committed and is being sold by the Government nominee, viz., GAIL (India) Limited, to various priority sector customers. As regards gas produced from KG D-6 field, it has been decided that, subject to the availability of gas, necessary allocations from KG D-6 fields will be made to these projects as and when they are ready to commence production.

Setting up of International Airport at Greater Noida

1850. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to set up an international airport in Greater Noida;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal;

(c) whether civil aviation rules provide that no new airport can be set up within 150 kms of an existing one; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to waive the rule since the proposed airport will be 72 km. from Delhi Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Government of India has received a proposal in 2002 from Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for setting up of Greenfield airport at Jewar/Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh. This proposal was considered by the Union Cabinet and was referred it to a Group of Ministers (GoM) for looking into the legal aspects of the matter.

The Policy on Greenfield Airports, 2008 provides that (a) no Greenfield airport would be allowed within an aerial distance of 150 Km of an existing civilian airport, (b) in case a Greenfield airport is proposed to be set up within 150 Km of an existing civilian airport, the impact on the existing airport would be examined. Such cases would be decided by the Government on a case to case basis.

Vocational Training to Minority Women

1851. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for vocational and computer training for women belonging to minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such scheme has been sanctioned for Nashik and Malegaon districts of Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIR AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme being implemented by the Ministry for the persons belonging to minority communities beneficiaries, at least 30% of which should be women, can avail computer training through private and public sector institutions to enhance their employability.

Further, National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is implementing the scheme of vocational training for persons belonging to Minorities, living below double the poverty line. Under this scheme training in various vocational trades, including computers, is provided through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) of NMDFC in respective States/UTs.

(c) and (d) Maulana Azad Alpsankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal, which is the SCA of NMDFC in Maharashtra has organized the following vocational training programmes:

- (i) "Basic Beautician" course of four months' duration for 100 minority women candidates from 16.6.2006 to 14.10.2006 at Nashik.
- (ii) "Fashion Designing" course for 3 months' duration from 11.2.08 to 12.5.08 for 5 women at Malegaon.
- (iii) Training Course of six months on powerloom at Malegaon, from 30.5.2009 to 29.9.2009.

Participation In Work by Steel Companies In Foreign Countries

1852. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the projects in which public sector steel companies have been participating in the foreign countries alongwith the names of such countries;

(b) the number of people employed in these projects; and

(c) the potential in these projects in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) MECON Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control

of the Ministry of Steel has been participating in work in foreign countries. The projects during the last 3 years and the names of the countries are given below:

- i) Preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report for Rock Phosphate project of GECOPHAM, Syria for Department of Fertilizer, Government of India, New Delhi.
- ii) Preparation of Engineering, Procurement and Construction(EPC) Bid Document for Pumping 150,000 m³/d Water from Desalination Plant at Mocha to Taiz for a distance of 100 kms in Yemen for Frimex Gulf Co. (LLC), Dubai, UAE.
- iii) Market Survey and Feasibility Study Report for Assessment & Growth Strategies for Qatar Steel Company.
- iv) Detailed engineering and consultancy services for setting-up a 2.0 million tonnes per annum integrated steel plant and a 550 Mega Watt natural gas power plant in Bolivia, a Latin American country, by Jindal Steel, Bolivia.
- v) Detailed engineering and consultancy services for rectification of Rolling Mill & Power Plant and installation of Steel Melting Shop for Integrated Steel PLC, Oshogbo, Nigeria.
- vi) Detailed engineering and consultancy services for setting-up of 180,000 tonnes per year. Structural Rolling Mill in Dubai for Star Steel International, UAE.
- vii) Detailed engineering and consultancy services for 3,60,000 tonnes per year Re-bar Mill in Dubai for Star Steel International, UAE.
- viii) Detailed engineering & consultancy services for Heavy Section Mill at Jubail, Saudi Arabia for United Gulf Steel, Saudi Arabia.

ix) Basic Engineering for 1.4 million tonnes per year. Integrated Steel Plant at Bandar Abbas, Iran for Essar Construction Limited, Iran.

(b) Approximately 105 personnel of MECON Ltd. have been involved in these projects.

(c) Overseas exposure will help MECON Ltd. to enhance their experience internationally and contribute to the growth of the company.

Bill on Judges Accountability

1853. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a comprehensive Bill on Judges Standard and Accountability; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Air Traffic Norms for Pilots

1854. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the pilots of airlines are not following the command of air traffic control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Directorate General of Civil Aviation has ordered any probe into the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Direct Fertilizer Subsidy to Farmers

1855. DR. K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had announced to provide fertilizer subsidy directly to the farmers;

(b) if so, whether the said scheme has been implemented so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount of subsidy provided to the farmers in the country under the scheme so far; and

(e) the names and details of States which got the benefit of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) The Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy for decontrolled P & K fertilizers w.e.f. 1st April 2010 in the first phase of NBS. NBS is being released through the fertilizer manufacturers/importers. In the second phase of NBS, it is proposed to move towards release of NBS to farmers at retail point. Urea is also proposed to be decontrolled in the second phase. However, the same will be brought for decision of the competent authority after establishment of the Information and communication Technology (ICT) linkage of retail chain with the respective fertilizers Companies and banks.

(b) to (e) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Vision Document for FPI

1856. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any 'Vision Document' to promote the Food Processing Industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the existing food processing capacity in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve food processing industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry has sponsored a study to suggest a roadmap for the growth of food processing sector. M/s Rabo Bank has conducted a study and submitted a Vision Document suggesting strategy & action plan for food processing sector in India namely, Vision 2015. The Vision Document was prepared in the year 2005 and the same was adopted by the Government. Vision Document suggested strategy to ensure faster growth of the sector. The adopted Vision 2015 provides for enhancing the level of processing of perishable from 6% to 20%, enhancing value addition from 20% to 35% and increasing India's share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by the year 2015. To achieve these targets, investment of Rs. 100 thousand crores was estimated by year 2015, out of which Rs. 10,000 crores was to come from Government. Accordingly, Ministry formulated its 11th plan schemes to attract the required investment in the sector.

(c) The food processing sector is dominated by the un-organised sector. As such, the data on food

processing capacity in the country is not centrally maintained by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(d) Government has formulated and is implementing several Plan Schemes to provide financial assistance for the establishment and modernization of Food processing units, creation of infrastructure, support of R&D, human resource development besides other promotional measures to encourage development of food processing industries. Moreover, the Government has taken several fiscal incentive measures like tax reduction, waiver/reduction of excise duty, reduction of custom duty on specific food items with a view to encourage the growth of Food Processing Industries and make them more competitive. Further, the Ministry under its Plan Scheme of establishing Food Testing Labs, Implementation of Quality Systems such as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP), Promotion of Research and Development, Capacity Building and Human Resources Development provide assistance to food processing industries to enable them to compete in the international market.

Apart from above, Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Setting up/Modernization/Expansion of food processing industries.

Under the Scheme of Infrastructure Development, Government has approved establishment of 10 Mega Food Parks in the first phase out of 30 Mega Food Parks envisaged for the 11th Five Year Plan. The States selected for setting up of Mega Food Parks in the 1st phase are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh. Ministry has initiated steps to upscale the scheme for setting up of more Mega Food Parks in different States.

Bellary Thermal Power Station

1857. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has not completed the works of Unit-1 of Bellary Thermal Power Station in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of the works that are pending now;

(c) the main reasons for not completing the works fully by the BHEL;

(d) the time by which the BHEL is likely to complete all the works on this project; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Union Government to ensure that BHEL completes the project early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has completed the works for full loading of Unit#1 (500 MW) of Bellary Thermal Power Station in Karnataka. The commercial operation of the unit was declared on 30.03.09.

(b) The remaining works are mainly in the area related to Coal Handling Plant (CHP), Ash Handling Plant (AHP), problems that manifest during initial continuous operation and fine tuning of the Unit. However, this is not affecting regular operation of the Unit.

(c) The main reason for the delay in completion of remaining works is due to the Unit being presently in continuous operation and non-availability of shutdown to enable BHEL to attend to the works.

(d) For attending to the pending works a plan has been discussed between BHEL and Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) as per which KPCL has

agreed to provide a shutdown of around 3 weeks in September 2010. Other points not-related to shutdown of the Unit are being attended to by BHEL prior the shutdown.

(e) The Department of Heavy Industry regularly monitors the progress of implementation of various power projects, to ensure that BHEL puts in adequate extra efforts to minimize the slippages in commissioning of the projects.

Availability of Walkie-Talkie

1858. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the walkie-talkie equipments made available to train drivers and guards in Jabalpur section of West Central Railways have become very old;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have taken any action for replacing these equipments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Ongoing Rail Projects under West-Central Railway

1859. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of ongoing rail projects under West-Central Railways and the time fixed for their completion;

(b) the details of budgetary provision allocated and released so far, project-wise;

(c) whether the projects are running as per their schedule;

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

- (c) Yes, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Details are in enclosed statement.

Statement

(a), (b) and (e) The details of ongoing railway projects under West Central Railway along with present status and targets, wherever fixed, are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Expenditure upto March, 2010	Outlay during 2010-11	Present status and target wherever fixed
1.	Ramganj Mandi-Bhopal new line	135.73	40	Final Location Survey completed. Earthwork, bridge work taken up in Ramganj Mandi-Jhalawar (Phase I) and section is likely to be completed during 2010-11.
2.	Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli and Mahoba-Khajuraho, new line	1521.14	25	Mahoba-Khajuraho (65 km) completed. In Lalitpur-Mawai Khas, major bridges completed, earthwork, minor bridges etc taken up. Lalitpur-Udaipur is likely to be completed in 2010-11.
3.	Guna-Ruthiyai doubling	-	5	Final Location Survey completed, land proposals and detailed estimate under preparation.
4.	Bhopal-Bina 3rd line	115.25	50	Final Location Survey completed. Preliminary works taken up.
5.	Bina-Kota Railway Electrification	190.83	2.58	Completed.

Doubling of Padaphar-Baspani Rail line

1860. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doubling of 32 kilometer railway track of Padaphar-Baspani rail division has been sanctioned;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the percentage of the said work completed till date; and
- (d) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Padapahar - Banspani doubling work was sanctioned in Railway Budget 2006-07.

(c) 92% of the work is completed. Padapahar - Dongoaposi (5.6 km) quadrupling and Jamkundia - Banspani (19 km) doubling have been commissioned. The doubling work is in progress for Padapahar - Jamkundia (8.5 km).

(d) Target date for completion is 31.12.2010.

[English]

**Oil Exploration by ONGC
at Cochin High**

1861. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to stop oil exploration work by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation at Cochin High;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to grant approval to the State Government of Kerala for the oil exploration work at Cochin High;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has received any application in this regard; and

(e) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM OF NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is presently continuing its exploration activities as operator in three (3) deep water blocks awarded under New Exploration & Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds. These blocks are in and around Cochin High area in Kerala-Konkan Offshore basin.

The exploration blocks are awarded through International Competitive Bidding through NELP bidding rounds in which National Oil Companies (NOCs) / State Government Companies can participate along with Private and Foreign Companies on equal terms and conditions.

(d) and (e) No reference from the State Government of Kerala has been received on this subject.

Cachar Paper Mill

1862. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Cachar Paper Mill in Barak Valley Region is not functioning properly;

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

(c) whether supply of raw materials is not proper due to mismanagement and improper handling; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Gregarious flowering of Muli species of bamboo in Mizoram and nearby areas has adversely affected the inflow of the bamboo in Cachar Paper Mill (CPM) since 2008-09. In addition to dearth of basic cellulosic raw material, the availability of coal at the competitive price has also affected the operation of the mill as CPM had to procure coal only from Meghalaya. Company was unable to keep sufficient inventory of raw material required for continuous production depicting the mismanagement of supply chain and store. Railway authorities had withdrawn direct booking to Panchgram from rest of the country which, in effect, allows booking

of bulk material upto New Guwahati from where materials are transshipped by truck to the mill site involving additional expenditure. Recent restriction imposed by the Commissioner of Transport, Govt, of Assam on Vehicular Movement upto 9 tonne load also affected the smooth inflow of raw materials and outflow of finished goods. Apart from above, it has been observed that raw material is being procured at a higher cost than as envisaged in the MoU targets. Moreover, usage variance indicates that either raw materials are of poor quality or the machines are not running efficiently. The notice inviting bids (NIB) for supply of raw materials contain several restrictive clauses thereby restricting the number of suppliers. On 29.6.2010 there was an explosion in the furnace part of Recovery Boiler of the Cachar Paper Mill and the operations are suspended in the mill. It seems that the Management did not take adequate steps to appoint sufficient number of operators and supervisors on duty as per the requirement.

The competent authority has ordered a comprehensive and detailed inquiry into the irregularities in the sale of writing and printing paper and the procurement of raw-materials by Hindustan Paper Corporation (HPC). CBI enquiry has also been instituted. Ministry of Railways has been requested by HPC to arrange to provide adequate empty rakes in order to facilitate transportation of bamboo and paper to and from mills. The NIB clauses have been reviewed by HPC and it has been decided to withdraw the restrictive clauses so that a fair and transparent procurement policy could be followed for procurement of raw materials at both the mills of HPC. It has been further decided that any variance at usage to be curbed and an approach of zero tolerance to be adopted in this regard.

Vacancies in Railways

1863. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of vacant posts in Railways as on date;
- (b) the number of vacancies which have been filled up during the last three years, zone-wise and category-wise;
- (c) the number of vacancies which are remaining to be filled up, category-wise and zone-wise; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Railways for filling up of those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Goods Transport System

1864. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a need to revise the norms/criteria for classification of freight under goods transport system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Railways are considering laying separate freight corridors connecting four different metros of the country exclusively for transport of freight;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which this corridor is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Railways is currently implementing the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor projects.

(e) The work on both Eastern & Western Corridors have commenced. The likely target of completion for Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor is 2016-17.

Handloom Mark

1865. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that only a very marginal number of weavers have registered themselves under the 'Handloom Mark' labels in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the number of weavers registered under the 'Handloom Mark', State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to propagate and promote the weavers for registering themselves under 'Handloom Mark' scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Handloom Mark Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 28/6/2006. The weavers and weavers' organisations registered under the scheme is 6645 out of which 4585 registrants are from Tamil Nadu, i.e almost 69% as follows: 3616 (individual weavers), 44 (Master weavers), 873 (Primary Cooperative societies), 2 (Apex Handloom Societies), 21 (Retailers and Traders), 24 (Manufacturer Exporters), 4 (Merchant Exporters) and 1 (other category). The total number of Handloom Mark Labels sold all over India (as on 30/6/2010) are 1,61,20,848 out of which 76,89,015 are in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The State-wise (category wise) list of weavers/ weavers' organisations registered under the Handloom Mark Scheme is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) (i) In order to generate awareness about Handloom Mark amongst weavers various awareness programmes, seminars, workshops are conducted in Handloom clusters. So far 156 awareness programmes and 129 seminars have been conducted to promote Handloom Mark scheme.

(ii) In order to generate awareness amongst consumers and retailers wide publicity has been undertaken through electronic and print media.

(iii) Since Textiles Committee is the Implementing agency for promotion of Handloom Mark scheme, it sets up stalls in domestic and international exhibitions for generating awareness amongst domestic/international buyers. So far. Textiles Committee has participated in 38 domestic exhibitions/trade fairs and in 10 international exhibitions/trade fairs.

(iv) The web site namely www.handloommark.gov.in provides information on Handloom Mark Scheme and the various activities undertaken for its promotion.

(v) In order to enhance coverage, new categories of weavers' organizations i.e. Self Help Groups, Joint Liability Groups, Consortiums, Handloom Weaver Groups, Producer Companies which are recognised under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme have been made eligible for use of the Handloom Mark.

(vi) For encouraging use of Handloom Mark Labels, the price of Handloom Mark label has been reduced from 60 paise to 20 paise and the one time registration fee in case of individual weaver has been reduced to Rs.25/- (from Rs.100) while in case of Master weavers, Registration fee has been reduced to Rs.500/- (from Rs.2000/-). The application form is available free of cost.

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

Statement**State wise Handloom Mark Registration report till 30.6.2010**

Sl. No.	State	Registration State wise								Total
		IW	MW	COOP	AHS	RT	MANE	MERE	OTH	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	18	602	2	3	0	0	0	636
2.	Assam	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Bihar	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
4	Chattisgarh	0	0	43	1	0	0	0	0	44
5.	Gujarat	1	7	6	2	0	0	0	0	16
6.	Harvana	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	0	27
7	Himachal Pradesh	3	9	7	2	0	1	0	0	22
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
9	Jharkhand	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
10	Karnataka	1	4	10	1	0	4	5	0	25
11	Kerala	29	0	76	2	3	1	2	0	113
12	Madhya Pradesh	3	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	20
13	Maharashtra	3	4	3	1	1	0	5	2	19
14	New Delhi	1	2	35	0	0	5	3	1	47
15	Orissa	30	18	37	3	1	0	0	0	89
16	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
17	Pondicherry	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
18	Rajasthan	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
19	Tamilnadu	3616	44	873	2	21	24	4	1	4585

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Uttar Pradesh	423	7	31	3	2	3	1	3	473
21	West Bengal	8	0	367	1	0	2	2	122	502
22	Tripura	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Total</u>		4135	133	2098	27	31	68	24	129	6645

IW	Individual Weaver
MW	Master Weaver
COOP	Primary Co-operative Society
AHS	Apex Handloom Society
RT	Retailer and Trader
MANE	Manufacturer Exporter
MERE	Merchant Exporter
OTH	Others

Medical colleges

1866. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether the Railways have any proposal to set up a medical college at Jodhpur in Rajasthan;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the amount sanctioned by the Railways for the purpose during the current financial year 2010-11; and
- the time by which the college is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) This Medical College will be constructed and operated by the Private Partner with the existing Railway Hospital on Railway land, in PPP mode.

In PPP mode, Government's expenditure is limited to consultancy and viability gap, if any. This will be known after competitive bidding process is completed.

Reimbursement to KHDC

1867. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- whether the Karnataka Government has sent a proposal to the Union Government for sanction and release of rebate amount of Rs. 60.809 lakhs towards reimbursement of rebate extended by Karnataka Handloom Envelopment Corporation (KHDC) and Primary Handloom weavers cooperatives societies for the period from 20.12.2008 to 14.01.2009;
- if so, whether the Union Government have considered the request of the Karnataka Government; and
- if so, the time by which the said amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 10% Rebate Scheme (Non-Plan) was introduced for a period of 3 years i.e. 2006-07 to 2008-09. The scheme stands discontinued w.e.f. 1st April, 2009. The past liabilities of the scheme were sanctioned during the year 2009-10. This includes an amount of Rs.60.55 lakh

released as rebate to the grantee organization through the Government of Karnataka in 2009-10. The proposal for Rs.60.809 lakh was received in the month of February 2010. Since the scheme, was discontinued 1st April, 2009, as such, budget is not available in the respective Budget Head during the current Financial Year, 2010-11. However, a proposal already moved to the Ministry of Finance for allocation of requisite fund in the respective Head. The past liabilities of various States, including Government of Karnataka under 10% Rebate Scheme will be settled only after budget allocation made by the Ministry of Finance.

[Translation]

LPG Filling Plants

1868. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the area-wise details of LPG filling plants of various oil companies set up and to be set up till date;

(b) whether LPG filling plant has been set up by Indian Oil Corporation in Bokaro; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith its current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) As on 01.08.2010, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are operating 181 LPG bottling plants. The State-wise list of existing bottling plants is Statement.

LPG /bottling plants are set up by OMCs on the basis of techno-economic feasibility after taking into consideration the demand potential of packed LPG.

One bottling plant at Vadodara(Gujarat) has been completed and is expected to be commissioned during 2010-11. In addition to this, four bottling plants one each

at Anantpur (Andhra Pradesh), Muzzafarpur (Bihar), Hazira (Gujarat) and Bhatinda (Punjab) are at various stages of construction.

Five more new LPG bottling plants have been planned to be set up by the OMCs. The location-wise/ State-wise details are as under:

Location & Name of States	Number of Bottling Plants
Ranchi (Jharkhand)	1
Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	1
Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	1
Kozikode (Kerala)	1
Salem (Tamil Nadu)	1

(b) and (c) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has set up a bottling plant at Bokaro with a capacity of 30 Thousand Metric Tonnes Per Annum (TMTPA). The bottling plant is presently operational and is supplying packed LPG to various markets of Jharkhand State and some markets of Bihar State.

Statement

Details of LPG Bottling Plants in the Country as on 01.08.2010.

Sl. No.	State/Uts	Number of bottling plants
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	6
4.	Bihar	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	2

1	2	3
6.	Delhi	2
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	10
9.	Haryana	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	4
12.	Jharkhand	4
13.	Karnataka	10
14.	Kerala	7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7
16.	Maharashtra	19
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Orissa	4
21.	Punjab	~5J
22.	Rajasthan	11
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	17
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	27
27.	Uttarakhand	2
28.	West Bengal	9
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	1
30.	Puducherry	1
Total		181

*[English]***National Company Law Tribunal**

1869. SHRI K. R. G. REDDY:

SHRI K. J. S. P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Company Law Tribunal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the aims and objectives of such tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2002 and the Companies Bill, 2009, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3rd August, 2009, have a provision for the constitution of the "National Company Law Tribunal" consisting of a President and such number of judicial and technical members, as the Central Government may deem necessary, to be appointed by notification.

(c) The objective is to consolidate the powers and jurisdiction presently being exercised by various bodies namely, Company Law Board, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, High Courts and entrust it to the Tribunal. It removes the multiplicity of litigations before various courts or quasi-judicial bodies regarding disputes related to company matters, revival and rehabilitation, merger and amalgamation and winding up of companies.

*[Translation]***Cut in Fertilizer Subsidy**

1870. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the fertilizer subsidy cut is in the offing as import prices have nosedived;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Government of India has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for 2010-11 w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers (w.e.f. 1.5.2010 for SSP). Under the NBS Policy, subsidy for indigenous and imported P&K fertilizers has been announced on annual basis for 2010-11 based on the prevailing prices and price trends of fertilizers in the International market. Subsidy for indigenous Urea is provided based on the New Prices Scheme-III and for imported urea as per Import parity price. The prices of imported fertilizers have not registered any substantial change in the International market in the period April 2010 - July 2010. Further, marginal decrease in prices, if any, has been offset by the adverse Rs/US\$ exchange rate.

(d) Urea and Phosphatic & Potassic fertilizers such as Di Ammonium Phosphate, Mono - Ammonium Phosphate, Triple Super Phosphate, Single Super Phosphate, Muriate of Potash, 12 grades of Complexes and Ammonium Sulphate are provided to the farmers at the subsidized rates by the Government. Subsidy provided by Government for such fertilizers is about 2/3rd of the total cost of fertilizers and farmers pay the balance price only.

[Translation]

Auto Spare Development Fund

1871. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up an Auto Spares Development Fund for the revival of the sick Public Sector Enterprises;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the names of the sick Public Sector Enterprises likely to benefit from it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Lack of coordination in Air Services

1872. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various air incidents have occurred due to lack of coordination amongst air services such as air traffic controllers, airport security, pilots etc;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safe and secure air travel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) No Madam. There was no lack of co-ordination amongst air services such as air traffic controllers airport, pilots etc.

(c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements making it mandatory to Install Airborne Collision Avoidance System (ACAS) on aeroplanes. Mono - pulse Secondary Surveillance radars have been installed at major airports in the country to provide altitude information to the Air Traffic Controllers. Air Traffic Management services are modernised to include air traffic conflict warning in the system. Flexible use of airspace to reduce traffic congestion in the airspace has been implemented. Regular proficiency checks for Air Traffic Controllers and pilots are carried out and corrective training is given wherever necessary.

Specific co-ordination procedures for transfer of traffic from one unit to the other, have been established and are reviewed periodically. One separate Directorate of Air Space and Air Traffic Management in DGCA has been created for better surveillance and regulation of Air Traffic Management.

[English]

Allocation of Oil Blocks

1873. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for allocation of Blocks for exploration of Oil and Gas to the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. on nomination basis in the areas of Saurashtra and Kutch Regions of the State: and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) A proposal was received in February, 2008 from Chief Minister, Government of Gujarat for allocation of oil and gas blocks on nomination basis in the Saurashtra and Kutch regions of Gujarat to Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (GSPC), a nodal agency of Government of Gujarat.

Under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), blocks are offered through international competitive bidding process. Even National Oil Companies, viz. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) are not awarded blocks on nomination basis as they have to compete with other private/public sector companies under NELP. In view of NELP, the request of Government of Gujarat for allocation of blocks on nomination basis to GSPC, in the areas of Saurashtra and Kutch regions was not acceded to.

[Translation]

Unified Force for Security

1874. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up a unified force to deal with railway crimes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such a unified forces would come into being?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Certain changes are under consideration to make the functioning of RPF more effective. Necessary action is being taken in this regard.

[Translation]

Electrification of Ghaziabad-Meerut Railway Section

1875. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification of Ghaziabad-Meerut railway section has been completed as per the schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the said electrification work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The work of electrification of Ghaziabad-Meerut section has been taken up in April 2010, and is targeted for completion in 2011-12.

[English]

Reservation in Judges Posts

1876. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is implementing reservation in the judges posts across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which such reservation is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) 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.

In exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Article 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the State Governments frame rules in consultation with the High Court for recruitment of persons to Subordinate judiciary. Therefore, the service conditions, including appointment, promotion, reservations, etc. of judicial officers of the District/Subordinate Courts are concern of the respective State Governments.

Voluntary Deposit Scheme

1877. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Voluntary Deposit Scheme was introduced by Indraprastha Gas Limited under which minimum voluntary deposit of Rs. 2500/- can be placed on which interest is offered by IGL;
- (b) if so, when the Voluntary Deposit Scheme was introduced;
- (c) whether there were customers who were depositing in advance prior to this scheme but have never been given any interest and were not automatically brought under this scheme;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

- (e) the steps taken by IGL to provide relief to such customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has a Voluntary Deposit Scheme (VDS) for its Piped Natural Gas (PNG) customers, wherein a consumer can place a minimum deposit of Rs.2500 with IGL for payment of PNG consumption bills. The bills raised on consumers are deducted from this VDS amount and interest is credited into the PNG account of consumer on this reduced balance. The Scheme was introduced in the year 2003.

(c) to (e) At the time of introduction of this Scheme, only the consumers opting for the Scheme were transferred to the same. Accordingly, such consumers are given interest on the VDS amount.

Exploration Opportunities in Tamil Nadu

1878. SHRI A.K.S VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of oil wells in the Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur areas in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the people of these Districts have no been given proper employment opportunities in these oil wells;
- (c) if not, the number of persons of these areas have been given employment in these oil wells during the last five years; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Union Government to ensure that the people of these areas are given employment in these oil wells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The number of oil wells in Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur districts is 74 and 110 respectively.

(b) to (d) There are 37 tenure based field operators who have been recruited from the operational areas of ONGC in Thiruvapur and Nagapattinam Districts. In addition 263 contractual workers have been engaged by the contractor for various job contracts of ONGC, Cauvery Asset in Nagapattinam and Thiruvapur Districts under Drilling and Production operations.

Extension in Train Service

1879. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any plan for increasing the train services on various railway sections in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh by extending the existing train services by providing halts and stoppage to various trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Bhiwani is located in Rewari-Bhatinda section while Mahendergarh is located in Rewari- Sadulpur section. While at present there is no proposal to introduce/extend train services in Bhiwani-Bhatinda section, in the Rewari-Sadulpur section, Rewari-Degana passenger has been introduced w.e.f. 01-08-2010. Increase in frequency of 4705/4706 Delhi-Sadulpur Express has also been announced in Railway Budget 2010-11 which shall run in Rewari-Sadulpur section.

Medical Test for Expatriate Pilots

1880. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has decided that expatriate pilots will now have to undergo medical tests in the country and get certified in accordance to Indian Medical Standards in order to do

away with the existing disparity in medical standards for Indian and foreign pilots with airlines in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the existing practice and the reactions of the foreign airlines pilots to the decision of DGCA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 7, Series G, Part II dated 08.10.1999 as amended on 08.06.2010 Issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), expatriate pilots are required to undergo Class - I medical test as per Indian standards. This is done in order (i) to have similar standards for all aircrew under the purview of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA); (ii) to have a database of medical history and medical record of expatriate aircrew; and (iii) to address the concerns about medical fitness standards of expatriate aircrew.

(c) The practice, before the amendment of CAR was that the expatriate aircrew used to get a medical examination done in their home country complying to the Medical Standards of that country and at the periodicity recommended by Civil Aviation regulatory body of their country. No reactions have been received by DGCA from foreign aircrew in this regard.

Expansion of SAIL and RINL

1881. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programme of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) are going on as per schedule;

(b) if so, the total expenditure to be involved in the expansion of SAIL and RINL;

(c) whether the Government has drawn up latest plans to ensure completion of expansion programme of SAIL and RINL without any cost escalation and in time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (d) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is undertaking an ambitious expansion and modernization programme for enhancing its annual production capacity from the present level of around 14 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) to 23.46 million tonnes per annum in the first phase. The Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) is also in the midst of a capacity expansion and modernization programme for enhancing its annual liquid steel production capacity from the present level of 3.0 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) to 6.3 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). The expenditure involved in the first phase of modernization and expansion programme of SAIL is estimated to be in the region of Rs.70,000 crores including mine development, while in the case of RINL it is estimated at Rs. 14,500 crores including additional Power Plant, Converter and Caster.

While there have been some delays in implementing the various components of these programmes, it is the constant endeavour of these companies to make good the delays for ensuring adherence to timelines. The implementation of the expansion programmes are constantly reviewed by the Boards of the respective companies and the Ministry of Steel with a view to minimizing delays.

[Translation]

Airports without License

1882. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether over forty airports are running in the country without a safety license;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the authorities responsible for operating airports without obtaining license; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure safety of lives and property of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) There are about 53 operational airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI), out of which 47 airports are used for scheduled/ regular flight operations. There are 5 airports of AAI which have obtained license from DGCA. There are 9 licensed airports belonging to Joint Venture Companies (JVCs), State Government and others, out of which 6 are being used for scheduled flight operations. In addition to this, there are 22 Defence airfields where Civil Enclaves are there to handle civil flight operations, out of which 20 are being used for scheduled flight operations. One airport is under Ministry of Defence managed by Hindustan Aeronautical Limited (HAL) at Nasik. These Defence airports are not licensed.

(c) and (d) Does not arise. Provision for licencing of aerodromes existed in Aircraft Rules prior to 2004, however, aerodomes belonging to AAI/Government were exempted from licencing requirement as these were in operation as per ICAO regulations and guidelines. Amendment in 2004, made licencing mandatory for all the airports, including AAI/ Government, however, these are allowed to operate until they obtain licences. The provision in amended Aircraft Rules had the requirement of obtaining the license for existing operational aerodromes by the date notified in this regard. The said date had been extended from time to time as the licensing procedure is lengthy and took time. Therefore, as on date the aerodrome which had not been licensed can continue to operate legally and safely until they obtain the license. Moreover, Surveillance of aerodromes has been carried out regularly as per the annual surveillance programme. In addition to this, inspection of the aerodrome is also carried out as

and when some deficiency comes to the notice. Furthermore, the following steps have been initiated to enhance the safety at the aerodromes with the aerodrome operators:

- (i) Provision of Runway End Safety Area (RESA), (ii) Ensure proper marking on runway, (iii) Proper maintenance of basic strip and ensuring Frangivility criteria, (iv) Periodic calibration of Nav. aids, (v) Maintenance of runway surface within appropriate friction level, (vi) Removal of obstructions and proper marking and lighting of permissible obstacles and (vii) Safety risk assessment in respect of non-compliances.

**Subsidy on Chemical Fertilizers
and Pesticides**

1883. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Subsidy being given by the Union Government to the State Government on Chemical fertilizers and pesticides;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to provide more subsidy on fertilizers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any strong rule has been made to make subsidy to small and marginal farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) Fertilizers are provided to the farmers in the States at subsidized rates. Expenditure on fertilizer subsidy in the last 3 years is as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Indigenous P&K	Indigenous Urea	Imported P&K	Imported Urea	Total
2007-08	10333.80	16450.37	6600.00	9935.14	43319.31
2008-09	32957.10	20968.74	32597.50	12971.38	99494.72
2009-10	16000.00	17580.25	23452.06	6999.63	64031.94
2010-11 (till 30th June)	3127.57	3021.26	1332.21	1368.52	8899.56

The Union Government does not provide any direct or earmarked subsidy for pesticides to the State Governments, However, the State Governments can utilize funds available under schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna and Macro Management of Agriculture for providing subsidy on pesticides within their overall Agriculture Plan/Work Plan.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to change the rate of Nutrient Eased Subsidy (NBS) announced by the Government on annual basis w.e.f. 1st April, 2010 for the year 2010-11.

(d) and (e) The Subsidized fertilizer being provided by the Government is available to all the farmers of the country, including small and marginal farmers

[English]

**Extension of Services of
Maharaja Express**

1884. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any request from the State Government of Orissa for extension of the services of Maharaja Express up to Orissa to exploit the Buddhism tourism to improve the economy of the State; and

(b) if so, the status of the proposal inter-alia indicating the time frame within which it is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Malpractices in Realty Sector

1885. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of various kinds of fraud and malpractices are being adopted in the realty sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of developers/companies against which such cases have been detected;

(c) whether the Competition Commission of India has any proposal to appoint a regulator for the realty sector to address these complaints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs is concerned with taking action against the developers in the realty sector which are registered as companies under Companies Act, 1956 for offences/violations of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 as and when noticed. In case, the practices followed by the real estate levelopers are anti-competitive or in the nature of abuse of dominance, Competition Commission of India initiates

action under the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002. However, malpractices and fraud which attract other Acts like Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002; Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999; Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956; Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; Banking Regulation Act, 1949; Income Tax Act, 1961, and/or Indian Penal Code or other laws are handled by concerned agencies/Departments in respective Ministries.

(b) Based on the investigations carried out by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (an organization with this Ministry) in respect of M/s Manmandir Estate Development Pvt. Ltd, prosecutions have been filed for violations of Sections 299,13/291, 295, 406, 542 and 543 of the Companies Act, 1956 and Sections 418 and 420 of Indian Penal Code 1860. In addition, Competition Commission of India has received information alleging abuse of dominance by following four developers:

(i) DLF New Gurgaon Homes Developers

(ii) DLF Home Developers Ltd & Others

(iii) DLF Limited and others

(iv) DLF New Gurgaon

(c) No Madam, Competition Commission of India is not empowered to appoint regulator.

(d) Does not arise.

Sickness of Traditional Textile Industry

1886. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the traditional industries such as handloom, jute etc. are in deep crisis;

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

(c) whether the Government is providing any special packages for reviving these sick industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However the Handloom sector is facing stiff competition from Poweloom and Mill Sector.

(c) and (d) (i) Government has decided to revive Rai Bahadur Hardatroy Motilal, belonging to Government owned company, viz. National Jute Manufacturing Corporation.

(ii) For development of Handloom sector, Govt, is implementing the following schemes:

(a) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS)

(b) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

(c) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS).

(d) Mill Gate Price Scheme.

(e) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

Export of Cotton Textiles

1887. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has suspended the export of cotton in order to check the steep rise of cotton prices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of cotton exported during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b)

Cotton export are placed in the restricted category and exports are permitted under license vide Directorate General of Foreign Trade's Notification dated 21.5.2010.

(c) Quantity of cotton exported during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Cotton Year (Oct-Sept)	Quantity of Cotton Exported (In lakh bales)
2006-07	58
2007-08	85
2008-09	35
2009-10*	83

*Provisional

Production of Finished Steel

1888. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of finished steel and consumption thereof in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of finished steel products exported from the country country-wise and the profit earned from these exports during the said period; and

(c) the details of finished steel products imported during the said period country-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) Data on production and consumption of finished steel in the country during the last three years and the current year (April-June, 2010) are given below.

Year/ Period	Finished Steel (in million tonnes)	
	Production	Consumption
2007-08	56.08	52.12
2008-09	57.16	52.35
2009-10*	59.69	56.48
April-June 2010*	15.05	14.91

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC); *=Provisional

(b) Country-wise details on export of finished steel from the country during the last three years are given in Statement-I. Profit & Loss accounts of the companies do not indicate profits from exports separately.

(c) Country-wise details on import of finished steel during the last three years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Country-wise details of export of finished steel during the last three years (Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10*	
	Country	(Quantity)	Country	(Quantity)	Country	(Quantity)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Australia	4.09	Australia	4.23	Australia	12.98
2	Bahrain	7.31	Bahrain	17.26	Bahrain	10.59
3	Belgium	979.90	Bangladesh	44.78	Bangladesh	137.62
4	Brazil	20.24	Belgium	910.4	Belgium	286.03
5	Canada	83.16	Bhutan	0	Bhutan	0
6	China	17.08	Brazil	16.4	Brazil	49.59
7	Croatia	0.65	Canada	11.86	Canada	1.68
8	Denmark	8.38	Chile	26.78	Chile	10.07
9	Djibouti	208.21	China	66.54	China	68.27
10	Egypt	16.09	Congo	4.51	Congo	4.59
11	Ethiopia	4.70	Denmark	1.99	Denmark	1.72
12	Finland	1.40	Djibouti	66.8	Djibouti	125.41
13	France	13.49	Ecuador	15.64	Ecuador	21.32
14	Germany	69.09	Egypt	11.8	Egypt	11.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Ghana	52.24	Ethiopia	8.37	Ethiopia	15.43
16	Greece	40.38	Finland	1.3	Finland	1.07
17	Hong Kong	1.79	France	2.99	France	6.38
18	Indonesia	64.82	Germany	22.84	Germany	184.34
19	Iran	247.69	Ghana	27.72	Ghana	29.94
20	Israel	10.71	Greece	20.72	Greece	16.24
21	Italy	260.31	Indonesia	141.43	Indonesia	83.25
22	Japan	0.69	Iran	134.85	Iran	177.1
23	Kazakhstan	0.13	Iraq	50.15	Iraq	1.23
24	Korea	15.79	Israel	2.97	Israel	26.72
25	Madagascar	12.17	Italy	168.46	Italy	188.59
26	Malaysia	20.37	Japan	2.2	Japan	2.6
27	Nepal	159.06	Kazakhstan	0.18	Kazakhstan	0.68
28	Oman	20.20	Kenya	122.02	Kenya	108.12
29	Pakistan	50.33	Korea	23.45	Korea	49.38
30	Philippines	62.68	Kuwait	29.44	Kuwait	28.67
31	Poland	32.69	Madagascar	8.41	Madagascar	10.74
32	Portugal	19.51	Malaysia	50.66	Malaysia	46.55
33	Romania	85.71	Maldives	1.35	Maldives	2.11
34	Russia	20.08	Mexico	30.94	Mexico	2.21
35	Singapore	8.94	Morocco	2.43	Morocco	0.89
36	South Africa	36.35	Myanmar	22.15	Myanmar	102.82
37	Spain	217.81	Nepal	50.65	Nepal	87.3
38	Sri Lanka	182.84	Nigeria	61.61	Nigeria	66.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39	Sudan	42.85	Philippines	100.85	Philippines	96.96
40	Sweden	4.53	Poland	11.42	Poland	9.78
41	Taiwan	14.78	Qatar	24.54	Qatar	7.93
42	Thailand	29.81	Romania	101.68	Romania	22.73
43	Turkey	53.44	Russia	12.76	Russia	11.48
44	U.K.	111.82	Saudi Arabia	165.12	Saudi Arabia	40.34
45	UAE	428.99	South Africa	40.97	South Africa	41.5
46	Ukraine	21.37	Spain	176.16	Spain	60.61
47	USA	618.65	Sri Lanka	122.55	Sri Lanka	128
48	Venezuela	3.72	Sweden	2.43	Sweden	1.35
49	Vietnam	138.44	Taiwan	34.02	Taiwan	14.19
50	Other	924.54	Tanzania	40.99	Tanzania	90.06
51	Total	5450.01	Thailand	97.91	Thailand	40.88
52			Turkey	59.62	Turkey	35.18
53			U.K.	63.66	U.K.	60.69
54			UAE	699.51	UAE	230.64
55			Ukraine	5.58	Ukraine	8.75
56			USA	865.66	USA	331.18
57			Vietnam	54.11	Vietnam	46.96
58			Other	317.18	Other	330.41
59			Total	5183	Total	3590

Statement-II*Country-wise details of import of finished steel during the last three years*

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10*	
	Country	Quantity	Country	Quantity	Country	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Argentina	6.86	Argentina	1.27	Argentina	7.88
2	Australia	67.24	Australia	10	Australia	25.26
3	Austria	18.77	Austria	27.53	Austria	96.35
4	Bahrain	39.69	Bahrain	2.56	Bahrain	4.87
5	Bangladesh	4.55	Bangladesh	0.24	Bangladesh	0.73
6	Belgium	283.69	Belgium	168.81	Belgium	606.72
7	Brazil	189.68	Brazil	17.14	Brazil	903.19
8	Canada	77.4	Canada	41.3	Canada	308.56
9	China	2068.99	China	1350.74	China	2352.37
10	Denmark	18.89	Denmark	6.28	Denmark	13.48
11	Egypt	28.19	Egypt	0.46	Djibouti	0
12	Finland	18.98	Finland	0.38	Egypt	66.72
13	France	102.2	France	71.91	Finland	81.21
14	Germany	363.94	Germany	171.16	France	779.57
15	Ghana	14.16	Ghana	0.46	Germany	1306.1
16	Hong Kong	6.19	Hong Kong	0.63	Ghana	0
17	Indonesia	75.1	Indonesia	24.06	Hong Kong	6.25
18	Iran	111.72	Iran	22.07	Indonesia	120.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Italy	63.06	Italy	52.15	Iran	261.53
20	Japan	621.1	Japan	582.44	Italy	279.8
21	Jordan	4.3	Jordan	0.27	Japan	2677.59
22	Kazakhstan	26.43	Kazakhstan	63.04	Jordan	3.21
23	Korea	963.79	Korea	1010.34	Kazakhstan	245.14
24	Kuwait	144.8	Kuwait	10.02	Korea	3771.67
25	Lebanon	0.34	Lebanon	0	Kuwait	2.66
26	Macedonia	0.25	Macedonia	0	Lebanon	0
27	Malaysia	265.19	Malaysia	44.73	Macedonia	0
28	Netheriand	103.47	Netheriand	18.79	Malaysia	83.02
29	Romania	244.69	Romania	170.6	Netheriand	166.03
30	Russia	433.82	Russia	423.53	Romania	453.12
31	Saudi Arabia	283.26	Saudi Arabia	132.87	Russia	1740.24
32	Singapore	110.77	Singapore	36.53	Saudi Arabia	242.37
33	Slovenia	7.03	Slovenia	4.16	Singapore	134.39
34	South Africa	275	South Africa	68.05	Slovenia	21.97
35	Spain	42.27	Spain	10.34	South Africa	103.73
36	Sri Lanka	4.11	Sri Lanka	0.78	Spain	386.46
37	Sweden	60.28	Sweden	16.68	Sri Lanka	1.99
38	Switzerland	1.64	Switzerland	4.24	Switzerland	7.9
39	Taiwan	78.73	Taiwan	33.94	Taiwan	297.04
40	Thailand	323.7	Thailand	58.82	Thailand	74.93
41	Turkey	52.16	Turkey	126.96	Turkey	267.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42	U.K.	25.56	U.K.	1.08	U.K.	294.39
43	UAE	580.38	UAE	33.11	UAE	94.5
44	Ukraine	357.97	Ukraine	446.35	Ukraine	1629.3
45	USA	868.36	USA	118.84	USA	1054.78
46	Other	1210.05	Other	465.57	Other	843.34
		10648.75	Total	5851.23	Total	21818.35

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC); *=Provisional

**Quota for Disabled Persons
in CPSUs**

1889. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Central Public Sector Undertakings have not fulfilled the quota for disabled persons;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) All the administrative Ministries/Departments have been asked to ensure reservation as per Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, for persons with disability in the posts identified for three categories of disabilities namely, (i) blindness or low vision (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy. Implementation of these guidelines is vested with the respective Board of Directors of CPSEs and administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

Manufacturing of Liquor

1890. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Grapes and Cashew are being used to manufacture liquor in various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments are providing incentives/subsidy to such liquor manufacturers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) In some States of the country, Grapes and Cashew are being used as raw material for manufacturing Wines and Liquor respectively.

(b) In States like Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa, Grapes and Cashew are being used for manufacturing Wines and liquor.

(c) Yes, Madam. Some States like Maharashtra and Karnataka are providing incentives/subsidy to liquor/wine manufacturers.

(d) State like Maharashtra is providing 16% VAT refund based on the total MVAT paid @ of 20% by the eligible unit on the sale of wine manufactured from grapes. The State Government in Karnataka has brought in Karnataka Grape Processing and Wine Policy-2007. It is also providing 25% subsidy upto a maximum of Rs.50.00 lakhs for establishment of Horticulture crops processing and value addition industries which also includes grape wine production, and wine industry has also been declared as "Horticulture and Food Processing Industries". The State Govt has simplified rules for issuing license and permits to wineries and also reduced the license fee payable.

(e) Processing of highly perishable horticultural products likes Grapes and other fruits not only add value to the end product but also minimize wastages. It also increases the demands for such raw materials there by leading to better income realization to the growers/farmers.

[Translation]

Removal of Dangerous Chemicals

1891. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS

LALAN SINGH:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

- (a) whether large quantity of dangerous chemicals are still lying in Union Carbide Factory in Bhopal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has asked the present owners of the factory to safety remove these chemicals; and
- (d) if so, the action initiated to remove these chemicals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
 (a) to (d) The High Court of MP at Jabalpur through a PIL filed has been issuing directions and monitoring the disposal of toxic wastes lying in and around the premises of the erstwhile UCIL plant. The High Court had set up a Task Force under the chairmanship of Secretary(C&PC) in 2005 for overseeing the remediation activities. Out of the 390 MT of stored toxic wastes lying at UCIL plant, 40 MT of lime sludge has been disposed off in the Treatment, Storage, Disposal Facility (TSDF) at Pithampur in June,2008. The direction of the High Court that the remaining 350 MT of toxic wastes be incinerated in the BEIL incinerator at Ankleshwar, Gujarat was contested by the Govt, of Gujarat in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, after a series of hearings, disposed off the SLP vide order dtd 28th January,2010 and endorsed the decision of the Task Force that the new incinerator at Pithampur, MP will be made operational at the earliest after which the wastes can be incinerated in that incinerator. All the necessary clearances have since been given by all agencies of the Govt, of Madhya Pradesh for operationalisation of the incinerator at Pithampur on 7th May, 2010.

The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted on 26th May, 2010 to examine all the issues related to Bhopal Gas Disaster and has established an Oversight Committee in the Ministry of Environment and Forests to provide oversight and support to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for taking necessary remediation action and complete it by 31.12.2010. The Government of India has also decided to bear the cost of remediation in the first instance and claim restitution from the persons/companies liable for the damage on the principle of 'polluter pays'. An application has already been filed in the High Court of MP. to expeditiously decide the question of liability of Dow Chemicals Company, and/or other successor to UCC/UCIL.

[English]

**Import Duty on Power
Generation Equipments**

1892. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has recommended a fourteen per cent import duty on power generation equipment;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing such a import duty;

(c) whether Government is aware that manufacturers like Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited will be impacted with this duty which will limit their competition from overseas market particularly Chinese market; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to withdraw the duty forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission was constituted to suggest options and modalities to take care of the disadvantages suffered by the domestic industry related to mega power projects in the power sector. The committee has inter-alia recommended that to bridge the disadvantage of about 14% suffered by the domestic industry related to mega power projects, the import duties may be brought at par with the non-mega power projects by way of levy of Custom duty @ 10%, additional custom duty - 'Nil' and SAD (special additional duty) @ 4%.

(c) The imposition of above mentioned duty will help the domestic industry in both the private and public sector, including Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), in getting a level playing field to compete on an equal footing vis-a-vis foreign suppliers/manufacturers, particularly from China.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

Disinvestment in SAIL and RINL

1893. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes disinvestment in Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL);

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the retrenchment of employees;

(d) whether there is likely to be adverse effect in the growth of public sector steel industry in the country due to such disinvestment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and measures taken by the Government to control such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to disinvest 10% of its shareholding in Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and for raising of 10% of additional equity by SAIL, in two discrete tranches to be issued at appropriate times in consideration of SEBI guidelines and prevailing market conditions. The disinvestment of Government of India's shareholding in SAIL is in line with the Government's policy to develop larger people's ownership of Central Public Sector Enterprises with Government retaining majority shareholding and control. As regards, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), no decision has been taken by the Government so far for any disinvestment.

(c) There are no plans for any retrenchment of employees.

(d) No, Madam. Disinvestment would lead to larger public ownership and thereby facilitate greater accountability and market discipline.

(e) Does not arise.

Acquisition of Land by Tata Steel

1894. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tata Steel had acquired more than 3800 acres of land near Gopalpur port in Orissa for its proposed mega steel project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed steel plant has since been shelved; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (d) As per the available information in the Ministry of Steel, no Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Government of Orissa and Tata Steel Ltd. for setting up of steel plant at Gopalpur port in Orissa. However, Tata Steel has informed that the company has received in principle approval from Government of India for setting up of a 'Multi Product SEZ' for the Gopalpur (Orissa) project, for which approximately 2768 acres of land has been acquired by the company.

[Translation]

Chhindwara-Mandla Fort Railway Line

1895. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chhindwara, Sheoni, Nainpur, Mandla Fort railway line in Madhya Pradesh has not been started despite completion of gauge conversion work thereon;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which the said line is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The Gauge conversion between Chhindwara - Seoni - Nainpur

-Mandla Fort (182.25 Kms) has been taken up as a 'New Work' in Budget 2010-11 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 556.54 crore. The Project is in initial stages and outlay of Rs. 4 crore has been provided for in 2010-11. No target date for completion has been fixed yet.

[English]

Licence Fee

1896. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway authorities have received complaints from licensees vendors regarding unprecedented rise of license fee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has since reduced the licence fee;

(d) if, so whether this reduction was effected only on small stalls license holders and not for trolley holders;

(e) if so, the reasons for not including the small trolley holders for license fee reduction; and

(f) the steps taken by the Railways to protect the interests of small trolley holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The license fee of the minor units (stalls/trolleys) was enhanced by IRCTC after it had recalculated the same based on various parameters such as location/size of the units, state GDP, purchasing power, ground rent, etc. As a result, in son states the quantum of License fee payable rose substantially, (c): Yes, Madam. In certain instances IRCTC granted 25% relaxation c the revised licence fee where the licence fee was raised more ths 300% of the licence fee before the revision.

(d) The minimum license fee for trolleys and khomchas for existir licençees has been fixed 40% less than that calculated for stalls.

(e) Relaxation in license fee for trolleys was not considered by IRCTC as it was believed that the same had to be progressively reduced with view to decongest the platform.

(f) This Ministry has issued a new Policy - Catering Policy 2010 which has specifically addressed the above issues by providing for the fixation of licence fee based upon fair, just and rational parameters.

[Translation]

Railway Workshops

1897. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to modernize Departmental Production Units and railway workshops in the country, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the modernization of these are likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Modernisation of Railway workshops and Production units is a continuous process and is carried out in a need based manner. The details of such units recently taken up for modernisation are as under:

Workshop	State	Cost (Rs in crores)	Year of approval	Completion of the work
1	2	3	4	5
Kota	Rajasthan	63.70	2007-08	The works are likely to be completed in three years.
Hubli	Karnataka	80.98	2007-08	
Ponmalai	Tamil Nadu	90.27	2007-08	
Matunga	Maharashtra	39.88	2007-08	
Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	77.06	2007-08	
Ajmer(Carriage)	Rajasthan	72.75	2007-08	
Kanchrapara	West Bengal	59.65	2009-10	
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	77.42	2009-10	
Perambur(Carriage & Wagon)	Tamil Nadu	43.78	2009-10	
Rayanapadu	Andhra Pradesh	61.71	2009-10	
Kharagpur	West Bengal	45.00	2007-08	
Izatnagar	Uttar Pradesh	68.13	2007-08	

1	2	3	4	5
Lallaguda	Andhra Pradesh	91.54	2007-08	
Jamalpur	Bihar	82.00	2008-09	
Liluah	West Bengal	87.00	2008-09	
Ajmer (Loco)	Rajasthan	58.73	2008-09	
Perambur (Loco)	Tamil Nadu	59.00	2008-09	

[English]

R&D In Pharmaceutical Sector

1898. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Undertakings in the Pharmaceutical Sector on the Research and Development work as compared to private sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether some of the Pharmaceutical Public Sector Undertakings have been declared sick and have been closed down;

(c) if so, whether the medicines which were manufactured by these PSUs are now being imported; and

(d) if not, the alternative arrangements made by the Government for the availability of those medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) The expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Undertakings in the Pharmaceuticals Sector on the Research and Development work during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of PSUs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Prov)
Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL)	215.00	11.00	16.00	4.00
Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL)	102.43	114.51	125.96	46.18
Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL)	0.04	0.45	0.50	350.00*
Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL)	44.60	44.21	35.42	11.00
Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL)	-	-	-	-

* It includes Capital expenditure too.

(b) A list of sick and closed Pharmaceutical Public Sector Undertakings is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Status
1.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pimpri, Pune	Sick under BIFR
2.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Kolkata	Sick under BIFR
3.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon	Sick under BIFR
4.	Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL), Kolkata	Closed
5.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL), Kolkata	Closed
6.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (MAPL), Nagpur	Closed
7.	Manipur State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (MSDPL), Manipur	Closed
8.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Limited (ODCL), Bhubaneshwar	Closed

(c) Therapeutic equivalents of the Medicines manufactured by the closed PSUs are being manufactured by the Domestic Drug Manufacturers of the Country.

(d) Doesn't arise.

Easy Exit Scheme

1899. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced the 'Easy Exit Scheme 2010' for defunct companies to get their names struck off by the Register of Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also given an opportunity to such companies to become compliant with the legal requirements in form of the Company Law Settlement Scheme, 2010 under which a defunct company can file belated documents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of those companies as on April 1,

2010 in each regional office of ROC particularly in Delhi region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Easy Exit Scheme (EES), 2010:- Defunct companies can get their names struck off the Register of Companies under section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956, by filing an application in the form EES, 2010, with indemnity bond, affidavit verifying correctness of the application and defunctness of the company and up to date statement of accounts.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Company Law Settlement Scheme (CLSS), 2010:- On payment of 25% of the actual additional fees payable for filing belated documents delay gets condoned; immunity from prosecution is granted.

(e) The details of companies in each Regional Office including those which fall in Northern Region are given in the Statement.

Statement

The number of companies which have not filed their due annual returns consecutively for the last three years - 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Details of Region	Companies Count	Total
1	2	3
Northern Region		
Chandigarh	2440	
Delhi	39831	
Himachal Pradesh	838	
Haryana	2854	
Jammu and Kashmir	1206	
Punjab	5705	
Rajasthan	3824	
Uttar Pradesh	6676	
Uttarakhand	428	63802
Southern Region		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58	
Andhra Pradesh	26414	
Karnataka	10954	
Kerala	4393	
Lakshadweep		
Pondicherry	414	
Tamil Nadu	24110	66345
Eastern Region		
Arunachal Pradesh	141	
Assam	1779	
Bihar	3611	
Jharkhand	1115	

1	2	3
Meghalaya	217	
Manipur	131	
Mizoram	23	
Nagaland	165	
Orissa	1738	
Tripura	46	
West Bengal	6214	15180
Western Region		
Chhattisgarh	376	
Daman and Diu	69	
Dadar Nagar Haveli	61	
Goa	1014	
Gujarat	15942	
Maharashtra	48419	
Madhya Pradesh	1977	67858
Gross Total	213185	213185

[Translation]

Food Parks in Madhya Pradesh

1900. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for grant-in-aid for setting up of Food Processing Parks at Bina, Chainpura, Muraina and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the action being taken on the proposal;

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be sanctioned; and

(d) the final decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The scheme of Food Parks was continued by the Government during 8th to 10th Plan periods, under Infrastructure Development Scheme. Under that scheme, Government had approved a total of 56 Food Parks out of which 6 Food Parks were approved in the State of Madhya Pradesh in districts of Mandsaur, Khargone, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Bhind & Mandla. No other proposal for setting up Food Processing Parks in Madhya Pradesh is pending for consideration.

(c) and (d) In the 11th Plan the Government has approved a new scheme to establish Mega Food Parks with a view to provide state of the art infrastructure for food processing sector in the country on a pre-identified cluster basis with a strong backward and forward linkage and to provide value addition of agricultural commodities including poultry, meat, dairy, fisheries etc. in a demand driven manner.

Government has approved establishment of 10 Mega Food Parks in the first phase out of 30 Mega Food Parks envisaged for the 11th Five Year Plan. The States approved for the first phase of setting up of Mega Food Parks are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Kokrajhar Airport

1901. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Greenfield Airport at Kokrajhar in Assam;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has contemplated to ensure the establishment of the aforementioned airport in question within time bound; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (e) Airports Authority of India (AAI) had conducted a prefeasibility study at Kokrajhar at the site identified by the Secretary, Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) for development of a Greenfield airport and the site was not found suitable.

Rail Projects in Maharashtra

1902. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing rail projects in Maharashtra;

(b) the project-wise targets fixed for completion of these projects;

(c) whether work on the said projects is going on as per their schedule;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of new proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(f) the steps taken by the Railways to complete the said projects on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The details of ongoing railway projects along with their status are given below. Projects are being progressed as per availability of resources.

*(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the ongoing project	Km	Anticipated cost*	Present status and target wherever fixed
1	2	3	4	5
New Line				
1.	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Vaijnath	261.25	462.67	Final location survey completed. On Ahmednagar-Narayandoh section 71 % earthwork, all major and minor bridges completed.
2.	Amravati-Narkher	138	284.27	Section from Amravati to Chandur Bazar (44 kms) completed. In Chandurbazar-Narkher section, earthwork, bridge work and ballast collection taken up. The work is targeted for completion during 2010-11.
3.	Baramati-Lonad	54	138.48	Lonad-Phalton (27 kms) -Earthwork taken up. All major bridges and 17 minor bridges completed. The section is targeted for completion during 2010-11.
4.	Wardha-Nanded	270	697	Estimate sanctioned and work taken up.
Gauge conversion				
1.	Jabalpur-Gondia including Balaghat Katangi	285	524.88	Gondia-Balaghat (42 km) and Belurghat-Katangi completed. On balance portion, land acquisition, earthwork and bridge completed.
2.	Chhindwara-Nagpur	149.52	383.79	Final Location Survey completed. Land acquisition taken up. Earthwork and bridgework taken up.
3.	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola	472.64	1421.3	Estimate sanctioned and work taken up.
Doubling				
1.	Panvel-Pen	35.46	96.16	Earthwork, bridge work taken up. Panvel-Apta section targeted for completion during 2010-11.
2.	Pen-Roha	40	98.74	Earthwork, bridge work taken up. Pen-Kasu section targeted for completion during 2010-11.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Mumbai Urban Transport Project

1.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project	3480.7	Work is progressing satisfactorily on various stages and expected to be completed by December, 2010
2.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project (Phase-II)-Railcomponent	5300	Work included in the Budget 2008-09 and work taken up.

(e) and (f) As per available records proposals for taking up new projects received from Government of Maharashtra during the last three years with their current status is as under:

Sl. No.	Proposals submitted by Govt, of Maharashtra during the last three years	Year	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Kalyan to Ahmednagar new line	2007-08	Survey taken up.
2.	Kolhapur-Ratnagiri new line	2007-08	Survey completed
3.	Karad-Chiplun new line	2007-08	Survey completed
4.	Jalna-Khamgaon new line	2007-08	Survey taken up.
5.	Dhule-Nardhana new line	2007-08	Survey completed.
6.	Barsi-Beed-Jalna-Hingoli-Yavatmal-Wardha new line	2007-08	No survey taken up.
7.	Wardha-Yavatmal-Nanded new line	2007-08	Work taken up.
8.	Pandharpur-Satara new line	2007-08	No survey taken up.
9.	Manmad-Dhule-Shirpur-Indore (350 km) & Manmad Sillod new line	2009-10	Survey completed.
10.	Pune-Nasik new line	2009-10	Survey completed.
11.	Kanakavli-Kolhapur new line	2009-10	No survey taken up.
12.	Wadsa-Desaiganj-Gadchiroli new line 200 Work processed for sanction on cost sharing basis.	2009-10a	Survey completed.

1	2	3	4
13.	Akola-Khandwa Gauge Conversion	2009-10	Work taken up.
14.	Jalana-Udhna new line	2009-10	Doubling of section sanctioned.
15.	Dahanu-Nashik new line	2009-10	Survey taken up.
16.	Jaigaon-Surat doubling	2009-10	Work taken up.

Projects are taken up based on the results of the survey and after getting necessary approval. Ongoing projects are in various stages of progress and will be completed in the coming years as per availability of resources.

Railway Expenses on Fuel

1903. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railways have sought for waiver of service tax on transportation of goods on the rail network;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether fuel expenses of railways have been shoot up as a result of hike in this prices of diesel;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways to cut the expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Service tax was imposed on railway freight through entry in the Finance (No.2) Act, 2009 and came into effect from 1/9/2009. However, the matter was taken up with Ministry of Finance seeking total exemption from imposition of service tax and imposition of the service tax on freight has been held in abeyance till 31/12/2010.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The impact of hike in price of diesel w.e.f. 26.02.2010 and 07.06.2010 is likely to be Rs.608 crore and Rs.385 crore respectively in the current year on Railways.

(e) A number of steps have been taken to reduce expenses including economy measures on office expenses, travel, hospitality, etc. Action has also been taken to improve asset utilization, inventory management, employee productivity, etc. which too will have a direct impact on the reduction of expenditure.

Weavers of Sambalpur

1904. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by the weavers Sambalpur Sarees in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the Government is planning to announce any special package and special training facilities for the Sambalpur Saree Weavers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Government of India is implementing five schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the development and welfare of handloom weavers including Orissa'such as i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, iii)

Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, iv) Mill Gate Price' Scheme and v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

In Orissa, 33 clusters (including two clusters sanctioned during 10th Plan) are at various stages of implementation during the 11th Five Year Plan. 76 Group Approach Projects have also been sanctioned. Under cluster and group, emphasis is laid on design development and training of weavers in the field of weaving, dyeing and managerial. 74 marketing events such as National Handloom Expo, Special Handloom Expo, District Level Event and Craft Mela were organized during the 11th Plan. In pursuance of the Hon'ble Prime Minister's announcement in 2006, the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) at Bargarh has started functioning w.e.f. 2.06.2008. A Design Studio at Bhubaneshwar, has also been approved at the cost of Rs. 66.00 lakh, of which assistance under Market Access Initiatives (MAI) is Rs. 45.00 lakh.

"Orissa Ikat" has been patented under GI (IPR Act) and application has been filed for GI registration of "Sambalpuri Tie Dye".

[Translation]

Reservation Quota

1905. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various quotas under which waitlisted tickets are confirmed;
- (b) the number of waitlisted tickets confirmed under various quotas in the Railways during the last four months till date, quota-wise, class-wise and zone-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that ticket confirmation

under various quotas by Railway Board is under control of middlemen/touts;

(d) if not, the reasons behind non-confirmation of tickets against the requisition of MPs and other High Official requisitions and whether any enquiry would be conducted into the said issue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Waitlisted tickets are normally confirmed against the cancellation of already confirmed tickets, through Emergency Quota and release of various unutilized quotas provided in the trains viz. Emergency Quota, Tatkal Quota, Defence Department Quota, Out Station Quota, Foreign Tourist Quota, Senior Citizen Quota, Parliament House Quota, Handicapped Quota, Cancer Patient Quota etc.

(b) As some of the waitlisted tickets get confirmed against various quotas, including cancellations and passengers not turned up, maintenance of separate data for waitlisted tickets getting confirmed under various quotas is not feasible and hence not maintained by Railways.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) In order to meet the urgent travel requirements of High Official Requisition holders, which includes Central/State Government Ministers, Judges of Supreme Court of India, High Courts of various States & MPs/MLAs/VIPs, a limited number of berths/seats have been earmarked as High Official Requisition (HOR) Quota in different trains and in different classes. Preference in this quota is given for self travel of high dignitaries. Thereafter, other requests received from various quarters are considered and the unutilized quota is released taking into account the factors like status of passengers travelling, nature of urgency like travelling on Government duty, bereavement in the family, sickness, etc. While the requests forwarded by MPs (for other than self travel) are generally complied with, but at times, it is not feasible to

accommodate all such requests when the demand exceeds the availability.

Specific cases of misuse of quota are enquired into and suitable action is taken against officials found responsible.

[English]

Construction of Airports

1906. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to construct new airports in the country;
- (b) if so, the present status thereof;
- (c) the number of proposals sent by the different State Governments for construction of international and domestic airports in their States;
- (d) the number of them feasible and financially viable;
- (e) the number of them have been considered by the Government;
- (f) the number of them have been rejected and the reasons of rejection; and
- (g) the action plan prepared by the Government to set up new domestic/ international airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) So far, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval

for setting up of greenfield airports at Mopa in Goa; Navi Mumbai and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra; Shimoga, Gulbarga, Hassan and Bijapur in Karnataka; Kannur in Kerala; Durgapur in West Bengal; Pakyong in Sikkim; Datia/Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh and Paladi/Ramsinghpura near Jaipur in Rajasthan. In addition, recently the Steering Committee has also recommended for grant of 'in-principle' approval of setting up of new airport at Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh & Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) to (f) Government of India has received proposals for setting up of Greenfield airports at Greater Noida from Government of Uttar Pradesh; Chakan near Pune, Shirdi & Solapur from Government of Maharashtra and Dholera from Government of Gujarat which are at the different stages of examination.

(g) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers, which has put pressure on air infrastructure and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector, Government had pronounced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008. As per this Policy, the promoter seeking to develop the airport has to submit the proposal to the Government for consideration by the Steering Committee. Application for setting up of Greenfield airport are received from time to time, which are considered by the Steering Committee/competent authority for grant of 'in principle' approval, after they have completed all necessary formalities of obtaining pre-feasibility study report, site clearance, clearances from regulatory agencies, etc.

[Translation]

Revival of Sick Pharma Companies

1907. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of public sector pharmaceutical companies are sick and running in losses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the loss suffered by these companies during each of the last three years, company-wise; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revive these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) Yes, Madam. Out of ten Pharma PSUs under the administrative control of this Department, five are closed and three are making losses.

(b) Details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Status
1	2	3
1.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pimpri, Pune	Loss Making
2.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Kolkata	Loss Making
3.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon	Loss Making
4.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bangaluru	Profit Making
5.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Jaipur	Profit Making
6.	Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL), Kolkata	Closed
7.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL), Kolkata	Closed

1	2	3
8.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (MAPL), Nagpur	Closed
9.	Manipur State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (MSDPL), Manipur	Closed
10.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Limited (ODCL), Bhuvaneshwar	Closed

(c) Loss suffered during each of the last three years, company-wise are as under:

Name of PSU	(Rs. in crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Prov)
IDPL	(438.88)	(481.40)	(518.42)
BCPL	(9.80)	(5.35)	(5.33)
HAL	(20.71)	(22.09)	(21.35)

Figures shown in bracket indicate Loss.

(d) Government approved the Rehabilitation Scheme of HAL on 9th March 2006 which inter alia involves Cash Infusion of Rs. 137.59 crore and waiver of past loans and interests thereupon to the extent of Rs. 259.43 crore (as on 31.3.2005). Similarly, Government of India also approved the Revival Scheme of BCPL on 21st December 2006 which inter alia involves Cash Infusion of Rs. 207.19 crore and waiver of past loans and interests thereupon to the extent of Rs. 233.41 crore (as on 31.3.2005).

Revival Scheme of IDPL is under active consideration of this Department. Apart from this, possibilities to revive BIL is also being explored.

Length of Railway Route

1908. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total length in kilometers of railway route being used as on date;
- (b) the length of route in kilometers that has been or is being provided with double rail track;
- (c) whether the Railways have any plan for doubling and electrification of railway line from Jhansi to Manikpur;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the said project is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) As on 31st March, 2009, the total railway route length (route kilometres) is 64,015 kilometres out of which 17,321 route kilometres is double line.

(c) to (e) Electrification of railway tracks is decided based on traffic volumes, operational necessity and financial viability. At present, there is no proposal to electrify and double Jhansi to Manikpur rail line.

[English]

Underweight LPG Cylinders

1909. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of LPG distributors of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) found involved in underweight cylinders during the period from 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2009 by IOCL in the northern region;
- (b) the action taken against all such LPG distributors by IOCL;

(c) whether the supplies of any LPG distributors had been suspended by IOCL during the period from 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2009 for supplying underweight cylinders;

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

(e) whether the report prepared by IOCL officials with regard to underweight cylinders of any LPG distributors of IOCL in the northern region contradicts with the report prepared by commission appointed by local court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has reported that action has been taken in 87 bases on establishment of complaints of supply of partially used cylinders/underweight cylinders/pilfering product from LPG cylinders by the LPG distributors in the Northern Region during the period from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2009 under the provision of Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

(c) to (f) During the period from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2009, LPG supplies to two LPG distributors have been suspended by IOC for the established cases of supply of partially used cylinders/ underweight cylinders/ pilfering product from LPG cylinders. However, LPG supplies to one distributor has been resumed with effect from 18.01.2008.

In the other case, a commission was appointed by the local court for preparing inventory of the cylinder in question, including number of each cylinder, its respective weight and conditions of seals etc.

The report with regard to weighment of underweight cylinders prepared by the commission was not provided to IOC officers to ascertain whether there is any contradiction between the report prepared by the commission and IOC officers.

Investment by Oil Marketing Companies

1910. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector oil marketing companies are spending crores of rupees to strengthen marketing network and infrastructure in some States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The details of investment by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely Indian Oil / Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) to strengthen marketing network and infrastructure in the country during 2009-10 State-wise including Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement-I (IOCL), Statement-II (BPCL) and Statement-III (HPCL).

Statement-I

State-wise investment by IOCL to strengthen marketing network and infrastructure in the country during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State	Rs. in crore
1	2	3
1.	Delhi + Haryana	65.79
2.	Punjab + Himachal Pradesh + Jammu & Kashmir + Chandigarh	57.50
3.	Rajasthan	30.59
4.	Uttar Pradesh + Uttrakhand	106.72

1	2	3
5.	Arunachal Pradesh + Assam + Manipur + Mizoram + Meghalaya + Nagaland + Tripura	16.87
6.	Bihar + Jharkakhand	42.48
7.	Orissa	19.72
8.	West Bengal + Sikkim + Andaman Nicobar Island	39.70
9.	Gujarat + Daman & Diu + Dadra & Nagar Haweli	43.03
10.	Maharashtra + Goa	51.25
11.	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	62.06
12.	Andhra Pradesh	34.27
13.	Karnataka	72.14
14.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	26.34
15.	Tamilnadu + Puducherry	59.05
Grand Total		727.51

Statement-II

State-wise investment by BPCL to strengthen marketing network and infrastructure in the country during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State	Rs. in crore
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
3.	Assam	6.00

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	12.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.06
6.	Goa	23.30
7.	Gujarat	44.50
8.	Haryana	28.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.14
11.	Jharkhand	9.00
12.	Karnataka	40.58
13.	Kerala	18.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31.03
15.	Maharashtra	45.17
16.	Manipur	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00
20.	Orrisa	18.12
21.	Punjab	9.62
22.	Rajasthan	14.12
23.	Sikkim	0.00
24.	Tamilnadu	38.47
25.	Tripura	0.00
26.	Uttranchal	2.16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24.50

1	2	3
28.	West Bengal	15.20
29.	Delhi	13.71
Grand Total		445.99

Statement-III

State-wise investment by HPCL to strengthen marketing network and infrastructure in the country during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Rs. in crore
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	99.51
3.	Bihar	11.52
4.	Chhattisgarh	12.20
5.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.00
6.	Delhi	6.26
7.	Goa	3.79
8.	Gujarat	27.27
9.	Daman & Diu	
10.	Haryana	22.90
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.26
12.	Jharkhand	13.07
13.	Karnataka	66.23
14.	Kerala	38.90
15.	Lakshadweep	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	30.37
17.	Maharashtra	68.20

1	2	3
18.	Assam	
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	
20.	Manipur	
21.	Meghalaya	4.63
22.	Mizoram	
23.	Nagaland	
24.	Tripura	
25.	Orissa	9.28
26.	Himachal Pradesh	
27.	Chandigarh	29.79
28.	Punjab	
29.	Rajasthan	39.53
30.	Sikkim	0.00
31.	Tamilnadu	48.59
32.	Puducherry	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	58.65
34.	Uttarakhand	
35.	West Bengal	12.68
Grand Total		608.63

[Translation]

Guidelines for PSUs

1911. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether there are certain guidelines for Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, whether any PSU has ignored any guidelines of the Government;

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

(d) the details of CMDs against whom the action has been taken in this regard alongwith number of IAS officers out of these; and

(e) the nature of action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) Guidelines on matters relating to drafting the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to be signed between Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and their administrative Ministries / departments every year, Corporate Governance, Composition of Board of Directors, Performance Appraisal, Appointment of Directors in CPSEs, Wage Settlement etc. have been issued by the Department of Public Enterprises. The implementation of these guidelines and action against defaulters, if any, in the CPSEs is the responsibility of the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

Aviation Turbine Fuel Price

1912. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of aviation turbine fuel has come down in the country since July, 2010; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which this cost has been reduced and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is a decontrolled petroleum product. Accordingly, the price of

ATF is reviewed and fixed by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) every fortnight on the basis of the international product prices. The details of the revisions made in the ATF prices by OMCs are as follows:

(Rs./KL)	
Month	ATF price at Delhi (Before Sales Tax)
111 fortnight of July, 2010	34,574
2nd fortnight of July, 2010	33,416
1st fortnight of August, 2010	34,314

[English]

Reservation through Private Agencies

1913. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

PROF. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers travelling in long distance trains per day through the Railways;

(b) the number and percentage of reservation being done through the private franchisees;

(c) whether cases of corruption and malpractices have been reported in the reservation made through private franchisees' agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the past three years alongwith the corrective measures initiated by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) On an average 6.86 lakh (approximately) reserved passengers travel in trains for more than 500 kms per day on Indian Railways.

(b) On an average 26.28 lakh (approximately) e-tickets are being booked per month through authorized

agents of Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), which is around 38 % of the total e-tickets being booked.

(c) and (d) Some instances of overcharging by agents or not refunding the amount due to the customer in case of ticket cancellation etc., have come to the notice. All such cases are examined and where the agents are found guilty, user identity (ID) of the agents concerned are deactivated thereby denying them the facility of issuing e-tickets. 137 complaints have been received during the last three years on the basis of which 66 IDs of authorized agents have been deactivated by IRCTC.

[Translation]

Procurement of Dreamliner Aircraft

1914. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India and Jet Airways have ordered to procure dreamliner aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether manufacturing of these aircraft have already delayed by two years from stipulated time;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the main features of these aircraft alongwith the number of them proposed to be procured by Air India and Jet Airways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Erstwhile Air India and its subsidiary Air India Charters Limited had placed orders for 27 Boeing 787 Dreamliner aircraft with M/s. Boeing in December, 2005. The deliveries of B787 aircraft have been delayed by about 30 months due to delays in the prototype experienced by Boeing.

M/s Jet Airways have also ordered for 10 Boeing

787 dreamliner aircraft with the Boeing Aircraft Company, USA, which were scheduled to be delivered to them between 2011 and 2012. But due to manufacturing/production delay by the manufacturer, the delivery will take place between the first quarter of 2014 and third quarter of 2015.

(e) Boeing 787 dreamliner is a long range, mid-sized, wide-body, twin engine jet aircraft with seating capacity of 210 to 330 passengers depending upon variant.

Chindwara-Sagar Rail Line

1915. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal for laying Chindwara-Sagar rail line, Madhya Pradesh in Western-Central railway section;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith estimated cost involved therein; and

(c) the time by which the said rail line is likely to be completed and the places from which the proposed rail line is likely to pass through between Chindwara and Sagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Outdated LPG Cylinders

1916. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of LPG cylinders of oil companies including Indane operational in the country;

(b) the company-wise number of overaged LPG cylinders which are operational in the market;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to withdraw such LPG cylinders from the market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) At present, 3 Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have nearly 17.84 crore cylinders in circulation in the country. The State-wise details are available with the Directors (Marketing) of OMCs concerned.

(b) to (d) As such, neither any normal life of a LPG cylinder nor the expiry age of the cylinders is defined. Thus, there is no cylinder in use which can be termed as over-age. However, all LPG cylinders are periodically inspected and tested as per the Gas Cylinders Rules, 2004. The periodicity of the testing is ten years from the date of manufacturing of the cylinder and subsequently every five years. Only cylinders satisfying the fitness norms are put back into circulation. The cylinders which are declared unfit in these tests are taken out of circulation and de-shaped.

[English]

Allocation of Natural Gas

1917. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to allot natural gas to Andhra Pradesh from RIL's KG Basin reserves for the proposed 2100 MW power station piped gas supply for towns and cities across the State and opening of more CNG stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for allocation of 8 million standard

cubic meters per day (mmscmd) natural gas for the proposed 2100 MW Combined Cycle Power Project at Nedunur Village in Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. It has been decided that, subject to the availability of gas, necessary allocations from KG D6 fields will be made to projects in the pipeline, including inter alia this project, as and when such projects are ready to commence production. For supply of natural gas to domestic & transport sectors in Hyderabad & Vijayawada Geographical Areas (GAs) of Andhra Pradesh, 0.1 mmscmd of Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas has been allocated to Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd. (BGL). In addition to this, BGL has also been allocated 0.1 mmscmd & 0.047 mmscmd of KGD6 gas on firm basis for supply of natural gas to domestic & transport sectors in Hyderabad & Kakinada respectively.

[Translation]

Demand of Gas by Fertilizer Industry

1918. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether due to the shortage of gas supply the expansion of fertilizer companies in the country and efforts to cut production cost are becoming unsuccessful;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the total quantity of gas being demanded by the fertilizer industry for its use;

(c) whether additional investment of 27000 crore of rupees is likely to be hampered due to short supply of gas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) to (d) The Government has notified on 4th September 2008, a policy for New investment in Urea sector and

offtake of urea from Joint Venture abroad. The fertilizer industry in terms of New Investment Policy have initiated investment for expansion of existing capacities. Six fertilizer companies viz IFFCO-Kalol, KRIBHCO-Hazira, RCF-Thal, IGFL-Jagdishpur, CFCL-Gadepan and TCL-Babralla have also indicated their intention for expansion of their existing units by setting up a 1.15 Million Tonne per annum Ammonia Urea plants in their existing premises, involving an investment of approx. Rs. 24,000 crore. The companies have been regularly requesting the Government for either firm allocation of gas at predetermined fixed prices from domestic gas sources for a period of 15 years or insulate industry from any additional liability arising due to increase in delivered price of gas by correspondingly increasing the floor prices in the absence of any commitment on allocation of natural gas at fixed prices. The constraints indicated above are under examination and accordingly a proposal for amendment in the New Investment Policy notified on 4th September 2008 is under consideration to facilitate the investments in urea sector.

Based on the current assessment, total requirement of gas proposed for fertilizer industry is as under:

(i)	Present requirement	2010-11	43.96	MMSCMD
(ii)	Year wise additional requirement of gas	2011-12	3.43	MMSCMD
		2012-13	16.87	MMSCMD
		2013-14	63.65	MMSCMD
		2014-15	63.65	MMSCMD
(iii)	Year wise total requirement of gas for fertilizer units	2010-11	43.96	MMSCMD
		2011-12	47.39	MMSCMD
		2012-13	60.83	MMSCMD
		2013-14	107.6	MMSCMD
		2014-15	107.6	MMSCMD

[English]

Textiles Industry of Bagalkot

1919. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot project/survey regarding Textile Industry of Bagalkot (Karnataka) were made by the Government during the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is having any specific plan to support textile industry of Bagalkot; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No. Madam.

(c) and (d) One Project for Kamtagi Cluster, Bagalkot under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme has been sanctioned & released a sum of Rs. 17.725 lakh to Bagalkot Distt. in Karnataka in the current financial year 2010-11. For development of Powerloom sector, Govt. is implementing, Modified Group Workshed Scheme and Integrated Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme. The units located in Bagalkot can also avail of these benefits.

Flying Hours of Pilot

1920. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rule with regard to Air India that a pilot should be assigned the flying job only thousand hours in a year and not more than that;

(b) if so, whether this rule is strictly adhered to by Air India;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether violation of this rule is one of the causes for the recent air crash at Mangalore Airport; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. AIC 28 of 1992, issued by DGCA, allows a pilot to fly only upto 1000 hours in a period of one year. NACIL strictly complies with this regulation.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Incidents of Technical Snags in Airlines

1921. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of tyre burst and other technical snags in private and public sector airlines during the last two years;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to deal with such incidents;

(c) whether the Government has decided to penalise the concerned airlines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Twenty nine Incidents of tyre burst Involving airplanes of scheduled airlines were reported to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) during the last three years. As regards technical snags, only those technical snags leading to notifiable incidents are reported to DGCA, details of which are under compilation.

(b) All incidents, including tyre burst Incidents are Investigated as per the laid down procedure. Safety recommendations emanating from investigation, of accidents/ incidents are implemented by the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar Incidents. Various preventive programmes have been Initiated by

Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), to avoid air accidents/ incidents, which include safety audits, surveillance inspections, dissemination of safety information, Issue of Air Safety Circular/ Civil Aviation Requirements, etc.

(c) and (d) DGCA takes appropriate actions depending on the severity of incident and culpability of the airlines.

[English]

Pilots Drunk on Duty

1922. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the commercial pilots of Air India and other airlines are found drunk on duty;

(b) if so, the percentage of those drunk pilots;

(c) whether crew members also consume alcoholic drink in International flights as it is served to the passengers; and

(d) if so, keeping in view the security of aircraft steps the Government proposes to take to prevent the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Madam. There has been no incident wherein pilots have taken flight under the influence of alcohol.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam. No such reports have been received by Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

(d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 5, Series F, Part 3, issue 1 dated 13.11.2009 that explains the procedure to be followed for Pre - Flight Medical Check and Breath Analyzer test for Alcohol consumption.

All crew members have to report for pre flight medical and also tests are carried out on random basis. DGCA also carries out Surveillance Checks on Pre - flight Medical. Action is taken against pilots as per the company policy. The crew is immediately grounded as per procedures given in Operations Manual of the concerned Operator with loss of pay & allowances. In cases of repetition severe action such as termination or withdrawal of other privileges, is also taken.

Profit to HIL

1923. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Insecticides Limited. (HIL) performed better in respect of production and sales turnover in 2006-07 over previous year but its net profit dropped to 25 per cent of previous year;

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

(c) the targets set and achieved by HIL during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The production recorded by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL), improved from 19,866 MT/KL in 2005-06 to 20,852 MT/KL in 2006-07. The turnover improved from Rs. 175.50 crores in 2005-06 to Rs.200.57 crores in 2006-07. The net profit decreased from Rs.21.41 crore in 2005-06 to Rs.5.66 crore in 2006-07. The profit of Rs.21.41 crores in 2005-06 was mainly due to accounting of restructuring benefits which included income on account of write off of interest on Government loan. In 2006-07 the company achieved a higher level of production and posted an operational profit of Rs.5.66 crores.

(c) The targets set and achieved by HIL during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:

(Rupees in crores)

Particulars	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Sales	191.61	210.19	201.57	215.35	215.55	243.88
Profit	1.81	6.52	2.00	2.71	1.41	3.06

*[Translation]***Functioning of Fertilizer Units**

1924. SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) the number of fertilizer plants in working condition in the country;

(b) the target set and achieved for production of fertilizers during each of the last three year and current year;

(c) whether the fertilizer units of Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) are functioning successfully;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the units of FCIL and HFCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) A list is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The details of Target & Production of fertilizers during the last three year & current year are given below:

(in LMT)

Product Name	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Target	Prod.	Target	Prod.	Target	Prod.	Target	Prod. (Apr-July 10)
Urea	205.67	198.58	212.34	199.22	216.32	211.12	217.38	67.85
DAP	55.01	42.12	49.63	29.93	36.62	42.47	45.60	13.52
Complex	83.90	58.51	73.72	68.48	83.05	80.38	93.34	27.23

(c) and (d) Five Units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and three Units of Hindustan

Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) in the public sector are lying closed. Following are the Unit-wise details:

(i) FCIL

Name of unit	Date of commissioning	Date of shutdown	Date of Govt. decision to close down
1	2	3	4
Sindri	1979	March, 2002	5.9.2002
Gorakhpur	1969	1990	18.7.2002

1	2	3	4
Talcher	1980	1.4.1999	18.7.2002
Ramagundam	1980	1.4.1999	18.7.2002
Korba	Never commissioned	Not Applicable	30.7.2002

(ii) HFCL

Name of unit	Date of commissioning	Date of shutdown	Date of Govt. decision to close down
Barauni	1976	1999	5.9.2002
Durgapur	1974	1997	5.9.2002
Haldia	Never commissioned	Not applicable	18.7.2002

(e) The Government has decided to explore the feasibility of revival of these closed public sector fertilizer units subject to assured availability of natural gas, to meet the gap between emerging demand and indigenous production of urea in the country. The Government has constituted an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) with the mandate to evaluate all investment options for revival of the closed units of FCIL/HFCL and to make suitable recommendations for consideration of the Government. The Government has also decided 'in-principle' to consider waiver of all pending liabilities of HFCL / FCIL against Government of India Loan & interest subject to availability of a fully tied up revival proposal for the closed units. Further, the revival of Barauni unit of HFCL was proposed to be undertaken by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) viz. M/s Urvarak Videsh Ltd, promoted by two fertilizer PSUs viz. M/s National Fertilizers Ltd. and M/s Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., and M/s KRIBHCO, a fertilizer cooperative. M/s UVL have expressed that revival of Barauni unit by UVL is not feasible under the present policy dispensation.

ECOS has already considered various possible investment options for revival of each of the closed units

and decided to recommend the Revenue Sharing Model, for approval of CCEA. While recommending the revenue sharing model for revival, as per the decision of ECOS, the professional consultant M/s Delloitte has submitted report suggesting proposed eligibility and evaluation criteria of the proposed bid documents and the process therein. In the mean-time proposal has been received in the Government via consortium of PSUs formed by Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL), Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Rashtriya chemical and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) wherein the companies have expressed their intent to put up a fertilizer plant on coal based technology at Talcher (unit of FCIL). Coal India Limited has assured uninterrupted coal supply for the project, and requested to allocate the project on nomination basis. Similar proposal has also been received from SAIL for Sindri and by KRIBHCO for Ramagundam.

In view of the interests evinced by some PSUs in the revival and detailed report with recommendations submitted by M/s Delloitte, DOF has called a meeting of ECOS to seek further necessary guidelines before obtaining approval of CCEA.

Statement*State-wise and Sector-wise no. of major Fertilizers units operating in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of operating unit and Sector			Name of the units
		Public	Co-operative	Private	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh			4	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Kakinada-I (Urea) Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd Kakinada-II (Urea) Coromandal Fertilizer Ltd. Kakinada (DAP, Complexes) Coromandal Fertilizer Ltd-. Vizar (Complexes)
2	Assam	2			Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Co-oration Ltd. Namrup-III (Urea) Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. Namrup-II (Urea)
3	Goa			1	Zuari Industries Ltd. Goa (Urea, DAP & Complexes)
4	Gujarat		3	5	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Ltd. Bharuch (Urea, Complexes) Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. Vadodara (Urea, DAP& Complexes) Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd Sikka-I (DAP & Complexes) Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. Sikka-II (DAP & Complexes) Hindalco Industries Ltd. Dahej (DAP) Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.- Kandla (DAP & Complexes) Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.- Kalol (Urea) Krishak Bharati Cc-operative Ltd.- Hazira (Urea)

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Haryana	1			National Fertilizers Ltd. Panipat (Urea)
6	Karnatka			1	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Manglore (Urea, DAP & Complexes)
7	Kerala	2			Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd. Udyogamandal (Complexes) Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd. Cochin (Complexes)
8	Madhya Pradesh	2			National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-I (Urea) National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-II (Urea)
9	Maharashtra	4		1	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Trombay (Complexes) Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Trombay-IV (Complexes) Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Thai (Urea) Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Trombay-V (Urea) Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.- Taloja (Complexes)
10	Orissa		1	1	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Paradeep (DAP, Complexes) Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. Paradeep (DAP, Complexes)
11	Punjab	2			National Fertilizers Ltd. - Nangal-II (Urea) National Fertilizers Ltd. (Bhatinda (Urea)
12	Rajasthan			3	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan-I (Urea) Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan-II (Urea) Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. Kota (Urea)
13	Tamilnadu	1		1	Madras Fertilizer Ltd. Chennai (Urea) Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd.- Ennore (Complexes)

1	2	3	4	5	6
				1	Southern Petrochemical Inds. Corpn Ltd-Tuticorn (Complexes)
14	Uttar Pradesh		5	2	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Phulpur-I (Urea)
					Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Phulpur-II (Urea)
					Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Aonla-I (Urea)
					Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Aonla-II (Urea)
					Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Jagdishpur (Urea)
					Tata Chemicals Ltd. Babrala (Urea)
					Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd. Shahjahanpur (Urea)
15	West Bengal			1	Tata Chemicals Ltd. Babrala (DAP & Complexes)
	Total	14	9	21	

*[English]***New Safety Data Sharing System**

1925. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the International Civil Aviation Organization pressed for a new safety data sharing system to help reduce aircraft accidents worldwide and give travellers better information on carriers' safety records; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) India agrees to International Civil Aviation Organisation's proposal for sharing the safety data.

*[Translation]***Strike by Helicopter Pilots**

1926. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilots of the helicopters flying between Baltal and Panitarmi in Jammu and Kashmir went on strike recently;

(b) if so, the number of passengers forced to stay at both the places as a result thereof;

(c) whether some the pilgrims of the Amarnath Yatra had faced health related problems due to forced stay at night;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to pay compensation to all those passengers;

(f) if so, the amount thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. On 4th July, 2010 helicopter operators suspended their operations between Baltal and Panjtarani for some time due to some disturbances that prevailed at Panjtarani helipad on that date. Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited (PHHL) has informed that 65 of their passengers who were forced to stay in Panjtarani, were ferried back the next morning.

(c) and (d) No reports of passengers facing health problem due to the forced halt have been received.

(e) to (g) Does not arise.

[English]

**New Rail Line between Aligarh
and Kasganj**

1927. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal for laying of new railway line between Aligarh and Kasganj;

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

(c) the time by which the said railway line is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A survey for construction of new line from Aligarh-Kasganj has been completed. As per survey report, the cost of construction of 64 km. long line has been assessed as Rs. 292 crore. The project is not sanctioned.

RDSO

1928. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have set up modern and versatile engineering software and computer workstations at the Research Designs and Standards Organization Directorate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the training to handle the new technology for the officials of RDSO has been undertaken;

(d) if so, the extent to which officials will be able to handle the new technology smoothly; and

(e) the details of the expenditure incurred in setting up of new technology at RDSO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of hardware & software are given below:

(I) Details of Software

Sl. No.	Name of Software	Purpose
1	2	3
1.	SAS	Statistical Analysis of Failure Pattern of different components.
2.	LS-DYNA	Simulation of behaviour of coaches under crash
3.	NUCARS	Simulation of riding behaviour of vehicle under design
4.	AutoCAD	Drafting tool for drawings in 2D and 3D by computers

1	2	3
5.	Fire Simulation Software	For optimizing layout of coaches to minimize risk of life.
6.	TLAXIS	Formation design and Tunnel design.
7.	Nastran	Finite Element Analysis Tool
8.	MS Project Professional 2007	Project Management Tool
9.	SPSS 16	Statistical Analysis for Development of Psychological Tests
10.	Systat-12	Statistical Analysis for development of Psychological Tests.
11.	X-caliber	Item Response Theory
12.	UGNX	Finite Element Analysis Tool
13.	Hypermesh Software	FEM Simulation
14.	CFD Software	Computational Fluid Dynamics Software
15.	Fatigue Analysis Software	To assess the fatigue life of the component
16.	ADAMS RAIL Software	Simulation of riding behaviour of vehicle under design
17.	LIBSYS	Library Management Software
18.	STAAD PRO Software	Analysis of Structures

1	2	3
19.	GEOSLOPE	Slope Stability Analysis for Track Formation.

(II) Details of Hardware

- High Performance Computing Cluster - 1 No.
- Servers - 14 Nos.
- Workstations - 20 Nos.
- Computer - 1130 Nos.

LAN connectivity has been given for effective use of above software & hardware.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Number of staff trained on these specialised softwares is 250. Some of the staff are trained by the software & hardware providers and others are trained In-house. The trained officials are handling new technology smoothly.

(e) Approximate expenditure incurred for developing these technologies is Rs.15 Crore.

Flights from Thiruvananthapuram Airport

1929. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per existing flights schedules of various airlines including national carriers, it is possible to fly directly from Thiruvananthapuram to Dubai and Doha but not to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure direct flight connectivity between the national capital and the State capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The flight schedules for operation of all flights are decided by the airlines themselves on the basis of commercial inputs and operational feasibility, and there is no restriction for airlines to operate on the Thiruvananthapuram-Delhi

Route. All domestic airlines are subject to Route Dispersal Guidelines uniformly.

Accidents due to FOG

1930. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of rail accidents due to fog during winter seasons since the year 2008 till date;
- (b) whether to control such accidents/collisions, it has been proposed to adopt European technology;
- (c) if so, the details of rail zones where such system has been installed;
- (d) the details of action plan to cover other rail zones under this project as well;
- (e) whether the Railways have also developed crash proof coaches and locomotives that would control fire and smoke in certain pairs of long distance trains; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, inter-alia indicating the rail routes where such coaches are proposed to be attached to the rakes of the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Train accidents have occurred during all seasons and all types of weather conditions including during fog. No accident on Indian Railways can be attributed to fog as the cause of the accident. In 2008-09, during December, 2008 and January, 2009, 26 consequential accidents including 5 collisions took place, while in 2009-10 during December, 2009 and January, 2010, 15 consequential accidents including 3 collisions occurred on Indian Railways.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Train Protection Warning System (TPWS) based on European Technology has been installed, as a pilot project, on the Chennai - Gummidipundi suburban section (50 Route Kilometers) of Southern Railway since May, 2008. Service trials are in progress on second pilot project of TPWS on Delhi-Agra

section (200 Route Kilometers) of Northern and North Central Railways.

(d) TPWS has been planned to be deployed progressively on High Density Network and Automatic Signalling sections on Indian Railways depending upon priority and availability of funds. Installation of TPWS on four Zonal Railways (Western, North Central, Eastern and South Eastern) covering 828 Route Kilometers has been sanctioned in the Rail Budget 2010-11.

(e) and (f) To improve upon the standards of safety, 'Crashworthy' coach design with Center Buffer Couplers (CBC) which enables absorption of significant amount of energy during the impact/collision leaving the passenger area unaffected has been developed. A total of about 465 such crashworthy ICF design coaches have been manufactured so far. To enhance fire worthiness of coaches, all new coaches manufactured after 2005-06 have been fitted with fire retardant materials. Further, old coaches are also retrofitted with fire retardant materials at the time of periodic overhauling. Safety devices in locomotives to prevent fire include hot engine device to bring the locomotive to 'Idle', cooling arrangement (radiator) as part of the locomotive, etc. Automatic smoke and fire detection system has also been installed in one rake of New Delhi-Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express as a pilot project.

[Translation]

Late running of Kaifiyat Express

1931. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether engine of the Kaifiyat Express went out of order several times in the month of May-June 2010 due to which the said train often reached the destination after considerable delay;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the railways to run the Kaifiyat Express on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 08.06.10 & 27.06.10, Locomotive of the train failed only on two occasions resulting in detention.

(c) Selected locomotives are utilized for Mail/Express services, and adequate steps are being taken to further improve reliability of locos working in Kaifiyat Express.

[English]

Assistance by NIPER to Small and Medium Scale Pharma Industry

1932. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

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

(a) whether the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali, Punjab is providing its services, assistance, projects, advisory consultation to help small and medium scale pharma industry in their pursuit to develop low cost technologies in order to provide quality medicines at affordable prices to the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated by the Government to NIPER to meet the requirement of reengineering off patent drugs, use of green chemistry to reduce environmental problems, enhancing technical capabilities in manufacturing and analytical methods, educational training to meet the challenges of new regulations under the Drug and Cosmetic Act during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), SAS Nagar, Mohali established a Small and Medium Pharmaceutical Industry Centre

(SMPIC) on 23-02-2009. The Centre has organized 5 training programs on Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) / Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for Small & Medium Enterprises (SME) Pharma companies. Apart from these training programs, SMPIC is continuously imparting hands-on practical training on the essential analytical instruments like HPLC, GC, AAS to the analytical staff from SME Pharma and as on date 203 persons have been trained.

(c) No separate funds have been allocated.

[Translation]

Railway Stations in Tribal Areas

1933. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations modernized during the last three years till date in various States including Maharashtra specially in tribal areas;

(b) the Station-wise details of funds allocated to Western Railway for this purpose during the said period;

(c) whether the Railways are aware that railway stations in Gujarat particularly in tribal areas are facing acute shortage of drinking water and problem of substandard quantity of water;

(d) whether the Railways have conducted/propose to conduct any survey in this regard in the country particularly in Western Railway;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of plan of the Railways to provide safe drinking water at the stations particularly in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Misuse of Funds by NGO

1934. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proper machinery in place with the Government to find out the misuse of funds by the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) implementing Handloom and Handicrafts scheme;

(b) if not, whether due to absence of any such machinery, no such instance has come to the notice of the Government indicating misuse the funds by these NGOs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam, a mechanism has been put in place to ensure that Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) implementing handicrafts schemes do not misuse the funds. In the handloom sector also, the funds have been released to the NGOs through the State Governments as per guidelines of the scheme and as recommended by the concerned State Government through their State Level Project Committee (SLPC).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard include:

- The competence of the NGO as well as the proposals of NGO are scrutinized and ascertained at the application stage and at the field level itself.
- There is an elaborate grading system through which the capacity and capability of the NGO is ascertained by awarding a score against

different identified performance parameters. A cut-off grade has also been prescribed to ensure that only capable NGOs are short listed as implementing partners for different schemes. While assessing their capability, their past performance., infrastructure, technical expertise and financial position are also taken into account.

- There are standing instructions to the field functionaries making them responsible for physical inspection of the activity under implementation and to ensure not only proper utilisation of the funds released but also for arranging scrutiny of their utilization certificates and other related documents.
- To ensure compliance with the guidelines and standing instructions by the implementing agencies / NGOs, no reimbursement proposals is considered unless it is accompanied with field inspection reports by the Assistant Director.
- Besides, additional checks have also been introduced to ensure proper utilisation of grants by the NGOs. As an example, each applicant NGO under the Marketing Support Scheme & Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme is expected to disclose the list of artisans in advance at the stage initial proposals itself. This arrangement ensures that the NGO really caters to the pre-identified artisans who shall receive prescribed benefits under the Schemes.
- The State Governments are also expected to keep a watch on the implementation of the schemes and utilisation of funds by the NGOs for handloom Sector projects.

Subsidy on LPG for BPL

1935. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidies given on petroleum products by the Union Government during each of the last three years, product-wise;

(b) whether there is any scheme which envisages the subsidy on LPG for BPL families;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government will involve the private sector oil marketing companies in this scheme; and

(e) if so, the method outlined to absorb the extra burden on the exchequer arising due to this subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The details of fiscal subsidy given by the Government under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme 2002" to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last three years are given below:

	(Rs./crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fiscal Subsidy on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG	2641	2688	2770

In addition to the fiscal subsidy, under the burden sharing mechanism, Government has partially compensated the under-recoveries incurred by the OMCs on the sale of sensitive petroleum products namely, Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, as per the details given below:

	(Rs./crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Government - through issue of Oil bonds / Cash assistance	35290	71292	26000*

*Out of Rs. 26,000 crore. Rs. 12,000 crore have been released to the OMCs.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Railway Crossings

1936. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that hundreds of unmanned crossings still exist in the country including Palamau District of Jharkhand causing serious accidents resulting in loss of lives of both men and animals;

(b) if so, whether the Railways are contemplating for the construction of manned crossings by relaxing the stringent condition; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. There are 15,993 unmanned level crossings on Indian Railway which includes 57 Nos. of Palamu District of Jharkhand as on April, 2010. As per policy the unmanned level crossings qualifying the criteria for manning are being manned progressively on continuous basis. Sanction/funds are made available for such manning works. The criteria for manning of unmanned level crossings has been changed to increase manning of more number of level crossings. Earlier criteria of manning the gates with Train Vehicles Units (TVUs) of 6000 and above has now been changed to 3000 TVUs to bring more unmanned gates into the ambit of manning.

For the year 2010-11, 4000 unmanned level crossings are planned for manning and the remaining are targeted for completion in the next five years.

Export of Imported Fertilizers

1937. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the imported subsidized fertilizers are being diverted for export to other countries by the traders at a huge profit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigations have been carried out in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) to (d) The provision contained in Para 3 of Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 - Prohibits the illegal export/smuggling of fertilizers. Instances of illegal export of Muriate of Potash (MOP) and Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) packed in the brand common Salt and Soda Ash from Gujarat has come to notice. The consignment has been seized by Custom Authorities at Kandla Port. Similarly, Government of Maharashtra has also intimated that the fertilizer is being exported illegally in the name of Soda Ash, Salt etc. This complaint was on the basis of seizure of about 4000 bags of 50 Kg. (each having imprinted as Soda Ash but containing DAP as per testing report) by the District Quality Control Inspector while inspecting the Godown of M/s Transworld Furtichem Pvt. Ltd., Roha, District, Raigad on 27th January, 2010. In this regard necessary legal proceedings are being initiated by the concerned authorities. Similarly in Karnataka, Bangalore customs have seized 1156 MT of MOP from six traders and have initiated legal proceedings. The respective State Government's will be taking appropriate action against offenders as per provisions of law.

(e) The Chief Secretaries in the States and Border Guarding Authorities like Bore. Security Force (BSF), Coast Guards and Custom authorities etc. have been alerted by Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance to keep strict vigil

on such activities which may lead to illegal exports/smuggling of fertilizers and initiate stringent action against the persons involved in such malpractices under the provision of FCO, 1985.

Recently also, Department of Fertilizers has written to Chief Secretaries of the States having international boundaries for initiating action against person/persons involved in smuggling of fertilizers with the help of Central/State enforcement agencies.

Import of Natural Gas from Mozambique

1938. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Videocon consortium is planning to import natural gas from Mozambique;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total quantity which the above consortium is going to import; and

(d) the extent to which the above quantity of gas is likely to help us in meeting our gas requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Indian Companies, viz., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Videocon Industries Ltd., hold participating interest in the offshore block in Mozambique through their overseas subsidiaries. The block is in first exploration phase. Monetization of gas, including the option to bring it to India, will be finalized after appraisal and determination of reserves. Hence, it is too early to make any plan about the export of gas.

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

**Reservation for Women in Selection
of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets**

1939. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the 33 percent reservation policy in selection of petrol / diesel retail outlet for women including Assam;

(b) the number of registered Co-operative Societies and registered Consumer Societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 has applied so far against reserved women category locations;

(c) whether the Government has a proposal to extend the Corpus Fund facilities to general unemployed women forming Co-operative/ registered Societies; (d): if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether widows and unmarried women above 40 years have been included in the reservation category; and

(f) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) As on 30.06.2010, public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have allotted 5429 number of retail outlets (ROs) under the 33 % reservation provided for women throughout the country including Assam. (b): As per extant guidelines, registered co-operative/consumer societies are eligible to apply under the respective category provided all the members of the society belong to the same category for which the location has been advertised. In respect of applications received against reserved women category locations, all members of the society should be women. However, OMCs do not maintain separate data for such societies, who have applied against women category locations.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(e) and (f) There is no separate reservation for widows and unmarried women above 40 years. However, such candidates can apply for locations reserved for women.

[Translation]

Functioning of CCTV Cameras

1940. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have installed CCTV cameras for security of railway stations of major metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) if so, whether CCTV footages are monitored regularly;

(c) if so, the number of criminal cases came to light through these CCTV cameras in the country; and

(d) if not, the concrete steps being taken by the Railways for improving the security of these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

(c) 284 no. of criminal cases came to light through these CCTV Cameras during the year 2009 and in 2010, 125 cases have come to light upto June.

(d) The following additional measures are being taken for improving security:

(A) Modernization of RPF

- 1) To augment passenger security, setting-up of an All India RPF Help-Line has been approved in Works Programme 2010-11. The above Help-Line will be accessed by the passengers round the clock in the hour of need.

- 2) Networking of Security Control Rooms and Posts of RPF at Divisions, Zones and Railway Board has been approved to improve faster data collection, information dissemination and ensure better crime control.
- 3) Procurement of modern security equipment is being done by the zonal railways.
- 4) Installation of integrated Security System at vulnerable Stations.

(B) Strengthening of RPF:

- (i) 5134 additional non-gazetted posts in RPF have been created.
- (ii) Three "Railway Protection Special Force" Battalions have been sanctioned under works Programme 2010-2011. Making available of land/ infrastructural development and creation of manpower for establishment of 3 battalions is under process.
- (iii) A Commando Training Centre has been sanctioned for RPF at Canning in Eastern Railway, so as to augment training facilities to RPF personnel. Making available of land for developing infrastructure facilities, and creation of manpower is under process.
- (iv) For strengthening security of women passengers, raising of 12 companies of women RPF personnel to be named "Mahila Vahini" has been approved. Creation of manpower is under process.

[English]

**Increase in Prices of Life
Saving Drugs**

1941. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

- (a) whether prices of medicines/life saving drugs have increased during the current year;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the percentage of increase in prices of each medicines/life saving drugs during the said period;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government is considering to set up a task force to review the prices of life saving drugs; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANTJENA):

(a) to (d) As per the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are fixed/revised by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). The NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations.

The NPPA has fixed / revised the prices of scheduled bulk drugs in 488 cases and 10530 formulations since its inception. Of these, the prices of 8 scheduled bulk drugs and derivatives and 190 formulations were fixed/ revised during the period 2010-2011 (1st April, 2010 to 31st July, 2010).

In respect of drugs - not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices themselves without seeking the approval of NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed by the manufacturers depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities/ packing material,

sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc. However, NPPA, as a part of the price monitoring activity, regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum (20% before 01.04.2007) 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 DPC0.95 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

As per the Secondary Stock Audit Report of ORG-IMS for the month of April, 2010, which presently covers around 60,000 packs, the percentage of packs whose prices have increased on monthly basis during 2009-2010 is only in the range of 0.003 to 4.75 while the remaining have shown stable or decline in prices.

The common reasons for rise in the prices of medicines, normally stated by the industry and trade are:

- rise in the price of raw materials which, inter-alia, includes increase in the raw material cost, packing material cost, conversion cost and packing charges cost.
- rise in the cost of production/import.
- rise in the cost of transport, foreign rates.
- rise in the cost of utilities like fuel, power, diesel etc.
- for imported medicines, rise in the c.i.f. value and depreciation of the Rupee.
- changes in taxes and duties.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise, in view of the reply to (e), as above.

Fibre Glass Gas Cylinders

1942. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHADIA:

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce fibre glass LPG cylinders in the entire country including Uttar Pradesh as a pilot project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expected cost difference between the proposed fibre glass LPG cylinders and the present LPG cylinders; and

(d) the consequential benefit therefrom to the Government and the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Government has advised Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to call for a global expression of interest to set up facilities for manufacturing of composite cylinders domestically. The domestically produced composite cylinders may be introduced as an alternative to the standard steel cylinders for those willing to pay a higher initial security deposit with the LPG refills given at subsidized domestic LPG prices.

(c) and (d) Only after finalization of the tender and placement of purchase order, the cost of the proposed translucent fiber glass cylinders will be known. The composite cylinders will be translucent and will show the level of LPG present in the cylinder. Handling of these cylinders would be easier as they will be lighter in weight than steel cylinders.

Transportation of Iron Ore

1943. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway goods wagons are being used to transport illegally mined ores particularly iron ore to various ports of the country from Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have developed any mechanism to detect illegal ores transported through Railways;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Railway transportation is arranged as per the rule framed under Railways Act, 1989.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) In order to check illegal ore transportation, instructions have been issued for acceptance of indents for loading of minerals, only if Forwarding Notes have been duly validated by authorized officer of Mines Department of the Government of Orissa and loading of rake to be permitted, only after submission of requisite Transit Pass.

[Translation]

Summer Vacation in Judiciary

1944. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that judiciary has been enjoying summer vacation every year since the British period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of increasing number of pending cases in the courts the Government proposes to abolish the practice of summer vacation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Vacation in the judiciary is continuing since pre-independence. Its duration in the Supreme Court and High Courts is governed by the Rules/Regulations framed by the concerned Court.

(c) and (d) Government does not have under its consideration any proposal to abolish the practice of summer vacation in the Courts.

[English]

Rail line between Nasik and Pune

1945. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of new railway line between Nasik-Pune, Nasik-Surat and Dahariu-Nasik;

(b) the estimated cost involved therein separately, and the actual amount allocated for each project during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The new lines as mentioned, are not sanctioned. However, the survey of Pune-Nasik (265 km) has been completed recently. The survey for Nasik-Dahanu Road (near Surat) (168 km) has been taken up.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Employees opting for VRS

1946. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have recently made a provision for providing employment to the dependents of railway employees opting voluntary retirement from service (VRS) in the security category;

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending the benefit of the scheme to other cadres of railway employees;

(c) the time by which the provision for providing employment to the dependents of railway employees opting for VRS under the scheme is likely to be effective; and

(d) the details of posts lying vacant under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) No provision has been made for providing employment to the dependents of railway employees opting for voluntary retirement from service under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS). However, there is a provision for employment to the wards of employees seeking voluntary retirement under the Safety Related Retirement Scheme, for two frontline safety categories. Proposal is under consideration for extending the Safety Related Retirement Scheme to some more safety categories.

(d) Since retirement of the employee and appointment of his ward under Safety Related Retirement Scheme takes place simultaneously, the question of vacant posts under the Scheme does not arise.

Manipulation of Additional Coaches

1947. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received information about withholding the information on additional coaches in the passengers list displayed in railway charts in connivance with railway employees;

(b) if so, the details of railway zones in which reservation in such reserved additional coaches are being manipulated by agents and employees and not through the normal reservation process for passengers;

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways to investigate about the validity of such additional coaches and to assess the losses incurred to the Railways on this account; and

(d) the action taken by the Railways against the erring officials and agents involved in such scams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. One case has come to notice.

(b) On Eastern Railway, details of one extra Sleeper class coach which was being attached by Train No. 9048 Bhagalpur - Surat Express were not being fed in the computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) due to non-availability of information about the composition of the incoming rake before preparation of reservation charts.

(c) With effect from 23.06.2010 the extra coach has been added to the regular composition of the train. The coach has since been made available for booking through PRS. There was no loss to the Railways as booking was being done manually and also through on board allotment by the Ticket Checking staff.

(d) Connivance of Railway staff is under investigation.

[English]

Exploration of Gas in Mahanadi Basin

1948. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gas Authority of India Limited/Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has discovered gas in the Mahanadi Basin of Paradip, Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether GAIL has since apprised the State Government of Orissa regarding the possibilities that would arise out of gas transportation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which GAIL is likely to make

necessary presentation to State Government of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Three (3) gas discoveries have been made in the two (2) blocks operated by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in Mahanadi Basin off Orissa Coast under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime. In one block, GAIL (India) Limited [GAIL] is one of the Consortium partners holding 20% of Participating Interest (PI). The details of the blocks are given below:

Block	Location/ Basin	Consortium partners -	No. of gas discoveries
MN-OSN-2000/2	Mahanadi-North-East Coast	ONGC (operator) -40%,IOCL -20%,GAIL-20%, OIL-20%	1
MN-DWN-98/31	Mahanadi-North-East Coast	ONGC (operator) -100	2

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. GAIL had made a detailed presentation to Chief Secretary, Government of Orissa on 04.06.2010 and the State Government of Orissa has been briefed regarding possibility of future gas availability from nearby oil and gas exploration blocks of ONGC, Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) etc. and based on the future discoveries pipeline infrastructure can be laid based on techno-economic feasibility so as to serve the different industries in the State of Orissa.

Ammonium Sulphate and Sulphur under Subsidy Regime

1949. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to bring ammonium sulphate and sulphur under the subsidy regime;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether subsidy to these fertilizers is likely to be extended from the current Kharif season; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ammonium Sulphate produced by M/S GSFC, Baroda, a Public Sector Undertaking of the Government of Gujarat and M/S FACT, Udyogmandal, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Fertilizers, was included in the Concession Scheme for decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic (P & K) fertilizers w.e.f. 1.7.2008. Department of Fertilizers (DOF) has recognised separate cost of Sulphur contained in complex fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2008 for the purpose of subsidy.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. DOF has now introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010, in which subsidy has been allowed for sulphur contained in complex fertilizers, Single Super Phosphate (SSP) and Ammonium Sulphate. Under the NBS, Ammonium Sulphate produced by GSFC and FACT has been included for Nutrient Based Subsidy.

Silk Weavers in Assam

1950. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific plans to promote silk weavers of Assam like setting up mega cluster particularly for the Greater Sualkusi area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMTI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government of Assam has intimated that at present there is no specific plan for setting up of Mega Cluster in Greater Sualkusi area. However, the Government of India has sanctioned a Mega Handloom Cluster at Sivasagar, Assam with a project cost of Rs.70.00 crore for overall holistic development of about 25000 handlooms.

In addition, the Government of India has been implementing the following five schemes for the overall development of handloom sector, all over the country, including Assam and Greater Sualkusi area:

- Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)

This scheme provides need based inputs to a "Cluster" of 300-500 Handloom or a "Group" of 10-100 weavers for making them self-sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, working capital, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of workshed.

Under IHDS, so far 15 clusters and 28 Group Approach Proposals have been sanctioned for State of Assam during the 11th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 343.56 Lakh has been released.

- Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/ accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.

Under Health Insurance Scheme (HIS), 352124 handloom weavers and under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY), 55291 handloom weavers were enrolled during 2009-10 in the State of Assam.

- Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)

This scheme provides marketing opportunities and infrastructure support through design development and marketing linkages to assist in the sale of the Handloom products both in domestic and international market.

Under the Scheme, during the current financial year 2010-11, 73 proposals to organize the exhibitions of various levels have been sanctioned for the State of Assam.

- Mill Gate Price Scheme

This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential. Under the Mill Gate Price Scheme during 2009-10, 1.103 lakh kgs. of yarn valuing Rs. 351.45 lakh was supplied in the State of Assam.

- Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers. 1 Weavers' Service Centre and 1 Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is functioning at Guwahati in Assam.

Jobs to Displaced Persons

1951. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had acquired land for setting up of Salem Steel Plant;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the criteria for providing jobs to the displaced persons;
- (d) the number of legal heirs of the displaced persons to whom the jobs have been provided so far;
- (e) whether a number of persons have not been provided the jobs;
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (g) whether the Government proposes to provide the jobs to such persons in the Salem Steel Melting Shop on a preferential basis; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of Tamil Nadu had acquired a total of 3973.08 acres of land between 1970 and 1983 in a phased manner for the Salem Steel Project on account of which 3002 families have been displaced.

(c) to (h) Salem Steel Plant of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. being a Central Public Sector Enterprise has to notify the vacancies to the local employment exchange under the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act and also publish recruitment notices in the press, whenever any vacancy arises. The candidates can apply against such notification/ advertisement and their candidature is considered for employment, as per the rules of the company and all things being equal, due preference is given to displaced persons in line of the Judgments of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras. A total of 212 of legal heirs of the displaced persons have been provided jobs so far. Being only a specialized steel plant, the Salem Steel Plant set up with Cold Rolling Mill and a Hot Rolling Mill with attendant facilities based on the concept of

backward integration has limited employment potential. In view of the constraints on the size of the Plant and the sophisticated nature of technology and facilities installed, there exists no scope for large scale employment.

Calicut Airport

1952. SHR MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware about the technical inadequacy of Calicut Airport for ensuring smooth landing of aircraft in bad weather;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that several flights are diverted to other airports due to the inconvenience on landing facility; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the improvement of Calicut Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Madam, to ensure smooth landing of aircraft at Calicut airport, ILS for runway 28, VHF Omni Radio Range (VOR), Distance Measuring Equipment (DME), Non Directional Beacon (NDB) and other essential visual navigational aids for landing are operational. Sometimes when weather is below the Aerodrome Operating Minima of concerned airlines, their flights may either hold overhead Calicut airport and wait for improvement of weather or decide to divert to other airports. To improve the airport operations, an ILS for runway 10 and the automation of Aerodrome Control Tower for Calicut airport has been planned.

[Translation]

Closed PSUs

1953. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the number of public enterprises closed down during the last three years;

(b) the price at which their assets have been sold;

(c) whether these assets have not been sold at the market price;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) As per available information from the Central administrative Ministries, 3 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) namely, Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. under the Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises. Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., under the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Brushware Ltd. under the Ministry of Textiles were closed during the last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. In the case of both Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. and Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., official liquidators have been appointed and so far no sale of assets has taken place. Brushware Ltd. was closed under section 28 (0) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and no assets have been so far sold.

[English]

Introduction of Duranto Train

1954. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to start Duranto train from New Delhi to Sri Anandpur Sahib;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not introducing Duranto train on the said route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This is not presently feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

Condition of Weavers

1955. SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that condition of weavers in the country is very pathetic;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that across the country, several weavers committed suicide during recent months;

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

(e) the details of remedial measures taken to ameliorate the pitiable condition of poor weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Most of the State Governments have intimated that the condition of weavers is not pathetic. However, the weavers are facing problem due to increase in cost of raw material, due to general inflation and due to competition from powerlooms and mill sector.

(c) and (d) No State Government except Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported the suicide of persons belonging to weavers community during recent months. In the state of Andhra Pradesh, 6 persons belonging to weavers community have reportedly committed suicide during recent months i.e. May and June, 2010. However, in the absence of any confirmation from the Sub Committee constituted for the purpose by the State Government, the

State Government has concluded that there are no instance of weavers having committed suicide due to financial hardship.

(e) The Government of India has been implementing the following five schemes during the 11th Five Year Plan for the overall development of handloom sector, all over the country:

- **Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)**

This scheme provides need based inputs to a "Cluster" of 300-500 Handloom or a "Group" of 10-100 weavers for making them self-sustainable by providing them

- **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme**

This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/ accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.

Under Health Insurance Scheme (HIS), 352124 handloom weavers and under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY), 55291 handloom weavers were enrolled during 2009-10 in the State of Assam.

- **Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)**

This scheme provides marketing opportunities and infrastructure support through design development and marketing linkages to assist in the sale of the Handloom products both in domestic and international market.

Under the Scheme, during the current financial year 2010-11, 73 proposals to organize the exhibitions of various levels have been sanctioned for the State of Assam.

- **Mill Gate Price Scheme**

This scheme makes available all types of yarn at

Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential. Under the Mill Gate Price Scheme during 2009-10, 1.103 lakh kgs. of yarn valuing Rs. 351.45 lakh was supplied in the State of Assam.

- **Diversified Handloom Development Scheme**

This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers. 1 Weavers' Service Centre and 1 Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is functioning at Guwahati in Assam.

Exploration Work by ONGC

1956. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has been allotted 26 coastal oilfields and 40 non-coastal oilfields in the country and out of them exploration work has been completed in 6 fields, including Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether production work has not been started in these oilfields; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and assessment regarding quantity of reserve of crude oil in the oilfields that have been explored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):

(a) to (b) ONGC has not been allotted any discovered field. However, during the period 2002-09, ONGC has

made 111 discoveries out of which 26 onshore and 40 offshore discoveries were not put on production till end March, 2009. Subsequent to March, 2009, 5 onland discoveries including 1 in Gujarat State, have been put on production. These are Matar-1 i, Kesanapalli West-27, Kuthalam-37, Kizhvalur-7 and Nannilam-17.

(c) to (d) The 61 discoveries of 2002-09 not put on production, are currently at different stages of delineation/appraisal. Lead time from discovery to production varies from months to few years depending upon the location and size of the discovery.

Bharuch-Dahej Rail Line

1957. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include Bharuch-Dahej rail line in Railway Budget 2010-11 and made provision of funds to undertake the line;

(b) if so, the timeframe fixed for the implementation of the project and gauge conversion of Bharuch-Dahej line on agreement between GMB-Dahej SEZ Ltd. GNFC Adani and RVNL; and

(c) whether the said project also covers the facility of double stack container agreement as part of the dedicated freight corridor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Rs.125.01 crore has been provided for Bharuch-Samni-Dahej gauge conversion project in Railway Budget 2010-11. The project has been targeted for completion during 2010-11.

(c) Bharuch-Dahej rail line is not a part of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor Project. However, the line has been identified as a feeder route of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor. For the present the section will have single stack container operation.

Production sharing Contracts for Oil and Gas Blocks

1958. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, along with its partners, has recently signed production sharing contracts for oil and gas blocks awarded to 23 companies in the eighth round of auction under the NELP-VIII;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government/ONGC's burden of import of gas and oil will be reduced due to such PSCs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Under eighth bid round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-VIII), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.(ONGC) has signed Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) for 17 exploration blocks. Out of 17 blocks, ONGC has sole risk in one onland block and remaining 16 blocks (7 deepwater, 6 shallow water and 3 onland blocks) are in partnership with 8 companies.

(c) and (d) Reduction in Government/ONGC's burden of import of gas and oil will depend on successful exploration and subsequent development of discoveries in the awarded blocks to ONGC and its Consortium partners.

[Translation]

Backwardness among Minority Population

1959. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been revealed in a report received by the Union Government that in comparison to

national average the people living in minority dominated areas are backward from social, economic and education point of view;

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

(c) whether efforts are being made to bring them at par with national average level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs)

were identified on the basis of substantial minority population and relative backwardness in terms of selected socio-economic and basic amenities parameters based on data of 2001 Census. A list of MCDs showing the backwardness parameters is at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) A special area development programme, named Multi-sectoral Development programme (MsDP) for Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs), has been launched to address the development deficits identified by a baseline survey in such districts so that the indicators are brought at par with the national averages. Out of the 90 identified MCDs the plans of 81 MCDs have been approved by this Ministry and Rs. 1290.62 crore have been released to the States/UTs till now. The list of projects approved and funds released State-wise for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in the country

List of districts which have either socio-economic or basic amenities indicators or both below national average

Sl. No.	States	Districts	% of minority population	Basic Amenities	Socio-economic
i		ii	iii	iv	v
	India			41.7	45.8
1	Andaman & Nicobar	Nicobars	73.27	39.0	53.40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	26.43	29.7	38.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	25.7	40.1	41.8
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	52.53	24.3	44.3
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	51.56	35.0	38.2
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	77.17	54.5	40.5
7	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	49.8	49.7	44.1

	i	ii	iii	iv	v
8	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	37.28	55.0	42.2
9	Assam	Kokrajhar	34.27	8.3	32.8
10	Assam	Dhubri	75.08	7.3	26.3
11	Assam	Goalpara	61.61	9.7	32.6
12	Assam	Bongaigaon	40.69	13.6	29.1
13	Assam	Barpeta	59.72	9.4	29.2
14	Assam	Darrang	42.17	11.2	29.6
15	Assam	Marigaon	47.7	8.7	30.1
16	Assam	Nagaon	52.1	15.2	31.0
17	Assam	Cachar	38.39	18.4	40.0
18	Assam	Karimganj	53.22	16.1	34.8
19	Assam	Hailakandi	58.74	14.8	35.8
20	Assam	Kamrup	26.79	32.2	37.1
21	Assam	North Cachar Hills	29.73	24.8	52.50
22	Bihar	Araria	41.27	3.7	25.6
23	Bihar	Kishanganj	67.87	4.6	20.1
24	Bihar	Purnia	36.99	5.8	22.0
25	Bihar	Katihar	42.83	6.9	24.6
26	Bihar	Sitamarhi	21.25	13.13	24.28
27	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	21.51	11.56	33.05
28	Bihar	Darbhanga	22.76	16.81	30.47
29	Delhi	North East	28.99	70.1	38.1
30	Haryana	Mewat	70.73		36.9
31	Haryana	Sirsa	27.94	55.1	44.7
32	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	78.02	33.3	50.3
33	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	37.63	8.4	33.7
34	Jharkhand	Pakaur	38.29	5.8	33.0
35	Jharkhand	Gumla	36.06	4.5	54.00

	i	ii	iii	iv	v
36	Karnataka	Bidar	30.73	52.8	41.2
37	Kerala	Wayanad	49.36	41.4	57.80
38	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	25.7	68.7	44.4
39	Maharashtra	Parbhani	26.14	41.3	44.1
40	Maharashtra	Buldana	26.69	40.2	50.50
41	Maharashtra	Washim	25.89	34.1	51.20
42	Maharashtra	Hingoli	25.53	33.3	48.50
43	Manipur	Thoubal	25.3	18.5	45.0
44	Manipur	Senapati	79.74	19.1	50.10
45	Manipur	Tamenglong	96.23	13.8	49.10
46	Manipur	Churachandpur	94.75	19.1	53.70
47	Manipur	Ukhrul	95.91	22.2	57.60
48	Manipur	Chandel	94.34	16.1	48.60
49	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	15.56	13.6	42.7
50	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	52.58	14.7	52.3
51	Mizoram	Mamit	15.45	17.1	66.3
52	Orissa	Gajapati	34.16	16.9	41.6
53	Sikkim	North	60.35	38.1	56.10
54	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	46.06	39.3	25.2
55	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	52.84	39.4	24.3
56	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	40.05	33.8	29.5
57	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	35.15	40.7	25.9
58	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	28.56	31.4	27.1
59	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	35.38	18.0	25.8
60	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	25.77	20.6	26.6
61	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	37.05	26.2	32.0
62	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	29.94	32.6	35.8
63	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	43.49	40.3	31.2

	i	ii	iii	iv	v
64	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	40.12	44.2	29.6
65	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	38.78	44.9	30.4
66	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	33.77	51.9	29.2
67	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	24.94	42.2	29.0
68	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	24.8	58.6	30.3
69	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	20.31	22.78	27.53
70	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	21.42	38.63	32.56
71	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	21.70	27.78	23.60
72	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	22.32	21.52	30.89
73	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	22.51	26.54	29.49
74	Uttaranchal	Udham Singh Nagar	32.47	47.8	34.6
75	Uttaranchal	Hardwar	34.5	49.9	29.0
76	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	47.93	9.2	29.7
77	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur *	25.51	11.6	44.9
78	West Bengal	Maldah	49.99	16.2	38.2
79	West Bengal	Murshidabad	63*92	17.8	35.4
80	West Bengal	Birbhum	35.35	16.9	38.7
81	West Bengal	Nadia	26.09	24.0	35.3
82	West Bengal	South 24-Parganas	34.06	21.2	36.6
83	West Bengal	Haora	24.7	47.4	41.6
84	West Bengal	North Twenty Four Par	24.63	47.2	40.9
85	West Bengal	Barddhaman	20.36	35.52	43.22
86	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	24.36	10.49	40.23
87	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	21.61	53.64	39.28
88	West Bengal	Kolkata	21.63	84.51	44.54
89	Jharkhand	Ranchi	21.94	22.73	50.54
90	Karnataka	Gulbarga	23.12	52.08	40.53

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT	Approved projects	Amount sanctioned (Rs.in lakh) Total	Amount released in (Rs.in lakh)			
				2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 15/07/10)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Uttar Pradesh	IAY houses, AWC, Health sector, Drinking Water, ACRs, School buildings and ITI buildings	51912.75	12442.11	29436.33	771.4	42649.84
2	West Bengal	IAY houses, AWC, Health sector, Drinking Water, ACRs, School buildings, Teaching aids, Laboratory equipment, Solar lanterns, and Girls' hostel	2786599	4327.59	23539.13	000	27866.72
3	Haryana	IAY houses, AWC Health sector, ACRs and School buildings	3856.57	1401.23	46045	0.00	1861.68
4	Assam	IAY houses, AWC, Health sector, Drinking Water, ACRs and Solar lanterns/ lights	30590.33	4226.65	15192.08	1870.44	21289.17
5	Manipur	IAY houses, AWC, Health sector, Drinking Water. School buildings, ITI building and Integrated water shed development programme	11955 63	3011 78	6004.25	0.00	9016.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Bihar	IAY houses, AWC, Health sector, Drinking Water, ACRs, School buildings, Laboratory equipment, Solar lanterns and Toilet and drinking water supply scheme	21206.99	1675.21	1050392	49.24	12228.37
7	Meghalaya	IAY houses, Drinking Water and ACRs	2157.67	000	1086.82	0.00	1086.82
8	Andaman & Nicobar Island	AWC and ITI building	1225.33	0.00	109.14	15.93	125.07
9	Jharkhand	IAY houses, AWC and Health sector	8751.74	0	4429.83	20.79	4450.62
10	Orissa	IAY houses, AWC, Health sector and ACRs	2069.93	0.00	1041.24	992.24	2033.48
11	Kerala	Health sector	153.00	0.00	76.50	0.00	76.50
12	Karnataka	IAY houses, AWC, Health sector and ACRs	2975.55	0.00	580 18	925.71	1505.89
13	Maharashtra	IAY houses and AWC	4454 21	0	2227.11	20.50	2247.61
14	Mizoram	IAY houses, AWC, Health sector, ACRs and School buildings	821.13	0	403.04	0.00	403.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Jammu & Kashmir	AWC Drinking Water and ACRs	1186.79	0.00	599.58	0.00	599.58
16	Uttrakhand	AWC	1236.00	0.00	811.85	0.00	811.85
17	Delhi	ACRs, Toilets block	310.00	0.00	155.00	0.00	155.00
18	Sikkim	AWC	18.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	9.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	AWC, ACRs, IAY	1291.20	0.00	64560	0.00	645.60
20	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total			172419.61	27084.57	97302.05	4675.25	129061.87

Note :

- AWC Anganwadi centres
 IAY Indira Awas Yojana
 ACRs Additional Class Rooms
 ITI Industrial Training Institute

*[English]***Coimbatore Airport**

1960. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether land acquisition for expansion work of Coimbatore airport in Tamil Nadu have been finalised;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;
- (c) whether any objections/grievances have been raised by landowners and dwellers in nearby areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has projected 613 acres of land as per Master Plan to Government of Tamil Nadu, for acquiring and handing over, free of cost and free from all encumbrances for upgrading infrastructure at Coimbatore Airport. The land is yet to be acquired and handed over to AAI.

(c) and (d) Land acquisition comes under the purview of Government of Tamil Nadu which includes addressing the objections and grievances, if any, raised by land owners and dwellers.

Bidar Railway Station

1961. SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Bangalore Bidar train service and upgrading Bidar railway station as a model station has been announced in Rail Budget 2010-11;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H.MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) As announced in the Railway Budget 2010-11, 6593/6594 Nanded-Bangalore Express after getting delinked from 6591/6592 Hubli-Bangalore Hampi Express w.e.f. 22-07-2010, is providing a daily service between Bangalore and Bidar.

No announcement was made regarding selection of station as model station in the Railway Budget 2010-11. However, Bidar railway station was selected for development as Adarsh Station as per the announcement made in the Railway Budget 2009-10 and has already been developed as Adarsh Station.

*[Translation]***Ground Handling Agencies at Airports**

1962. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of ground handling agencies functioning at various airports in the country including the international airport in Delhi;
- (b) whether the number of ground handlers at Delhi airport are more than their fixed number due to which passengers often meet with incidents like mishandling and theft etc.; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) There are 10 Ground Handling Agencies functioning across the country including the international airport in Delhi namely NACIL, NACIL-SAT, CELEBI, BIRD WORLD WIDE FLIGHT SERVICES, CABBATTA AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED, GLOBE GROUND INDIA, Am INDIA, AIR INDIA-SAT, CELEBI-NAS AIRPORT SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, and MENZIES BOBBA GROUND HANDLING PRIVATE LIMITED.

(b) and (c) Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) has appointed 3 Ground Handlers through a competitive bid process, apart from NACIL. Pursuant to the existing Ground Handling Policy, Airlines are allowed to do self handling till 31.12.2010. Several airlines, who undertake self handling, have outsourced their ground handling. There are about 25 such sub contractors, who undertake some part of the ground handling services for these self handling airlines.

[English]

City Gas Distribution Network

1963. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities where City Gas Distribution Networks (CGDs) are being set up;

(b) the factors that are taken into account by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) while deciding as the cities that should qualify for selection for setting up of these networks;

(c) whether the High Court of Delhi has not opined that in the absence of notification of Section 16 of the PNGRB Act the Board is not competent to license City Gas Distribution Network (CGDs);

(d) if so, the legal standing of six or more CGDs licensed by the PNGRB; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to rectify this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), constituted under the PNGRB Act, 2006, grants authorization to City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Regulations framed therein. The authorizations are granted for identified Geographical Areas (GAs) through

a transparent bidding process. The bids are invited on the basis of Expression of Interest (EOI) submitted by any interested entity on the Board may suo moto identify GAs for coverage under CGD networks. On the basis of likely availability of natural gas, PNGRB has identified over 300 GAs, including 71 GAs for which EOIs have been submitted.

(c) and (d) The High Court of Delhi has opined that, in the absence of notification of Section 16 of PNGRB Act, PNGRB is not competent to grant authorizations to inter alia CGD Networks. In view of the same, the grant of authorization by PNGRB for GAs of Kota, Meerut, Dewas, Sonapat, Kakinada and Mathura would not be valid.

(e) As per the mandate given by the High Court of Delhi, MoPNG has granted authorization to these six CGD entities, which were earlier authorized by PNGRB in its first round of bidding. Subsequently, Government has notified Section-16 of PNGRB Act with effect from 15.07.2010.

PSUs in Gujarat

1964. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings functioning at present in Gujarat;

(b) the total investment made in each of them; and

(c) the details of the profit and loss of each undertaking during each of the last two years, PSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey (2008-09) that was laid in Parliament on 25.2.2010, while there was no registered office of any Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in Gujarat as on 31.3.2009, there were a number of projects belonging to different CPSEs in operations and

under implementation in Gujarat. The total investment (in terms of Gross Block) in these projects amounted to Rs.54723.26 crore as on 31.3.2009

(c) The details of profit and loss of different CPSEs during the last two years is given in Statement No.3 of Volume I of Public Enterprises Survey (2008-09) at page no.S-3 to S-9. Food Corporation of India neither made profit nor incurred loss during these years.

Qazigund-Udhanpore Railway Line

1335. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Qazigund-Udhanpore railway line; and

(b) the time by which the Qazigund-Udhanpore railway line is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The physical progress of Udhanpur-Katra (25 km.) section is 95%. On Katra-Qazigund section (148 km.) earthwork, tunneling and bridge works have been taken up and progress is about 13%. (b): Udhanpur-Katra section is targeted for completion by December, 2011 and Katra-Qazigund section during 2017-18.

Services to Small Airports

1966. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of scheduled airlines have withdrawn their services to small airports in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, reasons for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) No,

Madam. In year 2007, the airlines operated on 82 stations, which have increased to 85 in year 2008 and to 86 in year 2009.

Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

[Translation]

Passenger Amenities at Lohardaga Railway Station

1967. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have made any arrangement for passenger amenities at Lohardaga Railway Station (Jharkhand);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are aware of the lack of basic amenities at Lohardaga Railway Station; and

(d) if so, the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) All minimum essential amenities as per norms have been provided at Lohardaga station. Works for further modernization of station viz improvement to circulating area, construction of boundary wall along platform, widening of platform with mastic flooring, provision of steel chairs on platforms, face-lifting of the station, etc have been taken up. These works are targeted for completion by 31.09.2010.

Frequency of Trains

1968. DR. NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new trains introduced and frequency of certain trains in the country which was announced in Rail Budget 2010-11;

(b) the time by which said announcement is likely to be introduced including Gonda-Ayodhya-Mudvadih (Varanasi) new train, Faizabad-Delhi train; and

(c) the action taken by the Railways for stoppage of Faizabad-Delhi train at Dariabad station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Introduction and increase in frequency of train services announced in the Railway Budget 2010-11 is done during the course of financial year i.e. 2010-11.

(b) Introduction of train services announced in the Railway Budget 2010-11 including 4213/4214 Gonda-Varanasi Intercity and increase in frequency of 4205/4206 Faizabad-Delhi Express from 4 days to daily is to be done during the financial year 2010-11.

(c) Stoppage of Faizabad-Delhi Express at Dariabad is not commercially justified at present.

Increase in Production of Steel

1969. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a constant increase in the production of steel in the country;

(b) if so, whether employment is also increasing at the same ratio with the increase in production in Steel Authority of India Ltd. and other Public Sector Undertakings of the country;

(c) the comparative details of production in various steel plants vis a vis direct employment;

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to increase employment in steel plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) There has been a significant increase in production of steel during the last few years. The data on production of crude steel in the country during the last five years are as under:

Year	Crude steel production (in million tonnes)	
	Quantity	Growth rate over last year (%)
2005-06	46.46	6.96
2006-07	50.81	9.38
2007-08	53.86	5.98
2008-09	58.44	8.50
2009-10*	64.88	11.02

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC); * = Provisional

(b) There is no correlation of increase in employment with the increase in production capacity. It is not necessary that the employment should increase at the same ratio with the increase in production due to technological developments, automation, process improvement & best practices and the need to progressively reduce manpower per million tonne of steel production which made it possible to achieve higher production targets with less manpower.

(c) The plant-wise details of crude steel production and manpower in respect of both the existing public sector steel producers are as under:

Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Plant	Production for 2009-10 (Unit: '000T)	Manpower as on 1.4.2010
1	2	3
Bhilai Steel Plant	5109	32563
Durgapur Steel Plant	1966	13581

1	2	3
Rourkela Steel Plant	2128	19455
Bokaro Steel Plant	3596	24165
IISCO Steel Plant	400	11608
Alloy Steels Plant	205	1769
Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant	103	1649

Source: SAIL

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RIND)

Year	Production (in million tonnes)	Manpower as on 31st March
2007-2008	3.322	16,416
2008-2009	3.145	17,225
2009-2010	3.399	17,830

Source: RINL

(d) and (e) In today's de-regulated, open market economy, the role of Government is that of a facilitator and in that capacity, it promotes/encourages growth of steel industry through suitable policy measures. Both the existing public sector Steel companies namely SAIL and RINL are in the process of expanding their crude steel capacities thereby creating employment opportunities for unemployed youths.

SAIL envisages increasing its crude steel production from existing 12.84 million tonnes to 21.40 million tonnes per annum in Phase-I to be completed by 2012-13 at an approximate estimated cost of Rs. 70,000 crore including cost of mine development.

RINL is expanding its existing capacity of 2.9 million tonnes of crude steel production to 6.3 million tonnes per annum to be completed by December, 2011 at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,228 crore.

Another public sector company, namely NMDC Ltd., is to set up a 3 million tonnes per annum integrated steel plant at Nagarnar, Chhattisgarh at an estimated investment of Rs. 15,525 Crore. The Plant is likely to be commissioned in 2014 and generate additional employment opportunities.

[English]

Extension of Railway Line in Tripura

1970. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas in Tripura where the railway line has been extended so far and proposed to be extended;

(b) whether the Railways have any policy for procurement of land, especially in tribal areas in reference to the existing and future projects respectively; and

(c) the total compensation paid to the land owners so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The railway line is already extended in Tripura State from Churaibari to Agartala. Further extension of line from Agartala to Sabroom has been taken up.

(b) Land for railway projects is procured through the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008. As per guidelines issued by railways in this regard, minimum possible land is to be procured in a transparent and compassionate manner through negotiation with provision of job to one member of the land loser family. No forcible acquisition of land is to be undertaken.

(c) An amount of Rs.60 crore has been paid to the State Government towards cost of land for new line from Agartaia to Sabroom. The compensation is however being paid to land owners by the State Government.

[Translation]

Montly Passes

1971. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has issued monthly passes to freedom fighters to travel in Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express and Izzat passes to the poor people as well;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the Railway Zones have been asked to be take immediate steps in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways provides Complimentary Card passes to freedom fighters/their widows receiving pension from Central revenues under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme of the Government of India. These passes entitle them life-long free rail journey over all Indian Railways (except Metro Railway/Kolkata) alongwith one companion in 3rd AC Class in Rajdhani trains, Chair Car (CC) in Shatabdi trains and 1st Class/2nd AC in other Mail/Express trains (except Duronto trains). Travel by Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains has been allowed on the freedom fighters' Card passes since June, 2010. Such passes are issued with one year validity to be renewed every year.

Izzat Monthly Season Tickets priced at Rs. 25/- are issued to people working in unorganized sector with monthly income not exceeding Rs.1500/- upto a distance of 100 kms. These Monthly Season Tickets are issued at the station on production of any of the following documents:

- i) income certificate from District Magistrate;
- ii) income certificate from sitting Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha for persons of their own constituency;
- iii) BPL card issued by State Government or any other certificate issued by Central Government under a recognized poverty alleviation programme;
- iv) a recommendation letter to DRM from Union Minister for any person in the country;
- v) recommendation letter to DRM from sitting Member of Parliament of Rajya Sabha for persons of the District in which the MP normally resides;

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Detailed instructions have been issued to all the Zonal Railways towards implementation of the above policy provisions.

(e) Does not arise.

Overseas oil exploration

1972 SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector oil companies which have been assigned the work of overseas oil and gas exploration during the last three years;

(b) the name of the countries where these companies have been given contracts for oil exploration; and

(c) the output of these companies in respect of works assigned to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM OF NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):

(a) and (b) Various National Oil Companies viz. ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Oil India Limited and Gail (India) Limited had acquired Participating Interest (PI) in various countries like Libya, Gabon, Oman, Australia, Egypt, Colombia, Myanmar, Brazil, Congo, Turkmenistan, Venezuela, Russia, Iran, Yemen, Nigeria, Timor Leste, Mozambique & Indonesia during the last three years.

(c) OVL is having producing fields in Sancristobal, Venezuela and Imperial Energy, Russia with average production for the month of July 2010 @ 34,360 and 16,538 Barrels of Oil Per Day respectively.

For Carabobo-1, project in Venezuela, a Mixed Company has been formed and the activities for various contracts for developmental work have been initiated.

Other Blocks of OVL are at various stages of Exploration Phase. All other Public Sector Oil Companies having pi in different Blocks are carrying out exploration activities which are in various stages.

Increase in Production of Fertilizers and Pesticides

1973. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the production of various chemical fertilizers and pesticides during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the quantum-wise details of these fertilizers and pesticides exported during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) and (b) The details of production of chemical fertilizers quantity-wise and type-wise are given below:

Product Name	Years			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Apr.- July 10
Urea	19858.3	19922.0	21112.3	6785.0
DAP	4211.9	1993.0	4246.5	1351.7
Complex Fertilizer	5850.6	6848.4	8038.3	2722.9

Details of Production (Pesticides)

Year	Production (in MT)
2007-08	83423
2008-09	85338
2009-10	82185

(c) The details of fertilizers and Pesticides exported are as under:

(In the case of Pesticides, value of exported item is given.)

Year	Fertilizers Exported (In MT)	Pesticides Exported (in US \$ Millions)
2007-08	35332.160	781.07
2008-09	35712.7	803.21 *
2009-10	35097.1	Information Not Available
2010-11 (upto July 10)	63462.40	Information Not Available

* Figures are available only up to Dec. 2009

Deregulation of Fuel Prices

1974. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether deregulation of motor fuel prices has cleared the way for private fuel retailers to reopen petrol pumps that had become unviable owing to Government cap on prices and could eventually lead to a price war between them and the state-run oil marketing firms;

(b) if so, whether deregulation of fuel prices would lead to unmatched hike in fuel prices; and

(c) if so, the extent to which it will benefit the consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) In the light of the recommendations made by the Kirit Parikh Committee constituted by the Government to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products, the prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined with effect from 26.06.2010.

Market-determined pricing of Petrol and Diesel is expected to create a more level playing field for all oil marketing companies, induce market competition, encourage Oil Marketing Companies to reduce cost, improve efficiency and enhance service standards and thereby provide greater benefit to the consumers.

Subsequent to the decontrol of Petrol and Diesel prices, the oil companies are free to take suitable decisions on the pricing of these products on the basis of international oil prices, market conditions and commercial considerations. The Government will monitor the price situation and in case of a high rise and volatility in the international oil prices, Government will suitably intervene in the pricing of Petrol and Diesel.

*[Translation]***Installed Capacity of Government****Owned Mills**

1975. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector mills in the country;

(b) the installed capacity thereof and the actual production being made by them during each of the last three years mill-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to modernise these mills so as to increase their production capacity; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to modernize these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) At present, there are 88 mills with the National Textile Corporation (NTC), 5 mills with the British India Corporation (BIC) and 6 jute mills with the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (N.TMC) under the Ministry of Textiles.

(b) Details are given at Statement.

(c) and (d) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has approved a revival scheme for NTC, which envisages revival of viable mills and closure of unviable mills. Accordingly, NTC has modernized 18 mills. 77 unviable mills have been closed under the Industrial Disputes Act. Revival of BIC mills depends upon the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) and requisite Government approval. The Cabinet has approved the revival scheme of NJMC including revival, of 3 jute mills in March, 2010.

Statement

National Textile Corporation Limited

Installed Capacity and Actual Production during the Financial Year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Mills Name	Installed Capacity						Production					
			Spindles			Looms			Yarn (L.Kg.)			Cloth (M.TRS.)		
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rajasthan	Mahalaxmi	15160							0.79				
2	Madhya Pradesh	N.B.T.	18200	12467	25200				9.06	8.56	17.58			
		B.T.M.	13062	13626	19296				8.67	7.56	15.32			
3	Uttar Pradesh	Swadeshi Mau.	19992						3.27					
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	12760	12760	13480				7.89	9.01	8.80			
5	Karnataka	Minarva	13120						0					
6	Kerala	Parvathi	25400			37			6.77			2.52		
		Alageppa	45295	45295	45295				18.57	21.24	23.77			
		CanCun	24800	24800	24800				12.71	9.77	12.22			
		Kerala Luxmi	43824	43824	43824				14.96	17.42	18.49			
		Vijay Mohini	30056	25056	25056				10.97	6.65	13.76			
7	Puducherry	Can. Mahe	30240	28580	28560				10.72	4.91	10.02			
8	Maharashtra	Barshi	21473	23312	23312				11.61	10.97	11.77			
		New City	37240						13.16					
		Aurangabad	17200						6.09					

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Challegaon	23972						11.18					
	Apollo	30212						7.71					
	Finlay	10240	10240	10240	24	24	24	4.91	5.41	5.13	7.39	14.45	9.25
	Gold Mohur	27200						8.13					
	Dhule	30152						17.23					
	Nanded	23900						15.82					
	Tata	25080	27236	34640	158	158	158	11.10	12.46	15.40	31.75	60.26	46.17
	Podar	35296	44837	45152				9.08	13.69	20.49			
	Indu No. 1	28728			140			8.48				14.89	
	Indu No. 5	26045	36663	39009				10.12	11.88	19.75			
	RBBA												
	Savatram												
9	Tamil Nadu												
	Combodia	42672	42672	42672				16.64	16.43	19.58			
	Rangavilliam	42188	40320	20320				17.70	16.99	22.53			
	Pankaja	31500	31500	31500				13.23	11.93	16.38			
	Kal B	37952	38080	38080				20.45	15.51	19.18			
	Coimb Murgan	15960	15960	15960	218	218	218	3.80	3.95	4.87	55.42	87.27	87.67
	C.S. & W	35060	35060	35060				8.95					
	Sarda	27640											
10	Orissa												
	Orissa Cotton	8464						2.69					
11	West Bengal												
	Arati Cotton	8665	30460	29520				2.15	1.40	10.15			
	Luxmi Narayan	10560						2.92					
	Sodepur	6720						1.99					
	Total	958022	610953	63830	577	400	400	374.96	233.06	310.53	111.97	161.98	123.09

*Installed Capacity and Actual Production during the Financial
Year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10*

British India Corporation

S.No.	Name of Mill	Installed Capacity		Production Value (Rs. in Lakhs)		
		Spindles	Looms	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Cawnpore Woollen Mills	13260	78	97.88	42.80	88.45
2	New Egeton Woollen Mills	9408	28	33.60	-	49.90
3	Elgin Mill No.1	50,000	1176	-	-	-
4	Elgin Mill No.2	68,092	1200	-	-	-
5	Cawnpore Textiles	37,800	604	-	-	-

National Jute Manufacturers Corporation

S.No.	Name of Mill	Installed Capacity MT per day	Production Value		
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	National	182	-	-	-
2	Kinnison	108	-	-	-
3	Khardah	88	-	-	-
4	Alexandra	62	-	-	-
5	Union	48	-	-	-
6	RBHM	36	-	-	-

Prices of Phosphatic Fertilizer

1976. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of phosphatic fertilizer have come down in the international market; and
- (b) if so, the head-wise benefits accrued to the Government as well as the Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) The prices of Phosphatic & Potassic fertilizers such as Di Ammonium Phosphate, Mono Ammonium Phosphate, Triple Super Phosphate have marginally declined in the International market in the last six months. However, weakening of Indian Rupee against US \$ in recent past has adverse impact for the importers.

(b) Government of India has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy for 2010-11 w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers. Under the NBS policy, subsidy for indigenous and imported P&K fertilizers has been announced on annual basis for 2010-11 based on the prevailing prices and price trends of fertilizers in the International market. Despite decline in the prices of phosphatic fertilizers in the International market, it is found that the prevailing prices are not substantially below the prices considered for benchmarking the subsidy under the NBS. As such, there is no benefit to the Government, as there is no reduction in subsidy. Further, it seems there may not be any benefit to the fertilizer Companies, as there is no substantial change in the total delivered cost of phosphatic fertilizers.

[English]

Fire at IOC Depot in Jaipur

1977. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWALSI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons behind the major fire that broke out in Jaipur at IOC Oil depot in 2009;
- (b) whether some Senior officers of the Jaipur based IOC Unit have been found guilty for this fire;
- (c) the action taken by the Government against these guilty officials; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to avoid such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM OF NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):

(a) An Independent seven member Inquiry Committee constituted by the Ministry under the chairmanship of Shri M.B. Lal, Technical Member (P&NG), Appellate Tribunal for Electricity and Ex-Chairman & Managing Director of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, in its report submitted to the Ministry has identified the immediate cause, root cause and critical factors resulting into the accident, which includes

- (i) Non observance of normal safe procedure involving sequence of valve operating in line up activity.
- (ii) Absence of site specific written operating procedures.
- (iii) Loss of primary containment of Motor Spirit (Petrol).

The complete report of the Independent Inquiry Committee is available on the website of Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) at <http://www.oisd.nic.in>.

(b) and (c) In connection with the incident of fire at Jaipur Terminal during Oct, 2009, IOC has initiated disciplinary action against Shri K.N. Agrawal, Foreman (F) and Shri Ashok Gupta who was Shift In-charge on that day. Rajasthan State Police is also investigating the incident. Eight officers and one workman including the then General Manager, Rajasthan State Office of IOC were arrested on 2.07.2010.

(d) The Committee has recommended numerous short term as well as long term measures for preventing such incidents in future. This Ministry has accepted the recommendations made by the Committee for improvement and ensuring safety and emergency preparedness at POL terminals and advised OMCs to implement the recommendations within a time frame. This Ministry had also convened a meeting on 3.11.2009, to review the safety and security at all oil & gas installations in the country, belonging to both public and private oil companies, in which the oil companies were directed to carry out self safety audit conforming to statutory norms and risk assessment, including OISD standards by 31.12.2009. Such audits have been carried out and report compiled by OISD.

[Translation]

Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani Express Train

1978. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Rajdhani Express met an accident near Bhagalpur district of Bihar recently;
- (b) if so, the number of coaches of Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani Express got damaged alongwith full details of the injured persons;
- (c) whether the Railways have conducted any enquiry into the matter; and
- (d) if so, the outcome of the said enquiry and the action taken against the erring officials, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 25.05.2010 at 06.35 hours, fourteen coaches of Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani Express (train No.2424) derailed between Kharik-Naugachhia stations of Barauni-Katihar section of Sonapur Division of East Central Railway. In this accident, two passengers sustained simple injuries.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Statutory inquiry into the above accident is being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle and its report is awaited. Necessary action will be taken after receipt of the report.

[English]

Family Courts for Divorce

1979. DR. MANDA JAGNNATH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Madras High Court has decided to make family courts work on weekends hearing cases of divorce;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of divorce cases pending across the country in the family courts; and
- (d) the time by which such court is likely to start working throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

- (c) No such data is being maintained centrally.
- (d) Setting up of district and subordinate courts including Family Courts is the responsibility of the State Governments carried out in consultation with the respective High Courts.

[Translation]

Patna Airport

1980. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the runway of Patna Airport is smaller than any other runways of all the Airports in the country;
- (b) if so, whether there is always apprehension of an accident at Patna Airport;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to upgrade the runway of Patna Airport; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, the current operation is severely restricted due to the presence of obstacles - trees on one side and railway line on the other.

Government has taken up the matter with the State Government for removal of these obstacles as besides this further development of the airport is not possible under present circumstances.

Setting up of Pulse Mills

1981. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides any assistance for setting up small pulse mills in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposal received from various States for setting up the said mills during the last three years, State -wise; and

(d) the number of the said mills set up during the said period in various States?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes Madam, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, provides financial assistance for setting up of pulse mills units in the form of grant in aid. However, Ministry does not distinguish between small and big pulse mill units and grant in aid is project specific.

(b) During the 11th Plan under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation, Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries, including small pulse mills Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the form of grant in aid @ 25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas.

(c) The details of proposals received during last three years state wise is given in enclosed Statement.

(d) The no of unit assisted during the said period state wise is also given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

2007-08 to 2009-10 (Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Received cases	No. of Units Assisted		
		Pulse Mills		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	12	1	3	-
Assam	4	-	-	-
Delhi	4			
Gujarat	13	-	1	2
Karnataka	9	-	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	19	1	-	1
Maharashtra	88	7	23	19
Rajasthan	19	3	1	-
Uttar Pradesh	9	-	3	-
West Bengal	3	1	-	-
Punjab	1	-	-	-
Haryana	1	-	1	-
Chattishgarh	8	-	1	-
Tamil nadu	1	-	-	-
Total	191	13	34	23

Overbooking/Cancellation of Flights

1982. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has revived its three year old plan for asking airlines to compensate passengers denying in boarding over booked flights and sudden cancellation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other facilities made available to passengers under such circumstances;

(d) the compensation likely to be paid to passengers in such cases;

(e) whether all the airlines are complying with the guidelines issued by v DGCA; and

(f) if so, the provisions of actions available for not complying with these guidelines of DGCA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (f) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has drafted a Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) on facilities to be provided to passengers in case of denied boarding, flight cancellation and flight delays. The CAR is being finalised after obtaining views of the various stake holders.

The CAR will have the provisions of both compensation and facilities to the passengers in the event of denied boarding, flight cancellation and flight delays.

Non-compliance of the provisions of a CAR is punishable under the provisions of Schedule VI to the Aircraft Rules 1937. This will be a Category III offence attracting a maximum penalty of six month imprisonment or Rs. two lakhs fine or both.

[English]

Allocation of Natural Gas

1983. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural Gas is allocated at APM rates for providing CNG in the Transportation Sector in Delhi and Mumbai;

(b) if so, whether State Government of Gujarat has also requested the Union Government for allocations of gas at Administered Price Mechanism for Transportation Sector in the State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Madam. Gas at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rates is allocated to Indraprastha Gas Ltd. (IGL) in Delhi and Mahanagar Gas Ltd. (MGL) in Mumbai for providing Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) to transport sector.

(b) and (c) APM gas has been allocated to Gujarat Gas Co. Ltd. (GGCL) and GAIL for supply of CNG and PNG in Ankleshwar, Bharuch, Surat & Vadadora towns of Gujarat.

Joint Venture Between BHEL and NTPC

1984. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether a joint venture was formed between Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and National Thermal Power Corporation for manufacturing power plant equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether preference is being given for the location of such manufacturing unit in the closed public sector undertakings having the requisite infrastructure like mining and allied machinery corporation, Durgapur to reduce the investment cost vis-a-vis a green field unit;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the basis for selection of the location for this joint venture unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) NTPC-BHEL Power Projects Private Limited (NBPPL) is a 50:50 Joint Venture company of NTPC and BHEL.

(c) and (d) Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation (MAMC) is lying closed w.e.f. 3.1.2002. On 24.5.2002, The High Court of Kolkata passed order for its winding up. All its assets except the township have been handed over to the official liquidator for sale. MAMC has huge liabilities such as secured loans from Banks - Rs. 568.96 crore, preferential creditors -Rs 22.29 crore; Central Government loan and interest thereon - Rs. 2106.90 crore; current liabilities - Rs. 281.93 crore; and contingent liabilities - Rs. 121.82 crore. A consortium led by Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. alongwith Coal India Ltd. and Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd. has shown interest to take over MAMC and the matter is pending in Kolkatta High Court. The land available with MAMC is around 200 acres which is on lease upto 2019 from West Bengal Govt, whereas the requirement of JV Company is 750 acres.

(e) The joint venture company had received offers for allotment of land from few States like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh. A Technical Committee was constituted to examine the suitability of land based on certain technical parameters identified. Committee had submitted the report in the favour of land at Mannavaram of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

Amendment in Companies Act

1985. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for amending the Act;

(c) whether the Government has decided to constitute a Committee after eliciting the views of Federation of Industries, professional institutions, banks and financial institutions on the concept paper for substituting the old Act with a new one in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether corporate sector would be consulted before making changes in the Companies Act;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the extent to which amendment in Companies Act help in checking frauds committed against investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced the Companies Bill 2009 for regulation of the Corporate Sector by undertaking comprehensive revision of the Companies Act, 1956. The Bill seeks to encourage good corporate governance, transparent, responsible and accountable regulation with the shareholders participation and protection of interests of all the stakeholders.

(c) to (f) Companies Bill 2009 has been prepared on the recommendation of Expert Committee comprising of representatives of Industry Associations, Professional Bodies, Legal Experts, Banks and Financial Institutions and other stakeholders. Thus, the Government has made wide consultations with corporate sector and others before finalizing the Companies Bill 2009.

(g) The amendments proposed in the Companies Act emphasizes on more disclosure norms, strengthening of enforcement mechanism and heavy penalty structure for non-compliance to reduce the possibility of frauds.

Exploration of Crude Oil and Natural Gas

1986. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploration of reserves of crude oil and natural gas in the country is an on-going process;

(b) if so, the number of crude oil and natural gas reserves found in the country till date with available quantity of crude oil and natural gas; and

(c) the annual average crude oil and natural gas produced by public sector oil companies during the last three years, and the quantity produced in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):

(a) Yes, Madam. Exploration of oil and gas reserves is an ongoing process.

(b) So far, 639 discoveries have been made in Nomination as well as in Production Sharing Contract (PSC) Regime. As on 1.4.2010 the in place oil and gas reserve in the country are 819.81 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) and 1473.22 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) respectively.

(c) The crude oil and natural gas production during the last three years by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation(ONGC), Oil India Limited(OIL) and other Private/JV companies are given below:

Crude Oil (in MMT)			
Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
ONGC	25.94	25.37	24.67
OIL	3.10	3.47	3.57
Pvt./JV	5.08	4.67	5.26
Natural Gas (in BCM)			
Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
ONGC	22.49	23.11	
OIL	2.34	2.27	2.42
Pvt./JV	7.73	8.09	21.98

Summer Holiday Special Trains

1987. DR. K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of summer holiday special trains between Delhi-Mumbai, Delhi-Kolkata, Delhi-Hyderabad and Delhi-Chennai operated during 2010 have been reduced as compared to 2009;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to increase the number of these trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) 42 trips of summer holiday special trains were run during 2010 as compared to 166 trips during 2009 between Delhi-Mumbai, Delhi-Kolkata, Delhi-Hyderabad and Delhi-Chennai. Between summer season of 2009 and 2010 the following new trains have been introduced on these sectors, resulting in reduction in the requirement of running of holiday specials:

- (1) 2247/2248 Nizamuddin-Bandra Yuva Express.
- (2) 2273/2274 New Delhi - Howrah Duronto.
- (3) 2259/2260 New Delhi-Sealdah Duronto.
- (4) 2249/2250 Howrah-New Delhi Yuva Express.
- (5) 2493/2494 Nizamuddin-Bangalore Rajdhani Express via Secunderabad.
- (6) 2285/2286 Secunderabad Nizamuddin Duronto.
- (7) 2269/2270 Nizamuddin-Chennai Central Duronto.

Import of Cheap Garments

1988. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic textile industry has

suffered heavy losses due to import of cheap used garments from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has resulted in huge loss of foreign exchange as well;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to impose restriction on the import of used garments from abroad; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The import of worn clothing/used garments is not in such quantity or value to pose any threat to the domestic textiles industry. The import of worn clothing in calendar year 2009 was of the order of US\$ 59 million, which is a decline of 11.21% over 2008. During January-February, 2010, the import of worn clothing/used garments was US\$ 9 million showing a decline of 38.25% over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(e) and (f) The Government has already imposed restrictions on the import of used garments keeping in view the sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues involved by bringing such imports under the 'Restricted list of Imports' vide Notification No. 7/2004-09 dated the 27th October, 2004.

Investment of Surplus in Mutual Funds by PSUs

1989. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed/proposes to allow public sector companies to invest their surplus cash in mutual funds run by private firms;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) In August 2007, Government have issued guidelines, inter alia, permitting Navratna and Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to invest upto 30% of the available surplus funds in Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulated Public Sector Mutual Funds. In January 2009, Government reviewed the position and decided to continue the scheme till further orders.

[Translation]

Tourist Circuit, Khajuraho

1990. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether world famous tourist place Khajuraho has been included in the railway tourist circuit;
 (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) if not, the reasons for not including Khajuraho?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Khajuraho has already been connected by the rail network. In addition, Khajuraho has also been included in the itinerary of luxury tourist trains Maharajas' Express and Royal Rajasthan on Wheels.

- (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up Rail Coach Workshop, Kerala

1991. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any plan to set up railway workshop for coach repairing at NEMAM, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Expenditure on Advertisements by Oil PSUs

1992. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether public sector oil companies are incurring huge expenditure on advertisements for promotion of usage of branded fuels in the country;
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) whether the Government proposes to enhance the awareness campaign for usage of branded fuels in the country; and
 (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) enhance awareness for use of branded fuels through various mass media platforms like advertisements on television, Radio, newspapers, etc. as per their marketing strategy. OMCs have spent Rs. 12.36 crore on advertisements for enhancing awareness for use of branded fuels during 2009-10.

Expansion of Fleet by Private Airlines

1993. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the private airlines have sought Government's nod to add aircraft to their fleet in the coming years;

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

(c) the time by which the new fleet is likely to be inducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. From August 2009, the Govt, has granted permission for import of 49 aircraft for Scheduled Air Transport Services, for which the permission is valid till one year. The airline wise details are as under:

Airline	Aircraft
Jet Airways	13
JetLite	02
SpiceJet	07
Zav Airways	03
Deccan Cargo	08
Aryan Cargo	02
Go Airlines	02
Jagson	02
IndiGo	10

Apart from these, Govt, has also granted "In Principle Approval" for import of 375 aircraft for Scheduled Operations. These aircrafts have to be imported by the year 2025.

Central Silk Board

1994. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sent a proposal to the Union Government for release of Central Share from Central Silk Board for the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Catalytic Development Programme for 2009-10;

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

(c) the time by which the amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. During the year 2009-10, the Department of Sericulture, Government of Karnataka had submitted a proposal seeking central share of unds for implementation of Catalytic Development Programme (CDP). The proposal of the Government of Karnataka was considered by the Apex Monitoring Committee (AMC) functioning in the Central Silk Board (CSB) during its meeting held on 16.06.2009 and, as per recommendations made by the AMC, CSB had released Central share of funds amounting to Rs. 2,306.76 lakhs during July-2009 and September-2009 to the Director of Sericulture, Government of Karnataka during the financial year 2009-10, for implementation of CDP in the State.

Noise Levels at IGIA

1995. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to bring noise levels in and around Indira Gandhi International Airport in accordance with international standards;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof; and

(c) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Five Noise Monitoring & Tracking Systems have been Installed by Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) beneath the approach and take off paths around Indira Gandhi International Airport to monitor maximum noise level. Apart from the same, Government alongwith the stakeholders has initiated various steps to reduce noise level in and around airport such as construction of noise barriers, mixed mode operation for alternate use of runways, introduction of Continuous Descent Approach, restriction on ground run of engines, operational restriction on very noisy aircraft contained in Chapter 2 of ICAO Annex 16, Volume 1, etc.

[Translation]

**Special Trains from Delhi
to Haridwar**

1996. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are contemplating to introduce special trains from Delhi to Haridwar for the passengers in view of the forthcoming Kanwar Yatra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. In view of the Kanwar Yatra, two pairs of train services viz. 3SD/6SD Delhi-Saharanpur Passenger and 1DM/2DM Delhi-Muzaffarnagar DEMU have been extended to Haridwar, as special trains from 25.07.2010 to 06.08.2010.

**Railway Overbridge near
Makronia Railway Station**

1997. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway overbridge on national highway 86 near Makronia railway station of Katni-Bina section under Jabalpur Railway Division of West Central Railway and another on Sagar gate near Bina Station (Bina - Khurai route) are proposed to be constructed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Railway Over Bridge (ROB) on National Highway 86 near Makroniya railway station of Katni-Bina section has been sanctioned. However, State Government has not submitted any cost sharing proposal for construction of ROB on Sagar gate near Bina station (Bina - Khurai route).

(b) Construction of ROB on National Highway 86 near Makroniya including Railway portion of ROB is being executed by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) on Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis. Agreement between Railway and National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has been signed. The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.

[English]

**Development of KG Oil Fields
by ONGC**

1998. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is to develop KG fields alone in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the reaction of the various industries in this regard; and

(d) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM OF NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d): Fields discovered by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) in nomination acreages of KG basin would be developed by ONGC alone. ONGC has not submitted any field development plan for KG fields in the blocks awarded under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime. However, the fields discovered in exploration blocks under PSC regime would be developed by ONGC alone/through joint venture with consortium partners, if found economically viable and subject to approval of Government of India.

Production of Non-Organic Fertilizers

1999. SHRI MOHAN JENA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Multi National Companies (MNCs) and Indian Companies engaged in the production of non-organic fertilizers in the country; and

(b) the percentage of turn over of these companies vis-a-vis the National average turnover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No Multinational Company is engaged in the production of fertilizers in the country. A list showing the names of Indian companies producing fertilizers are at Statement-I. A statement showing the turn over of fertilizer companies is at Statement-II

Statement-I

State-wise and Sector-wise no. of major Fertilizers units operating in the country

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of operating unit and Sector			Name of the units
		Public	Co-operative	Private	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh			4	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Kakinada-I (Urea) Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd Kakinada-II (Urea) Coromandal Fertilizer Ltd. Kakinada (DAP, Complexes) Coromandal Fertilizer Ltd. Vizag (Complexes)
2	Assam	2			Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd Namrup-III (Urea) Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd Namrup-II (Urea)
3	Goa			1	Zuari Industries Ltd. Goa (Urea, DAP & Complexes)

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Gujarat		3	5	<p>Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Ltd. Bharuch (Urea, Complexes)</p> <p>Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. Vadodara (Urea, DAP & Complexes)</p> <p>Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. Sikka-I (DAP & Complexes)</p> <p>Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. Sikka-II (DAP & Complexes)</p> <p>Hindalco Industries Ltd. Dahej (DAP)</p> <p>Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd - Kandla (DAP & Complexes)</p> <p>Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd - Kalol (Urea)</p> <p>Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.- Hazira (Urea)</p>
5	Haryana	1			National Fertilizers Ltd. Panipb; (Urea)
6	Karnatka			1	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd Manglore (Urea, DAP & Complexes)
7	Kerala	2			<p>Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd. Udyogamandal (Complexes)</p> <p>Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd. Cochin (Complexes)</p>
8	Madhya Pradesh	2			<p>National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-I (Urea)</p> <p>National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-II (Urea)</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Maharashtra	4		1	<p>Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Trombay (Complexes)</p> <p>Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Trombay-IV (Complexes)</p> <p>Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Thai (Urea)</p> <p>Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Trombay-V (Urea)</p> <p>Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.- Taloja (Complexes)</p>
10	Orissa		1	1	<p>Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Paradeep (DAP, Complexes)</p> <p>Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. Paradeep (DAP, Complexes)</p>
11	Punjab	2			<p>National Fertilizers Ltd. - Nangal-II (Urea)</p> <p>National Fertilizers Ltd. (Bhatinda (Urea)</p>
12	Rajasthan			3	<p>Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan-I (Urea)</p> <p>Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan-II (Urea)</p> <p>Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. Kota (Urea)</p>
13	Tamilnadu	1		1	<p>Madras Fertilizer Ltd. Chennai (Urea)</p> <p>Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd.- Ennore (Complexes)</p> <p>Southern Petrochemical Inds. Corpn. Ltd.- Tuticorin (Complexes)</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Uttar Pradesh		5	2	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Phulpur-I (Urea) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Phulpur-II (Urea) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Aonla-I (Urea) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Aonla-II (Urea) Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Jagdishpur (Urea) Tata Chemicals Ltd. Babrala (Urea) Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd. Shahjahanpur (Urea)
15	West Bengal			1	Tata Chemicals Ltd. Babrala (DAP & Complexes)
Total		14	9	21	

Statement-II*Annual Turn over of Companies for the year 2009-10*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Company	Annual Turn Over
1	2	3
1	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Ltd.	Rs. 2712.78
2	Fertilizer and Chemicals 8b Travancore Ltd.	Rs 2091.26
3	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-Operative Ltd.	Rs. 16,809
4	Rashtriya Chemicals 8b Fertilizer Ltd	Rs. 4979.90

1	2	3
5	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 277.06
6	Gujarat State Fertilizer 8s Chemicals Ltd.	Rs. 2869.73
7	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.	Rs. 1,293.85
8	Coromandal International Ltd.	Rs. 6000
9	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Rs. 2240.78
10	Indo-Gulf Fertilizer	Rs. 1021.56
11	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Rs. 350
12	Kribhco Syam Fertilizer Ltd.	Rs. 927.1

1	2	3
13	National Fertilizer Ltd.	Rs. 5091.34
14	Nagarjuna Fertilizers 8s Chemicals Ltd.	Rs. 1987.91
15	Kirshak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.	Rs. 2597.08
16	Mangiore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Rs. 2100
17	Zuari Industries Ltd-	Rs. 4277.55
18	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	Rs. 2984.14
19	Depak Fertilizer 8b pertochemicals Corporation Ltd	Rs. 1270.78
20	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Rs 2525
21	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Rs. 476.10
22	Southern Petrochemicals industies Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 109.91

[Translation]

Misbehaviour by TTEs

2000. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister off RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the zone-wise number of cases of misbehaviour by the railway employees with the passengers in the running trains during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether a Train Ticket Examiner (TTE) had thrown out a 13 years old girl from Kushinagar Express

recently after a ticket dispute as a result of which the girl got injured seriously;

(c) if so, the action taken against the erring TTE;

(d) whether any assistance has been provided to the girl by the Railways;

(e) if so, whether the Railways propose to take any initiative to check such insensitivity among the railway employees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c) A complaint regarding such an incidence of 13.7.2010 has been registered and the same is under investigation by Government Railway Police, Bina.

(d) The girl was taken to hospital for treatment by GRP staff of Mandibamora station.

(e) and (f) In order to improve the behaviour of frontline staff including Ticket Checking Staff, they are deputed to attend Customer Care Training. Moreover, surprise checks are conducted from time to time by officers and supervisors for monitoring the behaviour of ticket checking staff. Instructions have also been issued to Zonal railways that ticket checking staff may be appropriately counseled to deal with passengers traveling without ticket or with irregular ticket within the purview of Railway's Act and refrain from action outside the purview of Railway rules.

Statement

The Zone-wise number of complaints received against misbehaviour by the railway employees with the passengers for each of the last three years and for this year is as under:

Sl. No.	Railways	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	April to June, 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Central	528	627	549	141
2.	Eastern	67	103	117	14
3.	Northern	339	356	390	79
4.	North Eastern	19	30	27	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Northeast Frontier	23	31	23	10
6.	Southern	276	192	70	25
7.	South Central	121	99	95	37
8.	South Eastern	19	18	19	3
9.	Western	144	143	150	38
10.	East Central	147	178	134	40
11.	East Coast	75	58	45	16
12.	North Central	75	93	91	23
13.	North Western	55	57	71	14
14.	South East Central	51	42	44	9
15.	South Western	37	39	159	35
16.	West Central	46	123	104	27

[English]

Jute Mills

2001. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute mills in the country which had undergone sluggish growth in the last few years have been revived;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of jute production and export of jute and jute products during the each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the report that jute mill owners are not paying adequate salaries/wages to the employees in the jute industry;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government to protect the interests of the workers; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The production and export of jute & jute goods in the past three years has been as follows:

Year	Raw-jute Lakh (MT)		Jute Goods (Lakh MT)		Growth in production of jute goods
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	
2007-08	17.82	Negligible	17.76	2.04	31%
2008-09	14.76	Negligible	16.34	2.00	-8%
2009-10	16.20	0.36	13.23	1.10	-19%
2010-11	19.26	Not	3.92*	Not available	12% (Compared to April-June in 09-10)

The production of jute products depends upon a number of factors, such as production/avail ability of raw jute, demand for jute products as well as labour situation in West Bengal. The decline in production and exports (of jute goods) in 08-09 and 09-10 can be attributed to (i) decline in production of raw jute in these years and (ii) 18 days strike in December 2008 and 61 days strike during December 2009 -February 2010 in the mills in West Bengal. On both the occasions, it took almost 2 weeks to resume production after the closure of the strike.

Although, in the current year (2010-11), the raw jute production has been estimated to rise to 19.26 lakh MT and also, in the first quarter (April-June) the production of jute goods has shown a growth, it may be too early to asses if revival has taken place.

(d) Government is not aware of any such report.

(e) Does not arise in view of above.

(f) The implementation of proper wage in the industry is the jurisdiction of the concerned tate Governments.

Rail Crossing in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Section

2002. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received representations for the construction of manned Railway crossing on various sections in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh to check the increasing number of accidents on such sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways in each such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Representations have been received for manning/provision of level crossing at 10 locations in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh section. However, State Government has

not submitted any firm deposit work proposal for provision of new manned level crossing. Railway will take action after receipt of the proposal.

Look East Policy

2003. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is expanding the scope of the Textile Sector by adopting 'Look East' policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of measures being conceived to modernise different segments of the Textile industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In order to diversify the textiles exports and reduce dependence on LsU and USA, the Government is promoting an export policy regime which covers all the potential markets including the nations of East and South East Asia. The policy envisages not only search for new markets but also attracting direct foreign investment. The Government is promoting Textiles Mega Shows in focused countries with assured market potential to showcase the entire textiles value addition chain as well as all facets of India's textiles and clothing industry. All the Textiles Export Promotion Councils shall be taking part in these Mega Shows to showcase 'Made-in-India' image in unison. Several such mega events have already been organized during 2008, 2009 and in the current year.

(c) A variety of measures including various policy initiatives have been taken by the Government to ensure modernization and sustained growth of Indian textiles and clothing sector, which, inter-alia include the following:-

i) To improve productivity and quality of cotton for manufacture and export of competitive downstream textile products, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) in 2000.

- ii) To facilitate the modernization and upgradation of the textile industry both in the organised and unorganized sector, the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was launched in 1999. The Scheme has been further fine tuned to increase the rapid investments in the targeted sub-sectors of the textile industry.
- iii) To equip the textiles industry with world-class infrastructure, a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) based Scheme known as the "Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)" was introduced in August 2005.
- iv) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalized to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country in successive Budgets from 2004-05 onwards.
- v) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment in the textile sector under automatic route.
- vi) Government has de-reserved the readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from SSI sector so that large scale investments may be encouraged in these sectors.
- vii) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) has been set up to provide a leadership role in sensitizing the Industry to the concept of value addition by inducting trained professionals to manage the industry. This has resulted in an increased demand for trained professionals in various sectors servicing the industry.
- viii) An 'Integrated Skill Development Scheme' has been conceived to provide training at various levels, in different sub-sectors of the T&C Industry.

The Government has continuously been monitoring the implementation of various schemes and requisite modifications are incorporated whenever required. TUFS and SITP Scheme have been continued in the 11th Five Year Plan.

Acquirement of Coal Mines by NMDC

2004. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) has proposed to acquire coal mines in Australia;

(b) if so, the objective thereof; and

(c) the investment involved in this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) No, Madam. No proposal for acquiring coal mines in Australia is under consideration of NMDC as of now.

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

[Translation]

Availability of Kerosene

2005. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of kerosene oil in various States in the current year;

(b) whether the said availability is equal to national average; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM OF NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):

(a) State-wise per capita availability of PDS kerosene for the year 2010-11 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The national average per capita availability of kerosene works out to 10.93 litres per annum for the period April to September 2010. The per capita allocation of PDS kerosene varies from State to State. Therefore, availability of PDS kerosene is not equal to national average in each State.

Statement	
States/UTs	Per Capita /per litre
1	2
A&N Islands	20.34
Andhra Pradesh	7.87
Arunachal Pradesh	10.73
Assam	12.43
Bihar	9.95
Chandigarh	10.07
Chattishgarh	8.99
D & N Haveli	13.72
Daman and Diu	14.58
Delhi	10.08
Goa	16.86
Gujarat	18.19
Haryana	8.19
Himachal Pradesh	6.62
J&K	7.19
Jharkhand	10.06
Karnataka	10.67
Kerala	7.07
Lakshadweep	17.03
Madhya Pradesh	10.37
Maharashtra	16.17
Manipur	10.61
Meghalaya	11.32
Mizoram	8.89

1	2
Nagaland	8.59
Orissa	10.98
Puducherry	16.14
Punjab	11.75
Rajas than	9.06
Sikkim	12.17
Tamil Nadu	10.20
Tripura	12.31
Uttar Pradesh	9.60
Uttaranchal	13.10
West Bengal	12.03
National Average	10.93

Note: Based on 2001 census

[English]

Setting up of Plastic Management Centres

2006. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up plastic management centre in the country under public private partnership;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the location of such centre;

(c) whether it would be the first of its kind and would have facilities for waste plastic collection, recycling, processing, product development and safe disposal of reusable plastics; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) to (d) The National Policy on Petrochemicals, published in April, 2007 envisages promotion of plastic waste management through industry associations and other organizations working in this area. To curtail indiscriminate littering of post consumer plastic waste, a mechanism for industry contribution in the recovery and recycling of plastic waste is essential. The policy also envisages encouragement of use of recycled plastics in non critical applications. To achieve this objective, feasibility study has been undertaken to consider and promote recycling technologies. In this direction, Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET) has been entrusted the task to set up a plastic waste management centre at New Delhi based on emerging technology.

Opening of Jan Aushadhi Outlets

2007. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPUAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether Jan Aushadhi outlets have been set up to dispense drugs and medicines at affordable costs in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such outlets, location-wise in each State;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the performance of such outlets;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the expensive life saving medicines and drugs including cancer, heart disease curing drugs are proposed to be sold through these outlets; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) Yes Madam.

(b) Location-wise details of such stores are as under:

Jan Aushadhi Stores Already Opened

Sl. No.	State	District
1	2	3
1	Punjab	Amritsar
2		Mohali
3		Bhatinda
4		Ludhiana
5		Jalandhar
6		Patiala
7		Moga
8		Faridkot
9		Ferozpur
10		Mansa
11		Sangrur
12		Barnala
13		Fatehgarh Sahib
14		Rupnagar (Ropar)
15		Nava sahar (Sahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)
16		Hoshiarpur
17		Taran Taran
18		Muktsar

1	2	3	1	2	3
19.		Gurdaspur	44		Raj Samand
20		Kapurthala	45		Sagwar
21	Delhi	Shastri Bhawan	46		Shri Ganganagar-1
22		GTB Hospital	47		Shri Ganganagar-2
23		Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital	48		Tonk
24	Rajasthan	Alwar	49		Udaipur
25		Barmer	50		Dausa
26		Banswara	51	Haryana	Gurgaon
27		Beawar	52		Panchkula
28		Bhawani mandi	53		Faridabad
29		Bhilwara	54		Yamuna Nagar
30		Bikaner	55	Uttranchal	Dehradun
31		Churu	56		Roorkee
32		Dungapur	57	Chandigarh	PGIMER, Chandigarh
33		Jaipur-1	58	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Port Hospital, Vizag
34		Jaipur-2	59		Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad
35		Jalor	60		Uppal Industrial Employees Health Care Centre (UIEHC), Hyderabad
36		Jhalawar-1	61	Odisha	Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar
37		Jhalawar-2 (Khanpur)	62		Red Cross Bhawan, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar
38		Jhunjhunu-1	63		District HQ Hospital, Khordha
39		Jhunjhurflj-2	64		District HQ Hospital, Dhenkanal
40		Kota-1	65		District HQ Hospital, Korapu
41		Kota-2	66		District HQ Hospital, Angul
42		Pali			
43		Pratapgarh			

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The performance of the stores are assessed through periodical sales reports and also by visiting the stores. as may be required.

(e) and (f) The medicines manufactured and supplied by the Central Pharma / Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) to the Jan Aushadhi Stores already include some life saving and heart disease curing drugs and medicines.

Basic Amenities in Trains

2008. SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about inadequate basic amenities especially in the long distance trains;

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

(c) whether the Railways plan to invest more funds in order to provide better amenities to the travelling public especially on long distance trains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) References and suggestions are received from time to time regarding improvements to the passenger amenities in trains and acted upon appropriately by Indian Railways.

(c) and (d) Indian Railways continuously endeavor to provide better and upgraded amenities to traveling passengers and make provisions for funds accordingly. Amenities upgraded in trains in the recent past are as under:

Cushioned seats in General Class coaches.

- Provision of Snack Table, Bottle Holder, Magazine Bags in Sleeper class coaches.
- Curtains in the aisles of 3AC coaches.
- Fitment of 'Environment friendly Toilets' on trial in coaches.
- LED Destination Boards in the trains.
- Mobile Charging points, LED berth reading lights and Emergency lights in coaches.
- On-Board cleaning in important long-distance trains.
- Doctors On-Board Duronto Trains on a Pilot basis and provision of improved first aid kit in Rajdhani Trains etc.

[Translation]

Air Accidents

2009. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI RUBRA MADHAB RAY:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased state:

(a) whether the number of aircraft/ helicopter accidents have increased considerably in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of such accidents during the last six months;

(c) the details of casualties occurred in each accident separately;

(d) the losses suffered by the Government and others in such accidents;

(e) the details of the investigations conducted in each of these cases alongwith the outcome; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to avert such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) During the last six months two air accidents have occurred. While two persons died in the first accident to M/s. Yash Air Cessna 152 aircraft VT - MMM near Ujjain on 19.05.2010, 158 persons died in the second accident to M/s Air India Express Boeing VT - AXV at Mangalore on 22.05.2010.

(d) The Government does not maintain any data regarding losses suffered by airlines due to air accidents.

(e) Both the accidents are under investigation.

(f) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken number of steps like impressing upon all Scheduled/ Non - Scheduled/ General Aviation Operators to strictly adhere to the standard operating procedures for approaching and landing that would result in decent landing acceptable within the limitations of aircraft without compromising stopping distance requirements. Also, Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) has been set up in the DGCA under the Chairmanship of Director General of Civil Aviation with 28 expert members from industry who have made significant contribution. The Council has constituted 4 different working groups for (i) Operations, (ii) Airworthiness, (iii) Air Navigation and (iv) Aerodromes. Further, safety recommendations emanating from investigation of incidents are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies for preventing recurrence of such incidents in future. To avoid air accidents, various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), which include safety audits, surveillance inspections, dissemination of safety information, issue of Air Safety Circular/ Civil Aviation Requirements, etc. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of United States of America had carried out an audit in 2009 to review DGCA's safety oversight capabilities. The FAA made

some recommendations for their improvement. The steps taken by DGCA in this regard have been appreciated by FAA as there had been significant improvement in several areas of DGCA in a short span of time, which included creation of an additional 427 Group "A" posts in DGCA in order to strengthen the safety oversight set - up in DGCA.

Promotion of Silk

2010. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Silk Board is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)" with the assistance of State Governments for the development of silk industry;

(b) if so, the details of assistance made available of various States in the country for the last two years and the current year, State and year-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to initiate any action for promotion of World famous 'Bhagalpur Silk' in the country in view of the pathetic condition of textile workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Yes, Madam.

(b) State-wise and year-wise details of Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) funds released/spent during the last two years (2008-09, 2009-10) & during the current year 2010-11 are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) CSB has initiated action for the promotion of Vanya silks, which includes Bhagalpuri Silk also. In the Silk Expos organized by CSB through Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI), Vanya Silk traders/manufacturers are encouraged to participate and generally at least 30-35% expos stalls are allocated to Vanya silk

traders & manufacturers. During the current year i.e. 2010-11 as many as 16 Silk Expos are tentatively planned including three in Eastern India (Guwahati, Kolkatta & Bhubaneswar). As a part of Vanya Silks the Bhagalpur Silk will also be displayed in these expos.

Central Silk Board is also implementing the following specific schemes under Catalytic Development Programme for the benefit of Silk weavers:

1. Support for establishing shuttle-less looms,
2. Upgradation of existing handlooms through incorporation of jacquards,
3. Support for Computer aided Textiles Designing (CATD), etc.

These are open schemes with all India coverage including the weavers of Bhagalpur region. The Government of India is supporting all these schemes upto 50% and the balance 50% of the unit cost is to be shared equally among the concerned State Govt. and the stakeholder.

Statement

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount released by CSB during the years		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Karnataka	1876.63	2306.76	1991.88
2	Tamilnadu	954.48	911.88	1199.85
3	Jammu & Kashmir	316.07	1089.25	0.00
4	Andhra Pradesh	1554.84	1073.16	0.00
5	West Bengal	273.32	869.55	0.00
6	Maharashtra	200.11	295.82	421.50

1	2	3	4	5
7	Madhya Pradesh	518.95	430.25	927.79
8	Orissa	75.18	566.64	340.16
9	Bihar	43.90	171.35	106.18
10	Uttar pradesh	413.98	611.70	#6.67
11	Kerala	147.30	87.40	0.00
12	Punjab	26.63		0.00
13	Haryana	9.00		28.83
14	Himachal Pradesh	165.63	158.94	0.00
15	Gujarat	32.57		0.00
16	Chattisgarh	378.22	469.59	0.00
17	Jharkhand	255.70	1066.22	1482.00
18	Uttaranchal	208.72	423.39	133.16
19	Sikkim	32.29	69.09	0.00
20	Assam	590.46	1614.93	44.86
21	Arunachal Pradesh	113.83	287.13	0.00
22	Manipur	89.97	324.78	0.00
23	Meghalaya	267.14	302.37	389.43
24	Mizoram	230.29	349.46	577.21
25	Nagaland	163.32	540.54	225.23
26	Tripura	144.62	377.04	596.60
Total		9074.16	14406.25	8531.32

[English]

FDI in Textiles Sector

2011. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the FDI inflow during the last three years in the Textiles sector in the country including Maharashtra;
- (b) the sources of such investments; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure optimum utilisation of funds received for this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) FDI inflow during 2007, 2008 and 2009 have been of the order of Rs.4151.04 million, Rs.8696.24 million and Rs.9687.56 million respectively. Foreign Direct Investment in the textiles sector have been received mostly from Europe, US and China. To ensure optimum utilization of funds received through the FDI route, Government have been taking several steps for creating appropriate investment environment in this sector by way of technology and design development, superior production techniques, better labour conditions, formulation of compliance norms, and development of textile parks and mega clusters.

Gram Nyayalayas

2012. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI E.G.SUGAVANAM:

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

- (a) the total number of Gram Nyayalayas set up during the previous and current year as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the financial allocation/assistance provided to State Governments for setting up such Nyayalayas in these States during the said period, State and year-wise;

(c) whether some States have expressed their reservations/reluctance in setting up such Nyayalayas in these States;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to persuade these States to set up the Nyayalayas in these States at the earliest and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the number of Gram Nyayalayas set up in the States and funds allocated to them is enclosed.

(c) to (e) Most of the States to which the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 extends have supported the setting up of Gram Nyayalayas. Some States have, however, requested for higher central financial assistance whik indicating their willingness to establish Gram Nyayalayas. The States of Uttarakhand, Tamilnadu and the Government of NCT of Delhi have, for different reasons, not felt the need to set up Gram Nyayalayas.

In terms of Section 3 of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, it is for the State Governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas after consultation with the respective High Courts. The Government has addressed the States in this regard many times to implement the Act fully to ensure provision of affordable and quick justice to the people in the rural areas at their doorsteps. Recently, in the regional meetings of State Governments and High Courts held at Guwahti, Chennai, Kolkata, New Delhi and Goa, the State Governments have once again been requested to implement the Gram Nyayalayas Act in their respective States.

Statement

Status of the Establishment of Gram Nyayalayas in the country (as on 31.07.2010)

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	No. of Gram Nyayalayas notified	No. of Gram Nyayalayas operationalized	Amount released		Total
			Non-recurring	Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	89	40	1121.00	128.00	* 1249.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	45	0	567.00	-	567.00
Orissa	1	1	12.60	3.20	15.80
Maharashtra	9	6	113.40	19.20	132.60
Total	144	47	1814.00	150.40	1964.40

* Includes Rs. 617 lakhs released in 2010-11. Rest released during 2009-10

[Translation]

Delay of Trains

2013. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the punctuality status of passenger trains is far from satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure punctuality of passenger trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Some trains run late due to various reasons like miscreant activities, alarm chain pulling, natural calamities, like cyclonic storms, damage to track due to breaches, law and order problems, bad weather, cattle run over and electricity grid failure, equipment failure etc. In recent months punctuality has also been adversely affected due to increase in bandhs/strikes leading to disruptions in railway operations.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Indian Railways to ensure safe and punctual running of passenger carrying trains:

1. Intensive round the clock monitoring of trains at all three levels viz. Divisional, Zonal Head Quarters and Railway Board.

2. Launching of punctuality drives from time to time.

3. Improvement in standard of maintenance of assets to reduce equipment failures.

4. Counseling and motivating staff to ensure punctual running.

5. Liaison with State Government to tackle the Law and Order problems and miscreant activities.

6. Up-gradation of technology of track, rolling stock and signaling.

Aviation Courses and Training Abroad

2014. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry exercise any control in meeting the manpower requirement of civil aviation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that a large number of students are going abroad to join aviation courses and training;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of students going abroad to join such courses and training every year; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to open more institutes and colleges to provide aviation courses and training in the country itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Government keeps a watch on the demand and availability of manpower in the civil aviation sector in general, and specially in areas where Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) licensing is required. All domestic airlines, have their own recruitment and training policies and Government does not interfere in such matters. DGCA guidelines also require that the airlines adopt effective training programmes for their Indian pilots for endorsement on the type of aircraft operated by the airlines, "to

(c) to (e) Training in India or abroad is a matter of individual choice and permission of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is not required for ab initio flying training abroad. Ministry does not keep a record of students going abroad for training.

(f) Government has taken various steps for augmenting training infrastructure in India by upgradation and modernisation of training infrastructure of Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) to enhance its training capacity, setting up of world class National Flying Training Institute (NFTI) at Gondia, Maharashtra and assistance to flying clubs by allocating trainer aircraft and simulators through the Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Aero Club of India.

[English]

Energy Security

2015. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Energy Agency in its report has estimated that India's crude oil requirement per annum will grow substantially in the coming years;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the rising requirement of crude oil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. International Energy Agency (IEA) in its report 'MEDIUM-TERM OIL & GAS MARKETS, June 2010' has stated that India's crude oil requirement per annum will grow substantially in the coming years. The details of demand forecast by IEA in its report for 6 years i.e. 2010 to 2015, is as follows:

Year	Demand (mb/d*)
2010	3.33
2011	3.44
2012	3.53
2013	3.63
2014	3.72
2015	3.81

*mb/d: Million barrel per day

Several measures have been taken by the Government to meet the rising requirement of crude oil in the country, which are as under:

- (i) Carving out more areas for exploration in the country for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane Policy (CBM).
- (ii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery/Improved Oil Recovery techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields in the country.
- (iii) Acquisition of exploration acreages and producing properties overseas to bring in equity oil and gas.
- (iv) Arresting decline from ageing/ matured oil and gas fields in the country.

- (v) Substitution of oil through use of non-conventional source of energy such as bio-diesel, ethanol etc. Extraction of Gas from gas hydrates under National Gas Hydrates Programme (NGHP) by evolving suitable production technology.

Setting up of New Fertilizer Units

2016. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up new fertilizer units in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether proposals for setting up of new fertilizer units are pending with the Government for clearance;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Government does not propose setting up of any new plant on its own. However, in view of New Investment Policy Government wants to attract investment in fertilizer sector. As per provisions in New Investment Policy for attracting new investments in urea sector announced by the Government on 4th September, 2008, no clearance is required from Department of Fertilizers for initiating investment in fertilizer sector. Therefore, question of pending project clearances does not arise.

Heritage Rail Museum

2017. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways propose to set up a Heritage Rail Museum in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the site identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Six Rail Museums have been sanctioned as per the details given below:

1. Rabindra Rail Museum - Kolkata
2. Regional Rail Museum (Western Region) - Lonawala
3. Steam Centre & Museum - Rewari, Haryana
4. Rail Museum - Bolpur, West Bengal
5. Rail Museum - Tiruchchirappalli
6. Baba Bhalku Rail Museum - Shimla

Road Map for Railways

2018. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether operational improvements, technological upgradation, modernisation and infrastructure augmentation are some of the key areas to improve the quality of services rendered by Indian Railway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Railways propose to prepare a road map for enhancing capacity and improving efficiency of services; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Operational improvements, technological upgradation, modernisation and infrastructure augmentation are an

ongoing process. Vision 2020 for Indian Railways has already outlined a road-map for enhancing the capacity and efficiency of Railway's services. It includes expansion and augmentation of network by way of new lines, doubling/quadrupling, gauge conversion, electrification, increased production and procurement of rolling stock, technological upgradation and provision of customer-centric freight and passenger services.

Compensation to OMCs

2019. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the under-recoveries incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on selling of cooking fuel below market rate during the past three years and the current year, company-wise;

(b) the amount of compensation provided by the Government to these OMCs under Burden Sharing Mechanism to makeover their losses during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have demanded more compensation from the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The under-recoveries incurred by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) on selling of Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene during the last three years and the current year are as under:

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (April-June)
(Rs./crore)				
A. Domestic LPG				
IOC	7,893	8,853	7,197	2,537
BPC	3,906	4,460	3,567	1,280
HPC	3,724	4,287	3,493	1,281
Total	15,523	17,600	14,257	5,098
B. PDS Kerosene				
IOC	12,410	18,273	11,254	3,260
BPC	3,103	4,612	2,837	824
HPC	3,589	5,340	3,273	937
Total	19,102	28,225	17,364	5,021
Grand Total	34,625	45,825	31,621	10,119

(b) The details of the under-recoveries incurred by OMCs on the sale of sensitive petroleum products viz Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and the

compensation provided to the OMCs under the burden sharing mechanism by the Government and Public Sector upstream oil companies for the last three years and the current year are given below.

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	(Rs./crore)
				2010-11 (April-June)
Total Under recovery	77123	103292	46051	20072
Compensation through:				
(a) Oil Bonds/Cash Assistance by Government	35290	71292	26000*	0
(b) Upstream assistance	25708	32000	14430	6691
Total Assistance	60998	103292	40430	6691
Under recovery borne by OMCs	16125	0	5621	13381

*Out of Rs. 26,000 crore, Rs. 12,000 crore have been released to the OMCs.

(c) and (d) It was decided in the meeting of the Empowered Group of Ministers held on 25.6 2010 that the burden sharing mechanism for 2010-11 will be decided by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Accordingly, Ministry of Finance has been requested for providing financial support of Rs 13,381 crore for meeting the balance under-recoveries of the OMCs during the is Quarter of 2010-11

Supply of Natural Gas to Urea Plants

2020. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to supply natural gas to various urea plants at a subsidised rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the farmers and the other

end users are likely to be benefited as a result of subsidised gas supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Customers in fertilizers sector have been accorded priority in allocation of natural gas by the Government. Natural gas produced from the blocks awarded to National Oil Companies (NOCs), viz., ONGC & OIL, on nomination basis is supplied at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate to four categories of priority sectors, including the fertilizers sector. Presently, around 15.14 million metric standard cubic metre per day (mmscmd) gas is being supplied to customers in the fertilizers sector at APM rate. Further, around 2.75 mmscmd natural gas is being bought from Panna Mukta Tapti (PMT) Joint Venture (JV) at Production Sharing Contract (PSC) price of US\$ 5.73/mmbtu and is being supplied to customers in the fertilizers sector at the APM rate of US\$ 4.2/mmbtu; the difference is being made up from Gas Pool Account.

(c) Regular supply of natural gas at a reasonable rate enables the fertilizers Companies to function optimally and produce urea at lower rates. This has resulted in substantial saving in fertilizers subsidy paid by the Government.

[Translation]

**Compensation to Affected
Workers in DSP**

2021. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of workers have been affected by leakage of monoxide and methane gas in Durgapur Steel Plant in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether adequate compensation has been provided to the affected workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (e) There was an incident of minor leakage of Blast Furnace gas on 15.07.2010 in Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP) of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) owing to which some workers in the immediate surrounding areas experienced breathing discomfort and drowsiness. The DSP Management has ordered an enquiry into the incident to identify the cause and also to suggest measures to prevent such incidents in future. SAIL has informed that

as per the provisions of law, payment of compensation would not arise since no one suffered any bodily injury and loss in their earning capacity. The action arising from the findings of the enquiry and the steps required to be taken to check such incidents in future would be based upon the recommendations of the enquiry Committee.

[English]

Flight Delays

2022. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing number of incidents of flights delays across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is planning to ease the congestion and reduce the increasing incidents of flight delays;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The on time performance of scheduled domestic airlines is about 78.5%. Some time flights are delayed due to ATC, weather, technical reasons, mandatory security checks, etc. which are beyond the control of the airlines.

(c) to (e) In order to mitigate delays, Directorate General of Civil Aviation has issued a Circular in Oct 2009 on procedure to be followed by airlines, Air Traffic Control Units and airport operators.

Air India Aircraft on Lease

2023. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has purchased and leased a large number of aircraft despite incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to cancel the purchase orders of aircraft for which payment has not yet been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Erstwhile Air India Limited and Erstwhile Indian Airlines Limited had placed orders with M/s. Boeing and M/s. Airbus Industries for purchase of 68 (50 for Air India and 18 for Air India Charters Limited) and 43 aircraft respectively. Out of these 80 aircrafts have so far been delivered. As on date, NACIL has 44 aircraft on lease, including aircraft on sale and lease back, and 10 aircraft are under the process of return to the lessor after the lease expiry period.

(c) and (d): NACIL is pursuing with Boeing for the cancellation/postponement of deliveries for the last three B777-300 ERs.

[Translation]

R&D in Textile Sector

2024. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive R&D policy to make the textiles sector fundamentally strong and endure competitiveness;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the Government for setting up of a National Textiles Research Council;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter; and

(f) if so, the other steps the Government proposes to take towards achieving considerable share in global market of advance technology based products and high value added items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Research and Development (R&D) policy provides financial support for industrial as well as generic research projects mainly to the Textile Research Associations (TRAs). The Focus areas for research include product development, cost reduction in the entire manufacturing chain including in utilities conservation, eco-friendly technologies, development of technical textiles including test methods and test equipments, application of information technology, application of biotechnology, R&D in knitting and garment technology, application of nanotechnology and plasma science etc. The research projects are first examined in the Screening Committee set up in the O/o Textile Commissioner, Mumbai and approved by the R&D Committee in the Ministry of Textiles.

(c) There is no proposal for setting up of a National Textiles Research Council.

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

National Litigation Policy

2025. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is the largest litigant among the litigation cases pending in various courts:

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate a National Litigation Policy(NLP) to address the issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which NLP is likely to reduce the litigation cases pending/filed in various courts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M.VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Government and its various agencies are the predominant litigants in courts and Tribunals in the country.

(b) The Government has already launched a National Litigation Policy on 23.06.2010.

(c) The aim of National Litigation Policy is to transform Government into an efficient and responsible litigant. The core issues involved in the litigation will be focused and addressed squarely so that the same is managed and conducted in a cohesive, coordinated and time bound manner.

(d) The purpose underlying the said National Litigation Policy is to reduce Government litigation in courts so that valuable court time would be spent in resolving other pending cases so as to achieve the Goal in the National Legal Mission to reduce average Pendency time from 15 years to 3 years.

[English]

Pricing of Drugs

2026. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether there is any separate policy on pricing of controlled and decontrolled drugs and branded and non-branded drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the Government for imposing trade margins on each category of drugs both for wholesale and retail;

(d) if so, whether any Group of Ministers has been constituted to study the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The pricing of controlled and decontrolled drugs and branded and non-branded drugs are done under the provision of DPCO, 1995.

(c) to (e) The draft National Pharmaceuticals Policy 2006 prepared by this Department after extensive discussions with various stakeholders and in line with the declared objective of the Government in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) was submitted before the Cabinet for its approval. The Cabinet considered the Policy in its meeting held on 11.1.2007 and decided that the matter may, in the first instance, be considered by a Group of Ministers (GOM). The GOM has held four meetings. However, after the formation of the new Government, the GOM has been re-constituted on 1.9.2009. The final decision on the issue of Pharmaceutical Policy will be possible after GOM makes its recommendation to the Cabinet. At present, the prices of medicines are being controlled as per DPCO, 1995 which was formulated as per Pharmaceutical Policy, 1994.

[Translation]

Reserved Coaches in Passenger Trains

2027. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether not attaching reserved coaches to passenger trains causes a lot of inconvenience to passengers travelling with reservation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the number of such cases came before the railway during the last three years; and

(c) the concrete measures taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Approximately 40 cases of non-attachment of reserved coaches during the last three years have occurred mainly due to following reasons:

- (i) The reserved coach found unsafe to work the train during the maintenance check to ensure safety.
- (ii) Malfunction of electrical equipments in the reserved coach.
- (iii) Non-availability of fit spare coaches of similar type at that particular time at the station.
- (iv) Damage to the reserved coaches due to accident, miscreant activity, fire etc.

(c) Important measures taken by the Railways in this regard are :

- (i) Adequate number of spare coaches are kept at various depots/ major stations for timely replacement of damaged coaches.
- (ii) Alternative accommodation in other coaches to the extent feasible is provided to the reserved passengers.
- (iii) Full refund in case of non-attachment of reserved coaches is offered to the passengers.
- (iv) Continuous efforts to bring improvements in coach design and upkeep to minimise equipment failures are made.

Airstrips at Khandwa and Satna

2028. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khandwa and Satna airstrips in Madhya Pradesh are not fit for flight operations;

(b) if so, whether Madhya Pradesh Government has demanded to transfer the said airstrips to it; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

(c) On the request of State Government of Madhya Pradesh, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has decided to hand over Khandwa and Satna airports to Government of Madhya Pradesh on lease basis for a period of 30 years.

Reduction in prices of medicines

2029. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has announced to reduce the prices of nearly 800 medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the notification issued in this regard;

(c) whether several companies have not reduced the prices of these medicines;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the names of the companies against whom Government has taken action in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) The Government has not announced reduction in prices of nearly 800 medicines in the recent past. However, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of 74 bulk drugs listed in the Schedule I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) and the formulation containing any of these scheduled drugs from time to time as per the provisions of DPCO, 95. The NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations under price control. Under the DPCO, 1995, no one can sell any formulation (medicine) of price controlled category to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government. In case a company is found selling at prices higher than the price notified/approved by the NPPA, action is taken against them as per the provisions of the DPCO, 95.

In respect of drugs - not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices themselves without seeking the approval of Government / NPPA. However, as part of the price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 95 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

(b) To (e) Question does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of Textile Institute

2030. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to set up technical training institute related to textile sector in the tribal areas of the country particularly in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for such plan, State-wise for the current financial year;

(c) whether the government has taken any initiatives to provide necessary Central assistance and guidance for promotion, development and export of the indigenous Bodo-Tribal handloom products and textiles made of natural fibres with special mention to Indi(Eri) Cocoons and Muga Silk; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has set up 1 Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Guwahati and 3 Weavers Service Centres at Guwahati (Assam), Agartala (Tripura) and Imphal (Manipur). These institutions are providing assistance for technological support and skill up-gradation of weavers of Tribal areas of the country including Assam.

Central Silk Board (CSB), Ministry of Textiles has also established one Regional Silk Technological Research Station at Guwahati in Assam state to provide necessary training and support in post cocoon sector for the benefit of people of North Eastern region including the tribal areas of Assam. However, at present there is no plan to set up new technical training institute in immediate future.

(c) and (d) The Eri and Muga Silk is being produced only in North Eastern region of the country. The Government of India is implementing Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) which provides need based inputs to a cluster of 300 - 500 handlooms or a group of 10 - 100 weavers for making them self-sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, working capital, new looms and accessories, skill up-gradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of work-shed.

Under IHDS, so far 115 clusters and 184 Group approach proposals have been sanctioned in the North Eastern region and a sum of 35.93 crore has been released.

Under Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCD), two clusters with 5000 looms, one at Bijoyagar (Assam) and another at Imphal (Manipur) with a project cost of Rs.2.00 crore each are also under implementation.

Government of India has taken up one Muga Handloom Cluster under the Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) at Sivasagar in Assam with a project cost of Rs.70.00 crore for overall holistic development of about 25,000 looms.

Central Silk Board (CSB) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) in different states including Assam. The scheme focuses on the development of Muga and Eri culture. Central assistance provided to Assam including Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) under CDP during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Assam	1,464.86	388.51	1,182.35
B.T.C.	426.66	201.95	432.59
Total	1,891.52	590.46	1,614.94

In addition, CSB has also established two Eri Spun Silk Mills, one each at Kokrajhar and Guwahati for production of high quality Eri silk yarn. Both the Units have started commercial production.

As a part of Vanya silk development programme, Vanya Silk Market Promotion Cell (VSMPC) of CSB has developed various Vanya silk products like Eri Knitwear, Muga Kancheepuram sarees, life-style products, home furnishings etc. using the tribal motifs to promote marketing

of Eri and Muga silk both in the export and domestic markets for better value realization. Through Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI), Silk Expos are being organized by CSB in different cities to provide better marketing avenues for Muga and Eri silk produced in Assam.

[Translation]

Model Railway Stations

2031. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway stations in the country upgraded as model railway stations during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the names of the railway stations selected for this purpose which are still in waiting list after approval and the time by which they are likely to be upgraded as model railway stations; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on upgradation of each model station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A total of 594 stations have been identified for development as Model stations. So far 450 stations have been developed as Model stations, which include 243 stations developed during last three years from 2007-08 to 2009-10. Works at all the remaining stations have been taken up and are planned for completion by 31st March, 2011.

Works of up gradation of stations are undertaken under Plan Head "Passenger Amenities" and an allocation of Rs.1302 crore has been made under this Plan Head for the year 2010-11.

Collision of Uttarbanga Express with Vananchal Express

2032. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
 SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident wherein Uttarbanga Express collided with Vananchal Express recently;

(b) if so, the number of passengers died in said accident and the compensation provided to the relatives of deceased in said accident;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered to ascertain the cause of the said accident;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of rail accidents taken place so far during the current year and the steps taken by the Railways to prevent such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 19.07.2010 at 02.05 hrs., while the train No.3404 Dn. (Bhagalpur-Ranchi) Vananchal Express was leaving from Platform No.4 of Sainthia station of Howrah Division of Eastern Railway, 3148 Dn. (New Cooch Behar-Sealdah) Uttar Banga Express collided with it from the rear. In this incident, 65 persons lost their lives, 45 suffered grievous injuries and 46 others suffered simple injuries. Ministry of Railways has ordered payment of ex-gratia of Rs.5 lakh to the next of kin of each deceased. Employment to one member of the family of the deceased persons has also been announced. Compensation shall be additionally payable to the next of kin of each deceased on the basis of claims filed by them in the Railway Claims Tribunal and decree passed by the Tribunal.

(c) and (d) The cause of the incident is under investigation from all possible angles. Statutory inquiry into the above incident is also being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle.

(e) During the current year from April to 26th July, 2010, 26 consequential train accidents have taken place on Indian Railways excluding cases of trespassing by road users at unmanned level crossings.

Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continuing basis by the Railways to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Anti-collision Device (ACD), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), LED Signals and Vigilance Control Device (VCD), etc.

[English]

National Gas Grid

2033. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to make a gas grid at national level is being taken by the Government;

(b) if so, whether pipelines will have to be laid therefor in the country;

(c) if so, the total gas lines and their length that would have to be laid under this plan;

(d) whether the Government has identified the feeder source of gas into the grid; and

(e) if so, the number of cities and villages in the country to be supplied gas therefrom and the total amount to be incurred on laying the entire pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Government is taking steps to expand natural gas transportation infrastructure in the country. The Government has issued authorizations for the following trunk natural gas pipelines totalling about 9000 km:

- (i) Dadri-Bawana-Nangal Pipeline
- (ii) Chainsa-Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Hissar Pipeline
- (iii) Kochi-Kootanad-Mangalore-Bangalore Pipeline
- (iv) Dabhol-Bangalore Pipeline
- (v) Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline
- (vi) Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah Pipeline
- (vii) Vijaywada-Nellore-Chennai Pipeline
- (viii) Chennai-Tuticorin Pipeline
- (ix) Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore Pipeline

Further, in order to encourage investment in gas sector, Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006 has been enacted and PNGRB has been constituted. The Board is inter alia responsible for giving authorizations for building natural gas trunk pipelines. PNGRB has initiated action to further expand the natural gas pipeline network by about 5000 km.

(d) The pipeline network would have connectivity to the existing as well as upcoming domestic gas sources and LNG terminals.

(e) As per the provisions of PNGRB Act, 2006, the function of issuing authorization to inter alia City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks has been vested with PNGRB. PNGRB has tentatively identified 300 Geographical Areas (GAs) where CGD networks are planned to be developed in the coming five years. Development of additional

natural gas transportation infrastructure referred in (a) to (c) above is estimated to cost about Rs.60,000 crore.

Passenger Train from Palanpur to Bandra

2034. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any plan for double dekkar passenger train from Palanpur to Bandra daily;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said passenger train is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to introduce double Decker train between Palanpur and Bandra (T).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Railway Projects in Rajasthan

2035. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing railway projects in Rajasthan viz. laying of new railway lines, doubling of rail lines, gauge conversion and electrification of rail routes alongwith time-frame fixed for their completion;

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent for the purpose as on date, project-wise;

(c) the details of other proposals received from the Rajasthan Government regarding railway projects in Rajasthan; and

(d) the action taken by the Railways thereon?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The details of ongoing Railway Projects in the State of Rajasthan are given as under:

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Anticipated Cost 2010-11 (Rs in crores)	Expenditure up to Mar. 2010 (Rs. in crores)	Outlay for 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)	Target Date of Completion (TDC) Wherever fixed
1	2	3	4	5	6
New Line					
1.	Ajmer-Pushkar (31.4 kms)	106.2	65.29	40	2010-11
2.	Bangurgram-Ras New line (27.8 kms)	144.57	0.01	50	
3.	Dausa-Gangapurcity (92.67kms)	410.08	110.9	30	
4.	Ramganjmandi-Bhopal (262 kms)	1225.9	126.3	40	26.5 kms for 2010-11
Gauge Conversion					
5.	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (299.2 kms)	742.88	3.78	30	
6.	Dholpur-Sirmutra with ext. up to Gangapur City (144.6 kms)	622.41	-	2	
7.	Gwalior-Sheopurkalan ext. up to Kota (284 kms)	1176.1	-	2	
8.	Jaipur-Ringus-Churu & Sikar-Loharu (320.04 kms)	653.54	2.25	30	
9.	Sadulpur-Bikaner & Ratangarh-Degana (394.35 kms)	695	579.7	100	2010-11
10.	Shriganganagar-Sarupsar (116kms)	258.59	72.97	64.50	
11.	Suratpura-Hanumangarh-Shriganganagar (240.95 kms)	449	0.5	30	
12.	Ajmer-Chittaurgarh-Udaipur incl. extn. from Udaipur to Umra (11 kms) (311 kms)	566	527	0.50	2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6
Doubling					
13.	Abu Road-Sarotra Road (23.12 kms)	103.94	-	4	
14.	Alwar-Harsauli (34.86 kms)	90.79	65.75	15	2010-11
15.	Bhagat Ki Kothi-Luni (28.12 kms)	97.36	-	4	
16.	Dausa-Bandikui (29.04 kms)	85.34	80.25	5.09	2010-11
17.	Harsauli-Rewari (39.35 km).	110.95	72.28	37	2010-11
18.	Kesavganj-Swaroopganj (26.48 kms)	92.3	-	4	
19.	Sarotra Road-Karjoda (23.59 kms)	115	-	4	
20.	Swaroopganj-Abu Road (25.36 kms)	105.68	-	4	
21.	Jaipur-Dausa (61.28 kms)	148.38	123.13	25	2010-11
Railway Electrification					
22.	Bina-Kota (309 kms)	199.49	190.83	2.58	2010-11

(c) and (d) The details of proposals received from the State Govt, of Rajasthan and action taken so far thereon are given as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the proposal	Action Taken
1	2	3
1	Phalodi - Nagaur and Kolayat	There already exists a BG line between Phalodi-Kolayat providing shorter routes between Jaisalmer to Bikaner. An updating survey for Phalodi-Nagaur new BG line (147 kms) has been completed but the preposal has not been considered.
2	Bhiwadi to Delhi-Ahmedabad line.	An updating survey has been completed.
3	Gauge conversion from Dholpur to Sirmutra with ext. to Gangapur City.	The project has been included in Railway Budget 2010-11.

1	2	3
4	Dungarpur-Banswara-Ratlam new line and extension upto Nimbahera.	A survey for Ratlam-Banswara- Dungarpur new line has been completed.
5	Jaisalmer to Sanu Via Hamira new line	A survey for Jaisalmer to Sanu via Hamira new line has been included in Railway Budget 2010-11.
6	Bhiwani to Churu Via Loharu-Pilani-Mandrela-Alsisar-Malsisar and Bisau new line	A survey for Bhiwani to Churu via Loharu-Pilani new line has been included in Railway Budget 2010-11.
7	Jaipur to Nathdwara new line via Kekri-Malpura-Sanganer and to connect Tonk.	A survey for a new BG line from Jaipur to Nathdwara via Diggi-Malpura (350kms) was conducted in the past but the project could not be taken up. However, Jaipur and Nathdwara are already connected by Railway line via Ajmer-Marwar-and Bundi-Chhitorgarh. Broad gauge connectivity between Mavli and Nathdwara has been taken up.
8	Rail line from Bilara to Bar and gauge conversion from Pipar Road to Bilara.	An updating survey for Bilara-Bar new BG line has been included in Railway Budget 2010-11. Pipar Road-Bilara gauge conversion has been completed.
9	Jaisalmer to Barmer new line.	An updating survey for Jaisalmer to Barmer new line has been included in Railway Budget 2010-11.
10	Ajmer to Merta Road new line.	Ajmer-Pushkar (31 kms) new BG line is in progress. For Pushkar-Merta City (40 kms), an updating survey has been included in Railway Budget 2010-11. Merta City to Merta Road (15 kms) is already an existing broad gauge section.
11	Anupgarh to Khajuwala via Ramgarh new line.	A Survey for Anupgarh-Khajuwala-Jaisalmer-Ramgarh new BG line project (431 kms) was completed. The project could not be considered in view of unremunerative nature of the Railway line and constraint of resources.
12.	Gauge conversion ofPhulera-Ringus-Sikarsection	Gauge conversion of Phulera-Ringus section has

1

2

3

		been completed & commissioned. Gauge conversion of Ringus-Sikar section is a part of Jaipur-Ringus-Sikar-Churu and Sikar-Loharu gauge conversion project (320.04 kms) which has been taken up.
13	Gauge conversion of Rewari to Bikaner via Churu-Sadulpur	Gauge conversion of Rewari-Sadulpur-Churu-Ratangarh section has been completed and Ratangarh-Bikaner section is targeted for completion during 2010-11.
14	Gauge conversion of Jaipur-Ringus-Sikar-Jhunjhunu and Gangapur	Gauge conversion of Jaipur-Ringus-Sikar-Jhunjhunu-Loharu is a part of Jaipur-Ringus-Sikar-Churu and Sikar-Loharu GC Project (320.04 kms) which has been taken up.
15	Gauge conversion of Udaipur-Ahmedabad via Dungarpur	Gauge conversion of Udaipur-Himmatnagar-Ahmedabad has been taken up.
16	Electrification of Kota-Baran-Chhabra-Guna-Bina rail line	Electrification of Kota-Baran-Guna-Bina rail line is in progress and targeted for completion by March, 2011.
17	Electrification of Jaipur-Sawaimadhopur section	Electrification of railway line depends upon operational necessity and financial viability. The priority of the section in terms of traffic handled is also taken into account. The electrification of Jaipur-Sawaimadhopur section is not found necessary at present.

Selection of LPG Distributors

2036. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of interviews conducted by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for selection of LPG distributors between 01.04.2007 to 30.06.2010;

(b) the number of LPG distributors commissioned by public sector oil marketing companies during the above period;

(c) whether any complaints had been received

by the Government against the selection for LPG Distributors during the above period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) During the period 1st April 2007 - 30th June 2010, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have conducted interviews for 1259 locations for setting up of LPG distributors in the country, out of which 518 LPG distributors have been commissioned.

(c) and (d) During the period 1st April 2007 - 30th June 2010, OMCs have received 1010 complaints against the selection of LPG distributors in the country. All the complaints are investigated by the competent authorities of concerned OMCs as per policy under the grievance redressal system.

[English]

High Fares Charged by Airlines

2037. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRIMATI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private airlines have charged about two-three hundred times more than the fixed fares by declaring that flights were either full or there was limited seat availability;

(b) if so, the provision made by the Government in this regard so that the people are not exploited;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government so far in cases of violation of the said provision so that the people are not exploited in future; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) No Madam. Such an exorbitant rise in airfare has not come to the notice of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). However, it may be added that air fares are not being regulated by the Government and Airlines are free to charge air fares as per the market forces. Further, scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight and the airfares offered by the airlines in lower bucket are cheapest. The airfare increase with the demand for seat, as the lower buckets get sold out fast. This practice is followed the world over.

Investment by IOC at Abroad

2038. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC) plans to acquire oil fields in Africa as part of \$1 billion overseas investment plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such investment will adequately augment the supply of petroleum products to meet the domestic demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) No specific investment amount has been earmarked by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) for acquisition of oil fields in Africa. However, as a part of its efforts for growth in the upstream sector, IOC alongwith Oil India Limited (OIL) scouts for Exploration & Production (E&P) opportunities abroad, including Africa, on a regular basis.

Establishment of Jan Aushadhi Stores

2039. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of places in Delhi, particularly in north-east Delhi where the Union Government has established 'Jan Aushadhi Stores' at concessional rates:

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such stores in Delhi;

(c) if so, the detail thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT

JENA): (a) Yes Madam; One Jan Aushadhi Store i.e. at Shahdra has been established in north-east Delhi so far.

(b) and (c) Jan Aushadhi Stores are opened with the co-operation of State Governments in District Hospitals identified by the States. No new proposal from Delhi Government has been received so far to establish Jan Aushadhi store in north-east Delhi.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Railway Station in Andhra Pradesh

2040. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations in Andhra Pradesh which have been taken up under various developmental schemes including Adarsh Stations;

(b) the time by which the development works of these stations are likely to be started and completed;

(c) whether any request has been received from Andhra Pradesh Government for increase in allocation for its ongoing projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Stations taken up under various developmental schemes in the State of Andhra Pradesh include 37 railway stations as Adarsh stations and 76 stations under other developmental schemes (Model stations & Modernisation of stations).

Whereas works for 18 Adarsh Station selected during 2009-10 have been completed, 19 stations identified during 2010-11 are planned to be developed as Adarsh station by 31st March 2011. Work under other schemes

(Model & Modernisation of station) are also planned to be completed by 31st March 2011.

(c) to (e) Request has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for increase in allocation of funds of 10 ongoing projects. Outlay provided during 2010-11 for projects falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh is more than outlay provided in preceding year. There are, however, constraints of funds and projects are planned to be completed in the future years as per the availability of resources.

[Translation]

Sale of Diesel

2041. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether diesel is the largest selling petroleum product in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of the sale of product out of the total sale of petroleum products; and

(c) the names of the petroleum products ranked second and third in terms of this utilization in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Diesel is the largest selling petroleum product in the Country during 2009-10. The percentage of sale of Diesel is 40.8% (Provisional) of the total sales of Petroleum Products in the country.

(c) Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Motor Spirit (MS) were ranked second and third respectively of consumption of Petroleum Products in the country during 2009-10.

[English]

Supply of Cotton

2042. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the important measures have been taken by the Government for ensuring adequate supply of cotton to textile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the export growth of cotton textiles reported out of total textile exports made during each of the last three years and in the current year;

(d) the details of the targets fixed and achievement made in the area of export of readymade garments during each of the last three years and in the current year; and

(e) the reasons for not achieving the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) To ensure adequate supply of cotton to the textiles sector, Government has initiated several policy interventions including levy of export duty of Rs. 2500 per ton on export of raw cotton and placing cotton export order licence.

(c) As per the latest available statistics, the details of growth of export of cotton textiles, out of the total exports of textiles products, made during the each of the last three years are given below:

Exports	% Growth in US dollar term			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-
Cotton textiles	23.26	-29.96	18.77	Not available
All textiles items including cotton textiles	15.67	-4.16	5.43	Not available

(d) The details of readymade garments targets fixed and achievement made during each of the last three years are given below:

Export	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Readymade garments in US \$ Million	12065	9070	108.78	10383	N.F.*	10047	12570	Cannot be quantified at this stage

*N.F.- Not fixed

(e) Due to global economic slowdown, in the preceding two-three years, particularly in the US and EU, which are India's major markets for textiles and clothing, exports to these countries had fallen considerably and targets could not be achieved.

(a) whether the airlines companies have any scheme to provide concession in the air fares to the accredited media personnel; and

(b) if so, the amount of concession propose to be provided in the air fare?

[Translation]

Concession in Air Fare to Media personnel

2043. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Airfares are not regulated by the Government. As such Government has no information on the subject.

**Sale of Petroleum Products by
Private Companies**

2044. YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether private companies are selling petroleum products as well as public sector companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the difference in sale of petroleum products between private companies and the public sector companies;

(c) whether the Government has made any regulation / guideline on entry of private companies in distribution of petroleum products in the light of de-control made by Government recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Both Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (PSU OMCs) and Private Oil Marketing Companies are selling petroleum products in the country. During 2009-10, the PSU OMCs sold around 116.8 million tonnes of petroleum products in the country as compared to 13.78 million tonnes of petroleum products sold by the Private Oil Marketing Companies.

(c) No, Madam. Guidelines for grant of marketing rights for transportation fuels to private entities were last issued on 08.03.2002.

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

[English]

Production of Bio-Fuel by Railways

2045. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are spending several lakh rupees on planting of Jatropha tree along its railway tracks to produce bio-fuel;

(b) if so, the details about the plans and projects regarding the production of bio-fuel from Jatropha and using the alternative fuel in Railways; and

(c) the total value of money spent for this experiment and project till date by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Planting of Jatropha seeds/saplings is undertaken by Railways departmentally, through State Forest Department and through contracts at nominal cost.

(b) Railway propose initially to set up four Bio-diesel plants which have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.78.49 crores. Two Bio-diesel plants are likely to be installed at Raipur (Chattisgarh) and Tondiarpet (Chennai) during the next two years and balance two plants will be set up subsequently. 10% Bio-diesel blended with petro diesel has been technically cleared for use in diesel locomotives of Indian Railways.

(c) Expenditure will be incurred only after placement of order and subsequent supplies.

[Translation]

Helicopter Services

2046. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited is providing helicopter services for Amarnath Yatra from Valtal and Pahalgam to Panjtarni;

(b) if so, the number of helicopters flying from both the places;

(c) whether Pawan Hans Helicopter Company has outsourced its job to private companies;

(d) if so, the per person fare fixed and being charged from both the places;

(e) the reasons for the difference in fare;

(f) the basis on which work has been outsourced to private companies alongwith the names of the companies which had applied for the contract; and

(g) the reasons due to which some of the companies were not awarded the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited (PHHL) has been awarded contract for operation of helicopter services for two years by Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board (SASB) from Baltal to Panjtarni and return. No contract for helicopter services from Pahlagam to Panjtarni has been awarded to PHHL.

(b) PHHL has deployed 2 light helicopters for flying from Baltal to Panjtarni and return.

(c) PHHL has not outsourced its job of helicopter operations to privat companies. However work in respect of (a) agency for supply of manpower for handling passengers at Baltal and Panjtarni and (b) for ticketing agents at Jammu & Srinagar, Pawan Hans has outsourced to private companies.

(d) The one way fare for Baltal - Panjtarni or Panjtarni - Baltal sector is Rs. 2,425/- per adult passenger and Rs. 1,212.50/- per child. No fare is charged for infants upto the age of 02 years. The above passenger fare has been fixed by Shri Amarnath Shrine Board and the same is being charged from the passengers at both the places at Baltal and Panjtarni.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) In respect of agency for supply of manpower for passenger handling work, after following open tender process, the work has been awarded to M/s CDIL Pvt. Ltd., which was the only Company that applied against

the tender and even after extension of time for submission of open tenders there was no other bids. In respect of ticketing agents at Jammu region and Srinagar Region as per directions of the SASB, 03 agents for each region were to be appointed. In the open tender process, the following companies/ firm had submitted their bids for (A) Srinagar (I) M/s. Shangloo Travel Pvt. Ltd.; (ii) M/s Shiraz Travels; (Hi) M/s. Center Tour & Travels; (iv) M/s. International Tours & Travels; and (v) M/s. Arunima Aviation & Charters Pvt. Ltd. and for (B) Jammu (i) M/s. Trikuta Travels & Planners; (ii) M/s. Vaishno Devi Helicopter; (iii) M/s. Concessionaire Documentations India (P) Ltd.

(g) In respect of tender for ticketing agents, since the Shrine Board had specified that for Jammu & Srinagar regions there would be maximum 03 agents each, accordingly, the selection of the agents was made. In respect of the tender for ticketing agent, the agents who did not meet the tender criteria were automatically rejected. Further out of the agents who were qualified as per tender criteria and also have achieved highest ranking as per tender criteria were selected and awarded the contract.

[English]

Anand Vihar Railway Terminal

2047. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maintenance Depot and Parcel Room at Anand Vihar Railway Terminal have not been completed so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said terminal is likely operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Coach Maintenance Depot at Anand Vihar is ready, as envisaged in the first phase. Further capacity augmentation of the depot is underway. The Parcel Room Shed at Anand Vihar station is under construction.

(c) Passenger Trains are already operating from Anand Vihar Terminal since December 2009.

Advertisement Campaign of Railways

2048. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road map for enhancing the image of Indian Railways has been drawn up;

(b) if so, whether any advertisement agency has been appointed for the purpose;

(c) if so, the funds allocated by the Railways for advertisement campaign during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Enhancing of image of Indian Railways is a continuous process and it is undertaken depending upon the publicity requirements and the availability of funds.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Misbehaviour by Porters

2049. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/criteria adopted by the Railways for giving licence to porters;

(b) whether incidents of misbehavior with passengers by licensed porters are rising;

(c) if so, the number and nature of such complaints received during each of the last three years, station-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal to give training/ counselling to these porters to improve their behaviour; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) For engagement of licensed porters, applications are invited through press notification from willing candidates, who are local residents. The overall suitability of the applicants, including physical ability, is evaluated by screening committee.

(b) and (c) Though some complaints have been received, the station-wise data of such complaints is not maintained.

(d) and (e) Instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways that the licensed porters at each railway station should be counselled to behave properly and courteously with the passengers. Such counselling is to be done for all the licensed porters, through Station Superintendents/ Station Managers/ Station Masters.

[Translation]

Subsidy to Oil Companies

2050. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether profit of oil companies is increased exorbitantly due to subsidy being given to them;

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

(c) the present mechanism adopted by the Government to provide subsidy to oil companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) have been incurring under-

recoveries on the sale of sensitive petroleum products i.e Petrol, Diesel, Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene. To compensate the under-recoveries incurred by the OMCs, the Government has been following a Burden Sharing Mechanism to ensure that the under-recoveries are equitably shared by all the stakeholders; viz, the Government, the Public Sector Oil Companies and the consumers in the following manner:

- Government through issue of Oil Bonds/Cash Subsidy;

- Public Sector upstream oil companies through price discounts to OMCs;
- OMCs to bear a portion of the under-recoveries; and
- Consumers to bear minimal price increases.

The details of the under-recoveries incurred by OMCs and compensation provided to the OMCs under the burden sharing mechanism by the Government & Public Sector upstream oil companies during the last three years and the current year are as below:

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	(Rs./crore)
				2010-11 (April-June)
Total Under recovery	77123	103292	46051	20072
Compensation through:				
- Oil Bonds / Cash Assistance by Government	35290	71292	26000*	0
- Upstream assistance	25708	32000	14430	6691
Total Assistance	60998	103292	40430	6691
Under-recovery borne by OMCs	16125	0	5621	13381

*Out of Rs. 26,000 crore. Rs. 12,000 crore have been re/eased to the OMCs.

The OMCs could report some marginal profits during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 because of the compensation provided by the Government. As such compensation has not been given by the Government

during the 1st quarter of 2010-11, the OMCs have reported losses. The details of Profits after Tax (PAT) of the OMCs during the said period are as below.

OMCs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	(Rs./crore)
				2010-11 (April-June)
IOC	6963	2950	10221	(3388)
BPC	1581	736	1538	(1718)
HPC	1135	575	1301	(1884)
Total	9679	4261	13060	(6990)

Figures in () represent losses.

*[English]***Vacancies in Konkan Railway**

2051. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancies in various categories in Konkan Railway during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) the action taken by the Railways to fill up these vacancies;

Year	Category				
	General	OBC	SC	ST	Total
As on 01.04.2007	268	-	260	183	711
As on 01.04.2008	147	-	231	171	549
As on 01.04.2009	131	-	222	168	521
As on 01.04.2010	171	-	211	159	541
As on 30.07.2010	111	-	201	151	463

(b) Konkan Railway Corporation Limited has issued 16 notifications over the last 3 years for recruitment to fill up the vacancies. During the last 3 years including current financial year, KRCL has recruited 331 personnel in various categories.

(c) and (d) There has been no expansion of Konkan Railway in its Train Operation. However, recruitments are made as per operational requirements.

*[Translation]***National Data Bank**

2052. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sachar Committee in the year 2006 had recommended to set up a National Data Bank (NDB);

(c) whether there is no fresh recruitment made in proportion to the expansion of Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details of vacancies in various categories in Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) during the last three years and the current financial year are as under:

(b) if so, whether the purpose has been served for which it was set up as per the recommendations of Sachar Committee: and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam. As one of the decisions of the Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee, a National Data Bank (NDB) has been set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(b) and (c) A web portal for NDB has been created in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation website (www.mospi.gov.in). Reports and Tables based

on the data on social group and religion collected in the Population Census and National Sample Surveys have been made accessible through this web portal.

**Quota of Azamgarh in
Kaifiyat Express**

2053. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to reduction in reservation quota under various categories from Azamgarh in respect of Kaifiyat Express originating from Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh and transferring this quota to Lucknow, the passengers of this area are facing great inconvenience; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Railways to restore the reservation quota of Azamgarh and attach a pantry car to Kaifiyat Express?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Reservation quota allotted in trains at different locations is reviewed from time to time keeping in view the demand pattern at various stations. Consequently, the quota of 2225 Kaifiyat Express was reviewed by North Eastern Railway and based on the demand certain berths were earmarked at Lucknow. However, during the next review, the reservation quota at Lucknow has been reduced by berths in 2 AC, 6 berths in 3AC and 144 berths in Sleeper class at the reservation quota at Azamgarh has been enhanced by the sari with effect from 16.08.2010. Such a review is a continuous process.

Attachment of Pantry Car to the trains is considered on the basis of various factors such as the availability of rolling stock, the duration of the journey, priority of the train, the timings, commercial justification, operational feasibility etc. At present, train side vending facilities are provided in Kaifiyat Express to meet the catering requirements of the passengers.

Silk Production

2054. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of Indian Tuser Silk has increased in overseas markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps, taken by the Government to increase the production of silk such as Tusar, Mulberry and Non-Mulberry varieties, and

(d) the amount spent by the Government for the development of this sector during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The demand for tasar silk has increased in the overseas markets since the last few years'. The table below indicates the export earnings on tasar silk goods during the last three years:

(Value in crore Rs.)

Particulars of export	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
Silk Goods	136.55	229.96	223.10
Raw Silk	0.60	2.05	0.86
Silk Yarn	739	4.9)	9.56
Silk Waste	-	1.81	5.57
Total	144.54	238.73	239.09
Percentage of increase over the previous year	-	65.2%	0.2%

*Provisional

(c) The following steps have been/are being taken by the Government of India through Central Silk Board increase production of silk and the quality of silk yarn:-

Strengthening the R&D systems to improve the levels of cocoon production and productivity. Evolved new Bivoltine Breeds by the R&D Institutes of CSB with assistance from the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA).

Tropicalising the BV Silkworm and Development of new varieties of mulberry (viz. VI, S36, AR11, AR12, S13 and S34) by the R&D Institutes of CSB with higher yields resulting in significant improvement in silk productivity.

The Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) is being implemented by the Central Silk Board in collaboration with the State Governments to popularize the improved technologies evolved by the Research Institutes to improve the production, productivity and quality.

CSB is making necessary efforts to import and popularize the Automatic Silk Reeling Machines and Multi-end Reeling Machines in selected clusters to meet the demand of domestic power-looms and to raise the quality of yarn at International level.

Government of India has encouraged production of value added mulberry and Vanya Silk products with internationally acceptable design input with the help of well known designers.

Eri Spun silk Mills have been established in Assam and Andhra Pradesh to provide forward linkages to the eri cocoons produced by the farmers.

(d) State-wise amount spent by the Government for the development of silk sector under the Catalytic Development Programme during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) and for current year (2010-11) is furnished in the Statement.

Statement

The status of State-wise funds released during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (Upto June, 2010) (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released during				Total funds released
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto June 2010)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kernataka	1015.22	1876.63	2306.76	1591.98	7190.59
2	Tamilnadu	745.20	954.48	911.88	1199.85	3811.41
3	Jammu & Kashmir	181.85	316.07	1089.25	0.00	1587.17
4	Andhra Pradesh	979.86	1554.84	1073.16	0.00	3607.88
5	West Bengal	102.04	273.32	869.55	0.00	1244.91
6	Maharashtra	95.21	200.11	295.82	421.50	1012.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Madhya Pradesh	173.85	518.95	430.25	927.79	2050.85
8	Orissa	63.70	75.18	566.64	340.16	1045.68
5	Bihar	0.00	43.90	171.35	106.18	321.43
10	Uttar pradesh	321.01	413.98	611.70	66.67	1413.37
11	Kerala	67.33	147.30	87.40	0.00	322.03
12	Punjab		26.63		0.00	26.63
13	Haryana			9.00	28.83	37.83
14	Himachal Pradesh	53.93	165.63	158.94	0.00	378.50
15	Gujarat		0.00	32.57	0.00	32.57
16	Chattisgarh	344.07	378.22	459.59	0.00	1191.38
17	Jharkhand	43.60	255.70	1066.22	1482.00	2847.53
18	Uttranchal	143.02	208.72	423.39	133.16	908.28
	Total for States other than NE States (A)	4349.91	7442.24	10540.91	6698.12	29031.18
19	Sikkim	50.04	32.29	69.09	0.00	151.42
20	Assam (**)	1891.52	590.46	1614.93	44.86 (***)	4141.77
21	Arunachal Pradesh	220.40	113.83	287.13	0.00	621.36
22	Manipur	594.59	89.97	324.78	0.00	1009.34
23	Meghalaya	74.81	267.14	302.37	389.43	1033.75
24	Mizoram	249.10	230.29	349.46	577.23	1406.06
25	Nagaland	217.1.1	163.32	540 54	225.23	1146.19
26	Tripura	434.13	144.62	377 04	596.60	1552.39
	Total for NE States (B)	3731.70	1631.91	3865.34	1833.33	11062.28
	Total	8081.61	9074.16	14406.25	8531.45	40093.46

(**) Includes amount spent / released in respect of Bodoland Teritorial Council (BTC), Kokrajhar (Assam)

(***) Released exclusively to BTC

*[English]***Setting up of Tribunals**

2055. SHRI K. R. G. REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more new tribunals to speed up corporate cases like Satyam and others;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these tribunals are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) For the violations/offences of various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, prosecutions are filed in jurisdictional judicial Courts. There is no proposal to set up new Tribunals for this purpose.

*[Translation]***Frequent Cancellation of Flights by Private Airlines**

2056. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of sudden cancellation of flights by certain private airlines have come to light during the last one year;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any specific rules in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the said private airlines; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Average cancellation rate of flights of scheduled domestic airlines for the period July 2009-June 2010 is as follows:

July 2009	1.6%
August 2009	2.2%
September 2009	6.6%
October 2009	1.6%
November 2009	1.6%
December 2009	1.8%
January 2010	5.7%
February 2010	1.5%
March 2010	1.9%
April 2010	2.5%
May 2010	1.9%
June 2010	1.6%

Scheduled airlines generally operate the flights as approved. However, at times the flights are delayed/cancelled due to Air Traffic Control (ATC), watch hour restrictions, weather, technical reasons, mandatory security checks, etc. beyond the control of the airlines.

(b) to (e) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has drafted a Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) on facilities to be provided to passengers in case of denied boarding, flight cancellation and flight delays. The CAR has been uploaded on the website of DGCA for public opinion and view of various stake holders.

The CAR will have the provisions of both compensation and facilities to the passengers in the event of denied boarding, flight cancellation and flight delays.

Non-compliance of the provisions of a CAR is

punishable under the provisions of Schedule VI to the Aircraft Rules 1937. This will be a Category III offence attracting a maximum penalty of six month imprisonment or Rs. two lakhs fine or both.

[English]

Food Factory

2057. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have any plan to set up any food factory in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of the Palakad Food factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Expansion of Social Viability Rail line

2058. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have any plan to consider social viability for expansion of rail lines in backward areas instead of economic viability;
- (b) if so, the details of the areas in the country including Chatra district in Jharkhand where the Railways propose to undertake such expansion; and
- (c) the time by which the said plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Expansion of railway network is a continuous process and railways undertake to lay new lines in backward, remote and hilly areas, from time to time, on socio-economic considerations. While developing railway infrastructure, national

perspective is taken into consideration. In Budget 2010-11, it has been proposed to update surveys of certain socially desirable projects and thereafter process them through Planning Commission.

Corporate Frauds

2059. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of corporate frauds detected and referred to the Serious Fraud Office during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the action taken against the companies found involved in such fraudulent practices;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to refer the case of Subhiksha Trading Services to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office for investigation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has formulated any policy and set up guidelines to enable the Government agencies to deal with money laundering, auditing and other financial frauds;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) During the period from 01/04/2007 to 31/7/2010, Investigations into the affairs of 44 companies have been referred by the Ministry to Serious Fraud Investigation Office.

(b) Prosecutions have been filed in Courts for violations of Sections 81(1 A), 193, 205(1) r/w 205A(3).

211 r/w Sch-VI, 217, 220, 269, 295, 297, 309, 629 etc. of the Companies Act, 1956 and sections 406, 408, 409, 418, 420, 468, 471, 477A of Indian Penal Code (IPC) against the entities/persons.

(c) and (d) Investigation has been ordered u/s 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 into the affairs of M/s Subhiksha Trading Services Ltd., to be carried out by Serious Fraud Investigation Office.

(e) and (f) Elaborate regulatory mechanism exists to deal with the matters relating to money laundering, auditing and other financial frauds under the following laws:

1. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.
2. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
3. Companies Act, 1956.
4. Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956
5. Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
6. Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
7. Income Tax Act, 1961.
8. Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

In addition, provisions of Indian Penal Code and other Laws are applied wherever felt necessary.

(g) Does not arise.

National Gas Highway Development Authority

2060. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board has rejected the proposal for creating a National Gas Highway Development Authority (NGHDA);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present status of setting up of National Gas Highway Development Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The Government has been considering the proposal of an institutional mechanism for development of long-distance Gas Highways leading to a National Gas Grid. Accordingly, the proposal of creating National Gas Highway Development Authority has been under examination. Proposal in this regard has been circulated amongst concerned Ministries/Departments/Organizations, including Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), for seeking their comments. In their comments, PNGRB has inter alia stated that the objectives of National Gas Highway Development Authority can be achieved with the mechanism available under the existing regulatory framework. The NGHDA is not in existence.

Leadership Development of Minority Women

2061. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organizations which have expressed interest in the new Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women, State-wise;

(b) the present status of those proposals;

(c) whether the Government has finalised the list of organizations to implement the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details of such organizations, State-wise; and

(e) the time frame set up for implementing the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) 322 Expressions of Interest were

received under the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women. 183 Organizations have been short listed for submitting detailed project proposal. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(e) The scheme is to be implemented in the XI Five Year Plan period.

Statement

State-wise list of Proposals under Leadership Scheme

Sl. No.	State	No. of Expression of Interest received	No. of Organisations shortlisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	69	42
2.	Manipur	5	4
3.	Delhi	48	28
4.	Bihar	13	2
5.	Karnataka	22	7
6.	Tripura	1	-
7.	Maharashtra	17	11
8.	Haryana	5	2
9.	Orissa	12	6
10.	Jharkhand	8	4
11.	Uttarakhand	5	3
12.	Andhra Pradesh	9	7
13.	Gujarat	6	2
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	-

1	2	3	4
15.	Meghalaya	1	-
16.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-
17.	Punjab	6	3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	38	24
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	8	4
21.	Kerala	8	7
22.	West Bengal	10	8
23.	Rajasthan	18	11
24.	Assam	7	6
25.	Chattisgarh	1	1
Total		322	183

[Translation]

Amendment in Hindu Marriage Act

2062. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend Hindu Marriage Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make divorce simple through the proposed amendment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010, which seeks to amend the Hindu Marriage Act,

1955 and the Special marriage Act, 1954 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 4th August, 2010. The Bill intends to amend sub-section (2) of section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and section 28 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 by doing away with the waiting period of six months from moving a joint motion after filing a petition under the said sections and also for making irretrievable breakdown of marriage as another ground for grant of divorce with certain safeguards for the wife and children.

Trichy Airport

2063. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade Trichy airport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The proposal to extend the existing runway 09/27 from existing 2444m (8018 ft.) to 3810m (12,500 ft.) with associated facilities, in phases, as per Master Plan, for operation of wide-bodied aircraft is subject to air traffic demand and availability of additional 439 acres of land free of cost and free from all encumbrances, which has been projected to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Higher Utilisation of Rake Capacity

2064. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the concept of higher utilisation of rake capacity with decreased turn-around time was extended to passenger services as well;
- (b) if so, whether without adequate investments in acquisition of new rolling stock, several daily mail/express train services that earlier utilised four rakes are now being running on three rakes leading to curtailment

of stipulated turn-around time for cleaning and maintenance services;

(c) if so, whether this curtailment of turn-around time has led to dirty trains pressed into service from originating stations; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Optimization of rake links of passenger trains is a continuous exercise on Indian Railways for better utilisation of rolling stock assets. In line with pattern of maintenance/running of trains, various cleanliness/hygiene improvement initiatives are put in place, including mechanised cleaning during maintenance in depots, mechanised cleaning attention to identified trains at nominated "Clean Train Stations" during the scheduled halt and an On Board Housekeeping Scheme for frequent cleaning and hygiene attention to long distance trains during their run.

[Translation]

Opening of LPG Agencies

2065. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to open cooking gas agencies at Panchayat level; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) In order to increase rural penetration and to cover remote as well as low potential areas, a new scheme namely Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana (RGGLVY) for establishing small size LPG distribution agencies for the locations having potential of 600 or more refill sales per month has been launched on 16.10.2009.

RGGLVY scheme primarily aims at providing LPG to the rural house-holds, including BPL families.

To ensure that growth of LPG usage is evenly spread, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are assessing/identifying locations in a phased manner under RGGLVY. OMCs have undertaken to set up 2029 LPG distributors in 13 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The setting up of LPG distributors in the rural / under-served areas under this scheme will now be a continuous process.

Railway Recruitment Scam

2066. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
 YOGI ADITYA NATH:
 SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:
 SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has recently unearthed improprieties in the functioning of railway recruitment board;

(b) if so, the facts and the modus-operandi of the recent scam;

(c) whether in view of the multi crore job for sale scam the railways, propose to disband the zonal railway recruitment boards;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total number of such cases reported during the last three years; and

(f) the steps the Railways propose to take to bring greater transparency in the functioning of these recruitment boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a case regarding leakage of question papers only in respect of one Railway Recruitment Board (RRB) i.e. RRB/Mumbai. out of 18 RRBs where examination was held for Assistant Loco Pilots on 6.6.2010 and 12 RRBs where examination was held for Assistant Station Masters on 13.6.2010. As informed by CBI, Hyderabad, total 10 persons have been arrested so far in this case. The matter is under investigation of CBI.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Four (4) cases of leakage of question papers have been detected during the last three years as given below:

Name of RRB	Year of examination
Bhopal	April, 2008
Allahabad	December, 2008
Ajmer	February, 2009
Mumbai	June, 2010

(f) To make the system of recruitment more transparent & fair, Railways have already streamlined the recruitment process like holding the examination for a particular post on the same date simultaneously by all the RRBs and setting the question papers for RRB examination in local language(s) listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India falling within the jurisdiction of that

RRB, in addition to Hindi, Urdu and English. After receipt of the reports of leakage of question papers of RRB/ Mumbai, it has been decided to carry out technical audit of the system of examination.

[English]

Credit Facility to Kingfisher Airlines

2067. SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) has extended credit facilities to Kingfisher airlines upto June 2010 without recovering old dues and ignoring Government order for corporate guarantee;

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

(c) the details of net profit of HPCL during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and the details of dues on Kingfisher as on March 2010;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any enquiry into the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) M/s Kingfisher Airlines was being allowed 60 days credit by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) against the factoring arrangement with the Deutsche Bank for the current supplies as well as corporate guarantee of M/s United Breweries Holdings Ltd of Rs.500 Crore. This Ministry had advised HPCL that a special Board Meeting be convened for considering the issue of outstanding dues from M/s Kingfisher Airlines. Accordingly, Board meeting was convened by HPCL on 30.03.2010 to consider the issue of outstanding dues. The Board of Directors after due deliberation directed to continue the existing payment arrangement of 60 days credit with M/s Kingfisher Airlines, subject to certain conditions.

Currently, Kingfisher Airlines has been put on Cash and Carry arrangement by HPCL as they have been unable to fulfill the obligations imposed by HPCL Board.

(c) The detail of net profit of HPCL for the last two years is as under:

Year	Profit (Rs. in Crores)
2008-09	574.98
2009-10	1301.37

The details of outstanding dues on M/s Kingfisher Airlines as on 31.03.2010 are given below:

	Rs. in Crores
With in Terms:	Rs.249.72 Crore
Beyond Terms:	
Principal dues towards supplies	Rs.224.95 Crore
Delayed payment interest	Rs. 50.87 Crore
Total:	Rs.525.54Crore

(d) No, Madam.

(e) On the advise of the Government, HPCL Board has taken steps to recover the dues and an improvement is seen in the net outstandings.

Gauge Conversion of Vani Road to Surendranagar Rail Line

2068. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal for gauge conversion of Vani Road- Surendranagar railway line under Western Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Vani Road-Surendranagar section is already a broad gauge section.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of PCPIR

2069. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Union Government has approved the proposal received from the Government of Gujarat for setting up of Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) at Bharuch, Mehsana, Surat and Rajkot;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of technical, financial and other assistance is being provided by the Union Government to the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) The Union Government has approved the proposal of Government of Gujarat for setting up of Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) at Dahej in Bharuch District.

(b) The PCPIR will be spread over the blocks of Vagra & Bharuch in Bharuch district. It will cover an area of 453 sq. kms (processing area of 186 sq. kms and 267 sq. kms. for non processing activities).

(c) Union Government will provide Rs. 80.5 crores for infrastructure development.

World Class Stations

2070. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to modernise certain railway stations into world class stations;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the stations earmarked for the modernisation;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for its completion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Stations located in metropolitan cities and important centres are identified for undertaking the feasibility study for development into world class stations through PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode by leveraging the land around and the air space above the stations.

Stations identified for development into World Class Stations are Agra Cantt, Ahmedabad, Ajmer Jn., Allahabad, Ambala Cantt, Amritsar, Anand Vihar, Baiyapanahali, Bangalore City, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bijwasan, Bolpur, Chandigarh, Chennai Central, CST Mumbai, Ernakulam, Gaya, Goa, Gorakhpur, Guwahati, Habibganj, Howrah, Jammu, Jhansi, Jaipur, Kanpur Central, Kharagpur, Kolkata, Kozhikode (Calicut), Kota, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Majerhat, Mangalore, Mathura, Nagpur, New Delhi, New Jalpaiguri, Patna, Porbandar, Pune, Puri, Sealdah, Secunderabad, Surat, Thane, Thiruvananthapuram, Tirupati and Varanasi.

(c) and (d) Bidding process for world class stations in PPP mode is initiated after Master Plan and Feasibility Report is prepared and in-principle approval of the local agencies is obtained, which takes about one and a half year. Consultancy works for preparation of Master Plan and Feasibility Report has been taken up for New Delhi, CST Mumbai and Patna. Action has also been initiated for appointment of Consultants for Secunderabad, Howrah,

Kolkata, Chennai Central, Anand Vihar and Sealdah. Work at site shall commence after award of concession and financial closure is achieved by the concessionaire. The completion of project is likely to take 5-6 years due to complexity and necessity to undertake the work while keeping the station operational.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial) (No. 2 of 2009-10)-Financial Reporting by Central Public Sector Undertakings (Compliance Audit) for the year ended March, 2009.
- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial) (No. 9 of 2009-10)-Compliance Audit Observations for the year ended March, 2009.
- (3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial) (No. 10 of 2010-11)-Performance Audit of Activities of selected Public Sector Undertakings for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2750/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each

of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002:—

- (1) The Competition Commission of India (Salary, allowances, other terms and conditions of service of the Secretary and officers and other employees of the Commission and the number of such officers and other employees) Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 344(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 2010, (2) The Competition Commission of India (Return on Measures for the promotion of Competition Advocacy, Awareness and Training on Competition Issues) (Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 445(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2751/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2752/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Triveni Structural Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2753/15/10]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Eharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2754/15/10]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Cement Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2755/15/10]

12.01 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report a message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 2010 agreed without any amendment to the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation)

Bill, 2010 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2010."

12.01¼ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Statements

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to lay on the Table Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter - I of the Thirty-first Report (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Provision for financial assistance and protection of traditional Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes artisans".

12.01½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Reports

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I beg to present the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth & Ninth Action Taken Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

Statements

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): I beg to lay the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways:—

- (1) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 36th Report of Standing Committee on Railways (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants - 2008-09 of the Ministry of Railways'.
- (2) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 40th Report of Standing Committee on Railways (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Plan Performance and 11th Five Year Plan Projection'.
- (3) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 41st Report of Standing Committee on Railways (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Special Railway Safety Fund'.
- (4) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of recommendations contained in Chapter V of the 6th Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of Standing Committee on Railways (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants -2009-10 of the Ministry of Railways'.

12.02¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

4th Report

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDAN (Unnao): Madam, I beg to present the fourth report (Hindi and English version) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources regarding "Functioning of the Brahmaputra Board".

12.02½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

18th Report

[English]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals & Fertilizers in terms of Direction 73-A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Pt.II dated 1st September, 2004.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 2756/15/10.

The Department of Fertilizers (DOF) comes under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. The main objective of the Department is to ensure adequate and timely availability of fertilizers for maximizing agricultural production in the country and for this purpose to promote and assist industries in the fertilizer sector and to plan and arrange import and distribution of fertilizers.

The main activities of DOF include planning, promotion and development of the fertilizer industry, programming and monitoring of production, pricing, import and supply of fertilizers and management of financial resources by way of subsidy, concession for indigenous and imported fertilizers. The Department also disburses payments to manufacturers/importers of decontrolled fertilizers under the Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme.

In addition, the activities of DOF also include the administrative control of the following public sector undertakings and cooperatives in the fertilizer sector:—

- (i) National Fertilizers Ltd.(NFL)
- (ii) Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL)
- (iii) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT)
- (iv) Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF)
- (v) Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL)
- (vi) Projects & Development India Ltd. (PDIL)
- (vii) FCI Arawali Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd. (FAGMIL)
- (viii) Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) (Closed)
- (ix) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) (Closed)
- (x) Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO)

The office of the Executive Director, Fertilizers Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) also works under the

Department of Fertilizers. This office provides the secretariat- support to FICC constituted to administer the Retention Price Scheme for Nitrogenous Fertilizers and various incentive schemes to augment indigenous production of fertilizers.

In the 2nd Report, the Standing Committee's analysis of implementation of recommendations by Government has revealed that out of the total 18 recommendations contained in the 26th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants 2008-09, the Department of Fertilizers have implemented twelve (12) recommendations Sl. No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17 & 18 so far which have also been accepted by the Committee. Further, in respect of three recommendations Sl. No. 4,6, and 11) the replies of the Department have not been accepted by the Committee. In respect of the remaining three recommendations ie 14, 15 & 16 the replies of the Government were interim in nature.

The Action Taken Replies on the 27 recommendations contained in the 2nd Report have been submitted to the Committee on 8th March 2010.

12.03¼ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of recent Spurt in the Incidents of "Honour Killings" in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of recent spurt in the incidents of "Honour Killings" in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Honour crimes are acts of violence, usually murder, mostly committed by family members predominantly against female relatives, who are perceived to have brought dishonour upon the family. Honour killings are rooted in antiquated traditions and social values.

Recently, instances of honour killings have been reported in the media. Since 'honour killing' is not a crime classified separately under the Indian laws, no data is collected separately regarding this crime by the National Crime Records Bureau, and the same is covered under 'murder'. Moreover, it is difficult to identify or classify an 'honour killing/crime' as such in any given community, since the reasons for such killings often remain a closely guarded private family matter. At present, there is no separate law to deal with the 'honour killing/crime', and such crimes are dealt with under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and are investigated and prosecuted as offences under the IPC/Cr.P.C.

The Union Government attaches high importance to crimes of violence against women-including the crime of 'honour killing'. As per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, therefore, the State Governments/UT Administrations are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes including that of 'honour killing'. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all States/UT Governments wherein States/UTs have been advised, inter alia, to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women, and to take appropriate measures to curb the violation of women's rights by so called 'Honour Killings'. Government is also actively considering a proposal to amend the existing law or to enact a separate law in order to tackle the crime of 'honour killing'.

In pursuance of the Cabinet decision, a Group of Ministers has been constituted to consider a draft Bill on the subject.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, frankly speaking, the Statement just now made by the hon. Home Minister of the country is very innocent, very naive, and does not reflect the gravity of the situation that is prevailing in the country at the moment.

It is not a crime against women alone. Young men are being hanged. It is not only women but it is mostly dalit women who are being victimized. The poor downtrodden are the real victims. Let us not, therefore, generalize it as a gender problem; also not generalize it that the State Governments have to do the needful. Let us not outsource the responsibility because the Central Government has the responsibility and because it is the crime against dalits, it is the crime against women and it is the crime against human civilization.

Madam, coming to the subject, when the ghost of caste honour strikes, when the religious fanaticism overtakes, webs of medieval and fundamentalist terror are automatically unleashed within the society, the senile human beings are transformed into ghastly ghosts, monsters, criminality is at its worst; mother kills her own baby; father colludes with the murder; and brother turns into a wild conspirator. The crime is committed with the sacred conviction and approval of the conscience because the creatures of social dogmatism having virulent caste bias, pronounce the judgment and in most of the cases it is capital punishment. The penalty has to be imposed because purity of the caste has to be maintained and a social aberration has to be stopped.

Madam, cupid may be blind. Cupid is blind but the guardians of caste and honour cannot be blind to the dilution of caste morality when it takes place. Therefore, Madam, freedom of life and freedom of love cannot be tolerated in a civilized society and, therefore, young people are to be punished mercilessly. We are very hopeful of young India. It is the young India which is being victimized.

Madam, with a desperate indignation and tearful eyes, I would like to raise this discussion. I had raised

a similar discussion in the other House maybe 23 years back, Shri Advani may be aware, when Roop Kaanwar, an elegant lady was burnt to death in Rajasthan in the name of performing sati. The right to live and the right to life are the fundamental rights. Therefore, I would like to ask the question in this national forum - without apportioning the responsibility between the Centre and the States; the State is an undivided whole, according to the Indian Constitution - will the State protect the human right? Will the largest democracy in the world rise against the emergence of social fascism? Will the Parliament exert all its authority to protect innocent couples and loving partners?

Madam, the State has failed to discharge the responsibility. Not even the death penalty that was issued in the Karnal Court, awarding capital punishment to five and life imprisonment to one, has deterred the surge of incidents in India because family honour is being trembled down; because community honour is being violated; because religious sentiment is being hurt.

Madam, let me quote - the hon. Minister said that they had sent an Advisory - the judgments of three Courts including the Supreme Court. Two years back, Punjab and Haryana Court had observed:

"In the last five years, thousands of cases have been filed. Out of 26 petitions ..."

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Please explain the nature of cases? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Lajuji, please let me speak. I will explain everything.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I want to know.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I will explain everything. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Please. I beg your patience.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Lalu ji, do not interrupt.

Shri Dasgupta ji, you please continue. It is something very important.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I will come to that, gentlemen. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): What your Government has done? *

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Gurudas Dasgupta says.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

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

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: He is making allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, two years back, Punjab and Haryana High Court had observed:

"In the last five years, thousands of cases have been filed. Out of 26 petitions filed today, ten petitions pertain to marriages of young people. In four days, the cases have swelled to 27. Couples are hiding themselves in the corridors of the court, chased by the relatives, accompanied

*Not recorded.

by musclemen armed with weapons. The State is a mute spectator. When shall the State awake from this slumber?"

This was the observation of the Punjab and Haryana High Court.

Recently, the Vacation Judge, Mr. Dhingra of the Delhi High Court has said:

"It is unfortunate that elopement cases are converted into rape cases. Police is a party to all honour killings; you connive with parents and turn your faces otherwise; you send the boy behind the bar on rape charges and allow the parents to kill their daughter."

The Supreme Court has recently served notice to the Central Government and also to the seven State Governments.

They have asked the response as to what they are going to do with regard to the functioning of Khap Panchayats, which are some sorts of Panchayats. It has been found that the FIR has been filed after the murder was done. This is the role of the police! ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, please sit down.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, the point is. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, please ask him to read the judgment of the Kolkata High Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Gurudas Gupta is saying.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, what is this

Panchayat? This Panchayat is a caste council constituted by the senior members of the caste or the village of the region, who proclaim judgment on punishment for having marriage in the same gotra, marriage with a prohibited caste. Of late, these panchayats have been very active and assertive. It is there in several States of the North India. According to the Supreme Court, what are the States? They are Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan. This Panchayat is there, may be, in some other States also.

There is a political bias in the whole thing. People are pandering to their vote bank. They do not take action against the panchayats because panchayats control a large number of votes. Therefore, there is growing demand that marriage within the same gotra should be banned

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam Speaker, the hon. Member just now mentioned Madhya Pradesh. I would like to bring to his attention that there is no such thing in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Alright, please tel us your opinion. I have only told you about the Supreme Court judgement. There is no problem, let it be.

[English]

The Supreme Court has written it. I am not saying it. Now, the point is the same gotra marriage has to be banned. The support is gaining momentum across the caste. Even political leaders are supporting it. A policeman having an all India fame, who is said to be having' love for hockey, has given his support that this type of marriage should be banned. I am sorry; I would like to be given the truth, whether a Chief Minister of a neighbouring State of Delhi is lukewarm to the position to be taken by the Government to take action against these virulent panchayats.

The hon. Home Minister should tell us the truth and only the truth, because there has been a statement; there has been a press report in this regard.

Madam, the point is that this, in my opinion, is a colossal human problem.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude, now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: There is no need to politicise it. Any person, who is trying to politicise the same caste marriage; any Member of the Parliament, who wishes to pull the brake on the discussion that we are having, will not be doing the right, will not be doing the duty. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Banerjee.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Dasgupta, please conclude, now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Therefore, my question to the hon. Home Minister is this. ...*(Interruptions)*

I accept hon. Speaker that the incident involving Rizwanur death is a blot on the dignity of West Bengal; I do not approve it; and I do not approve the role the Police Commissioner played, who had been subsequently removed.

Let it be known clear that Rizwanur's death took place because he was provoked by the relatives of the girl. The Police Commissioner at that time played foul and the Government removed him. I do not approve of it. I condemn it. I join you in condemning them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: My questions are like this. Will the State protect the young girls and young boys and compel the police to take action? It is not a question of whether it is Haryana Government or Mr. Chidambaram's Government. Second question is, will you make new laws? If you want to make new laws, what is going to be there in the new laws? Can you share with us? Third question is, have you mooted any proposal? Fourth

question is, is it true, according to the Press, that your proposals had not been approved in a recent meeting of the Cabinet? It came in the Press.

Here are my last two questions. Is it true that a Mahapanchayat had taken place in Kurukshetra in April and the Government of Haryana did not take any action? Is it true that the Government is vacillating there?

The last question is, will you call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States? Will you call a meeting of the political parties and try to build up a consensus on this issue?

Let the Government act, act decisively and put the people behind the bar; and do not create a situation where the face of India is put to shame before the comity of the nations.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar ji, please ask just one question for clarification.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, how can a question be asked without giving any background information.

MADAM SPEAKER: Give a brief background and ask your question quickly.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Calling Attention Motion on Honour Killings. The respected Member Gurudas Dasguptaji has spoken in this regard. The entire media, both the print and electronic media, gave round-the-clock, comprehensive coverage to this issue. There is a saying in Uttar Pradesh, 'Prem na jane jaat-kujaat, neend na jane tuthi khaat' (Love doesn't care about class barriers and sleep does not wait for soft bedding). Such killings are being done to uphold the honour of the family and the society. The House and the government will have to think seriously about it.

Madam, we are talking about the 21st century but it has been seen that the people who are fanatically religious and hold casteist views, still have the same mentality. It is mostly people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, backward communities and minorities who have been killed in such cases. The Minister has said in his statement that the special legislation will be included in the concurrent list of the constitution. Since murder is a state subject, the Centre is making provisions to include it in the concurrent list and formulate legislation in this regard. Our hon. Prime Minister has constituted a team under his leadership. It is clear that this subject is being treated with seriousness as the Supreme Court has also taken it up. There are such cases in Farrukhabad, Western Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and some places in Rajasthan. When such cases come to light they are called honour but certain murders are not discovered at all. This is happening across the country. It is a serious matter. I would say that the killings for false honour is making the society regressive. The old traditions and conservative line of thinking dictates the rulings given by the Panchayats. The Public Grievance and Law and Justice Committee is carrying on the process of constitution of Gram Panchayat courts. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question. You have given the background.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am putting the question. It is alright that a committee under the leadership of the Prime Minister is formulating a legislation but I want a clear reply from the hon. Minister regarding the question asked by Dada and I associate myself with it. This is a social evil. On the one hand we are dreaming about the 21st century and on the other honour killings are taking place. A stringent law to prevent such killings should be formulated so that social evils are eliminated. With this, I conclude.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain-not present.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Love marriage is considered a crime in the 21st century and the penalty for it is death. The khap panchayats issue a diktat and people going in for such marriages are murdered. This is not a small issue. It is a serious problem. New, parallel institutions are being run. Parallel laws are being formulated and executed. This a challenge for both the centre and the state governments. Running a parallel institution in a democracy, issuing illegal diktats and compliance of the said diktats is a big crime. This is a serious issue, I beg your pardon, but the Minister's statement does not have the required gravitas. The belief is that it is wrong to enter into a Sagotra marriage. People who have entered into inter-caste marriages have also been killed. It is not outsiders but family members who are committing such murders. I feel that these are wrong traditions and beliefs. The murders being committed as result thereof have to be stopped. This is a challenge before us. *...(Interruptions)* Such persons are being beaten up, ex-communicated, forced to leave their villages. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please calm down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: It is wrong to support bad traditions and even worse for self-proclaimed authorities to assert their sole right of delivering justice. Khap panchayats are holding meetings, calling upon people to join them and publicising that they are the ones delivering justice. What the government is doing is not justice. The government is also wary of opposing them for fear of losing its vote bank. There are eight states facing this situation. I do not want to name these eight states because all states might have some bad traditions. But, the large number of such incidents have occurred in three or four states in particular. The High Courts and the Supreme Court has also ordered these states to formulate stringent laws and take strict action in such cases. But, the government is still inactive. I do not want to talk about this situation at length but this state of affairs does not behove the 21st century India.

At times I get frightened because I had an inter caste marriage some thirty years ago. If had been living in such a state perhaps I would not have been here to speak and several other Members too would not have been present here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: It has been mentioned that this is a State subject. Registration of the case, investigation and the decisions related to it are all state subjects. My question is whether the Union Government cannot make a special law in this regard. The Government will have to bring a separate law under the Criminal Procedure Code for the cases of honour killing.

A group of Ministers was constituted, however, no law was made. The Government will have to make a legislation in this session. There is no point in causing delay therein. Secondly, task of making law should not be assigned to the states. A separate court should be set up for this purpose. The cases go on for ten years. And by that time many witnesses are lost. So fast track courts should also be set up. Would the Government make a separate legislation and constitute fast track courts to expedite such cases? Besides, what steps does the Government wish to take against Panchayats giving such decisions? It is not proper to enforce law or take action after the killing. But to issue such a diktat is illegal. ...*(Interruptions)* holding such meetings is illegal. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mundeji, please conclude after asking your question.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: I would like to know, as to what steps would be taken by the Government in this regard.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Because one Member is absent,

as a special case, I am giving permission to Dr. Girija Vyas.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, please give us half-a-minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Dr. Girija Vyas speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Lady Member has got up. I think you should sit down.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Chittorgarh): Hon. Madam, at the outset I would like to thank you and the Government for the Minister of Home Affairs himself responded personally and expressed concern of the Union Government in this regard in reply to our letters. Besides this concern of entire House and the country, a lot is required to be deliberated upon.

Madam, three days back I received a letter from a girl in Los Angeles stating that earlier when she used to move out she held her head high for she was among those girls from India who were working in space. However, nowadays when she goes out from her library people ask her if she belong to that very country where incidents of honour killing take place. Her head hangs in shame. According to a report at least thousand killings of this kind take place during a year. We are conducting a study of 500 cases and in 465 cases i.e. 83.3 per cent cases honour killing is attributed to inter caste marriage in 14 cases i.e. 2.5 per cent it is attributed to inter religion in 55 cases i.e. 9.82 per cent to same caste in 18 cases i.e. 3.21 per cent it is attributed to same Gotra, and in 8 cases i.e. 3.21 per cent cases honour killing is attributed to other reasons. The case study arcribe to very horrible situations, that FIR is not registered. Secondly, even if it is registered, then, in most cases, as pointed out by my predecessors it is closed. Thirdly, it is not considered, and fourthly the complainants are killed despite the FIR and still no action is taken. Conviction rate is pretty low. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): The Government of which party is in power and to whom she is complaining? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: I am complaining to everybody, to society, this country, you and even myself. That is why I am using those terms that I regret that honour killing are taking place in our country every today. The onus does not lie on the Government alone. The Government certainly has a responsibility to make laws, however, other five pillars cannot be spared of this responsibility. Elected Members also share some responsibility. The onus lies also on the State Governments.

Madam, through you, I would like to ask if the Government has any intention to widen the scope of freedom and equality of our fundamental rights: I would submit to the Government that cases of not only killings but related crime like abetment to suicide, suicides etc. are coming to light and daily we come across eight to ten cases of couples running about from one corner to another regularly for three-four months to seek protection. What is the arrangement for this protection and care? This is my question. We have recommended that no one below the rank of the Superintendent of Police or the Deputy Superintendent of Police should be authorized to hold an inquiry since in case reported so far and as the reports state that the junior officers do not show me desired interest or pay attention. Besides, measures will have to be taken to pull up the State Governments.

I remember what Haryana Court once said, I would like to quote it. "When shall the State awake from its slumber?" Some 20 years back, the Supreme Court judge while giving judgment on a case stated that death sentence should be awarded to the convicts in such cases. If such cases linger on for 20 years I would request the hon. Minister to state as to which provision should

be put in place to set up fast track courts. There are many other crimes associated with it. Therefore, I want to that all the types of crimes associated with honour killing should be appropriately defined. We tried to make a reconciliation between the couples and their parents. We have solved 20-30 such cases. Daily we come across such cases. No state is an exception. No one can associate such crimes to seven states or attribute these crimes to certain castes. People of all castes are involved. Through you, I would even request the House to ponder over it seriously. We should not play to the gallery on this issue. I request the hon. Minister to make a stringent law in this regard.

When a similar issue was raised in regard to practice of Sati, I was a Minister in Rajasthan. Hon. Rajiv Gandhi was in the Centre, and this House passed a law regarding Sati which had this basis that it fell in the category of murder, which required a separate definition and a justifiable provision. So a separate law is also required for this so called honour killing. Sitting it aside only for the Group of Ministers to decide will not solve the purpose. It requires more discussion in the House.

Finally, it is requested that six pillars are required for it. First a legislation made by the Government. Secondly, administrative system, police, thirdly, awakening programmes, fourthly role of all the elected Members and civil society. Through you I would request all the Hon. Member to take a resolve and ensure that such heinous crimes do not take place either in their constituency or in their states.

I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, my only question is this. It is true that a political party in Haryana Assembly has given the notice for modification of registration of Marriages Act so that marriages under the same gotra and banned in India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Members for raising this issue. In fact, this issue has been engaging the attention of the Government for many months now.

There was a debate in the Rajya Sabha on 28th July 2009. At the end of that discussion, I listed that the following issues are the issues that will be considered by the Government:

- 1) examine whether honour killing could be defined separately in the Indian Penal Code.
- 2) examine whether a provision could be made to treat the caste panchayat or khap panchayat as accomplices in the crime and prosecute the leading members of the panchayats.
- 3) examine whether at some point of time in the trial, the onus of proof may shift to the accused and whether a provision to that effect could be made in the Evidence Act.
- 4) examine whether the Special Marriages Act needs to be amended to provide for quicker registrations of special marriages.

Madam Speaker, since then, my Ministry has worked on these issues and after taking the opinion of the Attorney-General, we have drafted a law. That Bill has been referred by the Cabinet to a Group of Ministers. The principal question is whether it should be a stand-alone law or whether it should amend the existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

I can assure the hon. House that the Bill - whether it is a stand-alone law or an amendment to the IPC - will deal with the issues that I have listed. It is a strong Bill. It defines the crime of honour killing. It takes within its sweep some other kinds of dishonour that is inflicted upon couples, especially the girls, like stripping them in public or externing them from the village. These are just as humiliating as honour killing, and must be punished with severity.

At present, every honour killing is murder. In fact, there is no honour in this killing. Such killings bring dishonour to the families, to the community, to the State, and to this country. In the name of defending honour, persons who encourage killing of young people and couples, bring grave dishonour to this country. In fact, one of the suggestions is this. Why do you call this honour killing? There is no honour in this killing. This must be condemned as the most dishonourable act that can be done in this day and age.

Therefore, a lot of work has been done since July. This debate is coming at the end of the work. A little more work has to be done, and I am confident that the Group of Ministers (GoMs) will give its Report shortly. It is my intention - and I hope that I am successful - to introduce the Bill in this Session of Parliament.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Very good!
...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There were some issues raised. My dear friend Mr. Gopinath Munde is usually very soft in his language. Today, he said that the Government is scared and the Government is sleeping. I can assure Mr. Gopinath mJ Munde and this House that the Government is not scarejd. In fact, ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Hon'ble Minister, please give me one minute, I want to say something.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Do not ask me. Please ask the Speaker's permission. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister reply first.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, please listen to me for one minute. I am not disturbing anyone. I want to say that before taking any decision it would be proper to get the

matter discussed for five-ten minutes and an all party meeting be held. Do not take any decision just by listening to the speeches of a few people. I am telling you about myself. I belong to Kashyap gotra. In our case marriage takes places within gotra only and there are a number of such people in the country. If you ban marriage within gotra, you will have to face the music. There are different systems for different people in our country.

MADAM SPEAKER: Right, this will also be kept in mind.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: So many things have come into notice, therefore, an All Party Meeting should be convened. Group of Ministers is not the architect of country's fate so all parties must be consulted by convening an all-party meeting. It must be understood. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH: There are different systems in different countries.

MADAM SPEAKER: Right, now please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Criminality is criminality. It cannot be condoned under any pretext. ...*(Interruptions)* It knows no social custom. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the Minister is saying.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Transalation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The same thing happened in our country. You have also allowed woman to marry woman. But it is not proper in Indian setup. I don't want to dwell on this much.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please sit down and let the Minister reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lajuji, please do not be so angry. Now please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not lose your temper.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA (Patna Sahib): He has raised a very valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you getting so angry. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, if I may continue what I was saying?

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, please do.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The law that is being contemplated is a law to punish crimes that are committed against young couples on the ground that they have brought dishonour to the community or the family or the village. Under the law, as it stands today, it is a crime.

In the discussion that is taking place in society today, there is a demand that that crime, which is punishable under today's law, must be identified and punished with greatest severity. This is the law, which is being made. Therefore, I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Government is not sleeping. A lot of work is being done, and we are in the final stages of the work. We are consulting all State Governments. I have asked all the State Governments to give their views. The GoMs will also give its view. The matter will go to the Cabinet, and I repeat that it is my intention to introduce the Bill in this Session of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

There was some question about why FIRs are not registered. As I said, the law, as it stands today, treats this as murder; the FIRs must be registered; FIRs must be investigated; and the criminals must be prosecuted and punished. We have given advisory to the State Governments on these matters. If the State Governments are tardy or lax or remiss in registering FIRs and punishing the perpetrators of these crimes, then it is those State Governments that must be held to account. If people think that they are not accountable, then I think that they are wrong. The people of this country and the people of that State will hold them accountable. After all, they are accountable once in five years. So, some people may think that they are not accountable today and they can get away without accountability. But I think that they will be called in to account by society, and all right-thinking people will call them in to account. I think that the States must register FIRs and must prosecute the criminals.

Madam, I do not want to get into a discussion about Khap Panchayats and so on. I deal with the law as it stands and as it is made by the Parliament, and when the Parliament amends the law, then that is the law of the country. My duty is to ensure that the laws are obeyed; the laws are enforced; and the law-breakers are punished, whoever that may be. If it is an individual; if it is a collection of people; if it is a collection of people in the name of Khap Panchayat, whoever is a cause of a crime, must be punished.

I know that various views are expressed in various meetings of people of one community or more than one community. We have to look ahead and build a society that is based on secular values and enlightened views. It is possible that there will be different views on different subjects, but I see my duty as ensuring that the laws are obeyed. It is the Parliament's privilege and responsibility to make the laws as society wants the laws to be made, reflecting the views of the people, and amending the laws when it is necessary to amend the laws.

In the debate that is going on over the last seven or eight months, there is a need felt that the law must

be amended to punish honour killing and that is precisely what we are doing. We are not dreaming about the 21st Century as Shri Shailendra Kumar says. We are living in the 21st Century. Therefore, the laws must reflect what the 21st Century requires. It is entirely for the Parliament to make the law. My duty is to bring the law as I think that it is necessary, and it is your privilege to make the law as you think it necessary. ... (Interruptions). But once the law is made, then that law must be enforced and the breakers of the law must be punished.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. I just want to say that it is a matter of satisfaction that honour killing has been discussed. I am very much concerned and so is this House that young people are getting killed, and killed by those who should love and protect them. It is a de-humanizing process. I think that we should and we have taken a very serious view of it.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up the legislative business. Item No. 13, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

12.50 hrs

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam Speaker, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5.8.2010.

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2757/15/10.

12.50½ hrs.

**Statement Re: Indian Medical Council
(Amendment) Ordinance, 2010****

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 2010).

12.51 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

- (i) **Re: Situation being faced by Urdu newspaper due to negligent attitude of Government Institutions in the country.**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Kaushalendra Kumarji, please let Mulayam Singhji speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam, it is a very important question, if I had not wanted to speak then why would I here worked on it and raised this question? Urdu language is Hindustani language and it is the language of the entire society. Banning advertisements in Urdu Newspapers and checking its promotion is akin to killing Urdu language. If any community is targeted, first of all its language is destroyed. Even today more than five crore people read, write and appear in exams held for jobs through Urdu language. When recruitments were held in Uttar Pradesh, more than five percent had appeared in exams through Urdu medium. But today Urdu language is being attacked because it is the language of a particular community. It is being said that it is the language of Muslims only. But I want to say that it is not the language of Muslims alone but the

language of India. In this country Urdu had also been the official language.

Today the condition of Urdu language is pitiable although it is the sweetest and most popular language. The government is involved in the conspiracy to destroy Urdu language, I am saying this because government is not paying any attention towards this. Urdu speaking poets and leaders have also contributed significantly in the freedom struggle. Both Urdu and Hindi languages had contributed in the freedom struggle. The Urdu language had inspired many people to make sacrifices whereas that language is being destroyed. It is my request that 14.6 percent Muslims should be recruited in Government services. We have done it and such percentage of recruitments have been made. In Uttar Pradesh 15 percent recruitments have been made from amongst Urdu people who read and write you may conduct any enquiry. Today, Urdu papers are being destroyed, I can only call it a conspiracy to destroy Urdu language. Thousands of Urdu teachers have been posted. It is wrong to say that Urdu is a language of Muslims. It is not the language of Muslims only, it is the language of India. There are some people who want to destroy it. Hon'ble Members are present here, Urdu was most widely spoken in the community to which they belonged. Are they Muslims? It is a community of intellectuals and litterateuns. This has been in the forefront. Urdu language has contributed significantly in the freedom struggle but today Urdu journalism is coming to an end. Today newspapers have been discontinued, advertisements have stopped coming. After all why advertisements have been stopped? I want to tell that once the Central Government had itself passed the report of Gujral committee in this very House that Urdu language would be promoted. The House had constituted a committee which was presided over by the former Prime Minister, Shri Inder Kumar Gujral. At that time also Urdu language had been given importance across the country. This language does not belong to present era only. On 18 January, 1968 a government resolution was passed and it was emphasized that apart from Hindi, 14 other languages including Tamil and Telugu should also be

developed keeping in view their educational and cultural importance. Urdu is one of the most important languages out of the 14 Indian languages.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, now please conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, I am going to conclude in just two minutes. On May 2, 1972 Prof. Nurul Hasan had introduced a proposal in the House and after that Urdu was accepted as one of the important national languages. If we look at the figures, we find that the mother tongue of 51,536,11 people is Urdu. The Department of Education received the report of Gujral committee on May 8, 1975. We want to know what action the government has taken or proposes to take on that. The report of 1979 was also considered by a sub-committee of Tarakki Urdu Board.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, please do not read such a lengthy speech. Now please conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I would conclude in two minutes. I want to say so many things. But I also want that this issue should be debated and sense of the House be taken. I have already said that Urdu played a very important role in freedom struggle and Moulavi Mohammad Baqar, editor of Urdu newspaper of Delhi had also taken part in it and in 1857 Jamaluddin the editor of Sadikul newspaper was sentenced for three years on the charge of assisting the revolutionaries. This was done by the British government because they had used this language in the freedom struggle.

Madam Speaker, today, I want to say that Muslim League, Arya Samaj, Hindu Mahasabha, Khilafat committee and Aligarh Movement used to figure prominently in Urdu Newspapers. Not only this, in the absence of economic resources and due to various other reasons most of the Urdu Newspapers' economic condition has become miserable and this government has stopped giving advertisement to Urdu Newspapers. To destroy a language is akin to destroying a community. If you want

to destroy a community, just destroy its language. Is the Government supposed to do this? You please seek reply from the Government as to why the advertisements in the Urdu newspapers have been discontinued? Apart from this, the corporate world as well as big industrialists and capitalists of India are totally ignoring the Urdu newspapers. Thus, there is a great threat to Urdu language.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, now you conclude please.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The Government has an attitude of neglect towards Urdu language whereas the readers of Urdu language also pay taxes in this country. They also pay their taxes. Proprietor of Urdu newspaper also pay their taxes on their services. ...*(Interruptions)* Urdu is considered the most popular and polite language of the country.

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Members who want to associate themselves with this issue can send their names.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Lalu Prasad, Shri Ramkishun, Shri Rakesh Sachan, Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, Shri Abdul Rehman, Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shri M.B. Rajesh want to associate themselves with this issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Narayanasamyji, you please go ahead.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All are awaiting for the "Zero hour", what about them? Please don't interrupt like this. "Zero Hour" has not taken place for the last two-three days.

[English]

All these people who have given notice for 'Zero Hour' we have to also see them. It is not?

[Translation]

Narayanasamyji you please carry on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't behave like this. Let the 'Zero Hour' go on. Yadavji had sought special permission and I allowed him to speak. Now, you all are chipping in.

...(Interruptions)

13.00 hrs

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the "Zero Hour" go on. He had taken the special permission, so I permitted him. Now, it would not be fair, if you all start speaking.

*...(Interruptions)**[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: All the people who have given notice for 'zero hour' also have to speak.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the "Zero Hour" go on. Shri Narayanasamyji, you please go ahead.

...(Interruptions)

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI (V. NARAYANASAMYJI): I am responding and I am speaking in your favour. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the "Zero Hour" go on. Would you like to associate?

*...(Interruptions)**[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not make it long. I have to run the House. I have to give chance to the 'zero hour' people.

[Translation]

Mulayam Singhji has also spoken for a long time.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let me take up "Zero Hour".

SHRI SUDEEP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam Speaker, Urdu is a very polite language. I fully support the issue raised by Shri Mulayam Singhji here. We want to say that in the whole country. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Then you go on and you make it so long and everybody else waits.

[Translation]

SHRI SUDEEP BANDYOPADHYAY: Urdu language should be given its due status. If Urdu language is not given any protection, we will fight for it. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only what Shri Narayanasamyji says will go on record.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, senior leader of the House hon. Mulayam Singh Yadavji has raised a very important issue. Urdu is a very important language of our country. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, all those who want to associate themselves with this very important issue, namely importance of the Urdu language, please

send your names to the Table. Let the hon. Minister respond now because the 'zero hour' people are waiting.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, it is not fair on your part to get angry like this. You please take your seat. Hon. Minister is giving his reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Madam, Speaker, I want to make a point.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you finish in just one sentence.

SHRI GOPIBATH MUNDE: Madam Speaker, Shri Mulayam Singhji spoke about Urdu. Urdu is our country's language and not the language of any religion. Therefore, we should understand and give it its due importance. It is wrong to discontinue the advertisements in Urdu language. Every language is a pleasant one and if it is being ill treated, then it should stop.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, it is true that Urdu is a very sweet and polite language. Nobody can deny it. We know that Urdu used to be the medium of correspondence in the older days. So this issue should be discussed. Through you, I would like to say that the Government of Uttar Pradesh should be given full support for the development of Urdu language.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Laluji, please take your seat and let Shri Mehboob Beg speak. Laluji, please don't speak loudly. Why are you speaking so loud? You first let Shri Beg raise his point. You sit down.

DR. MIRJA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Madam, Speaker, I want to -associate myself with their feelings.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this going on? Do not make noise while speaking in such a soft and polite tone. You please speak politely. Beg Ji carry on.

DR. MIRJA MEHBOOB BEG: Madam, I would like to associate myself with the feelings of the House. We are really feeling encouraged but mere lip service is not going to serve any purpose.

Kindly pay attention to it. This language is associated with our culture and civilization. Our roots run deep in this language. I would request you to do-justice with this language. The entire House has echoed this feeling that Urdu should get its due. However, practically the newspapers published in Urdu get neither advertisements nor encouragement.

Madam, a direction to this effect should come from you. This concern has been raised by the entire House that injustice has been done to this language, the language did not get any distinction, this language should get the recognition of roots in our culture and civilization and all measures should be taken to make it thrive so that the language of this country could get the dignity which is due to it. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Madam, I will speak in Urdu. MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak in Urdu only.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, I would hail Shri Shatrughan Sinha in particular, since he represents the film industry. If Urdu is alive today it is owing to the film industry. I would like to state it before the entire House today that had the film industry not been there. Urdu would have breathed its last long time back. I thank the entire film industry from the core of my heart and hope that Urdu attains- the same glory like all other languages. This will happen and there would be no discrimination. I would even request the hon. Minister of Finance that the Government of India should give maximum advertisements to Urdu, in Newspapers, so that these

newspapers could remain alive otherwise they will die.
...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam, this is the first time when all the sides in the House and particularly even the Deputy Leader of BJP has extended his support to Urdu.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): We have never expressed our reservation. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am appreciating you, not criticizing you. The support extended particularly by the Deputy leader of BJP is extremely encouraging. Just ten-twelve days back country's Urdu journalists in Delhi had met me and had urged that if we wish to keep the Urdu alive then we would have to take care of interests of the Urdu journalist or Editor, who is simultaneously the printer, publisher and also the proprietor and also poor because he is all in one and cannot maintain a huge paraphernalia. At times he also works as correspondent. This is because of poverty. This is really a matter of regret. Long time back when our Government was in power in the year 1996 during the nineties, they used to get advertisements from across the country, however, the bulk of these advertisements declined. We have a plethora of regional languages, which are also very rich. I want all the regional languages viz. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Marathi, Gujarati all other regional languages to flourish.
...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him attentively.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: 90 percent advertisements are given in regional languages in respective states, however, Urdu has no particular state. So from where would it get advertisements? Urdu is the language of the entire country. Look at West Bengal, number one Urdu newspapers are published from Kolkata. It is not recent but from the time of independence and they even participated in the struggle for freedom. Hyderabad and Bengaluru are in South, leading papers of Urdu are published from there, Urdu newspapers are

published from Mumbai, Patna, Lucknow and Chennai. Urdu newspapers are published from four South Indian states and even eastern states. Punjab Kesari is 20 years old, however, the original version of Hindi samachar which is a leading Urdu newspaper dates back to pre-independent era. It is published from Delhi. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Your party is in power so you can do it. Why are you telling us that? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Government will have to give it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Your party is in power. You should tell them. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I had made this point yesterday. He was not present during my reply. Yesterday, in reply, the hon. Minister of Finance and I had said that the onus of implementation of a policy does not lie on Union Government alone. ...(*Interruptions*) We are not living in seventies now, when only one party ruled in the Centre and the states. Today, all parties are in Opposition in one state and in Government in another. So, Urdu will have to be promoted not only by the Union Government at the centre by all the State Government in their respective states. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: If you feel that a discussion would be appropriate, you may send your notice. The discussion would be complete on this issue. Right now I give the floor to Shri Shatrughan Sinha. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I want you to admit discussion on this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your submission. Please let him speak now.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA (Patna Sahib): Madam Speaker, at the outset I would express my gratitude to

you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Hon. Mulayam Singh Yadav has raised a very pertinent issue and has touched a raw nerve in the light of treatment being meted out to Urdu. As pointed out by Shri Gopinath Munde Urdu is our language and does not belong to a particular religion. Urdu belongs to every religion, it is a language of humanity, it is a language of progress and of the entire country. Firaq Gorakhpuri was referred to just now. He dedicated his entire life in the service of Urdu. I think that if someone after Ghalib has earned a name in the country in the field of Urdu language, it is Firaq Gorakhpuri. Shri Farukh Abdullah Saheb very correctly attributed the popularity of Urdu to Indian films. The success story of be it Urdu or Hindi, which are our own languages can be attributed to our Indian cinema which have promoted, protected and projected them the most. There is neither any state nor any citizen of the country who does not use Urdu in his day-to-day life. Be it the use of terms like 'Takhliya or Tanhai', Urdu language has assimilated into our culture. Urdu-Hindi fusion reminds one of the 'Ganga Jamuna Tehzeeb'. The two languages complement each other and are so well assimilated. This is our language and it is the language of our country. Now we need to examine that what steps are being taken by the Government to strengthen, promote, disseminate and propagate this language and take it to its height. Is the Government doing justice or injustice with the language? Urdu newspapers are widely published across the country, in Patna, Chennai, Maharashtra and even in every corner of the world. ...*(Interruptions)* From U.P., West Bengal, Chennai and Maharashtra to North India, North East, West, South everywhere. However, are Urdu newspapers getting due support from us and the Government? Is Urdu language getting due importance in school and colleges and if it is not getting its due then what are the reasons, because it is our language, language of the common man, language of films, of the people, Parliament and everybody's language.

There is not a single person in the country, I am talking about Urdu, who completes a sentence without the crutches of Urdu, there is no such sentence i.e. Urdu is

a crutch, it also helps us, it is always with us. Urdu has been spoken since ages; I think that Government will have to take some concrete-steps further. These newspapers should be encouraged and pushed forward. Urdu should be used in schools, colleges and at other institutions also. As, today, we emphasize on Sanskrit and Hindi language, similarly we should equally pay attention on Urdu also. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY: Madam, I would like to say one thing.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let these two Members also speak and then you can respond.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. I always give you opportunity.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam Speaker, I want to say that Urdu is the language of the labour class people. Action on the part of Government is necessary for the growth of Urdu language. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I want to say that not only more advertisements in Urdu papers but I demand more Urdu Academies in India. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, We want the Government to take action for the progress of Urdu language and the use of Urdu should be advised for the progress of the people of India. I appeal the Government that Urdu should be given its due place along with Hindi language. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, Urdu is an Indian language and it is also one

of the sweetest languages. Urdu speaking people reside in almost each state of our country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing except what Basu Deb Archaria is speaking, will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: After Independence, the Government did not provide enough assistance to Urdu language. ...*(Interruptions)* Enough support was not provided for the development and promotion of Urdu language. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not start giving a long lecture. You have to just associate yourself with it. Members have given notices to raise matter under 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Urdu is being supported through Hindi, Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Urdu language is the language of our country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already spoken, now you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Central Government should provide more assistance for its development. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Many-many thanks to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Urdu Academy has

been set up in Bengal. Urdu Academy should be set up in every state. Madam Speaker, there should be no discrimination against Urdu language. Our demand is that all types of efforts should be made by the Government for the growth of Urdu language. I am grateful to hon'ble Mulayam Singhji for raising such an important issue in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record now.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I, by the grace of the people, have been a Member of this House for long. The ongoing discussion on Urdu in this House is unprecedented. That is why I like to congratulate Shri Mulayam Singhji and each Member. Urdu is a sweet language. I have this language.

I tell you that everybody loves Urdu poetry. We recite each word of Urdu poetry. As Hindi is an important language of our country. Similarly each State has its own language and it is especially Urdu. I would also like to point out that the month of roza is also round the corner. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention towards Urdu. I would like to say:

*"Khudi Ko Kar Buland Itna Ki Har Tadbir Se Pehle
Khuda Bande Se Khud Puchhe Ki
Bata Teri Raza Kya Hai".*

Today we are discussing Urdu language, there are two or three main points. First the advertisements given to the Urdu newspapers have been discontinued, it should now be started again. In these newspapers poor people work with limited resources. The second thing is

*Not recorded.

that there is great need of Madrasas in our country. Teachers are not available. There are many places in our country where 10 percent of the population is Urdu speaking. There are many more such people in Kolkata. There are many areas like Asansol, Durgapur, Banpur, Hawrah, Barrackpur and Islampur where Urdu is spoken more than any other language. In these areas Urdu is spoken more than Bengali language is spoken but in schools Urdu is not an accepted language for teaching. Therefore, Urdu language should be made a compulsory language compulsory subject in schools and universities in the areas where 10 percent people can read and speak Urdu. I also want that there should be Urdu universities. In those universities Urdu students should be given more sponsorship.

The central Government needs to provide Government help for protecting Urdu. Be it Bihar or Uttar Pradesh. Gujarat, Marathwada, Tamilnadu, West Bengal or any region from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, there is a large number of Urdu speaking people in all regions. A large number of people speak Urdu in our country. About 30 percent of population is Urdu speaking in our state and it also includes the minority community. Similarly 11 percent of the population in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is Urdu speaking.

SHRI DARA SHIGH CHAUHAN: Madam, Urdu universities have been set up in Uttar Pradesh. So the same thing should be done in all the States for betterment of Urdu.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: It is very good. If any state has done so, it is alright. Madam, I want to say that it is very necessary to work for promotion of Urdu in those states which have done nothing in this regard. There is a need to chalk out a comprehensive plan for promotion and protection of Urdu and making it compulsory so that the minorities may also feel that their language is also making progress.

Madam, when I became the Minister of Railways, I got a small opportunity. I made Urdu language also

compulsory with English and Hindi and added all regional languages for the examinations of Railway Recruitment Board. There is a need to protect and promote Urdu in this way.

Madam, there is one more point. The population of the minorities is increasing. Reservation for the minorities should also be provided as per the increased population as is provided for the Scheduled Castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes in terms of increase in their population. At the same time, I would like to say that it is a very good decision that we have got an opportunity to discuss this topic.

[English]

It is a very good decision.

[Translation]

I want to say that there is a need to provide more protection to Urdu.

I would like to say one more thing that we have not been a part of freedom struggle but our freedom fighters have fought for our tradition—be it Gandhiji or Netaji or Abdul Kalam Azad or Ambedkar or Lal-Bal-Pal, or Rajendra Prasad or any other leader but the main point is that we do not remember the contribution of Abudl Gaffar Khan. When the Sepoy mutinee took place in our country in the year 1857, Lakshmi Bai, the Queen of Jhansi and Tipu Sultan went to Bahadur Shah Jafar and asked him to take part in the freedom struggle of the country.

Bahadur Shah Jafar joined them. But later on the Indians killed his two sons. He wrote a shayari

"kitna hai badanaslb zafar dafan ke liye'
Do gaz zameen bhi na mil saki kooncha-e-yaar, mein"

We should remember it. I would like to say that.

"Muddai lakh bura chahe, to kya hota hai,
Wahi hota hai, jo manzoor-e-khuda hota hai"

We like Urdu language, so I would like to say that we should not neglect it. Protect this language. The same thing applies to the films also. The public also wants this.

In the end I would like to say,

"Sarfarooshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil me hai,
Dekhthe hai jor kitna baaju-e-katil me hai."

[English]

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Election? are also to be held in Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now let me speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now I am on my legs. When Speaker is on legs, Members should sit down, this is the decorum.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You, please sit down. You know it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All the Members have expressed their concern regarding the condition of Urdu language and Urdu reporters or journalists, so I want the Government to pay proper attention to this issue.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, I entirely agree with the

sentiments expressed by the hon. Members including some of my distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet. There are no two opinions. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

"Mujhe Maaf Kijiye."

I would have loved to speak in Urdu, but ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: You have spoken the word 'maaf' it is also Urdu.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Therefore, I do agree that we are a part of a rich heritage of which Urdu is an integral part. Therefore, I can assure you that the Government will take steps to strengthen this language which is a part of a great national heritage. Already the hon. Prime Minister has instructed the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to ensure that the Urdu newspapers and other media get due share in their Government funded advertisements of all departments and Ministries which are being routed through the DAVP. Normally the House is divided on issues, but this is one occasion when the entire House was totally united and expressed its solidarity with it. Therefore, keeping that in view, I can assure you Madam and through you to the House that all proper steps will be taken.

13.29 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (SATNA): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, please listen to my request. When I give notice of zero hour, that notice is rarely selected in lottery, still I do not get an opportunity to speak here. It is the complaint of all the members. You may fix any time when the Members may express themselves. The senior leaders of all the parties speak on one or the other issue everyday but there should be provision for the new members who give notices. Their names figure in ballot occasionally. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You would get an opportunity to speak at 6.00 pm.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: The debate is going on at 6.00 pm. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There would be no debate today.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: At 6.00 pm debate usually continues and the Government wants to finish the business of the House first and thereafter Zero Hour takes place. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All other business will be stopped and Zero Hour would take place at 6.00 p.m.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I request you to fix a time for Zero Hour. At that time all other business of the House should be stopped and Zero Hour should take place and thereafter other business should take place. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Zero Hour would take place at 6.00 p.m.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: If Zero Hour does not take place at 6.00 p.m today, we would not let the House function. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): I am giving an assurance to you that Zero Hour would take place at 6.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, earlier, Madam Speaker used to take up five most important zero hour notice first and take up the remaining notices later. But even that is not being done for the last three days as no zero hour has taken place for the last three days. We come to the House at 8.30am running and even without taking breakfast. Why are we made to run? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All other Business of the House would be stopped and zero hour would take place at 6.00 p.m.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Zero Hour is more important than the Government's business for us. ...*(Interruptions)* We raise the important public problems of our constituency. The people of our constituency expect us to do that. ...*(Interruptions)*

14.34 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes. Only those matters shall be treated

*Treated as laid on the Table.

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 bring a Central legislation to regulate the service conditions of Nurses working in various parts of the country

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Nurses constitute a vital part of medical sector everywhere in the world. A society cannot withstand without their service. But they are being dishonored and harassed in society. Nursing is such an area that can afford employment to lakhs of youth in the country, where unemployment is a major challenge. But those who select the nursing field, are always belong to average family, whose parents expect job surety and a stable income after the completion of the course and it is a fact that more than 95% of the nursing students finish their course with the help of educational loan. But once they complete the course, they are forced to work, mostly in private hospitals with a very low remuneration and inflexible service conditions which accompany a bond with hospital management. Under these circumstances, they are being forced to work over time with meagre compensations. Their service is considered as very precious, and at the same time they are facing miserable conditions, in every part of the country. Unfair working conditions, low salary and oppressive working schedule are the major problems in this field. Indeed these are utter violations of human rights. Hence, the Central Government should bring a legislation to ensure legitimate salary, justifiable service rules and regulations along with better occupational circumstances for the Nurses in national perception.

(ii) Need to set up Centrally Sponsored Surveillance Committees with local MPs as members to monitor the programme of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Several Centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented by the Central

Government for regional development and welfare of the people in the country on which billions of rupees are being spent. In many areas concerned Members of Parliament do not get information regarding the centrally sponsored scheme due to which development works are not carried out and prioritized as they should have been as local Members of Parliament do not have any role in getting these centrally sponsored programmes implemented properly and get good results. Members of Parliament play their role by raising questions and filing complaints on which no positive action is taken. To play a positive role in centrally sponsored programmes related to development works and welfare of the people it is necessary to take required steps to ensure the active of local Members of Parliament in centrally sponsored programmes by constituting centrally sponsored surveillance committees on the lines of surveillance committees related to rural development.

Through this House, it is my request that Ideal Members of Parliament should be given opportunity to monitor the work of Centrally Sponsored Programmes to achieve better result by constituting Centrally Sponsored Surveillance Committees.

(iii) Need to introduce the Bill for categorization of Scheduled Castes into A,B,C and D groups in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): There was an agitation for categorization of Scheduled Castes into ABCD groups in Andhra Pradesh, under the auspice of Madiga Reservation Porata Samiti (MRPS), consequent to which Justice (Retd.) Usha Mehra Commission was constituted by Government of India to go into all aspects of sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes based on their population in the State.

The Commission had submitted its Report to Government of India on 1.5.2008 and with a recommendation to amend Article 341 of Constitution.

This matter was raised by me in the Lok Sabha on 9.3.2010 and the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment sent me the letter dated 12 April, 2010 saying that the matter is under the consideration of Government of India.

Though two years have passed since the submission of Report by the Justice (Retd.) 'Usha Mehra' Commission but no action is forthcoming from the Government of India. I request, the Government of India to take necessary steps to introduce the Bill in the current Session to categorise the Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh into ABCD Groups.

(iv) Need to take steps for revival of Damodar Valley Corporation in West Bengal

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Damodar Valley Corporation is recognized as the 1st Public Sector Undertaking in Independent India. The multipurpose river valley project bears its unique distinction which was conceived by Pundit Lawahar Lal Nehru.

But the age old standard bearer of PSU is now suffering from paucity of funds and virtually grasping for its survival in spite of all the potentialities it hold.

A couple of power units of DVC are crippled due to the acute shortage of coal. It is reported that inadequate supply of Coal rakes from Coal India/ BCCL has been further hindering the availability of coal.

Coal Rakes on the way to Thermal Power Plant are being systematically looted thereby creating shortage of coal. As a result the Mega Thermal plant is compelled to discontinue it's prescribed programme.

The Central electricity Regulatory Authority has also imposed a huge penalty on DVC to the tune of Rs.5000 crores. Now its incumbent upon the Government to save the DVC from the financial crisis.

(v) Need to ensure the safety of Railway passengers in the country

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I would like to draw the

attention of the Railway Ministry towards the incidents of robbery in trains which has become order of the day. Unscrupulous criminals befriend the bona-fide passengers and administer them drugs and psychotropic substances in foods and drinks. Because of this kind of inhuman activities not only the valuables of the bona-fide passengers are lost but they also lose their lives. Railways which earns revenue from the passengers for travel have the responsibility to ensure the safety of the passengers. Immediate steps need to be taken to protect the passengers from criminals. I, therefore, suggest to the Minister of Railways that whenever the person boards the train with a reserve ticket, the train ticket examiner while checking the tickets should obtain his thumb impression in a given format and that record should be kept till the journey is over. This measure will cost nothing to the Railways. Further, video coverage for obtaining photograph of those passengers who perform journey in reserve compartments is also an effective method to check the incident of robbery in train. I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Railways to take such measures which will ensure the safety of bona-fide railway passengers in the country.

(vi) Need to review the decision of Divisional Railway Manager, Dhanbad and re-open the various closed railway crossings and VIP parking at Dhanbad in Jharkhand

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Divisional Railway Manager, Dhanbad has closed the phusro railway crossing, unmanned level crossing, railway level crossing of National Angar Pathara Katrasgarh and VIP parking of Dhanbad in Eastern Central Railway which is causing hardship for the common man. In this regard people of these areas had also organized bands and strike. The officers of the railway had assured that the said services would be restored but nothing meaningful has been done till date. The anger of the people is increasing due to such behavior. In this regard I called on the Chairman Railway Board and related officers and

discussed the issue at length and by submitting news paper cuttings and by writing letters requested them to restore the said closed services. No meaningful result has come out of the actions taken by the said officers. Loss of railway revenue is caused and public services are disturbed by agitations and the strike.

Therefore it is requested from the Government to issue essential instructions to the competent officers to restore the said closed services at the earliest in the public interest.

(vii) Need to accord permission for opium farming in Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): I through you would like to bring into the notice of the Government that opium is a social evil in itself but in medical science it occupies an important place. It is not used as narcotic substance only but in Ayurveda, Ayush, Homeopath and Allopathic medicine it is widely used. In our country license is issued for its cultivation in two-three states. I, through you, like to draw the attention of the House that the opium was cultivated in abundance in Himachal Pradesh earlier but due to certain reasons it was discontinued and as a result the condition of farmers became miserable. The climate of Himachal Pradesh, especially the climate of Sirmaur District is quite suitable for opium farming and it was produced in abundance there. Therefore I request hon'ble Minister of Finance to allow opium farming in Himachal Pradesh especially in Sirmaur, Shimla, Mandi and Kullu etc. districts at the earliest.

(viii) Need to provide special financial package to Bihar for the over all development of the State.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Today Bihar is a backward state in many respect whereas all the elements essential for development are present here. The land of Bihar is more fertile in comparison to the land of

other states. It is because of the backwardness of Bihar that the largest number of poor people are there in Bihar. Here the average income of the people is far less than the average income of the people of other States. The raw material is also available in Bihar for modernization. The people of Bihar are migrating to other states due to stark poverty and the absence of industries. There is huge potential for setting up of sugar based industry, ethanol based industry, steel industry and food processing industry in Bihar. The history is witness that the culture of Bihar and the people born in Bihar have given a new direction to the world. If the Central Government provides economic package for addressing the problem of illiteracy, backwardness of industries and problem of flood then the poverty of Bihar can be removed and the average income of the people of Bihar can be brought at par with the average income of the people of other States.

I, through this House, would like to request the Central Government to provide an economic package to address the problem of the backwardness of Bihar.

(ix) Need to display banners and Signages in Hindi language during Commonwealth Games.

SHRI HUKMADEV NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Delhi is going to host Commonwealth Games. Thousands of crores of rupees are going to be spent on that. But it is regrettable that official language Hindi is being neglected. There is resentment among Hindi lovers, literati and self respected citizens across the country in this regard. The Signboards of private shops are being set up at Government's expense. In those boards writings should be in Hindi first. Under official language act Delhi comes under 'A' region where hundred percent work should be carried out in Hindi. All the banners, posters, hoardings, phemplates and advertisement material should be displayed in Hindi. Instruction Boards of the Police should be in Hindi language. Inauguration and closing ceremony should be done in Hindi. All the commentaries should be in Hindi. The Government and the organizing committee should pay attention towards this.

(x) Need to complete the construction of various roads in Madhya Pradesh which are pending with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The sanction for roads in Madhya Pradesh is pending under various heads with the Union Ministry of Road Transport. I would like to be informed about the total number of proposals sent by the State Government alongwith the number out of those sanctioned and the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be sanctioned.

A proposal for construction of a bypass under National Highway No.75 in my Lok Sabha constituency Satna has been under consideration for a long time. I would like to know the time by which the said proposal is likely to be sanctioned and the progress regarding the proposal to build a four lane road along National Highway No. 7 and 75.

I had asked for approval of the proposal for construction of a road to link Rampur that falls in my constituency to Baghai, Hinauti, Ghunghchihai, Khamharia, Akauna and Aber marg under the Central Road Fund and for construction of a road from Satna to Semaria Allahabad under the International Road Scheme. I would like to be informed of the action taken in this regard.

(xi) Need to direct the banks of the country to follow life guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India in order to allow the students from minorities to open u-k scholarship accounts in various banks

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): There are disturbing reports that banks are not allowing Muslim students to open scholarship accounts. In 2005, the RBI issued guidelines to banks for opening "No-frills accounts or Nil balance accounts". These guidelines are still in operation. If banks are reluctant to do so, this is clear violation of Government directives. In Andhra Pradesh,

banks have refused to open accounts of Minority Students. About 90,000 Muslim Students could not open their accounts. The Hindu newspaper has reported that there is a sharp decline in the number of bank accounts opened by the Minorities in some states. A Reserve Bank of India report states that the number of bank account holders in the 121 Minority Concentration Districts increased by a mere four per cent during 2008-09 compared with that of 83.80 per cent during 2007-08. It means the banks in minority districts are not adhering to the RBI lending norms for the minorities.

Keeping in view of the above, I sincerely appeal to the Central Government to take this matter seriously and with utmost urgency in the national interest and direct the banks to adhere to the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(xii) Need to keep alive Subarnrekha Sanskar Project in the pendency list of the Central Water Commission

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): A proposal regarding Subarnarekha Sanskar Project amounting to Rs. 970. 28 Crores was submitted^A by the Government of Orissa to Director, Union Territory Directorate, Central Water Commission, New Delhi during December, 2008. Subsequently as per the observation of Hydrology Directorate, Cost Engineering Directorate and Interstate Directorate of Central Water Commission, the revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) along with compliance to the observation of CWC amounting to Rs. 933.16 crores have been submitted by the Government of Orissa to Central Water Commission. Again as per further observation dated 7.1.2010 of Hydrology Directorate, compliances have been submitted to Central Water Commission. In the meantime, the project has been placed in the 112th Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of State Flood Control Board and approved by Government in Department of Water Resources. Also the project was placed and approved by the State Flood Control Board on 19.3.2010 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief

Minister of Orissa. The observation of Central Water Commission now made vide their letter dt. 30.3.2010 are being complied. In this context request has been made by the State Government to Central Water Commission that the proposal may not be delisted from the pendency list of the project for the time being. After compliance to observations of Central Water Commission and collection of requisite data from the field authorities, the revised DPR will be prepared by the State Government and submitted to Central Water Commission for examination. Therefore, I urge upon the Government not to delete the above proposal from the pending list of the project for the time being.

(xiii) Need to expedite approval of proposed transfer of State Government land of Nizam Bunglow premises to Defence (Army) in exchange of defence land for four laning of State Highway No. 60 in Maharashtra

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government to the urgency and importance of four-lane widening of the Golwadi Crossing (KM 223.600) to Nagar Naka (KM 228.750) section of Aurangabad-Ahmednagar-Pune (SH No.60). This is a very important road having very high traffic density. This stretch gets congested and accidents occur on this road due to heavy traffic which flows from Aurangabad city to Waluj Industrial Area. The four lane widening work of Waluj to Golwadi was completed 12 years ago. The remaining stretch from Golwadi to Nagar Naka is presently two lane only due to non-availability of Defence land on time.

A proposal for transfer of State Government land of Nizam Bunglow premises to Defence (Army) in exchange of Defence land has been mooted and agreed to by the State Government of Maharashtra, World Bank Project Division and other Stakeholders of this project. Speedy approval by the Union Government for this land's transfer proposal would expedite the four laning work of this stretch of SH No. 60.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Union Government to expedite necessary approval for the above mentioned land transfer proposal in the public interest.

14.35 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL), 2010-2011

[English]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for the year 2010-2011.

Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar has tabled two cut motions to the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General). If the hon. Member wants to move his cut motions, he may send a slip at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions he would like to move.

Shri Yashwant Sinha may speak now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account 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, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 9, 11 to 20, 22, 27, 29 to 33, 35, 41, 46, 49, 51 to 54, 56 to 60, 62, 72 to 74, 81, 84, 87,88, 90, 92 to 96, 100, 101 and 103 to 105."

LOK SABHA*Demands for Supplementary Grants-(General) for 2010-2011 Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Supplementary Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1		2	3
1	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2212,01,00,000	-
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1074,00,00,000	-
3	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	1,00,000	-
4	Atomic Energy	-	80,01,00,000
6	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1248,00,00,000	-
7	Department of Fertilisers	1,00,000	-
8	Department of Pharmaceuticals	1,00,000	-
9	Ministry of Civil Aviation	19,01,000,000	-
11	Department of Commerce	658,51,00,000	-
12	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	4,00,000	
13	Department of Posts	1,00,000	1,45,00,00,000
14	Department of Telecommunications	30,56,00,000	
15	Department of Information Technology	1012,00,00,000	
16	Department of Consumer Affairs	6,00,000	1
17	Department of Food and Public Distribution	800,00,00,000	
18	Ministry of Corporate Affairs		49,36,00,000
19	Ministry of Culture	83,21,00,000	
20	Ministry of Defence	40,01,00,000	
22	Defence Services - Army	1500,00,00,000	

	1	2	3
27	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	-	813,01,00,000
29	Ministry of Earth Sciences	2,00,000	-
30	Ministry of Environment and Forests	1,00,000	-
31	Ministry of External Affairs	6,00,00,00	-
32	Department of Economic Affairs	24,52,00,000	11327,15,00,000
33	Department of Financial Services	110,00,00,000	2320,12,00,000
35	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	4379,01,00,000	
41	Department of Revenue	1000,01,00,000	27,00,00,000
46	Department of Health and Family Welfare	100,01,00,000	1,00,0000
49	Department of Heavy Industry	12,27,00,000	103,99,00,000
51	Ministry of Home Affairs	1027,26,00,000	2,00,000
52	Cabinet	20,00,00,000	17,00,00,000
53	Police	1741,48,00,000	604,00,00,000
54	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	3,00,000	36,73,00,000
56	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1,00,000	-
57	Department of School Education and Literacy	4000,00,00,000	-
58	Department of Higher Education	2093,27,00,000	-
59	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1,00,000	-
60	Ministry of Labour and Employment	186,00,00,000	-
62	Law and Justice	268,52,00,000	-
72	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	14000,00,00,000	-
73	Ministry of Planning	1,00,000	-
74	Ministry of Power	24,45,00,000	710,65,00,000
81	Department of Rural Development	7337,50,00,000	

	1	2	3
84	Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	
87	Ministry of Shipping	1,00,000	
88	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	-	1,00,000
90	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	1,00,000	
92	Ministry of Textiles	500,00,00,000	12,50,00,000
93	Ministry of Tourism	1,00,000	-
94	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	2,00,000	-
95	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,00,000	-
96	Chandigarh	-	1,00,000
100	Department of Urban Development	-	300,00,00,000
101	Public Works	37,00,000	69,50,00,000
103	Ministry of Water Resources	30,02,00,000	-
104	Ministry of Women and Child Development	2,00,000	-
105	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	22,45,00,000	193,42,00,000
	Total	45560,78,00,000	16809,49,00,000

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thanks a lot. It is a tradition in this House that all financial proposals of the government are passed. This work is not stopped because it would hinder the work of the government and the progress of the country. Hence the supplementary demand for grants placed before the House by the Finance Minister will also be passed. The work of the government will go on and it will receive an additional amount of 54,588 rupees. This is called the net cash outgo of Supplementary Demands. This is the amount of budget presented by the Finance Minister on 26th February this year. Five months after this he has again come before the House to demand an additional amount of Rs 54,588 in cash. This is not a technical supplementary but a separate demand. He has mentioned

the various heads for which the money is required in this handbook. He is placing this demand before the House. I said that the House usually passes financial demands. The House may recall the time in 1999 when the government had lost by one vote and was overthrown before the budget could be passed. However, all the parties had reached the consensus that the budget should be passed without discussion and the budget for 1999-2000 was passed in this manner.

As far as supplementary demands is concerned, two things are of importance. One is the size of the demand. I remember that the erstwhile Finance Minister had presented a budget amounting to nearly seven lakhs fifty thousand crore rupees in 2008-2009 and first, second and third supplementary demands had been placed before the House consequently under which an additional amount

of one lakh fifty three thousand crore rupees had been sanctioned. At the time I remember what I had said. I said that

[English]

this is actually a fraud on Budget making,

[Translation]

because there were a number of demands and expenditures which could have been included at the time of initial budgeting. But we all know why the Finance Ministers do not include those expenditures. They do not do so in order to show lower fiscal deficit. Now, the additional demand of 54,588 crore rupees that had been placed in the House i.e nearly one percent of the GDP.

I agree that this is a big demand. It would have been a small matter had the demand amounted to five thousand crore or ten thousand crore rupees. There are many things that cannot be anticipated in February but 54,000 crore rupees is a huge sum. Why is such a big sum required? I think the Finance Minister ought to give some clarification to the House in this regard. Secondly, was this demand not there at the time of budget preparation? If so, why was it not included in the budget? I would like to draw your attention towards some items such as (English) Grant No. 35 -Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments for (a) Special Plan Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir, (b) Special Central Assistance to Special Category States including Jammu and Kashmir, (c) Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for establishment of Zero Liquid Discharge System in Tirupur, Tamil Nadu for effluent treatment to sustain textile industries, and (d) ACA for Externally Aided Project. The total amount is Rs. 6,379 crore.

[Translation]

I believe that whatever is given in this could have been anticipated at the time of preparing the budget. Not doing so is a contempt of the budget making process.

[English]

Likewise, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Grant No. 72 - for providing compensation to Oil Marketing Companies towards estimated under-recoveries on account of sale of petroleum products. This could have been easily anticipated. (Translation) There is no reason for the demand being brought into supplementary demand.

[English]

Likewise, Grant No. 81 meeting additional requirement of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) (Rs. 6,300 crore), meeting additional requirement of §.s. 337.50 crore of Indira Awas Yojana under Rural Housing towards construction of additional one lakh houses in the State of Jharkhand.

[Translation]

Why could this have not been anticipated at the time of preparation of the budget? I would like to make the point that although the Finance Minister has certain flexibility while making the budget but if the Minister puts up a demand of Rs. 54000 crore rupees in the first supplementary itself then I have to say that this is entirely improper and this amount should have been included in the budget.

The biggest issue of financial management in the country is inflation which was being discussed during the last two days. I do not want to repeat the said discussion but when the Finance Minister was replying yesterday he proposed an extremely strange theory. He said that inflation is likely to rise due to rise in growth rate and instead of measures to prevent inflation he justified it in the house.

The Finance Minister is not present here. Had he been here, I would have asked him if he was an economist.

[English]

Is he a trained economist?

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

[Translation]

I accept that I am not a trained economist. I have some experience of financial matters but I am not a trained economist. As far as I am aware Pranab Babu is also not a trained economist. Hence, someone must have told him that the theory of economics equates growth with inflation.

I have gathered data for the last nine years. This data pertains to the first decade of the 21st century. It shows the GDP growth rate alongwith the rate of inflation during the said period. I would like to place the said figures before the House, through you, and would like it to decide for itself whether the rising inflation has any connection with the growth rate.

I would like to tell you that the growth rate during 2001-2002 was 5.8 percent. It would be considered low growth rate as per the present government. In fact, as per the Finance Minister the low inflationary rate during the NDA regime was due to stagnant growth rate. The growth rate was 5.8 percent during that year and the wholesale price index was 1.6 percent. 6 percent growth rate cannot be considered to be a low growth rate. Despite this rate of growth the price index remained 1.6 percent. The GDP growth rate during 2003-2004 was four percent because, as you may remember, the country had faced a horrific drought that year. At that time there was a shortfall of 40 million tonnes in grain production. The agricultural produce had fallen by 18 percent. Hence the growth rate that year had been four percent and the rate of inflation had been 6.5 percent, i.e., the growth rate had fallen while inflation had risen. Thereafter, in 2003-2004, the last year of the NDA regime, the growth rate increased to 8.5 percent and inflation had fallen to 4.6 percent. GDP was 7.5 percent in 2004-2005 during the tenure of UPA-I and the rate of inflation was 6.5 percent, i.e., the growth rate had fallen and inflation had risen in comparison to the previous year. In 2005-2006 growth rate had risen to 9.5 percent and the wholesale price index had fallen to 4.4 percent. There

seems to be no relation between growth rate and inflation rate. Growth rate had become 9.7 percent and inflation rate 5.4 percent during 2006-2007. The growth rate became 9 percent and the rate of inflation 4.7 percent during 2007-2008.

In the year 2008-2009, the growth rate remained at 6.7 % but the rate of inflation went up to 8.4 %. In the years 2009-2010, the growth rate increased to 7.2 % and the wholesale price index declined to 1.6 %.

The ten years' figures will be quite for any economist to prove this point. I did not want to speak in the absence of hon. Finance Minister but the Minister of State is present here and he would surely convey my point to him that after going through these figures, any person whether an economist or otherwise, would come to the conclusion that the growth rate has nothing to do with the inflation. If it is so, the theory expounded by the Finance Minister in the House yesterday is not acceptable to us. At the same time, we have to accept that real cause of inflation lies somewhere else. That is why I was not surprised when the Finance Minister did not come out with any solution. He did not take the House in confidence in explaining as to what steps have been taken or are likely to be taken to check the price rise. Therefore, I want to say that his understanding of the whole issue is misplaced. If a doctor wrongly diagnoses the disease, he cannot administer correct treatment for the same. I think there is a certain error in the Government's management which has brought us to this situation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): You spell out the remedy.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I don't have to define it, you just go through your own economic survey. You will find the remedy there. ...*(Interruptions)*. We will have a cup of tea at central hall and then I will explain you separately. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't make exchanges among yourselves.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, every economic survey contains a data showing as to how much the growth of money supply is. M-3 has gone up in one year. If the growth of money supply increases in the economy, it has a direct bearing on the inflation. Then as a measure, the Reserve Bank of India increases the interest rate. Repo rate and Reverse repo rate are increased so that the money supply can be reduced. Let us see the last nine year's figure. I will start the figure of M-3 growth since the year 2001 which is 14.1 %, 14.7 %, 16.4 %, 12 %, then 16.9 % in the year 2005-06, 21.7 % in the year 2006-07, 21.4 % in 2007-08, 18.6 % in 2008-09 and 16.5 % in the year 2009-10. This is the percentage growth of money supply. If an untrained person like me gets the opportunity to become Finance Minister, I will see as to in what proportion the Money Supply M-3 is growing and I will be concerned about it because if there is more of money supply in the economy, it will have an impact on the inflation. There is another theory, which is called liquidity overhang and its effect on the economy becomes visible after one or two years. Therefore, if the growth of money supply in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 remained above 21 %, its impact would be visible in the year 2008 and 2009. What we are observing this time is that the reason for such a surge in inflation is the last several years' liquidity overhang.

I would like the Finance Minister to tell the House as to how much was the impact of liquidity overhang in this regard? If I am saying something wrong, then contradict me. Regarding this, I like to tell that one strange thing happened that the global crisis known as the global melt down occurred in America during the mid of the year 2008. I got an invitation from America to attend one such programme in September, 2008. Several experts gathered in Washington in a brainstorming session to find out as to what kind of crisis was that and what could be done in this regard. I would like to tell that all the Americans participating in that session had least knowledge of the type of crisis that was knocking at their door. They said

in their own style. This is our problem, we will fix it. How they fixed it, the whole world knows. This is another debate and I would not like to go into details in this regard right now. But I would definitely say that you go through all the documents of the Government of India i.e. the economic survey and the Finance Minister's budget speech of that year. If you read the Budget speech of the year 2008, you will find that the Government of India had no idea of the impending crisis that was likely to impact the global economy. There was something amiss but nobody had imagined the problem to be of such a high magnitude. But what happened? The crisis came in the year 2008. The colossal financial institutions one after another began to collapse in America. The Wall Street had not witnessed such a huge crisis before. People began to compare this crisis with the great depression of 1932 and 1933. Bail out package of billions of dollars was doled out. This opportunity turned out to be quite favourable for the Government of India. Because the Government of India could take shelter behind the global crisis for all the liberties they wanted to take with the budget. I was a bit surprised when I saw this year's economic survey which showed that the fiscal deficit was 2.6 % in the year 2007-08, 5.9 % in 2008-09 and 6.5 % in 2009-10. The economic survey explains that the fiscal deficit of more than 2.6 % in two years should be considered as stimulus package. How can you force us to consider it a stimulus package? It will remain 2.6% and that too unchanged. This ratio will not change. Where is it mentioned? The fiscal deficit arises every year. They said that in the year 2008-09, the stimulus package was 3.33 % and 3.9 % in 2009-10. This is not correct. Actually, the reality is that those were election years.

15.00 hrs.

The Government of India took liberty with budgetary figures in the election year with the result that the fiscal deficit exceeded all the limits and the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM Act) passed by the Parliament during our tenure and implemented by this Government was totally ignored. They allowed the fiscal deficit to go completely out of hand and now they want

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

us to accept that this is our stimulus package. And I would to tell you that when such a situation arises, the whole expenditure goes into market and that is Government's expenditure. Government is the largest spender in this country. Somewhere it will have an impact on the inflation and price rise. And the point to be noted in this regard is that what was the nature and type of the expenditure? Broadly, we know that there is consumption expenditure and another one is investment expenditure. If expenditure is increased on investment, some production takes place and it does not impact the inflation because the expenditure results in goods and services. But if you make only consumption expenditure, it will definitely impact the demand and the rise in demand will have an impact on the prices. Their whole expenditure, which they are terming as stimulus package was consumption expenditure; it was not investment expenditure. This was one reason. Several times, I have stated in the House that if you take the infrastructure sector, tell us as to which big project has started during the tenure of UPA-I. We had our Government for six years. Now, these six years have become the reference points. Whenever we say something, they say that it happened during your tenure. 63 years have passed since Independence. Out of 63 years, others have ruled for only 13 years and you have ruled for fifty years. There is no account of 50 years. We ruled for six years and everything centres round our tenure only.

It happened when you were in power. ...*(Interruptions)* Still, I am saying that even today in their reply, they will say that it was so when you were in power. Then let us discuss the affairs of the last fifty years and not the six years of the NDA.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Yashwantji, you have also been highlighting the affairs of the six years of your Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: What the Finance Minister said yesterday was quite wrong. I will come to the issue of the rise in demand. The money spent in the last two-

three years was not expenditure on consumption. Mostly, it was siphoned off in corruption.

[English]

That was consumption expenditure; it was not investment expenditure.

[Translation]

Mr. Thambidurai is sitting here. He has been raising the issue of 2 G.

[English]

He has become the biggest campaigner against 2G and the corruption in 2G.

[Translation]

We are also fighting the issue in tandem. Is it not an issue of huge corruption? Has a scam of thousands of crores of Rupees not taken place in 2G?

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): It is a fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Commonwealth Games has a budget of 35 thousand crores or 87 thousand crores. Such a big scam has happened in the same and it is being highlighted in the newspapers every day. ...*(Interruptions)* I am supplementing the supplementary only.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this year NREGA, now called as MNREGA, has a budget of Rupees 40 thousand crores. All the members of Lok Sabha sitting here have the same story in their districts, ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

NREGA is the factory of corruption right down to the

block level. It is the factory of corruption. It is the fountainhead of corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): You admit it in Bihar; you admit it in Chhattisgarh; you admit it in Madhya Pradesh. You are admitting that it is the factory of corruption in these States, when you are saying that it is the factory of corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Shri Narayansamy's contribution has been that he has taken this corruption right down to the Panchayat level. You have taken this corruption to the Panchayat level.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: In the BJP ruled States you admit that in the implementation of Employment Guarantee Scheme there is corruption. You say that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: It is there in every State including the State of the Rural Development Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the point, I was raising before you was that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Sir, the supervision and implementation of this NREGA is under the control of the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I will let you know what that supervision is. I will come to it. You will agree with me when I come to it. ...*(Interruptions)* It was not even consumption expenditure.

[Translation]

This is conspicuous consumption expenditure

because the money coming through corruption is spent on conspicuous consumption. It is doubtful whether that money is spent in the country or it goes out of the country into Swiss bank account or to Mauritius. Whenever, I get the opportunity to speak, I always point out that we had launched a massive scheme. It pertained to National Highways, but I would not make any comment on how it is being run today. There is no progress in this project. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government's figures are revealing the real story. It is lying dead. In the name of infrastructure....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be quiet.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we had talked about the river inter-linking project on the lines of other schemes linking the country. In this House, I had said that if the Government decides to take up the river inter-linking project, such a huge infrastructure will come up in the country which will generate the investment demand and not the consumption demand or conspicuous consumption demand. It will push the economy but in the last six years, this Government has not only forgotten this project but they don't even speak about it. Why don't they make a mention of it? What is the situation today? The situation is that Punjab, Haryana and North Eastern states are facing floods and Bihar and Jharkhand are under the clutches of drought. Somewhere there is drought and elsewhere it is flood and we had thought of inter-linking of river scheme so as to ensure the supply of surplus water to the drought prone areas and help the country get rid of this problem. These people have rejected this scheme. This is the situation today. The Finance Minister cannot hide himself behind the excuse that the prices have gone up due to rise in growth rate.

[English]

I completely discredit that statement on the basis of what I have stated in this House. Nobody is going by that statement.

[Translation]

I would also like to point out one thing about price rise. I am talking about wholesale price index that if you

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

observe the price rise in the last two three years, you will find it happening due to food inflation and rise in prices of foodgrains. This is the component and the Government has failed in it. Their own economic survey highlights that this is the supply side problem. I have been forcefully reiterating in this House as well as outside that you cannot tackle such price rise with "monetary measures. Last time also while speaking on the budget, I cautioned the Finance Minister not to be influenced by monetary economists because it will have an adverse impact on growth. It will so happen that when wholesale price index rises, they will have to raise the interest rates. The same has gone up today. When RBI increased the interest rates, all the banks raised their deposit rates. When they increase the deposit rate, naturally the lending rate has to be increased. Money will become more expensive. The cost of money will go up. We cannot improve the infrastructure overnight. The roads, railways, ports exist as they are but one sector in which the Government can work aggressively to reduce the high cost of economy is that of interest rates. This is a vicious circle,

[English]

vicious circle of high inflation, high interest rates and high cost of economy.

[Translation]

We had broken that vicious circle. You can check your figures, the interest rate of 14.5% came down to 5.30% and 6%. This was for all the sectors including agriculture, industry and services. There was a big reason behind the Indian Industry becoming globally competitive and that was because

[English]

we were able to reduce the cost of economy.

[Translation]

Now, we are moving towards that vicious circle

again. I want to caution the Finance Minister once again that

[English]

we get into this trap of high inflation, high interest rates and high cost of economy, then it does not augur well for the future of our economy, for the growth rate.

[Translation]

With full responsibility, I want, to say that if the rate of inflation and the Wholesale Price Index is in double digit i.e. 10.55 % or 11%

[English]

If your food inflation is also in double digit then it impacts the poor people of the country. How many people are being pushed below the poverty line as a result of this price rise?

[Translation]

You are saying that employment will rise if growth takes place. I had told in this House that when I visit my parliamentary constituency, people come to me asking for food. I cannot tell them that the Finance Minister had stated in the House that the growth rate has reached 9 % and 10 %, so eat it. The poor have nothing to do with growth rate. He is concerned with Dal-roti and vegetables. So, with full responsibility I would like to say on behalf of my party that if the obvious consequence of growth rate is the higher inflation, we do not need such a growth rate. We reject it.

[English]

We reject such a growth rate.

[Translation]

There are several examples in the world. How our neighbouring country China has combined a high growth rate with low inflation. Mr. Finance Minister, it is not

necessary that if we make progress with 9% growth rate, then we have to bear the burden of 12% rate of inflation. It is not necessary. It reflects poorly on the economic management of this Government. If your policy is alright, you will be able to establish that balance. You have not maintained that balance. That balance has been lost somewhere which has led to this situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister said that the implementation of GST will bring much relief. Let them bring GST. You would have gone through our manifesto. We stand committed to what we have said in our manifesto. We are for GST. But I would like to tell the Finance Minister, through you, that he will have to carry the States with him. When I was Finance Minister I had constituted an Empowered Group of Finance Ministers for implementation, VAT was constituted because VAT could not happen without it. Without taking the States on board through this Empowered Committee device. I not only created an example - of cooperation between the Centre and States, but also I gave the States, the responsibility to work it out.

[Translation]

Sir, the debate was in progress in the House in which Nishikant Dubeyji was saying that the Minister of Finance created a super regulator and made himself chairman of it. Similarly, regarding GST it is being reported that in the proposed constitutional amendment the centre wants to keep the veto power with itself, which is not liked by the states. Empowered committee has stated that

[English]

we cannot give this veto power because this is affecting our rights and responsibilities.

[Translation]

Therefore, there must be GST and it should be implemented from April 1, 2011.

[English]

But please ensure that you carry the states with you because you can have any veto power with regard to your GST rate but the states cannot give you the veto power as far as their rates are concerned because they also have their economy to manage.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at last, I want to raise a few issues about my state. A severe drought has hit Jharkhand. Bihar is also been hit by drought. There was drought in the state last year also. It has broken the backbone of the farmers, they are going through a tough phase. Last year their fields remained uncultivated. In Jharkhand only one crop is sown in a year, which got destroyed last year and it got destroyed again during current year. The seedlings of paddy got dried and could not be transplanted. There is President's rule in the Jharkhand about which our other friends would talk in detail.

I just want to say that the amount of crop insurance has not been paid to the farmers as per the crop insurance scheme implemented last year, this amount has not been paid in Bihar also. The same report is coming from every place, every district. There is no benefit in such a drama of crop insurance, which has been paid to a few farmers only. There is President's rule in Jharkhand, the government has declared 12 districts as drought affected there. My district is Hazaribag, the adjacent districts Chatra, Dhanbad, Ramgarh, Giridih are drought affected districts but district Hazaribag has not been declared drought affected. There has been no rains in Hazaribag, the policy of pick and choose going on under the President's rule should not be allowed to prevail. It is my demand that the entire Jharkhand should be declared drought affected area, and not by adopting the policy of pick and choose declaring a few districts drought hit and leaving the rest. Ours is a naxal affected district, my district Hazaribag is one of those 32 or 34 districts in the country which are most naxal affected districts. Special schemes are being formulated for them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to submit that Minister of Finance has said in Supplementary demands that he is going to allocate two thousand crore rupees for naxal affected districts. All Members of Parliament are present here, one of our colleague was saying that you are the chairman of that monitoring committee, the committee which works at district level and monitors programmes of Rural Development Ministry... (Interruptions) All the MPs are their in the committee including the Speaker, you and me. I had demanded from the Minister of Power that the responsibility to monitor the Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana should be entrusted to us. I would like to state that Rs. 700-800 crore has been earmarked for the naxal affected districts.

[Translation]

I tell you that in those days we did not have even a government vehicle on our disposal. Borrowing a jeep from a BDO we used to visit those areas where our car could not reach. Today districts have sufficient money.

[English]

They are flush with funds.

[Translation]

But what is our or your role in that, certainly nothing.

[English]

I am telling you that I have been a district collector myself. I left the service when I was a Joint Secretary in the government. I have spent 24 years in the IAS. I had been the Finance Minister of this country. I had been the External Affairs Minister of this country. I am the Lok Sabha MP today from my district.

[Translation]

I cannot get a well dug. I have to request somebody to get a well dug to deal with the drought, I have to beg, Sir, give two wells, five wells, get a well dug. We are for this only.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I through you would like to tell especially about my State of Jharkhand, where I think that Panchayat elections have not been held for the last 40 years. If a young officer comes we shall have to request him with folded hands, Sir, please accept our demand. I on behalf of all of you would like to demand that all the schemes being implemented in districts.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What Lal Singh is saying will not go into record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your speech is not being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: The MPs and MLAs are given funds for development. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: You are absolutely right.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know that in our state MLAs are given three crore rupees each as development fund. One Parliamentary constituency consists of six to eight Assembly constituencies. Thus they will spend 15 and 20 crore rupees on development activities and we will spend only two crore rupees. This is nothing. It is like a drop in the ocean. Therefore, I on behalf of all of you, all the hon'ble Members of this House demand from Minister of Finance, who is also a member of Lok Sabha, that the responsibility of monitoring all the ongoing development projects in districts be entrusted to the Lok Sabha MPs and only then actual development will take place and the people will be associated with development and

*Not recorded.

[English]

it will not merely be a few officers who will divide the money amongst themselves and say money has been spent.

[Translation]

He as a Finance Minister will say that expenditure has been made but at ground level no result is visible. That is why, I want to say that the responsibility of planning and implementation of all the schemes be entrusted to the MP of the concerned constituency. The role of the Members of Parliament should be in both these areas only then justice will be done. I am confident that when Minister of Finance will reply to this debate, he will certainly say something keeping in view the feelings of this House on this subject.

CUT MOTIONS

[English]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat):

I beg to move:

Token

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1027,28,00,000 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs (Page 41) be Reduced by Rs. 100.

Non-payment of remuneration to the enumerators employed for the purpose of collecting data of National Population Register and Census, 2011 (1)

Token

That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,87,00,000 in respect of Public Works (Page 73) be Reduced by Rs. 100.

Massive corruption in construction work of Commonwealth Games, 2010. (2)

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I seek your permission to speak from here.

Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity. I heard the excellent speech out of the experience of the hon. former Finance Minister Shri Yashwant Sinha and also the criticism that he has made on the Budget proposals that are made as well as the Supplementary Budget that has now been brought before the House.

I just wanted to say one thing. While I agree that the role of the Opposition is to criticize the ruling Party wherever it went wrong, I always feel that constructive criticism was not coming from the Opposition except on political grounds. I will just narrate some of the events that have occurred. I have been in the Parliament for the last five Lok Sabhas. This is my fifth term. I never heard NDA speaking about the poor man. If they were to speak, I have not seen any proposal for the improvement of the living standards of the common man except in the last six years because you are sitting in the Opposition. When they were in power, they spoke all the time about the industry, trade, exports, communalism, Ayodhya temple, Babri Masjid and other related things.

But I am happy today that not only the NDA but all the parties in the country are speaking about the common man day in and day out. I will go through once again what happened yesterday when the issue of price rise was raised in this House and the biggest conflict was under what rule it has to be initiated.

If it were to be with a view to discuss the failure of the Government in controlling the prices, an effective criticism could have been made there, but asking for a discussion under Rule 184 was purely political, possibly to take advantage of the present situation or with the hope that some of the allies of the present Government may help them or some of the parties, which are supporting this Government from outside, may help them. Only with this view, the working of the House was disturbed for one week and not with the view to have a useful discussion in this House, which has caused an expenditure and loss to the Government and the people.

[Dr. K.S. Rao]

Now I come to the speech given by hon. Yashwant Sinha today. I agree that he is a very senior member and former Finance Minister. I also heard the analysis given by him. Hon. former Finance Minister said that expenditure should be made more on investment than on consumption. I totally agree because any expenditure on investment will definitely lead to production and bring down the prices and will definitely control the price inflation. But expenditure should be made on what kind of investment? Possibly they are talking of investment on industry, investment on trade, investment on exports. It is right that if the investment were to be made on trade, import, export or industry, the products that are produced by them are not for the common man.

The difference is that the investment, that is being made now, is the investment on rural areas and agriculture. So, there is a lot of difference between using the same slogan - expenditure should be more on investment rather than on consumption - by the two sides. It is true not for investment on industry; it must be investment for the rural areas.

I will give some statistics of how Budget allocations were made by Shri Yashwant Sinha in the year 2003-04. I do not want to go into the details of period prior to that. In 2003-04, the budget allocation made for education was Rs. 4,956 crore and in the Budget presented for the year 2010-11, it is Rs. 70,555 crore. Please compare the allocation of Rs. 4,956 crore and Rs. 70,555 crore. The investment in rural development in 2003-04 was Rs. 17,845 crore and in the last Budget, it is Rs. 1,45,225 crore. The investment on fertilisers, which are being used by the farmers living in the villages, was Rs. 14,450 crore in 2003-04 and it is Rs. 53,075 crore in the last budget. About 72 per cent of the people are living in rural areas today.

A lot of discussion went on investment in agriculture and a lot of criticism was also made by the Opposition. Investment in agriculture in 2003-04 was Rs. 3,943 crore

and it is Rs. 24,521 crore in the last Budget. Apart from this, Rs. 68,425 crore has been spent on food and Public Distribution System. Investment in healthcare in 2003-04 was of Rs. 9,146 crore and it is Rs. 25,336 crore in the last Budget. I can give you many other details. The investment on labour and employment in 2003-04 was Rs. 971 crore and it is Rs. 4,114 crore in the last Budget. Today the investment on social justice and women empowerment is 4,574 crore. On tribals affairs is Rs. 3,220 crore and on women and children development is Rs. 11,070 crore. Investment on youth affairs was Rs. 495 crore in 2003-04 and it is 3,781 crore today.

Sir, do you find fault with these investments today? Are you referring to the investments made on these things? Are you referring to the investment made on industry, trade or exports? Please check up on what your criticism is!

You are also finding fault in regard to Shri Pranab Mukherjee's statement yesterday that if the GDP were to go up, naturally, there will be an increase in inflation. You found fault with it and gave the statistics. It is true that when there was no purchasing power with the poor people - whatever be your growth rate in the industry, trade and exports — definitely there will not be inflation in the prices of food commodities. You cannot compare the GDP growth rate and the rate of inflation in such a situation.

You deny some of the points, which I say. Every one of us agrees on the point that all that is required today by the common man is food, shelter, education, health and employment. I had just now read that the investment made on food, shelter, education, health and employment made in the 2010-2011 Budget has no relevance compared to the 2003-2004, and so much investment is made on these things, which are required for the common man and the farmer.

I was always of the opinion and I was making noise in the Parliament that unfortunately the sweat of the common man and the sweat of the farmer in this country

were not valued in the way the industrial goods are valued. If there were to be a little price rise in the petrol or diesel, the manufacturer of tyre will increase the price of tyre in 15 days or every month. But when it comes to the question of produce by a farmer in a village, the Government should not come forward even for 1/10th of the price rise, which is required. The sole reason being, the Party, which is not in power will make dharna and will make criticism left and right on everything both inside the House and outside the House that the Party in Government is a useless Government; is an ineffective Government; they do not know the administration; and they are the people responsible for all this price rise. This is all the comment, and ultimately, they say that they have to get down. But the same Opposition Party — when it comes back to power again — does not touch that subject at all. The reason being if the price of the farm products were to be increased, then naturally, the prices of the essential commodities will go up. Thereafter, there will be this furore.

What is the consequence of this? Once again they have to face the same Opposition; the same criticism; and the choice of losing power in the next elections. Therefore, which Party in the Government will have the courage to increase the price of agricultural commodities that will affect the consumption of the common man? But all of us will say in public meetings that farmer is the backbone of this country; the prices have to be increased; and they have to be doubled or tripled, but do not touch them as long as we are in power.

You must accept that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for farm products - the statistics are given — was increased from Rs. 550 to Rs. 1,000 with regard to paddy; from Rs. 630 to Rs. 1,100 with regard to wheat; and several other items only in the span of five years. Naturally, when the prices have increased so much, it will go up. The prices of essential commodities will go up. But I am of the definite opinion that there is no harm. More particularly, I will give you the statistics when 72 per cent of the people are living in the villages. The moment you

increase the prices of the farm product, the wage of the farm labourer increases enormously. He is not being affected; the farm labourer is not being affected; the farmer is not being affected; and the rest of the people below the poverty line are being covered by the TPDS.

As one of my friends suggested, if you say that TPDS must cover all the essential commodities which are required by the common man, I shall support it. Similarly, in urban areas, it does not affect the rich man because the total expenditure on the essential commodities, food grains, will not be even one per cent of the income of the rich man. Then, who are the people who are affected? Possibly, the employees whose income is fixed, they may suffer. Similarly, those people who are not touched by the TPDS may suffer, or those poor people who were not given the quota of their consumption in full may be affected because they will have to do a part of their purchases from the market. They can also criticize and I appreciate that, but not otherwise.

Who are the people left now who are being affected by increase in the prices of essential commodities? Possibly, it is about 20 per cent of the total population in this country. If the TPDS was not effectively implemented in a particular State, I cannot say anything. But in the States where TPDS is effectively being implemented, the number of people affected by the increase is very nominal. However, I am not supporting the increase in the prices of essential commodities. The Government must come forward, and as many of the Members have suggested, and the Essential Commodities Act must be made so stringent that any trader who hoards beyond a limit must immediately be put in jail. There should not be any mercy shown on him. Then, if two people were to be jailed in that manner, how many people will have the courage to do black-marketing or hoarding of essential commodities? We are not doing it. There also I will agree if you find fault with this Government that the Essential Commodities Act which was diluted by you during your tenure was not amended to make it stringent by this Government in the last few years. I appreciate such type of a criticism. When

[Dr. K.S. Rao]

you yourself have diluted it, how will you be able to criticize the Government in that regard? You do not have any face even in that regard also.

Sir, many of the Members may find fault with me if I say that this price rise is acceptable. I do not say that price rise is acceptable. The Government must take all necessary steps to control the prices of perishables. All of us are aware that vegetables and fruits are one of the major items which affected the prices in the market. There is no facility to store them. This year, if the price of tomatoes were to be Rs. 25 a kilo, all the farmers will go for the production of tomatoes with the hope that they will get some extra money, but suddenly it comes down to twenty-five paise and as a result, they will have to destroy that crop in their own field because they do not have money to transport it to the market. We have to come into the field there. We must force the Government to create enough facilities for the farmer or the poor man to see that it can be stored for enough time or till such time when he gets the right price for his produce.

In the last Budget, I remember the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister have made a commitment that they are going in for cold-storage chains, cold-storage transport, and that they are prepared to lend any amount of money for that purpose. If we were to encourage research and development so that the technology for the storage of these perishables is innovated, then these things can be stored to an extent that the farmer will not be deprived of the right price. Then, all these questions will not arise.

You mentioned about dal. Where is dal in this country? We have been importing pulses, we have been importing edible oils, but to what extent? Sixty lakh tonnes of edible oils are being imported today in this country. That is why I made an uproar recently that the farmers of this country are competent, progressive, intelligent and also very enthusiastic to produce oilseeds in this country if only a proper price is paid to them. If the government is prepared to give a subsidy of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per kilogram for oil, if one quarter of it is passed to the farmer,

he can produce enough oil in this country. If you criticize on that, I am happy. But you never touched on these aspects. You only say in a routine manner about technology, GDP, inflation rate, whether it is inverse or direct, and all those other things.

I will come to kerosene or petrol or cooking gas. It is the statistics and it is not my telling that the price of crude oil in 2001-02 was 22.75 dollars per barrel; in 2002-03, it was 26.59 dollars per barrel; in 2003-04 it was 27.98 dollars per barrel. In these years, they had increased the price of petrol at least nine times. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: When we increased prices then had all of you welcomed us at Vijay Chowk by presenting garlands. You criticised us that we are increasing prices now we are criticising you.

[English]

I said that when we increased the prices, you did not honour us with garlands at Vijay Chowk. So how do you expect us to honour you? We will criticise you like you criticised us.

DR. K.S. RAO: I did not ask you to garland us. I wanted you to criticize this Government. I wanted you to criticize in a constructive manner. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I will garland Shri Murli Deora privately! *...(Interruptions)*

DR. K.S. RAO: I am only telling you that the Opposition is failing in criticizing the Government in a constructive manner. I am in favour of your criticizing the Government. But where did you criticize constructively? I heard everything and not at one point was a concrete suggestion made or was there a constructive criticism. The price of crude oil in 2004-05 was 39 and later it was 55, then 62, then 79. In 2008-09 it was 83.57. In all these six years, the Government has got the tenacity or the ability to withstand all these price rise and absorb it

themselves and they did not raise the price at all. It is only recently that the price was increased because there must be a limit to it. It is all right if the oil companies lose it. Hon. Leader of the Opposition was telling yesterday that the oil marketing companies were shown as earning profit of Rs.4000 crore and then how can the Finance Minister say that they are losing? If one has to go through, this profit of Rs.4000 crore has come after the upstream companies of ONGC and other companies like Oil India have subsidized these oil marketing companies. The Government of India is also subsidizing the oil companies to an extent of Rs. 1,03,000 crore. After subsidizing Rs. 1,03,000 crore, these oil marketing companies have come to a stage of showing Rs.4000 crore profit. That means, there is a loss of Rs.99,000 crore because of under recovery. All of us will say that do not increase the price at all. Then how can we have our money to be secured? Oil is not available in this country. About 77 per cent of the oil is being imported from outside. You and I have no control on the international price of oil. In that case, we have to meet it from the Budget. When we say Budget, whose money is this? It is our money. In one way or the other, it is going to be public money, either directly charged or through the Budget. Its impact will always be there on the market.

My point is that if the petrol prices are to be increased, who is using the petrol? A poor man, living below the poverty line is not using the petrol. How many of us are using petrol? It is only a rich man or above middle class man who is using the petrol. If the petrol prices are to go up, who is going to be affected? It is the rich man or a above middle class man and certainly not the poor man. Now take diesel. Somebody may argue that if the diesel prices are to be increased, the whole country would be upset and the entire market would go up. Who is using diesel? Once again, it is the same thing. An industry might be using, the Railways might be using. But as long as the prices of the railway passenger fares are not increased, if the Government is to check the price of railway passengers particularly the ordinary passengers, then there is no effect of increase in diesel and oil price. If the industries are to use diesel, naturally the price of the product might go up. But Cfiey fiave to a6sor6.

What is the percentage component of this increase of oil prices in the total cost of production of the industry? It is negligible. And we make a hue and cry and say, "Do not increase the prices". But then, where do we get the money from?

There must be a reason behind criticism. It has been stated that the price of kerosene should not have been increased. Yes, there is a reason for that demand. Because kerosene is used by the poor man, he should not be burdened. I support that argument. But the practical observation is that much of that kerosene is being used for adulterating petrol. The difference in price between Rs.9 of kerosene and Rs.50 of petrol is leading to adulteration of petrol. It is also a common observation that tankers after tankers of kerosene are being taken away for the purpose of adulteration. If you want to give benefit to the common man, give it directly. There cannot be any cheating or adulteration in that. You charge him full and subsidise it by giving him cash.

Similar is the case of cooking gas. The common housewife should not be affected by rise in the price of cooking gas. I support that viewpoint. But we read in newspapers day in and day out that much of this subsidised cooking gas is used either by restaurants or for industrial purposes. That is because of the difference in price. Here also the benefit can be passed on to the people living below poverty line in different ways in some other way. It is not necessary to do it by enabling others to misuse it.

In spite of all these things, the UPA Government did not raise the price of kerosene for six years. We took six years to increase the price of kerosene from Rs.3 a litre to Rs.9 a litre. It is only this time that we have increased it from Rs.9 a litre to Rs.12 a litre. In what circumstances was that done? Even the Kirit Parikh Committee suggested a minimum increase of Rs.6 per litre on kerosene. The Government could once again reduce it to Rs.3 a litre and then increase it to Rs.9. Should one not go into all these details before one criticises the Government?

[Dr. K.S. Rao]

If the hundreds of crores of rupees that are to directly go into the hands of rich people were to be stopped, why should we worry? If the common man were to be affected, we should worry. In yesterday's discussion also the subject given was, "The Impact of Price Escalation on Common Man". I specifically say that it has two aspects - one is price inflation and the other is its effects on common man. These are totally two different issues. There is a price escalation. But to what extent it has impacted the common man is questionable. You go into the statistics.

Once again, why have the prices gone up? There are several reasons for it. Earlier, as I said in the beginning, all the 72 per cent of the people or at least 60 per cent of the people living in villages, their property and their wealth is not going up at all. A farmer who had got 20 acres of land fifty years back has got only two acres only now. If they were to purchase a piece of land in a village from somebody's land, it is not a village farmer that is purchasing that land. It is the businessman from outside who is doing it. Or the farmer's son who is doing business or employment outside is doing that, but certainly farmer not out of his farming income.

If this was to be the situation of the farmer, where is the money in the villages? There is no money there. Now what this Government has done is from 2003-04, when you have given Rs.75,000 crore credit to the farmers, today we are giving Rs.3,75,000 crore. That means Rs.3 lakh worth additional credit has gone to the villages. Under the name of rural development we have spent Rs.2 lakh crore every year. We have written off Rs.72000 crore of debt to the farmers. The liquidity in the villages, in the hands of the farmers has gone up.

I am not talking of not only money in their hands, I am talking of myself, a son of a small farmer of four acres in my village. In those days, if we were to cook one egg in the family, all the members of the family used to share. There was not habit of eating fruits because we cannot

afford. If you were to consume one apple any day, either it must be when we are ill or when a relative has come. If we were to cook chicken in our house, it is not any day, it must be on a festival or when a guest comes to my house. Those are the days! Today, even a poor man is in a position to consume all these things. In some places", every day. For example, people working in Singereni collieries - I say with authority - you come and I can show anybody. Workers who are working in industrial concerns, have got the capacity to eat. Food habits have also changed. It was not those days habits. Today habits are different. So, the consumption of fruits and vegetables has gone up" substantially. Consumption for non-vegetarian items like chicken, eggs, and everything else has gone up substantially. Naturally, prices will go up.

Now, I come to the awareness of the poor man. Earlier, I never used to think of traveling in an airline. I thought it was not my privilege. I used to think that I can travel only in a third class compartment of train. But today anybody can think of traveling in air. If a person is not having money, he would catch hold of anyone and buy a ticket to travel in air. That means there is an awareness; there is a thinking. Standard of life has gone up. In these circumstances, if the inflation were to increase, inflation for what? Inflation for essential commodities. Essential commodities produced by whom? By farmers of your own village or your own country. And the money is not going outside. If you do not increase the production of the farmer, and if you were to import the food grains from outside, what would be the situation? One day, let the Agriculture Minister announce in Parliament that this country is short of wheat and we are going to import one million tones of wheat, the next day, in the global market, the price will be doubled.

Similarly, if you were make a statement that next year, we would fall short of paddy or rice, then you would not find paddy or rice anywhere also. No matter, what price you pay. Then, why should we not allow a farmer to produce more by getting adequate credit, by getting remunerative price so that there will not be inflation in essential commodities. That way, by investing in the rural

area, by increasing the production in the rural area, we can control the inflation of essential commodities. Only when his purchasing power goes up, then, he can construct a house. When he constructs a house, he needs cement and steel. Then only industry comes in. Otherwise, there will be a glut in cement; there will be a glut in steel. Why did the price go up in the last four years—from Rs.27,000 per tonne to Rs.54,000 per tonne overnight because the utility and the construction activity has gone up so much in this country, the prices have gone up. But, we controlled it. We brought it down to Rs.27,000 or Rs.28,000 per tonne. So, unless the purchasing power of the 72 per cent of the people living in the villages were to go up, no industry can flourish; no GDP can grow, no discussion would be there in Parliament. We will be holding discussion on some other issues. So, my humble request to Yashwant Sinha ji - I am not saying that he made any mistake in criticizing. ...*(Interruptions)* You criticize.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: From next time, when I speak, I will praise the Government!

DR. K.S. RAO: In this context, I want to request the hon. Minister of Finance to bring the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act immediately so that it would become so stringent that no person can even think of indulging in black-marketing or hoarding in this country. Then, there will not be any shortage of food grains in this country; there will not be inflation. Similarly, we know that there are food crops but there is no storage. I am happy that in this revised Budget, whatever provisions have been made are all only for such thing. If you are to make a provision - there was a reference of crop insurance scheme - in the Supplementary Budget, he has provided Rs.2,212 crore for National Agricultural Insurance Scheme.

16.00 hrs.

The Supplementary Budget provisions are made only on this. He made extra provision of Rs.6,000 crore for education; he has made Rs.1,012 crore for national knowledge network. He made provision for PMGSY, of Rs.7,000 crore for building roads in the villages. Is it

wrong to provide these things in the revised Budget? Is it wrong estimation in the original Budget?

He said that he should have thought about all this much before; no matter, how much we think, there can always be some adjustment; a Supplementary Budget is not a new thing to the Lok Sabha or to the Government.

So, I find that the allocations made in the Supplementary Budget are most genuine and are required, more to the common man and the man in the villages. In this regard, he provided Rs.800 crore for making godowns in the rural areas, for increasing the storage capacity which is very urgent. As they complain, in some godowns of the FCI, some of the food grains are getting rotted, which is a crime; neither we are giving to the poor man nor we are keeping it intact. So, on a war-footing, either with the private sector or on PPP mode, these godowns must be built not in 10 months or a year; they must be completed in six months.

Similarly, he provided Rs.800 crore for sugar development fund. There was surplus sugar in this country 3-4 years back. The farmers had produced more; they can produce much more, but remunerative prices were not there; so, they diverted the crops. Suddenly, after two years, there is a shortage of sugar. In those days, they asked for increasing the price of sugarcane of Rs.30 per quintal of sugar. The Government would not agree, but now, it is paying Rs.129 per quintal and the farmers must be paid much more so that they are encouraged to produce more so that we do not need to purchase more from outside. We were purchasing these things from outside at double the rate of what we would be paying to the local persons.

To avoid all these things, I wish the Government take necessary steps in this regard. Whatever steps that it has taken are in the right direction, particularly in transferring the wealth from urban to the rural areas, from the trader, businessman, industrialist to the farmers and farm labour. This trend must continue and I am sure, all the Opposition Parties also will support this. If still there is any lacuna, they can criticise.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Sir, Shri Yashwant Sinha has made very logical observations on the proposal of supplementary demands for grants. The Government has linked growth rate to price rise in regard to which facts have been stated in the House. It is true that supplementary budget is a Constitutional provision, however, a Government which maintains coordination in its policies and financial management has no need to bring the supplementary budget frequently.

16.04 hrs.

(DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*)

This is the first supplementary demand in four months and as stated by Shri Yashwant ji net cash outgo is Rs. 54 thousand crore. Three demands totalling to Rs. 68294.30 crore have been placed involving net cash outgo of Rs. 54588.63 crore.

Technical supplementary and token supplementary is of Rs. 13705.09 crore and 0.58 crore, respectively. The supplementary budget has certain items referred to by Shri Yashwantji. The Government takes policy decisions. The Government during the mid term review of the 11th Plan observed that emphasis should be laid on basic infrastructure, agriculture, power etc. So far as growth rate is concerned, there is major imbalance in Government's achievement. There has been progress in the manufacturing and mining sector in the last few months and the Government has been making claims of achieving 8.6 and 8.1 per cent growth rate on this basis. As far as special assistance provided to states having special status is concerned, there is sectoral, regional imbalance and the Government claims that growth rate is increasing and per capita income in the country is increasing. During the last NDC meeting the Chief Minister of Congress ruled states did not state it, however, the Chief Ministers of all the states unanimously stated that regional imbalance should be removed and the Government claims that growth rate will further increase and gap between the rich and the poor will be reduced.

Additional provisions are proposed to be given to the states having special status. This issue was raised by the Chief Ministers that initially states had 74 per cent share in the centre's revenue. It was reduced to 23 per cent. The centre had 66 per cent and it has been raised to 77 per cent. This reason was adduced that there balance would be maintained in sectoral approach to attain growth rate. Besides, there should be balance between states and regions but imbalance will remain there. According to the recent report of UNDP there are 8 states having 42 crore below poverty line people.

The Government attributes the rise in prices to the growth rate. It also attributes the increase in per capita income to the increasing growth rate. The Government claims prosperity in the country owing to the increasing growth rate and per capita income, however, the poor are becoming poorer as a result of price rise. There are 42 crore people living below poverty line in eight states, this is a major example of regional imbalance. Bihar was reorganized. We kept a demand for approximately Rs. 1,87,000 crore since all the resources had gone in Jharkhand, so we demanded a special package for Bihar. However, the Government has not agreed to it till date. This issue has been repeatedly raised in this House that Bihar should be given special state status since it does not have its own resources but the Union Government is reducing the share of Bihar in the Centre's share on the lines of other states. The Government has been saying it for the last several years that the proposal of Bihar is under consideration.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been given special state status, but other poor states should also be given this status. We do not have any reservation on that. Why a decision in regard to special states is not taken in the General Budget during March. Therefore, even Yashwant Sinha ji drew attention to the fact the policy decision in regard to the amount of central assistance given to special state should have been taken while drafting budget.

Similarly, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak

Yojana of the Ministry of Rural Development the demand of additional provision of Rs. 6300 crore has been made to obtain sanction from the House. I belong to Bihar. The quota of Bihar is of Rs. 6300 crore during the last financial year 2009-10 and the current financial year 2010-11 under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has not been given to Bihar and as pointed out in regard to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, it is an ambitious scheme for village connectivity. There is no provision for funds. Budgetary provision has not been made for providing funds and additional provision has been made through supplementary budget. I feel there is no coordination in the Government's budgetary provision and the economic policy.

Secondly, in regard to item no. 2 under agriculture and foodgrain production, the target of production of 20 crore metric tonne has been fixed by the year 2020. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperatives and Department of Agriculture Research and Education at one place and the Department of Agriculture and Cooperatives at item no. 74 under Ministry of Agriculture have been mentioned at three different places in different sectors, separately in the Supplementary Budget. The mid term review of the 11 Five Year Plan for foodgrain production laid emphasis on agriculture. The growth rate of agriculture was fixed at 4 per cent and so was its contribution in the GDP when the national growth rate was declared at 8.6 percent. However, the contribution of agriculture last time was merely 0.2 percent and the growth rate also declined. It can be attributed to economic recession. Our regulatory system was so strong that it saved the economy from the jolts of global recession. The growth rate declined a bit. In the light of policy decision of the Government regarding agriculture desired emphasis was not laid on foodgrain production, research, seeds etc. in the General Budget. That is why there was a need to bring this Supplementary budget. It implies that the Government does not have much confidence in its policies. While it should be otherwise.

Shri Yashwant ji has rightly stated that this supplementary budget would be passed. We will not be

able to check it and we do not wish to do that too. However, foodgrain producing regions are reeling under severe drought condition. This would have adverse impact on foodgrain production. There is no point of impending drought rather. The drought has virtually hit not only Jharkhand, Bihar but also the entire Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Seedling have been destroyed but the Government has not taken any measure in this regard.

No provision has been made in the supplementary budget for drought hit states which are not able to tackle the situation due to paucity of funds. Therefore, I demand special assistance for Bihar and Jharkhand. The Government of Bihar has declared 28 out of 38 districts drought hit, financial assistance should be provided to these districts.

With these words I support the supplementary budget of the Government.

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on demands for supplementary grants.

Madam Chairman, today we are having discussion on demands for supplementary grants. We are discussing all these issues in order to reinforce the definition of 'Aam Aadmi' given by the Government. Everybody knows how happy a common man is! This common man lives in rural area. Agriculture is one of the major industries. I want to know whether the Union Government has taken any steps for development of this sector during the last 63 years in order to make farmers and rural youth prosperous. The Government has also not made any provision in the budget with regard to ensuring proper nourishment of children of these rural people. Unless the farmers are made economically stronger, the country will not make any progress. The Government must reflect upon it.

Madam Chairman, I hail from rural area. There are several problems in my constituency. Yesterday hon'ble Minister of Health was saying that population of Bihar and

[Shri Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal Tiwari]

Uttar Pradesh is rising constantly. No measures are being taken to meet the basic requirements of people of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Crops spreading over the area of thousand acres are destroyed due to flood each year. The Government should take measures for prevention of flood as it leads to water logging and crops are destroyed and farmers suffer huge losses. Even farmers have to postpone marriages of their children. These people are not able to meet their basic requirement. The Government should pay attention towards this issue. There were no provisions in the last budget to provide employment opportunities to weavers and labourers engaged in small-scale industries there. I would like to submit that not a single penny has been released for Uttar Pradesh since last eight months for phase-8 and phase-9 under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Rozgar Yojana.

Madam Chairman, the Government has received the status report of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana which aimed at electrifying all rural areas by 2012 after conducting survey thereon. But the Government of Uttar Pradesh, has not been provided funds under the said head for electrifying villages. Even today the people have to take shelter on embankments with their cattle at the time of flood. You can understand the plight of mother whose child die of snakebite. This is the problem prevails in my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the chair.

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Madam, through you, I would like to submit that agriculture is our major industry and occupation. Majority of population resides in villages and number of poor people is higher there. Provisions should be made for their upliftment. These provisions should have been made in previous budget. Provisions with respect of funds have been made for ongoing Commonwealth Games, but Rs. 700-750 crores meant for poor students belonging to SC/ST community is being diverted for Commonwealth Games. Despite this diversion, fund is said to be insufficient. ...*(Interruptions)* Various demands of Government of Uttar

Pradesh are lying unattended. Fund has not been released. There is endemic disease in rural areas. The flood is over, results in water logging and water stagnation and this leads to encephalitis disease. It is also called Japanese encephalitis. The Government of India had conducted vaccination programme there once. When vaccination programme was conducted there second time, some scientists visited the area and tested the vaccine. It was found in the test that vaccine is not suitable. I am talking of the scientists who had gone there from Delhi and conducted test there. Many of our hon'ble Members sitting here are aware of this fact. Several meetings have been held in Gorakhpur, Banaras and Allahabad and since last may till date though the monsoon season is coming to an end the Government of India has not provided funds and vaccine required for the said vaccination programme. If the Government does not have sufficient fund, then it should mobilize funds for their works. The Government should at least pay attention to the basic requirements of people which have not yet fulfilled. Until basic requirements are met, India will not emerge as prosperous country. Until the poor people engaged in agriculture sector are uplifted, country will not progress. The Government will have to think about them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Bhisma Shankarji, please don't get distracted and make your point.

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Madam, I am telling about Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is rich in mineral resources. I would like to submit that entire mineral resources are supplied to China which is the root cause of naxalism. This problem prevails from Pashupati Nath Temple to Tirupati Temple. Situation is getting deteriorated day by day. Labourers there are not getting their due wages despite their hard work. The labourers who work hard are not getting wages and they are being deprived of their rights. On the other hand, people who are engaged as middlemen are getting maximum benefits by converting it into trade. Various mineral resources like iron, coal are being indiscriminately exploited on the large

scale. Poor people of the area are being exploited and forced to take up arms. Government has not made any effort to check this trend. In Uttar Pradesh, only three districts were naxal affected and Government has provided special package for construction of roads and electrification work but money has not been released in this regard till date.

Madam guidelines are formulated for flood. CWC has formulated guidelines in this regard and funds should be provided as per these guidelines. Representatives of Government of India have approved the Pancheshwar, Karnali and other projects. If these projects are put on hold, then electricity is likely to be generated there. The people of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar will get rid of flood. Their crops are destroyed due to flood. It will bring prosperity to their life.

Madam, young people of our country are forced to search for employment in other states due to flood. You must have read in newspapers how the people of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are being treated in Maharashtra. The Government should make efforts to meet the basic requirements of people. The Government should mobilize funds for schemes like PMGSY, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme and treatment of encephalitis.

Madam, farmers are not provided required fertilizers. Fertilizer factory of Gorakhpur is lying with BIFR for approval. ...*(Interruptions)* measures should be taken for its revival. ...*(Interruptions)* I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Thank you Madam Chairman for permitting me to speak on this subject. I am not going to take much time of this House.

On behalf of the DMK, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Our hon. leader from the BJP, Shri Yashwant Sinha has stated in his speech that this Supplementary Demands for Grants has been placed now, as the Government wanted to present a Budget in

a way that it is not an inflationary Budget. But, on going into the expenditures mentioned in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I beg to differ from his views. Most of the expenditures mentioned in the Supplementary Demands for Grants are for expenses relating to matters which had occurred after the presentation of the Budget. Take, for example, the Bhopal Gas Victims Fund, National Knowledge Programme or the implementation of Right to Education Act - the amount spent is Rs. 4,000 crore - the Bill was passed after the Budget was passed; for recruitment of special police force to deal with left wing extremism which is a growing concern in the country. All these things need money. So, most of these expenditures were required now, which were not required during the presentation of the annual Budget in February, 2010. Shri Yashwant Sinha also talked about corruption. But I do not know why he has left tax evasion.

It may be because that was the ransom claimed from him in the year 1998 to save his Government, he being a witness to that. So, tax evasion and corruption are two enemies of the country that, I think, Shri Yashwant Singh will accept.

Madam, most of these expenditures like the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana, Creation of Capital Assets to various institutions under technical education is Rs. 2,070 crore, Transfer to State and Union Territory Governments is Rs. 6,379 crore; to increase RBI shareholding in NABARD and National Housing Bank is Rs. 1,900 crore. Most of these expenditures are required today for claim disposal of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme is - Rs. 2,212 crore; The ICAR Revision of Salary Provision is - Rs. 1,074 crore; and New Raisings in the Easter Sector for the Ministry of Defence is Rs. 1,500 crore. All these expenditures are required after the presentation of the General Budget. So, these are all expenditures which the country need - the Non-Plan Expenditure is Rs. 29,575 crore and Net Plan Expenditure is Rs. 25,012 crore.

Madam, on behalf of the DMK Party, we support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Madam we had discussed the General Budget in detail in this House. Our hon. Minister of Finance has presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for getting the sanction of this House. Though it is not possible to go through each and every subject where the expenditure is made, yet, at the same time, I think, this is also the time to review and examine the functions of the Government, especially after the last Budget is passed.

The Government claims that the growth rate is 7.4 per cent of GDP in 2009-10. It is true that India could avoid financial meltdown owing to the public sector domination, especially the public undertakings and also the public sector banks. But, at the same, when we go through the overall growth position, we cannot see such glaring examples in many of the sectors.

Madam, India being an agricultural country, agriculture grew only by 0.2 per cent in 2009-10 after slow growth rate of 1.6 per cent. Again, food grains production has fallen by 7.5 per cent in 2009-10 over last year.

Madam, the trade deficit is also widening and it is expected to be nine per cent by the end of 2010-11. Compared to 2004-05, the total contribution of agriculture came down from 18.9 per cent to 14.6 per cent in 2009-10. It is true that there is some progress in some sections, especially in the service sector, real estate and business services. Of course, there is progress and there is profit. But if you see that is mainly in the elite upper class sector where they are living. At the same time, the employment production is less in this sector. It is capital intensive instead of labour intensive. When we speak about the total work force in India, the half of the India work force is agriculturist.

But, at the same time, agriculture is still not in a better position. If we remember, in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, we had given a loan waiver to the extent of Rs.70,000 crore to the farmers. Even then, there is no

better position as far as the agricultural sector is concerned. Here, the Government has to make some more deep study. Though the Government is taking so much money to the farmers, yet it is not reflected. Though there is a progress in respect of the middle-class and the upper middle-class, yet, the situation with regard to the agricultural workers, peasants, small farmers is not quite good. We have not seen the progress to such an extent. That is why, yesterday also, when we discussed the price rise, on the one hand, we said that there is a better position. In 2004, what is the number of millionaires in the country? I do not blame that. The point is that their number has increased from 9 to 59. In 2004, it was 9. That means, Rs.4600 crore. Now, the number has increased. On the other hand, with regard to your Report, about 70 to 75 per cent of the people are getting only Rs.20 per day as minimum earnings. So, this gap has to be addressed fully.

It is true that you are doing something. At the same time, it has not gone to the people who deserve it, especially to the agricultural field. The National Sample Survey Organisation's Report makes it clear that the lowest rate of job growth is in the last three decades. Compared to the period in 1999-2000 and 2004-05, it was 12 million per year in those days. Now, it is only 8 million per year! So, employment creation is not in a better position. As the Western countries are advocating, jobless growth has become the idea on which we are focussing. Whether you intend it or not, that has become the reality.

As a result of the global recession, it has affected the employment market; export has reduced in the textile, plantation and the traditional industries, small-scale industries. As a result, employment opportunities, day by day and year by year, are sharply declining. That has become a fact. Of course, it will affect the day to day life of the people.

Another major issue that I would like to point out is the public sector. Public sector undertaking, by definition, is owned by the people. It was for the people, by the people. It was managed by the people. The Government

has taken a drastic step of disinvestment in the public sector - whether it is profitable or not. Rs.25,000 crore worth of public equity has already been sold. The Government has decided to get Rs.40,000 crore again. The Government says that it is people's participation - a very attractive name that it has given. The Report of the NCAER revealed that only 0.5 per cent of the Indian households invest in equity. It means that a vast majority of the equities goes to the big business houses. It is really a looting the public asset that the Government has done. How can we say that it is for the aam aadmP. It is really the big persons who get the benefit. That is what the statistics reveals. I do not bring in any other politics in this. Instead of privatising the PSUs, they should be protected.

Here, I would like to give an example. In Kerala, there are 32 PSUs which are running in profit. We have also started another 8 PSUs. They have given about Rs.200 crore to the Exchequer not by way of disinvestment but by way of contribution. At the same time, the Government there is giving protection to the PSUs.

Sir, here, the Government is trying to open all sectors to foreign capital. The Commerce Ministry is pushing for 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail trade. I think the Congress itself is opposed to it. There are about four or five crores of retail traders in our country. If it comes, then, lakhs of people, lakhs of small traders will be thrown out of their livelihood. This policy is really dictated by the US-India CEO Forum. How can we say that the Government is functioning in a better way? The Government has also decided to allow the entry of foreign capital in the education sector also.

That also is going to become a centre of corruption no doubt. I do not like to touch upon price rise because it was discussed in detail only day-before-yesterday. But at the same time I do not understand why the strong advocates of the Government policy are very much silent with regard to universalisation of the Public Distribution System. Shri Baalu of the DMK strongly advocated that. In this connection, I would like to quote the examples of

two States, namely Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has to give Rs. 4,000 crore as food subsidy and Kerala has to give Rs. 600 crore as food subsidy. So we are able to control the price rise. These are two good examples we can give. Therefore, these two States have to be compensated adequately by way of adequate financial assistance from the Centre.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, I have to touch upon only two or three points more.

The recent Supreme Court verdict has criticized the Government because the food grains are rotting in the godowns and not only that, the Supreme Court directed the Government to distribute it to the needy people. This is really a very big mistake on the part of the Government. In the Estimates Committee, it was mentioned that about 15 to 20 per cent of vegetables and fruits are getting wasted due to the absence of proper cold storage facilities.

Now, I would like to speak on some issues pertaining to my State.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You can speak next time. Please conclude now.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: I am concluding.

Then, in the norms prescribed for natural calamities, the States are requesting that lightning, sea erosion and land slides should also be included as they are not included now. I would request the Government to consider this. When the Government announces a relief package, the damage caused due to these calamities are not taken into account and they also do not take into account the human lives lost due to these calamities in States like Kerala and in many other States.

There is a long-pending demand for opening an IIT in the State of Kerala, but it has not materialized so far. The Prime Minister himself promised that, but it has not

[Shri P. Karunakaran]

materialized. This has to be sanctioned at the earliest because Kerala is considered as the first State to have achieved 100 per cent literacy rate.

With regard to food quota, I would request the Government to retain the food quota which was there in 2007.

As far as electricity allocation is concerned, earlier the allocated quota for Kerala was 1,400 megawatt. Now we are getting only 641 megawatt. In addition to that, we have got 183 megawatt of electricity which is unallocated to us. But, there is no quota of allocation. So, I would request the Government to consider the request of the Government of Kerala as electricity is very important for agriculture and industries.

We discussed the issue of corruption charges in the allocation of 2G spectrum, but no action has been taken so far.

Then, the people of India, especially the women folk are eagerly waiting for the Women's Reservation Bill to be passed. You are in the Chair, Madam. But I do not think there is any chance of passing this Bill even during this Session.

This is not the time to speak about the IPL, but the Government has to consider the issues of APL and BPL seriously. I hope the Government would come forward to consider these important issues. So, a better introspection on the part of the Government is needed and that would be better both for the Government as well as the country.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Chairman, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2010-11.

The first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2010-11 involving an additional massive expenditure of Rs. 68,294.30 crore over and above the expenses budgeted for 2010-11 in February is before us for consideration.

This additional expenditure includes a net cash outgo of Rs.54,588.63 crore. This net cash outgo will not have any adverse impact on the fiscal deficit the Government projected in the Budget 2010-11 due to excess receipts under non-tax revenue. A larger than expected revenue mop up of Rs. 1.07 lakh crore from the auction of 3G and broad band spectrum has definitely bolstered the finances of the Government. You had only budgeted Rs.35,000 crore as non-tax revenue from 3G and broad band spectrum auction during the current fiscal. The additional mop up has definitely provided some cushion for managing the fiscal but do it carefully and do not squander it away.

The extra expenditure could not add to the budgeted fiscal deficit of Rs.3.81 trillion and it would largely be used to reimburse public sector oil marketing companies, top up expenses of educational projects and channel money through development programmes to Jammu & Kashmir and Left Wing extremist affected districts or States.

Here, public sector companies are going to receive Rs. 14,000 crore as reimbursement for fixing the retail price of some petroleum products below cost between January and March. Additional expenses are Rs.7,333.53 crore towards rural development projects, such as road building and Rs.4,000 crore towards school education projects.

The Army has been sanctioned Rs. 1,500 crore to create a Mountain Division on India's border with China. I am given to understand that trouble prone areas such as Jammu & Kashmir and districts affected by Maoist rebels have received allocation under different heads spread across Ministries towards development projects, such as, skill building for youth and security services in the region.

The Government will be spending Rs.6,300 crore under PMGSY. The interesting aspect of this Supplementary Demands for Grants is that for India's quota increase in International Monetary Fund, the cash outgo would be Rs.2,860.11 crore. The Government

would also create securities for Rs.8,467.04' -crore towards India's quota increase at IMF.

There are many other details also. I am of the opinion that with another Demands for Grants likely to come towards the end of this year, fiscal deficit would be partially high. One may say that most of the extra spending is essential but some of it could have been avoided essentially so early in this fiscal year. The Government would have to strengthen its fiscal consolidation resolve and I find it lacking in this Supplementary Demands for Grants.

I would draw the attention towards the PMGSY. It is one of the most ambitious schemes which has huge socio-economic benefit.

It was conceived by the NDA in 2000 and re-packaged by the UPA. However, for five years now, the PMGSY is stuck because of crippling shortage of funds. Soon after the UPA-2 reign began in May 2009, the agency implementing PMGSY has 'put on hold' clearance to any new projects. I think, all the hon. Members present in this House are aware about it because they monitor the rural development programmes in their districts. It is stuck up. There is no improvement after this year's budget. The only exception made is for roads in Maoist-affected areas or districts, in border regions and some leftover projects.

This year's Budget enhanced the gross support to the scheme only marginally, by about 5 per cent, from Rs 10,650 crore to Rs 11,110 crore. To compensate, the credit component to fund the scheme was hiked by more than 50 per cent — from Rs 6,500 crore provisioned in 2009 to Rs 10,000 crore. This money was to come from the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) window of NABARD.

However, it turns out that the project cannot avail even this credit facility fully - and this is the tragedy - this year as it has lost considerable leverage because of debt servicing of earlier loans from NABARD.

During 2009-10 and 2010-11, the Government has not sanctioned any road projects to provide connectivity in the non-Left Wing extremist affected 25' districts in Orissa. There are still 4932 unconnected habitations in Orissa which require all-weather connectivity as per the existing PMGSY guidelines. Why do you not allow the State to prepare the DPR for sanction of such road projects? That apart, 1237 individual habitations eligible under Bharat Nirman, as per cluster approach, are to be connected. These projects have not been included. The Union Government has declared only five districts of Orissa as Left Wing extremist affected districts. But, practically, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Kandhamal, Koraput, and Nabarangpur should be declared as Left Wing affected districts. This is my first point.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mahtab ji, please wind up. I am sorry; we have to finish this discussion by 6 o'clock. The time allotted to your Party was only five minutes.

Kindly, finish in four-five minutes.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Orissa has claimed Rs. 380.17 crore compensation on account of CST reduction for the year 2007-08. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Union Government had sanctioned Rs.137 crore for that year. Against a claim of compensation of Rs.438 crore for the year 2008-09, the Union Government had sanctioned Rs.425 crore. For the year 2009-10, up to December 2009, Orissa had claimed Rs.363 crore but the Union Government had sanctioned Rs. 106 crore. This is the policy of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : How much money had been sanctioned? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: The sanctioned amount for 2009-10 was Rs. 106 crore but the claim was Rs.363.84 crore. We are not asking gratis. What we are asking is as per the policy of the Government. It is the Central Sales Tax

[Shri B. Mahtab]

that we have foregone, which the Government has to compensate.

We are talking about GST. As per the guidelines for compensation of loss on account of phasing out of CST, the actual CST revenue during the year 2006-07 shall be taken as the basis of actual collection for the purpose of assessing the revenue for 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10. You see the compound annual growth rate of total CST revenue for the period from 2003-04 to 2006-07.1 fail to understand it. This must be the case with other States also. Why is it not being given? As per the revised guidelines also, Orissa has a claim and yet the Union Government is sitting over it.

Madam, one good thing has happened and everybody, cutting across Party line, should appreciate this. The Finance Minister has come out very openly on that aspect. Everybody should appreciate that. Within the last one year, there has been a tremendous investment, in a way one can say, in agriculture credit. It has overshoot the credit targets. The credit targets have overshoot in certain public sector banks, and it is mostly because of the Cooperatives. The reason is different. But the fact that it has overshoot the target and the Finance Minister also has increased the target this year.

My limited point here is this. Let us find out where this investment has actually taken place. Has it provided a mechanism that our growth in agriculture has increased or has it been invested in developing the machinery, mechanization of agriculture or has it been invested in construction of certain buildings or car sheds or on other aspects? Let us find out where this investment has taken place. It is a good thing but at the same time we also have to monitor where this investment has taken place.
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN Shri Mahtab ji, you have already spoken for 15 minutes. Please conclude now.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I will come to the demands of the people. I am limiting it to those now.

Taking a cue from the initiator of this debate, Shri Yashwant Sinha ji, I am reminded of the rural housing scheme, namely Indira Awas Yojana. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Harsimrat kaur ji.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Madam, I will just take two more minutes.

Investment is there in the rural housing scheme. As a Member of Parliament, in the last Lok Sabha and also in the previous Lok Sabha, we were told that at the district level, the District Planning Committee should prepare a list of the beneficiaries for the next five years. The five years have been completed. How much is the allotment under IAY? I would like to give you one example here. We claim 14 districts in our State as the Maoists-affected areas. There, a total of 16,28,493 is the demand under IAY but the allotment this year is only 65,000. Another 15 lakh are left. We do not know how many years you require to provide the money under IAY to those Maoists' affected poor people.

17.00 hrs.

Next is Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyuticaran Yojna. The same is the situation there. There is no proper monitoring. Same is the case about the National Rural Health Mission. I think, you will be more interested in this Health Mission. The Comptroller and Auditor General has come out with their Audit Report and it clearly demonstrates that the corruption had taken place.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mahtabji, please cooperate. We have to discuss Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) also.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: This is an important aspect. Yesterday, of course, the discussion was on a different footing and I did not mention it there. On the National Rural Health Mission, crores and crores of rupees are invested. We are in the fifth year and this programme is going to continue for another two years. But MPs have very little role to play in that Mission to monitor.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: When a question was posed, we were told that all respective MPs will be chairing the monitoring mechanism as we are doing it in the rural development. When I asked: "Whom did you entrust this job with?" It was said that the Ministry had written a letter to the Chief Secretary of respective State Governments. Already six months have passed. I do not know any Member is aware about this. *...(Interruptions)* Not a single Member is aware about it because the respective State Governments have not informed any MP. The MP is just a Member of that Committee, which is chaired by the District Magistrate.

The tragedy is that in my State in a place called, Koraput, which everybody remembers, spurious drugs were purchased by this programme and casualties had also taken place. A Minister had to lose his job. I am yet to know what action is being taken against the officers, who were involved in it.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahtab, please cooperate.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: All this has been reflected in the report.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be reported, now.

*...(Interruptions)**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mahtabji, please cooperate.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The National Rural Health Mission Scheme is being implemented by the State Governments and the fund is provided by the Central Government. If the spurious drugs have been distributed there, the District Administration and the State Government are responsible for that. You tell them to take action. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The issue is, why do you not give a role in it *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Proper implementation lies with the State Government and not with the Central Government *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Madam, my last issue is relating to the MPLAD *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I think, the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation looks into it.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal.

*...(Interruptions)**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahtab ji, you have made your point.

[English]

Please conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: This is a request to everyone. Let us not give any project to a District Magistrate. Instead of asking and pleading for increasing of funds or to withdraw scheme, let us not implement this programme. Let us not give any suggestion to the Collector. Let it lie idle. Then only, I think, some sense would prevail on this Government.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Now, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaul Badal.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda):

Thank you, Madam. I would not take too much of your precious time as I understand the time constraints. So, I would just get straight to the point.

While we discuss the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I will hope that when I raise a few points regarding my State, they will not fall on deaf ears but the genuine difficulties and the plea of the people of my State will be heard because it is surprising that in the last six years the Budget that has been passed by this Government has never ever addressed any of the major problems that have been faced by my State, which in spite of being only 1.5 per cent of the total area of India, contributes over 60 per cent of the food grains to the Central pool. It feeds the hungry mouths of this nation.

17.07 hrs.

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

At times we have felt that we have been penalised for shouldering this responsibility and it is sad that now when the State faces a huge crisis in terms of food production because of its natural assets, there is no attention at all that the Government pays towards stabilising, modernising and helping out the State in this hour of need, a State which shoulders this responsibility of feeding the nation for the last so many years.

Sir, I would also like to point out that being a border State and having a live and active border of almost 550 kilometres, today the State faces a variety of challenges. But before I get into that, I would just like to flag something for the notice of this House because often people refer to Punjab as a very prosperous State. I would like to set the fact right.

Till 1986, Punjab was a cash surplus State, a revenue surplus State, which then saw a long period of

militancy. The longest President's Rule of nine years in the State has such an effect that the Government followed a policy of high expenditure and no raise in taxes. Due to this, the State fell into such a huge debt trap that from cash, revenue surplus State, today Punjab has a standing debt accumulated basically over the nine long years, which is the longest period of President's Rule in this country. Today that debt stands at Rs.64,924 crore, almost Rs.65,000 crore. Out of this amount of Rs.65,000 crore, which is our debt, I would like to point out that each year we pay an interest of Rs.5,700 crore. With the implementation of the recommendations of the new Pay Commission, we pay Rs. 12,000 crore to our employees. As a result, when you calculate just the interests and the salary payment to the employees, it comes to Rs. 17,700 crore.

What is the earning of the State? I would like to point out, including what we get from our share of the Central taxes, it is only Rs. 16,600 crore, which means, every year the State is getting into a bigger and bigger debt trap for no reason of the State but because the way the President's Rule, the way the taxes were administered and the high expenditure that was obtained three decades ago. But it is surprising that this Government, instead of looking at a State which is a border State, a live border State, where narcotics are being passed through our neighbouring State, where terrorists are being passed through our neighbouring State, instead of stabilising and securing this State, it is adding to its problem and not doing a thing to lift a finger to stabilise the conditions of the State.

So, I would like to point out that today the State faces such an acute financial crisis that we have no funds to safeguard us from the challenges that we face today and to put in our own resources to mobilise them, and that is why I look towards the Centre to realising the problems faced by my State.

The most important thing today we are talking about passing of Food Security Bill. I think it is a joke when this Government talks about food security without realising that food does not grow in thin air but it needs water for

agriculture to be sustainable and for food to grow. First, you have to talk about water security. If there is no water security, where is the food going to get produced? But this country does not talk about water security.

I would also like to point out that the State, which produces 60 per cent of the food grains today, has an irrigation system which is 150 years old. I would like to know what this Government makes today which would even last 150 years.

But we have an irrigation canal system which is a 150 years old, which for the last century has received no funds for maintenance, for rejuvenation, for upgrading or for repair. As a result, almost 20 per cent of our precious water is getting wasted because of this canal irrigation system being too old.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Try to be brief. This is a discussion on Supplementary -Demands. At 5.30 p.m. we have to complete it. There are many speakers. The hon. Minister is going to reply.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: This is a huge problem. It is very important. Please do not ring the bell because I am not an expert to know what to say. Please allow me to complete myself. Just give me ten minutes. I will wind up in ten minutes. I have very few remarks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken seven minutes. Please try to be brief.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Water is a very important issue not just for my State, but for the rest of the country. If you do not think that this is an important issue, I can sit down and forget all about it. Punjab has been pushed under the carpet for too long. It is time these issues were addressed. That is why I stand here.

Canal irrigation system is leading to 20 per cent loss of water. Our reservoirs are functioning at only 20 per cent of their capacity. As a result, when there is a rainfall, instead of storing that water, all that water is getting

wasted. The rules that this Government makes are so biased that at times we feel that they are only made to make sure that Punjab cannot gain out of it. There is a rule under the AIDP scheme which says only when one project is complete, can the next project be taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit System. In a State which has a two to three cropping cycle, how can we stop the water in the canals for not more than two months? And the rejuvenation work of the canals can only take place in those two months. If all the work has to take place only two months in a year, it is easily going to take three or four or five years to complete it in one canal. If all the canals have to wait until one round gets complete, we will be looking at the next 60 years before work in all the canals in Punjab are done.

According to the World Health Water Survey, the water tables of Punjab have gone down so much that in the next 35 years Punjab can turn into a desert. Today the only difference between Rajasthan and Punjab is the difference that Punjab has the natural resource of water. If we do not have water there is no difference between the desert Rajasthan and Punjab. If we allow our water to get wasted like this, it is just a question of a few years before we actually turn into a desert. I would request this Government to make Punjab into a special agricultural zone and to remove these conditions in the State, so that the whole canal system is treated as one project and funds be given to them for the entire project instead of one canal at a time.

Also, please look at the bias. You may think that I just talk like that. There is an inter-State project for re-railing of the Rajasthan Feeder and Sirhind Canal. These are two canals which go parallel. You will be surprised to know that whereas Punjab has to put in 75 per cent of the money for this project, Rajasthan has to put in only 10 per cent. What is the reason? I do not know. I would like an answer from this Government. When two canals go simultaneously, they are affecting both the States, why should one State have to put in 10 per cent and the other State 75 per cent? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt her. When your turn comes, you can reply for that if you want.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Is it that our farmers are not poor? Is it that a State is cash rich? While I appreciate the grants that have been given to Rajasthan, I appeal that we be given the same amount as well and this discrimination not be done.

You saw the damage that the river Ghaggar did in the last few months and the last month we saw a great damage. This is an inter-State river. I would appeal that looking at the massive damage to human lives to crops to cattle to infrastructure to food grains, this taming of the Ghaggar river be created, the canalization be done and it be treated as a national project.

I would also like to mention that there is a Calamity Relief Fund which is such a joke and I would like all the Members to hear this. When the destruction caused by the Ghaggar river happened, you will be surprised to hear the norms of CRF that a farmer who faces total loss of crop gets only Rs.1600 per acre as compensation. The bigger joke is that the farmer who has had to leave his house, leave his property, leave his cattle and find some place to stay and feed himself gets Rs.20 a day for food and Rs.15 a day for his child. Do you think that anybody can sustain with food from this Rs.20 a day? Can any child live on Rs.15 a day? Can any farmer be compensated with Rs.1600 per acre? I appeal to this Government to revise this nonsensical norm urgently. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. The Minister is going to reply at 5.30 p.m. Please cooperate.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, also I would like to say that there is a great talk about the shortage of storage facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already mentioned it.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Everyday we read in the newspapers how an amount of Rs. 60,000 crore is being spent. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, this is a very important point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now call Shri Shailendra Kumar to speak.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Already during the discussion on price rise, so many Members raised this point. Please cooperate.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I will take only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister of Finance has to reply at 5.30 p.m.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, storage is a very important point in the State of Punjab. I would like to tell you that how, besides the fact that Rs. 27 crore worth of grain is rotting even today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, you have to cooperate. The hon. Minister has to reply and there are ten more Members to speak.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: In reply to a Question asked in the Parliament we were told that the Government carries a surplus stock of grain and for carriage of this surplus stock of grain they are spending Rs. 27 crore per day and if you calculate it comes to almost Rs. one lakh crore a year. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar to speak.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, in the Budget they have put aside only Rs. 40 crore to create new facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar is not present. Shri Anandrao Adsul may speak now.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: We are spending Rs. 10,000 crore on carrying excess surplus. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. The hon. Minister has to reply at 5.30 p.m.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Why do they not create modern silos in which the grains do not rot and the rodents are not eating them and human beings can consume it?

Sir, at the end, I would like to urge two-three more things because this is very important for the State. I hope that for the canalisation we will get some money. I hope that this Budget that is going to be coming up right now will see Punjab's name in it and since we produce 60 per cent of the foodgrains we should be compensated.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already said it. You have mentioned these points. Shri Adsul, you may start now. Nothing else will go on record except the speech of Shri Adsul.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, you have taken 15 minutes and you are saying you are not given time. I am very sorry for that.

Shri Adsul, please conclude in five minutes because at 5.30 p.m. the hon. Minister has to reply and there are three-four more Members to speak.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

[Translation]

There is a proverb that in God's home, there is a delay but not denial. I hope same applies with the budget of the government. There could be delay but no denial.

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Yes, Sir. I will be very brief.

The first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants

*Not recorded.

for the year 2010-2011 includes 61 Grants and two Appropriations the total expenditure of which comes to Rs. 68,294.30 crore. Ultimately, as our senior colleague Shri Yashwant Sinha has told, we all have to support it for the sake of running the Government. I will come to only two points which I think that they are controversial schemes.

The first thing is that the Government, in the Ministry of Rural Development, provides a sum for the Prime Minister's Sadak Yojana. But wherever there is a tribal area and there is a tiger project, we can build only concrete roads there. As per this scheme, the estimate comes to more than whatever is projected. The Government has to look into it. I have written letters so many times. But no response has been given from the Government's side.

Secondly, in my constituency, Amravati, there is a tribal area called Melghat. There is a tiger project. In that tiger project, there are 68 villages belonging to the tribals. Whenever we are deciding about the tiger project, if the tigers are there, rehabilitation is essential and it was announced. A package of Rs. 10 lakh was also declared. But, unfortunately, for the last one year we are asking for this amount of Rs. 261.10 crore. Yesterday night one incident has taken place where six persons belonging to the tribals were killed by the tiger. That is a very serious thing and the Government has to take note of this point and immediate action has to be taken for the rehabilitation of those tribal families as early as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. You have taken less than the time given. Mr. Semmalai to speak now.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Appropriation Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister. Even though the grants now proposed do not cause any fiscal deficit, as mentioned in the introductory note, I would suggest that future budgetary prescription should conform to the Fiscal

[Shri S. Semmalai]

Responsibility and Budget Management Act. It should also be the prime duty of the Finance Minister to contain fiscal deficit within the manageable limits. At the same time, Non-Plan expenditure must be pruned. This is an absolute need.

Among all the departments, the Department of Agriculture has to be given more importance. If we neglect agriculture, it will result in lesser production and productivity. While the population growth stands at 1.9 per cent, growth in production on farm front is only 1.2 per cent. This situation necessarily results in food shortage and alluring poverty. The figure of persons dependent on agriculture has come down from 71 per cent to 62 per cent, indicating lack of interest in farm operations. Hence as urged by the experts, it would be better if the Government allocates more amount to agriculture sector.

I would also like to emphasise on the need for construction of additional godowns for storage of procured food grains, as told by other hon. Members, because what is produced must be saved for consumption. At least in the next year's Budget, the Planning Commission should be more liberal in allocating sufficient funds for construction of godowns.

The Budget allocation and the grants now made to education are not sufficient. The grant made under the head 'Right to Education' is only Rs. 4,000 crore. Some States are urging the Central Government to grant more allocation and implement the programme as a fully Centrally-funded programme. Taking into account the importance of the programme and the States' financial position, the Centre should come forward to bear the expenditure up to maximum level for the Right to Education so that our dream becomes a reality.

Out lofty aim to make higher education accessible to poor students and to raise its coverage from 12 per cent to 25 per cent, grant of education loan by banks is an important instrument. Even after the Government gave an assurance that there will be a moratorium on

interest chargeable to educational loans, the banks are insisting on payment of interest when the students approach for loan for the second year. The bankers say that there are no clear instructions to them to postpone the payment of interest. I think, there is some snag in it. Even though in the present grant under the head of higher education, there is no mention about allocation for reimbursement of interest to the banks, the Government has to bear the interest on the loan payable to banks by way of reimbursement through the Reserve Bank of India. I request the hon. Finance Minister to streamline the procedure and ensure speedy reimbursement of interest amount to banks because they are all commercial banks and only after collecting the interest, they would be able to move forward.

Then, rural development is the pivotal point of progress of any nation. The allocation to PMGS Scheme continues to suffer from inadequacy of funds. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate more funds to PMGS Scheme. The Supplementary Grants for the IT Ministry is about Rs. 1,012 crore. I wonder why the Ministry demands such an allocation when the 2G spectrum deal has ended up with a loss of Rs. one lakh crore to the exchequer due to the questionable and highly-debatable method adopted by the Ministry. One day, the cat will be out of the bag and the Ministry is bound to answer the public in this regard.

Even though the hon. Prime Minister has said that: "Although, there is a huge gap in the prices of spectrum for 2G and 3G services, the whole issue needs to be seen in proper perception." The Government is yet to initiate credible action to enable the people to see the issue in clear perception. Why is the Government shying away from initiating action and who is behind it? The people are waiting curiously to know as to what has happened in the spectrum deal.

In conclusion, it must be the endeavour of everyone to see that the amount allocated and the grants made under various heads reach the targeted beneficiaries in full by strengthening the monitoring system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Shailendra Kumar. You have three minutes at your disposal to speak because by 5.30 pm, we have to complete the discussion. Therefore, be very brief.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2010-2011. I was not present in the House at the time given to me for speaking as I had gone to attend a urgent work because today is birthday of Late Janeshwar Mishra. I beg pardon for that.

Mr. Chairman Sir, our hon. Minister of Finance is a scholar and experienced person. General budget is presented every year and thereafter a supplementary budget is always presented. I have listened to some part of Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji's speech. He has also been a very experienced finance minister in Shri Atal Ji's government. He has stated that there would have been no need for bringing this supplementary budget had this expenditure been included in the General Budget itself but I would not like to go into the figures. Our hon. Members have put forth their views in detail. Our Constitution contains several provisions and under those provisions we take oath as Minister or Member of Parliament. Education, health and employment have been discussed therein. If we look at figures think the entire budget contains allegations and counter-allegations. Here debates take place during the course of which the present government blames the opposition parties or the previous government and when the party in power sits in opposition and the opposition parties form the government the new government blames the previous government. Thus the allegations and counter-allegations continue.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to state that special attention needs to be paid to education, health and employment. When UPA-II Government came to power it fixed a target of 100 days employment for the poor and the government pledged to bring sea change within a

period of 100 days. However, despite sufficient resources and time with the Government, it did not happen. You may see that the prices have been soaring since the UPA-II government came in power. Whenever we discussed price rise under Rule-193 the Government replied that they would check the price rise. In this context hon. Minister of Finance said several things yesterday which included that they are taking much efforts but the price rise has not been checked. The national programmes of this government are not being implemented properly. The need of the hour is that the problem of common man, poor farmers and the labourers will have to be taken into consideration in detail.

We need to take care of the rural areas. Today, the farmers are facing problems and they are committing suicide. Just a while ago I was going through the figures and I noticed that even those people, who are in government service or Armed forces, are also committing suicide. What is the reason behind these suicides? We will have to find out the reasons. The public has put some trust on this government. The government needs to ensure that there is no breach of that trust. I had to say many more things but the second budget is also to be taken up and you are also ringing the bell. I would like to say that we have to support it in every possible manner. We need to get it passed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): You should also speak about MPLAD scheme. The amount of funds under the said scheme should be increased. This is the opinion of the House ...*(Interruptions)* You are the guardian, the leader of the House. You should increase the said amount of funds. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I would like to request Pranab dada and make him aware of the feelings of all the Members of the House, be they from ruling party or the opposition party. This request was also made to you earlier and it has been said again and again that either discontinue MPLAD scheme or increase the amount of funds thereunder. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Sir, either discontinue MPLAD scheme or increase the amount of funds thereunder. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: With this I conclude my speech. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I am aware of the time constraint, even then please allow me to complete all my points. I am not going to make a long speech.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants total Rs. 54,589 crore. This number is not a small number. In terms of GDP ratio, it is one per cent of the GDP. In terms of the Budget which was placed earlier, it amounts to five per cent of the Budget. So, it seems that it is a poor performance in terms of fiscal management. I do not know what will be the amount in the next Supplementary Demands for Grants which will be presented in the Winter Session. In the next Session, I do not know how much money will be demanded and that is not clear to us. This is a huge Demand. It should have been properly managed in the earlier Budget.

The next point is about the source. I do not know whether these Demands will have any impact on the fiscal deficit or not. Our fiscal deficit was 5.5 per cent, but with this huge amount sanctioned, I do not know whether it will be having any impact on our fiscal deficit or not.

It has appeared in the print and other media that Rs. 1,06,000 crore was generated from the sale of spectrum, that is, from the sale of broadband and third generation mobile spectrum as against Rs. 35,000 crore which had been budgeted for. My point is how this fiscal deficit will be met. Will they borrow or will they sell the family silver? This is an example that they are going to sell the family silver. This is their attitude and this is their philosophy, taking the money received from non-tax

revenues. This is not a very happy state of affairs. This is not a very good economy, as far as our country is concerned.

Now coming to expenditure, yesterday during his reply, the hon. Finance Minister mentioned that Rs. 14,000 crore have been provided to the petroleum companies; they have already been too much subsidy earlier.

There is already a subsidy of Rs.1,800 crore. In addition to that Rs. 14,000 crore are being provided. I would like to know whether with the increase in the petroleum products, they would earn much. Not only that, deregularization has already been done. Even then Rs. 14,000 crore have been provided to the total amount. On the other hand, in agriculture only Rs.3,286 crore have been provided putting together all the aspects of agriculture. In Women and Child Development Ministry, only Rs.0.02 crore, that is, only Rs.2.00 lakhs have been provided to the Women and Child Development Ministry. In irrigation, only Rs.30 crore have been proposed. Irrigation is the most important area.

My predecessor speaker has rightly said about the situation of water in the country. It may be the drinking water problem; it may be for irrigation and other things. Irrigation is the most important component. Not only that, the rain fed area is there. But only Rs.30 crore have been proposed for irrigation.

Now we are talking about the Green Revolution. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister in this regard. Only Rs.4,00 crore for Green Revolution in the Eastern area is not sufficient. It is quite meagre. How will the six States be covered by only this meagre amount? I would request him, if possible, to increase the amount. As it is the Demands for Grants, there is a convention and we would not stand in the way. We are not opposing it. But I think what is missing is the prioritization of this area. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tirupur): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the supplementary Demands for Grants 2010-11. The Government has taken measures to enhance the fund allocation to various Ministries and I welcome the same. But at the same time I would like to point out that textile sector a big job provider next only to Agriculture ought to have got more of fund allocation. Textile units that have facilities to compete with the global competitors were getting incentives from the Government but such grants are not being extended now for want of funds. This greatly affects the-entrepreneurs and naturally the textile industry. I would like to point out that Government has failed to monitor the growth of textile sector. Cotton price rise, yarn price rise, power cuts, fall in Dollar and Euro values have all greatly affected the textile sector. Many of the textile units all over the country, especially those in Tiruppur, the knitting industry town, are all meeting with huge lose this year. Small and medium units are being closed. Lakhs of textile workers dependent on these units are at the verge of losing their livelihood. This is due to our inability to cope up with the competition from China, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Yarn price in India has increased only because our permitting export of cotton. It is a misconception to believe that cotton growers benefit out of cotton exports. In fact, the middlemen traders procure all the cotton from the farmers at the time of yield and resort to hoarding. When cotton is to be exported, farmers do not have cotton. So naturally, it is the cotton traders who make huge profits. So cotton exports are not profitable to cotton growers. This has brought about stiff challenges to the textile industry. Hence, I urge upon the Government to allocate more funds to agriculture and extend a grant of at least 5000 rupees per acre to a cotton farmer. This will directly benefit the cotton growers and will pave way for a significant growth in the textile sector.

Cotton grown in our country must be processed

*English translation of the speech laid on the Table originally in Tamil

entirely here and yarn must be manufactured here itself. Cloth production- and Garments manufacturing provide a cycle of opportunities to all the textile workers. It is needless to remind the Government that this attempt at self-sufficiency will help us to generate job opportunities and increase money flow helping Government to earn foreign exchange.

NH-47 that pass through Tirppur in the Coimbatore district is being converted to a six lane road for which the Government is in the process of acquiring land both the cultivable land and patches of lands in the residential areas. The compensation paid to the agriculturists are found to be meagre. Sengappalli, Perumanallur, Avinashi and Karrumatthampatti are the places near Tirppur and Coimbatore through which passes NH-47. In the open market, the agricultural land there sells one crore per acre but the Government while acquiring pays just one lakh per acre. So, farmers get 90 per cent loan when they handover their land for a public cause. So, I urge upon the Governments to take into consideration the plight of the farmers and enhance the compensation.

It is widely known that our Air India in the Civil Aviation sector is not having a competitive edge over the private air line operators. For instance, Air India operates a flight between Delhi and Coimbatore via Mumbai which takes 6 hours whereas private airlines like Spice Jet links Delhi with Coimbatore via Hyderabad taking just 3 hours and 45 minutes. The passengers are discouraged to go in for Air India. Conscious efforts must be made to change this trend. Air India must reschedule its flight timings and change the route as per the ground needs. This will help Air India which was operating till recently CRZ-7603 directly between Delhi and Coimbatore to make profits. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government and the Civil Aviation Ministry to operate an airbus between Delhi and Coimbatore. I also urge upon the Government to enquire into the reported loss of about one lakh crores of rupees accrued to the Ministry of Information Technology in the allocation to 2G spectrum band width.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): During the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants hon. Members have expressed their concerns about the development and inflation. Hon. Minister of Finance had said that the purchasing power of the public had increased but this fact was ignored that the value of rupee had decreased and a lot of money was needed to buy any thing. The cost of construction works being undertaken for the development of the country has also escalated due to inflation. Hence various schemes are lying incomplete as their revaluation has not been done. In my Parliamentary Constituency Tikamgarh (M.P.) an important irrigation project, linking of Betwa river, which was sanctioned in the first phase of 'River Linking Plan' is lying pending for scarcity of funds whereas Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Sagar, Vidisha districts and several districts of Uttar Pradesh are likely to be benefited from this project. Hence in the Supplementary budget, sufficient funds should also be allocated for this project on priority basis.

The work of Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line passing through Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh, is going at snail's pace. Similarly, funds should be allocated for this project also in the Supplementary budget.

Bundelkhand is an agricultural area. The proposal of setting up a Central Agricultural University in Bundelkhand at Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur should be included in this Demand for Supplementary Grants and the work should be started. There is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in this area. A Kendriya Vidyalaya should also be set up immediately in Tikamgarh to promote education in Tikamgarh. and to benefit the students of this area..

The amount of funds allocated under MPLADS is very less whereas the Members of Legislative Assembly in several states are getting 1.5 crore to 3 crore rupees for development of their areas. Hence keeping in view the difficulties of the Members of Parliament the fund allocation under MPLADS Fund should be enhanced upto ten crore rupees so as to carry forward development

works and monitoring of all the schemes sponsored by Central Government should be done by a Committee consisting of MPs.

*SHRI NARAN BHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): I support the supplementary budget presented by the hon'ble Minister and thank him for the same. But one thing I would like to bring into notice of the hon'ble Minister.

Our country is known as the land of agriculture and saints. Even Mahatma Gandhi had said that if one wanted to see the real India one should visit villages, but today farmers of the country are reeling under poverty. These farmer have neither clothes to wear nor any shelter to live. As far as the farmers of the country are concerned, they are the backbone of the country. As man cannot survive with a broken backbone, similarly any damage to the country's backbone i.e. farmers will impede progress of the country. I would like to submit that I belong to a farmer family and members of our party are associated with the agriculture sector. We have to work with commitment in order to make the country progress.

Today farmers and farming are vanishing. Urbanization of villages is taking place. Why?

When farmers start sowing they have to stay in field in order to protect their crop from herds of animals. When the crops grow a little then herds of wild animals destroy the entire crop. Farm is the dearest thing for farmers. Farmers are moving to cities after selling their agriculture land the person who purchases the said land is not a farmer but a businessman and the land becomes barren without cultivation. If such a situation is not checked, farming would be destroyed in the years to come. Therefore, farmers should be provided adequate facilities for protection of their crops. They should be provided maximum facilities including wired fencing facilities etc. A long pending demand of farmers in respect of fire insurance is still pending clearance from the departments of agriculture and forest.

Farmers are not provided quality seed, medicines and fertilizers in time. There is no use providing these things after the appropriate time. It is absolutely necessary to uplift the farmers and farming on priority basis in order to make the country progress. The country will automatically make progress if the farmers and villages are uplifted. I am sure that these suggestions will be paid attention.

***SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat):**
We are discussing Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2010-11 in this House and I want to raise the following issues.

Firstly, in the agricultural sector, the farmers used to sow seeds, cultivate their own land and then sell their produce in the market. But now-a-days hybrid, genetically modified seeds and high yielding variety seeds are grown in the laboratories which are very expensive. Often Crops can not be grown from these seeds. As a result of which the quality of land suffers, farmers incur huge losses. In Maharashtra, one of the reasons of farmers' suicides is crop failure.

In my district, Patiram Agriculture Laboratory is functioning. I urge upon the minister to allocate adequate funds for the development of this laboratory.

Education: If we come to the education sector, the implementation of the Right to free and compulsory education has not started as yet. What is the reason for this? The Government must take initiative to begin the work right away.

After the 6th Pay Commission, only some people have received the revised salaries. But the teachers, professors of colleges and universities are still not getting the enhanced pay. They should be immediately paid salaries at the revised rate.

Law and Justice: There is also much confusion among various political parties regarding the Election

* English translation of the Speech laid on the Table originally in Bengali.

Photo Identity cards. At times the foreign nationals are also given these cards and genuine citizens are deprived of the privilege. This issue must be seriously looked into.

Commonwealth Games: Everyday we find lots of news about the ensuing Commonwealth Games. In print media as well as in audio-visual media, news of corruption, irregularities and mis-appropriation of funds are pouring in. The Stadia which are being constructed by CPWD are sub-standard - the tiles are breaking everyday. The Central Vigilance Commission has submitted a report in this regard which has pointed out to the corruption and mishandling of funds.

Airports: We all know that Mangalore, Leh, Patna airports are in a dangerous condition. Most of the airports are being handed over to the private players. I have also read in the newspapers that incidents of thefts are taking place there. Even the mobile phone of honourable MP Shri Rahul Gandhi was also stolen. In my constituency, there is an airport but it is not functional.

Chemicals: On 2nd of December in 1984, poisonous gas leaked from the factory of Union Carbide in Bhopal as a result of which 20,000 people died. Lakhs of people have become handicapped and have been incapacitated and can not work anymore. Mr. Anderson and Mahendra did not pay adequate compensation to the victims and fled. Most of the sufferers did not get even that meager compensation amount.

After 26 long years, the verdict of the case has been given and has ignited thousand minds giving rise to widespread repercussions among the people of this country thereby the Government now wants to give more compensation to the victims. But the actual culprits have been allowed to go scot free. They have not made to pay anything. Instead, the people of the country are paying from their taxes. The factory infact should be sold off to mobilise the compensation money.

Home Affairs: I would also like to mention that the enumerators of the census have not been paid properly.

[Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar]

They should at once be paid their due in the interest of the huge project undertaken.

Rural Development: My constituency South Dinajpur is mostly inhabited by the tribal communities. In the tribal villages, infrastructure is not up to the mark and there is lack of metalled road connectivity. This is due to sparse population in these areas. But the tribal people are not happy with this situation and there is much resentment among them. The parameter linked to population must be changed.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, the Supplementary Demand for grants has been brought by the Government. Attention has not been paid to the funds sought by the Government of Uttar Pradesh under various items. The most important demands should not have been ignored if supplementary demand for grants were bought. 79.20 lakh vaccines of Japanese Encephalitis were sought from the Government of India for vaccination of children between the age group of one to five years in Gorakhpur and Basti Mandal in Uttar Pradesh. Order was placed for 17 lakh doses. So far 15 lakh doses have reached. Life saving vaccines sent to Gorakhpur were expired. Skill development Mission was launched by the Government to provide employment to the youth, however, only 3 lakh people were targeted to be covered across the country. The amount of Rs. 94 crore as compensation under this programme in Uttar Pradesh has not been given by the Government so far. 50% amount for the new building of High Court, Lucknow bench has not been given so far. The students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have not received any pre-metric scholarship from the Government of India. The Madrasa Modernisation scheme is being run by the Government of India from the year 1993-94. Rs. 13,240,985 lakh were released by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for four thousand six hundred twenty one Madrasas out of which funds were provided only for 856

Madrasas. The Union Government had to provide 50% of the amount of scholarship for pre matric students under the backward classes welfare scholarship scheme. The Government of Uttar Pradesh demanded Rs.538.09 crore against which it received merely Rs. 55 crore. After all why was this amount not paid? Rs. 43.610 crore were demanded to run 242 fast track courts which was not given. 15 family courts are functioning in 12 districts of the state. The High Court gave instructions to set up family courts in all the remaining districts for which Rs. 19.32 crore were demanded from the Government of India, which have not been received so far. Funds were sought from the Union Government for setting up and running Gram Nyayalayas (Village Courts) at district level in each block of Uttar Pradesh, which was not given.

Rs. 22.86 crore were required to implement the provision of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act which were not given. This assurance was given by the Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The expenditure incurred by the State Government under the C.R.F and Inter State Connectivity Scheme was not reimbursed. No budget provision is being made for the district Balia, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Azamgarh, Kushinagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Mau Ghazipur of Eastern U.P to provide them relief from flood and drought. It is unfortunate that half of the standard amount fixed for the Uttar Pradesh under the AIBP scheme has been sanctioned for the constriction of flood projects.

A scheme has been formulated for the development of pulses and oilseeds. Not a single penny has been given. Uttar Pradesh is being discriminated in the allocation of power generated from power projects. The funds of Rs. 10.86 crore for Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Project for Uttar Pradesh has not been sanctioned so far.

* SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, expressing my views on supplementary demands for grant I would like to tell hon.ble Minister of Finance that he has provided

*Not recorded.

Rs. 7337.50 crore for rural development. I demand funds for completing Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana in Madhya Pradesh. The proposal for declaring the canal located on the right side of the dam in Mahakoshal and Vindhya area, which is the life line of this area, a national project has been sent by the Water Board, I demand to clear it. The central Government is claiming that it is constructing 20 km road daily but the fact is that roads are being sold to the capitalists and its recovery is being made from the common man.

The work under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is progressing well in Madhya Pradesh. The construction of 15,000 km roads is under way. Not a single penny has been given for this purpose from Oct. 2009 till date. Proposals covering 7,000 villages had been sent but is was returned back without, any valid reason. Shri Pradeep Jainji, Minister of Rural Development is openly saying that Central funds to Madhya Pradesh will be discontinued. Is it proper? Special package is given by the Central Government for the benefit of the states, we have no complains in this regard. But in the meeting of National Development Council, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had demanded special package for the development of Mahakaoshal and Vindhya region because it is the most backward area?

[English]

*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants that we are discussing today. I must mention that our country is passing through a critical juncture.

Sir, after the world wide economic melt down - we have the future that our country is affected very little.

Sir, the respectful Yashwant Sinhaji alleged that Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is full of corruption. Sir, Central Government is not implementing Mahatma Gandhi NREGA directly. Sir, Central Government is giving money as much as the State Government is demanding. Sir if there is any

*Not recorded.

corrupt practices in NREGA who is responsible for that? No doubt the State Government. Sir, implementation-wise the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is walking under the strict control of State Government officials. If there is any corruption, it is the duty of the State Governments to find out the solutions.

Sir what is the standard of MNREGA implementation in rural areas. Sir, in district level Joint Commissioner is there. Who is the sole controller. Sir, under his control Block level officer and below his Grampanchayat level officer, and technical experts like engineers and data entry operators and village estates Officer. Sir, below this Supervisory nature of 'mates' who is looking after the entire work which is done by the ordinary labourers who are entitled as jobseekers.

Respected Sinhaji, these are all officers who are State Government employees. Is there is full of corruption why not the State Governments take initiatives to stop the corruption. Respected Sinhaji tens and thousand of poor villages and the real downtrodden people are eagerly waiting for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA job. It is really a blessing for the Crores of people. In this occasion I would like to mention the initiative taken by our beloved leader Sonia Ji and Respected Prime Minister.

Sir, in this supplementary demand for grants our government allotted a total amount of 68,294 crores. Sir out of this 25,981 is in plan outlay and 42,313 is nonplan.

Sir, to provide ex-gratia to victims of Bhopal gas leak disaster. Is there any reason to oppose this demand? Sir, may I know from our respected opposition members?

Sir, the RBI share holding in national Bank for agriculture and rural development and national housing bank. Sir, the total share is 1,900 crores. Is it a small thing sir?

Sir, I would like to give a special congratulation to our forward looking Finance Minister for providing 103

[Shri P.T. Thomas]

crore. On behalf of entire labour community, I congratulate the Finance Minister for providing loan to HMT Ltd. for redemption by Government guaranteed loan and interest Rs. 103.98 crore.

Sir, our flagship programme Right to Education Act is one of the most important programme of our Government. Sir in this supplementary demands for grants 4,000 crores is provided for implementing Right to Education Act. Sir also 2,000 crores for the improvement in the pay scale of ministry and college teachers is also provided in this demand grants.

Sir 50 crores is allocated for skill training for youth of left wing extremism areas. Sir, allotment for elector's photo identity cards (EPIC) Rs 150 crores is a welcome step. Sir in our State Kerala some parts of Kannore districts and some other places the bogus identity card is utilizing with the convenience of CPI(M) led State Government. This amount will help to prevent bogus cards.

Sir in the field of rural developments 6,300 crores is allotted. In this 2,000 crores is also for left wing extremism affected districts is also notable one. Sir in this manner we can meet the challenges which our rural India is facing. Sir, with these words I would like to conclude my short speech.

[Translation]

* SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you as you allowed me to speak on supplementary demands.

Speaking on supplementary demands I want to submit certain facts. Development of human being for the progress of country.

1. Development of mankind
2. Education for mankind

3. Agricultural Development
4. Rural Development
5. Progress of women
6. Insurance for farmers
7. Work, food, cloth, house on priority basis
8. Health care facilities for mankind
9. Water projects for agriculture
10. Facility of education for economically backward people
11. Facility of food in MKV
12. Completion of Jayakwadi Bank Canal.

[English]

*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): On behalf of the AIADMK I putforth my views on the discussion on "Supplementary Demands for Grants" for the year 2010-2011.

Union Government has allot huge allocation of funds for centrally sponsored schemes which are to be implemented by the state. I have come to understand that there are two steering committees one headed by the Chief Minister of concerned states and the other at the central level to monitor the implementation programme. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, is one of the flagship programme of the center. Here I would like to bring to the notice of the government that the priority should be given to the local M.Ps in selection of work as per the norms fixed by the government. The implementing authorities are not following the rules prescribed by the Government in giving priority for supervision by the local M.P. or public representatives. The Government should come forward to issue directions to the representatives. The Government should come forward to issue directions to the implementing authorities to follows the rules and provide opportunities for supervision of local M.Ps.

Recently, the Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development orally told that the norms fixed for inclusion of cities under JNNURM will be relaxed. Under the proposed guidelines it was understood that those cities which are having 5 lakhs population will also enjoy the financial allocations under JNNURM. I request the Hon'ble Minister through this House to include Trichi and Salem cities of Tamil Nadu under JNNURM and to allocate funds accordingly in the present budget itself.

Then I am coming to the agricultural sector. The Government should take note of the present situation that the area of cultivable agricultural land are shrinking resulting low production of foodgrains. Due to the low production people are unable to get foodgrains on affordable prices. One side the Government is making laws to provide food security to all sections of our population and on the other side the cultivable lands area are coming down. There are two main reasons for this. One is conversion of agricultural land as housing plots and the other is agricultural lands are used for industrial purpose. One side the production of foodgrains are coming down on the other there is no sufficient godown for the storage of the agricultural produces. The Government should come forward to enact a suitable law in this house to ban the conversion of agricultural land for industrial and housing purposes. Then only we can save the cultivable agricultural land which provides foodgrains for the people. In my parliamentary constituency the districts of Trichirapalli and Pudukottai agriculturists are producing more quantity of Bananas, Jasmine and Cashewnuts. But due to marketing problem they are unable to get proper price for their produces. For this I suggest agricultural based industries like establishment of Central Banana Export Centre, Perfume manufacturing industries to extract from jasmine and Cashewnut export unit to enable the agriculturists to have remunerative prices.

Then coming to the road sector I request the Government that the ongoing expansion of NH 67 from Thanjavur to Karur via Trichirapalli may be expedited at the earliest by allocating sufficient funds. There is a long

pending demand from the people of Tamil Nadu for conversion of State Highways No.28 from Thanjavur to Sayalkudi. No.25 connecting Trichirapalli and Namakkal into National highways. I request the government to make budgetary provisions for the road project in the ongoing budget itself.

[Translation]

* SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I am expressing my views on supplementary demands for grant (2010-11). Many colleagues have spoken about the problem of agriculture and farmers dependent on it. I would like to suggest that the responsibility for developing the agricultural land should more rests with the Government rather than on farmers. If the farmers demand for tubewell, borewell or wells for irrigation then Government should provide full subsidy for this propose and take full responsibility for irrigation. The shortage of foodgrain may be met by these very farmers by making additional effort. We can save our foreign exchanges which is spent on the import of foodgrains.

The youths in the country are unemployed in huge number. More than 20 crore unemployed youths are seeking employment. But the Government and the public sector undertakings are not offering employment. Several posts are being kept vacant. It is not good to keep educated youths deprived of employment. Order be given to immediately start the progress of filling up the vacancies.

Each time Government agrees to hike the wages of salaried employees by constituting pay commission under the pressure of trade Unions. Similarly commission should also be set up to start providing unemployed allowance to the unemployed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Deputy-Speaker has already announced that at 6 O' Clock we would be taking up the 'Zero Hour'. Therefore, now I call the hon. Minister to reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): What about me? I have already given the notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We would call you next time. At 6 O' Clock, we are going to take up other business. Before that, we have to pass it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: My party is a recognized party. I may be allowed.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: This is not a justice. Why should I not be allowed?
...(Interruptions)

17.37 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwisumuthiary came and stood on the floor near the Table

17.37¼ hrs

At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwisumuthiary went back to his seat

17.37½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is over. It is not like that. Those who have not spoken, they can lay their speeches on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

17.38 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Members for their observations which they have made. Some., of the hon. Members have also stated that they could have said, but because of the paucity of time, they were not provided the opportunity. But those who have also given their speeches in writing, we will take note of it.

I am happy that Shri Yashwant Sinha has participated, who, naturally as a former Finance Minister of a very long standing, could make points relevant and also he has highlighted some of the issues and expressed his concern. And it is quite natural for him to say that some of the expenditure proposals which I have brought in the first Supplementary Demand, keeping in view the nature of their expenditure, could have been anticipated and incorporated in the main Budget. There is no denial to the fact that some of these could have been anticipated. But why I have come out with it. Normally, the Finance Ministers do not come out in the first Supplementary Demand, which is almost five per cent of the total budgetary expenditure and not a substantial part of the GDP in terms of percentage.

This time I wanted to make an experiment. He had this experience and I also had this experience that when we give the money required to the States, one complaint that constantly comes is that much of the working season is lost. That is because we finalise the entire budgetary exercise by middle of May when the Finance Bill is passed. After that, by the time communications and other things are issued, the Monsoon Session starts. As a result of that, if there is a shortfall or an anticipated shortfall, when the additonality is being given to them by the end of Winter Session through the second batch of Supplementary Demands, much of the working season is lost. I wanted to address this.

I would give you one instance as we do not have adequate time. I have given Rs.7,000 crore for the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. I entirely agree with Mr. Sinha that this could have been anticipated and incorporated in the Budget. But apart from that I am doing

it with the idea that if they can use this now, they will get a larger period of working season. I could have brought it down on some other items also but that would have created problems in respect of the actual effective implementation. That is because much of the working season would have been lost. I am doing this experiment for the first time. If I find that it has worked, I may repeat it. Otherwise, I will go back to the normal practice, which he followed and which I followed, and will come out with bulk expenditure in the Winter Session. This is one clarification I thought I should give to the hon. Member who initiated the discussion.

There is another point which he perhaps might have missed because I did not elaborate it. I never said that it is only because of the growth that there is this inflationary pressure; that as long as there will be growth, inflationary pressure would be there; and that there is no need of containing the inflation. The short point which I tried to drive at, and I believe as the Finance Minister he should have also done it, is that when we are having a growth regime of nine per cent - that was the scenario from 2005-06, 2006-07, and first part of 2007-08. When I presented my interim budget I mentioned it in February 2009 that in the last quarter of the 2008-09 the GDP growth has come down to 5.8 per cent. In the first quarter it was 7.8 per cent and it came down to 5.8 per cent in the last quarter. My anxiety was - you may disagree with it, anybody may disagree with it - how to decelerate it. That is why I took a tremendous risk. I must say it is a tremendous risk that I allowed the fiscal expansion. Substantial fiscal expansion took place. In absolute terms, Rs. 1,86,000 crore were injected either by stepping up the developmental expenditure or by reducing excise duties from 16 per cent to 8 per cent and by taking certain other measures. So, in absolute terms it was Rs. 1,86,000 crore and in terms of GDP it was almost three per cent of GDP at the current prices at that time.

Therefore, this fiscal expansion had its impact on the inflationary pressure which was coupled with the shortfall of the monsoon. There was an actual shortfall of about 15 million tonnes of food grains. The adverse

impact was delayed a little because in the first quarter of 2008, in the entire world there was a commodity crisis and energy crisis in terms of rising prices.

Therefore, these things added to inflation. This is the cause and this cause had its effect. That does not mean that the effect will not have to be addressed. Therefore, both these aspects - from demand side and supply side - are there. So far as supply side is concerned, I have elaborated in details. That is what we have done. What is likely to be done and what we should try to do more. There, I sought the cooperation of all the political parties because he has responded. I am happy that he has responded to my request yesterday about the GST. I entirely agree with you without taking the States on board, how can I have the GST? Without Prince of Denmark, I cannot stage Hamlet. They are the Prince of Denmark. They are the main actors. What I appeal to you that the Central leadership should have discussions with them and if we can find a viewpoint of convergence. I have no intention of becoming the Super Finance Minister to interfere with the State GST. They will have their rights as I shall have my right because I am accountable to you. No tax can be levied without your approval; no expenditure can be made without your approval. Similarly, they have accountability to their States. That basic structure cannot be altered. So, what we can do for the practical purpose? I quoted your manifesto not for scoring a brownie point but only to say that I entirely agree with it that it should be desirable if it is around 12 to 14 per cent. It would be desirable if I can completely abolish the Central Sales Tax. But I cannot do it alone. That can be done collectively by all the political parties who are running the State Governments who have representation in both the Houses of Parliament. The short point which I was trying to drive at, if we can do right now because in the remaining three-four weeks, if I can place the Constitution (Amendment) Bill for the consideration of this House, then, it can be sent to the Standing Committee; after scrutiny by the Standing Committee, in the Winter Session we can discuss. And then, it may be possible to have it.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

About the rate of taxes, in respect of the convergence of the other areas, that with the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers, I am engaged with them. That is a good institution you have established. I congratulate you and I appreciate it. I am using it. It is not that I have abandoned it. I am waiting for their Report and their comments on the Draft Constitution Amendment, which I have given to them. After that, I will circulate to the political parties for their comments because here I would require their support. But, I am waiting to have their views first.

Yesterday, the Empowered Committee met. Tomorrow, the Chairman of the Empowered Committee would brief me as to what transpired there. Thereafter, I will have meeting with them, sometime later. But before that, if you can exercise your influence as a national leader, it would be beneficial to us.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have stated, mainly if you analyse, the substantial part of this Supplementary Demand, if we can broadly categorise, there are certain items which are relating to the social sector. Social sectors have substantial amount about - Rs. 12,500 crore. Of that, Rs.4000 crore is for the Right to Education Bill that has been passed by this Parliament. Now, the States say, we cannot bear the entire expenditure. We calculated for the remaining part of the 11th Plan. The total allocation of the 12th Plan, I cannot forecast. That is the Planning Commission's job. They will be doing it, of course, in consultation with the Finance Minister. But anticipating as to what would be the cost of the remaining period of the 11th Plan and the spill over period of one or two years of the 12th Plan, we calculated that it would be around Rs.2,31,000 crore for the next two or three years.

Of that, Rs.60,000 crore we shall have to give to the SSA and some other amount to Right to Education. We thought that it would be difficult for the States to maintain two parallel streams; therefore, it was suggested that we should have the same sharing formula of 65 per

cent from the Centre and 35 per cent from the States. So, for that, I have provided this amount.

I have to give Rs. 14,000 crore to the oil marketing companies because there is no way out. Whatever I have done so far, still it is not possible for them to meet their requirements.

I have also mentioned about the PMGSY. On security related expenditures, I agree with the comments - it must have its improvement and its effect in all the districts which are highly affected and highly sensitive. The proposal which the Home Minister is thinking of will come later on, and I have agreed to that. One of the major components is to have 400 police stations with a minimum of 40 police personnel in each because what we have seen from our experience is that in some of the areas, police stations have been occupied by the Maoists; thereafter, when the CRPF and others were sent for the joint operations, their first task was to recover and restore the police stations and place them in the hands of the local police, and thereafter, to work on it. So, the suggestions in respect of the security related matters have come, but so far as this is concerned, mainly it is for meeting the expenditure requirements of the new raisings, including the acquisition of lands in Jammu & Kashmir in the eastern sector, for meeting the additional expenditure of the CRPF, some of the other security expenditures amounting to Rs.980 crore for J.& K. and also the left wing extremist affected districts. Some of the others are for the capital expenditure requirements of the police.

Assistance to the States, as I mentioned, Special Plan Assistance and Special Central Plan Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir, has to be given, amounting to Rs. 3279 crore, which is absolutely necessary. We are giving to Special Category States, an amount of Rs. 1,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not disturb. Time is running out. At 6 o'clock, the House shall have to take up 'Zero Hour'. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will answer later on. Let him complete; after that, you can raise the matter. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: For the hon. lady Member from Punjab, I can assure her that I have already taken care of the Special Debt problem of Punjab, after consultation with the Chief Minister of the State and the Finance Minister. But I appeal to others not to bring everything saying that special package will have to be provided to them. Otherwise, I will become bankrupt!

...(Interruptions)

So, the total assistance to the States is Rs.7279 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Let him complete; at the end, you can raise them.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is no way! It is Supplementary Demand. You will get enough opportunity of discussing this, in a substantive manner and in a substantive way. If you want to raise it in a substantive form, we will be prepared to discuss it, not like 'off the cuff remark'. Let us discuss substantively about the state of the economy. ...*(Interruptions)* About MPLAD, I will come later on. Why are you so-impatient? Should we always speak for ourselves? I will come to that later on. I have noted this suggestion. I have also noted another suggestion, apart from MPLAD, I am much more concerned, which is the point which Shri Yashwant Sinha stated; it has some relevance.

I cannot just say that I am going to do it from tomorrow. He has particularly referred to a State saying that for umpteen number of years there is not even a local body. If the entire people's representation and activity is confined only to some limited number of MLAs; and MPs have no role in the local developmental work, it then creates really an awkward situation.

The second aspect is, with the growing expansion of the rural developmental activity, if I feel that MPs can be involved and if they are not merely scrutinising a few

schemes under the Rural Development Ministry, NREGA or one or two other such schemes but the entire spectrum of the rural development, the MPs can be fully involved. It is not that they would like to have -the executive body. But surely their consultations, their views can be taken into account. Many of them are experienced Ministers and administrators, like Shri Yashwant Sinha, and all of them have the credentials. Nobody can come here and sit simply because this is a good hall and they have a desire to come and sit. It is not that. About 1.5 million people are to elect you and then and then only you can come here. Therefore, with due respect to all the Civil Servants who are coming by passing through a competitive examination, let us not have this feeling that they are superior intellectually or otherwise and we are less than them. It is not that.

My point is I am just a Finance Minister. I shall have to take it up with the Cabinet, with the Prime Minister because this is one of the major administrative reforms. I personally feel and I will convey it to the Prime Minister that we must find out a mechanism through which we can effectively resolve it.

So far as MPs demand with regard to MPLAD Fund is concerned, I have asked my colleagues to get some figures. I think Shri Yashwant Sinha has stated that some States are getting just Rs.2 crore or 3 crore per MLA but there are some States where it is only a few lakh. ...*(Interruptions)* I know it. In Some States they get only Rs.20 lakh or Rs.25 lakh. I will consider this aspect. I am trying to get some figures from the State Governments.

You have rationed the time of every speaker, as Minister I do not want to take extra advantage. I have covered some of the salient features and the other important issues which the hon. Members have raised, in course of discussions on various issues we will have the opportunity of sharing our common perception.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put cut motion Nos. 1 and 2, moved by Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, to the vote of the House. *

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants

(General) for 2010-2011 to the vote of the House:

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account 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, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 9, 11 to 20, 22, 27, 29 to 33, 35, 41, 46, 49, 51 to 54, 56 to 60, 62, 72 to 74, 81, 84, 87, 88, 90, 92 to 96, 100, 101 and 103 to 105."

The motion was adopted.

18.00 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 2010*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Item Nos.17 and 18 together.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 2010-11.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 2010-11."

The motion was adopted. SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 2010-11, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 2010-11, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill. The Schedule was added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed." MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended till the 'Zero Hour' is over. I hope the House agrees with it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA (Chamrajnagar): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a long pending issue of identifying the State boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu at Hogenakkal Falls in my Constituency.

The Hogenakkal Falls is a tourist destination and it comes under my Constituency. In this connection, 16 hon. Members of Parliament from Karnataka met the hon. Prime Minister and requested him to solve this boundary dispute.

18.04 hrs. (Shri Inder Singh Namdhari in the Chair)

The boundary dispute has to be taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India. In the meanwhile, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken up Hogenakkal Drinking Water Project in the disputed area. They are violating the Cauvery Tribunal Rules.

So, I urge upon the Union Government to withdraw its permission given for the on-going Hogenakkal Drinking Water Project because it comes under the disputed area. I also urge the Union Government to conduct survey immediately to resolve the problem between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) Mr. Chairman, Sir, with heavy heart, I am stating that the Ministry of Railways is neglecting our parliamentary constituency. I am not only talking about neglect but also constrained to say that if we demand something, we get a reply that this railway line lacks capacity and later some other train is introduced on that line. I demanded a direct passenger train service from Indore to Bangalore via Hyderabad because the kachiguda train running there has been discontinued due to gauge conversion work in our area. At that time, I was told that this railway line lacks capacity. After a few days a train from Ajmer to Hyderabad via Ratlam, Ujjain, Bhopal was introduced on that railway

line. So, I had made another such demand because Seven Trains which to run on Indore-Ajmer link have been discontinued due to gauge conversion work on this railway route. When I made such a demand, I was told that the traffic of the main line will have to be stopped in case a train is to be sent from Ratlam to Ajmer via Nagda. The lack of capacity and some technical reasons were quoted for the same. After a few days, trains were introduced from Ajmer to Hyderabad and Kolkata via Ratlam and Nagda. It happens frequently. We were told that Indore-Mumbai Duranto express was introduced on that line but it has not started running so far. At that time, it was told that it would be a superfast and halt at only a few stations. I don't know. Whether it will remain so, but so far there are no signs of starting this service.

Today, Indore is an industrial city. It is a very important city of Madhya Pradesh. But the work of electrification of railway line from Ujjain to Indore which is merely 60 kilometers, is going on for the last four years. The electrification of merely 500 meter line is getting delayed citing various reasons for the same. Railways is not undertaking development work and providing trains. I don't know whether I should laugh or cry. I wrote to the Railway Minister and demanded from him to introduce Indore-Bangalore train and to either extend the Indore-Pune train to Sholapur or to increase its speed. The reply which came was very funny. I got the reply that my letter had been received and I would be happy to know that Jabalpur-Bhopal Express had been extended up to Indore. The Ministry of Railway is playing such kind of fun now-a-days. Indore is being neglected completely. As a result, the people of Indore will take to agitation today or tomorrow. People, are getting restless there. I would like to request the Railway Minister to immediately consider the demands of Indore.

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Sir, the Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal for establishing a Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences at Kozhikode with a central assistance of Rs. 90 crore in 2007 for inclusion in the 11th Plan.

It is expected that the Institute will cater to about 20 para-medical courses annually. The State Government has also assured sufficient land within the premises of the Medical College at Kozhikode for establishment of the Institute.

The Ministry of Health had also conveyed to the Government of Kerala that the proposal for Kozhikode is under active consideration through its letter dated 17.2.2010. But the formal order for the establishment of the Institute at Kozhikode is still awaited.

As you are aware, Kerala is the foremost State that sends nurses and other para-medical staff to numerous hospitals across the country as well as internationally. Therefore, the establishment of such an institution early, as suggested, would help the aspiring candidates of Kerala who are otherwise now compelled to attend the courses in other parts of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members not to leave the House as soon as they have completed their Zero Hour mentions as it does not look beautiful to do so.

[Translation]

*SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Chairman Sir, Malayalam is the mother tongue, of all Keralites who are spread cross the world; and it is also the official language of Kerala, Lakshadweep and Mali. But Malayalam too is facing challenges that are retarding its growth.

Malayalam is the mother tongue of 3.5 crores of people; and it takes the 27th place in the list of world languages spoken by the largest number of people. This means more people speak Malayalam than Greek or the Swiss language.

Kerala became the first Indian state to attain 100% literacy, and this was achieved in Malayalam language.

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

The Vashappalli inscriptions dating back to A.D. 830, shows the antiquity of the Malayalam script.

Linguists like Herman Gundert, says that Malayalam and Tamil both evolved out of the Adi Dravida language.

It is also note worthy that Malayalam is the mother tongue of all the people of Kerala, cutting across cast or religious barriers.

Thereby, it fosters the secular traditions of this country.

For centuries Malayalam was the language of administration in Kerala. Even during the days of British Colonialism, the language of administration was Malayalam.

After independence from 1969 onwards, the Government too recognized Malayalam as the language of administration in the state.

Tamil and Sanskrit language influenced Malayalam the most. Malayalam has not only words from rest of the Indian languages but it has also assimilated words from other world languages.

The sea trade Kerala carried on with the rest of the world, has helped our language to evolve.

Hindi, Arabic, Urdu and European languages and Chinese have enriched the vocabulary of Malayalam. Lakhs of books in different genres like stories, poetry, novel, academic studies are published in Malayalam. The language has produced world renowned literary figures too. Malayalam, is the first regional Indian language in which a translation of Artha Sastra was published.

The original text of Artha Sastra was recreated with the help of this Malayalam translation, that came out in 12th century by the name Bhasa Kautilyam.

Vedas and epics, had their translations in Malayalam may centuries ago.

Malayalam publishes the maximum number of translations among all Indian languages. The scientific and technological development and the sentiments of nationalism have influenced the growth of Malayalam language. Herman Gundert the clergyman published the first Malayalam dictionary and a work on Malayalam grammar. This was followed by several other works on linguistics, which were published at the second half of the 19th century.

Malayalam has several newspapers and journals. Next to Hindi a Malayalam newspaper has the maximum numbers of readers. Malayalam Wikipedia ranks 5th in the world in terms of page depth; and it has the top most rank among Indian languages.

But it is regrettable that centre has not given enough encouragement to Malayalam language, which figures among the 22 official languages mentioned in the 8th schedule. Several centrally sponsored schemes have not included Malayalam among the languages that are to be benefited.

The latest instance is the omission of Malayalam from the Central Government language development programme. Though the other three Dravidian languages. Though the other three Dravidian languages, namely Tamil, Telugu and Kannada are being included in the centre's language development programme, Malayalam has been neglected.

Several other programmes and policies that were meant to promote Malayalam language and culture are now inactive, due to the luke warm approach of Government institutions, and other state universities.

Chairman Sir, the Malayalam department, which was part of Modern Indian languages department in the Delhi University; is not functioning for the last few years. I urge the Government to confer classical language status to Malayalam and include Malayalam as part of the Central Government Language Development Programme; and further make Malayalam a part of the Department

of Modern Indian Language studies in all central universities.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir through you, I would like to draw the attention of the house towards the pitiable situation of pilots in the country who have completed their pilot training but are still unemployed. A person has to spend 30 to 40 lakh rupees once pilot training. Often his parents have to mortgage their house, farm, shop to provide the money for the said training. But no employment is available for the trained pilots in the country. Today there are nearly 5000 unemployed pilots in the country and 1000 pilots are becoming unemployed every year.

What efforts are being made by the government to address this problem? A large number of foreign pilots are working in India at present. If their contracts are terminated then our young pilots may be able to get jobs. The age of retirement of pilots may also be reduced from 65 to 60 years in order to provide jobs to young pilots.

The recruitment of pilots may be done through the Public Service Commission to ensure transparency in the said process. Indian Commercial Pilot Licence or a BSc degree in aviation should be introduced. The unemployed pilots should be employed at the posts of flight operator, flight despatcher, operations manager in Indian Airlines and Air India as was done in 1973, 1975 and 1979 till such time that the aviation industry enters a boom period. These pilots can also be appointed in as officers in the department such as Directorate of Civil Aviation, Airports Authority of India or Air Traffic Controller department. Suggestions have been received that these pilots can also be appointed as traffic pilots in the Air Force, Coast Guard and as flight despatcher and operations manager in private airlines.

I would like to urge the Union Government, through you, to provide employment to these unemployed young pilots at the earliest.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the Members not to leave the House immediately after they make their remarks.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH (Araria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this topic of public interest. Sir, it is not for the first time that a Member has spoken on the subject of flood. Earlier also, Members from various states including Bihar have spoken in the House regarding the issue of safeguarding the people from the ravages of floods. But the Union Government has not been able to formulate any concrete policy on this grave issue so far due to which lakhs of people are affected by the devastation caused by floods.

Sir, I would like to draw your notice towards the terrible flood in my parliamentary constituency, Araria on July 17. Such a flood had occurred in 1987 previously. Continuous rainfall in Nepal caused breach of Kusa dam on Kosi River destroying Araria, Madhepura, Saharsa, Purnia, Katihar and Kishanganj. You must have heard of this devastation from other people also. Crops in Kursakata, Narpatganj, Sikty in Araria were destroyed completely due to the overflowing of Bakra river, Parwan river, Kankai river and Sursar river. The farmers had sown the paddy crop but the floods have broken the back of farmers. They do not have any means to sow the crops again. I would like to ask the government, through you, to formulate a concrete policy in this regard. River embankments should be constructed to safeguard the crops from floods. The floods have also damaged the infrastructure of the area such as roads and bridges. A number of roads were constructed there under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. All the developmental work undertaken in five years is destroyed in one day in the floods. Bakra river, which is a hill river, and other tributaries of Kosi river get so flooded that water enters houses of people all of a sudden. This is a cause of

distress for the farmers. They are left starving. I would like to ask the government to form a Central Committee to examine this matter. Flood embankments should be constructed there. The Union Government should also grant a flood and drought relief package to the Bihar government.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, I belong to Nalanda parliamentary constituency. The Archaeological Survey of India conducted excavations here from 1915-1916 onwards for a period of nearly 20 years. The large scale excavations conducted by the department, conservation of monuments in the area and collections of ancient items has spread Nalanda's fame far and wide. It was Alexander Cunningham who drew the attention of the archaeologists in the world towards the importance of this place. The excavations in Juapherdeeh, Begumpur, Damankhanda, Ghoda Katora in Nalanda was undertaken during the last three years by the Patna Branch Team. Juapherdeeh has played a key role in providing linkages to the archaeological evidence regarding the ancient Nalanda University built in the fourth century. The scientific date of the existence of the said university is between 1200 to 1300 BC. The excavation of Ghoda Kator has yielded evidence of continuous existence of civilization in the area from the Stone-copper Age to the Pal Era. Information about our history and culture is not complete as yet since only partial excavation of the ancient Nalanda University has been done so far.

The evidence available in form of historical documents and the travelogues of Chinese travellers Fa-Hien and Huen-Tsang will be confirmed only after remaining excavation is completed.

Through this House, I urge the government to get remaining work of excavation of the site of Nalanda University completed expeditiously as it is certain that the site of excavation alongwith other 10 excavation sites including Besmak and Telhada will affirm the glory of the the Nalanda University.

[English]

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA (Warangal): Mr. Chairman Sir thank you very much for giving me the opportunity.

Today, I rise to inform this august House regarding the injustice done in the appointment of higher judiciary. In higher judiciary appointments, collegium system is being followed in which there is Chief Justice of India with two other Judges. They only sponsor the candidates of their own choices thereby the Government has a very little role. As per Article 124(2), consultation is to be taken and not the consent. But contrary to this, the Supreme Court has given some judgment. According to that, the Committee is taking care of that and no SCs, STs and OBCs are being appointed as senior judiciary officers throughout the country and that is the case in Andhra Pradesh also, particularly in the Telengana region. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Judicial amendment is in the pipeline.

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: I know that. I know that some Commission is being constituted. So, my request is that in the National Commission, which is going to come up, please keep some provision to nominate members from the SC, ST and OBC communities, so that their interests can be safeguarded.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Sir, please allow me to associate with him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Shri G.V. Harsha Kumar - not present.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, I want to raise a special issue. All national newspapers and national TV channels have reported that CVC is inquiring into this and demonstrations have been staged on Delhi streets to get this inquiry done by the CBI. People are raising their voice against this. The commonwealth games are

to be held in Delhi and funds are being spent recklessly in this regard.

Certain few people are looting this country and corruption is rampant. It is being written in the national newspapers and on TV channels of the country, therefore I demand that this issue be discussed in the House. CBI, Committee of the House, Joint Committee should conduct an inquiry because the country is being disgraced before the world. The good players of the world are refusing to participate in it because they feel that stadiums are not safe. The day the games were inaugurated, water started leaking. Funds are being spent and the country is being disgraced. There should be an inquiry into it and such inquiry should be conducted by a Joint Parliamentary Committee so that plunderers are arrested and put behind the bars and the dignity of the country remains intact.

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Sir, I demand that a subject related to the Ministry of Forest and Environment be included in the proceedings. Whenever any industry is set up or permission is required for mining, there is a provision in this regard to seek the opinion of the local people also. There is a provision that wherever industries would be set up, the opinion of the people of the villages coming under it would be sought through the Gram Sabha. But this is done in such a way that it appears as if it had no importance. It is a fact that industrialists, owners of mines are economically capable persons. Adiwasis are asked whether these people should be allowed to set up an industry. A date is fixed and people are called and all are consulted and then a decision is taken. Whoever opposes it, becomes the victim of their anger after the process is completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Laguriji, if industrialization does not take place in Adiwasi areas how will their backwardness be removed? If people say that they will not allow it, what will be the outcome?

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: I am not saying this against the industries. I appeal to the Government. In the systems of Gram Sabha, Industrialists make some promises

and industries are set up after the process is completed. But there is no check system on the part of the Government to ensure that the promises made by them are kept and implemented. I hope the Government will take note of it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to give the example of Satpal ji. I allow him to come forward so that he doesn't get the opportunity to go back.

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Sir, more than two dozen districts of Bihar are under the grip of severe drought. 28 districts including Patna, Nalanda, Nawada, Gaya, Jehanabad, Aurangabad, Sasaram, Bhabhua, Buxar, Arrah, Sitamarhi and Sheohar districts have negligible paddy sowing due to lack of rainfall. Paddy crop is drying up in the fields. Ground water level has depleted to a great extent. The problem of providing fodder for animals is getting severe.

Through you, I would like to demand from the Government to provide special funds to these districts from the drought relief fund. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Several districts in Bihar have been declared drought prone.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious issue. Child labour is an extremely challenging problem before us. A number of discussions have been held in the House in this regard. But the condition has remained the same. To speak about Delhi, we have read and seen in the newspapers in the last 8-10 days that a 14 year old boy working in a Dhaba in Ganeshnagar Area of East Delhi had been subjected to server torture. A young lady from that area showed courage to get the said boy rescued through police child helpline.

Similarly, a raid was conducted in five factories in Seelampur area and 21 child labourers were rescued from there. The rescued child labourers were less than 13 years old. Those children were made to work in cosmetic factories and the factories in which jelly work

on clothes is being performed. While working in the cosmetic factories, their hands and legs used to be exposed to skin diseases and they used to be severely beaten up if they refused to do work. This is happening in Delhi which is the capital of the country.

Now a days, preparations of the commonwealth games are going on and we have seen during these preparations that child labourers are seen along roadside carrying out horticulture work and lifting and throwing soil at several places. This is happening in the capital of Delhi in front of our own eyes. We can see children working at construction sites, if we look around even one or two kilometers in the periphery of our Parliament.

Through you, I would like to say that this is the situation in the capital of the country. We have formulated a Child Labour Act. But if we are not able to implement the act properly in the capital itself then what will be its fate in other states of the country. Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government to seriously take initiative to abolish the practice of child labour and make a provision for their rehabilitation apart from rescuing the child labourers by indentifying them. Moreover wherever the child labourers are found in the conserved areas, steps should be taken to punish the concerned officers and employees of the labour department posted there. So that the practice of child labour gets abolished in the entire country. Thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rahman Saheb, if you have some emergent work, then I can permit you to go, but you are enhancing the glory of this House.

SHRI N. KRISTAPPA (Hindupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring a very important matter to the notice of the Government and the matter pertains to my parliamentary constituency in Kadiri Municipality of Anantpur District of Andhra Pradesh. One Shaik Ataullah went to Saudi Arabia for employment. He expired in Saudi Arabia on 11.5.2010. Mrs. Shaik Nawaji, his wife,

requested the Indian Embassy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the release of his dead body to India. On 20.6.2010, I requested the Government of India to release the dead body. On 22.6.2010, I received a letter from the Indian Embassy at Riyadh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also written a letter to the Indian Embassy at Riyadh on 7.7.2010 in this regard. In spite of completing all the formalities and after so many reminders to authorities, no action has been taken so far to release the dead body of the poor man and his family is shocked that even after completion of all formalities and lapse of about three months period, the body has not yet been released. It is unfortunate that there is too much delay on the part of the Government of India and the Indian Embassy at Riyadh that a poor family has to wait for such a long time to receive the dead body.

So I strongly demand a probe into the whole issue so that the erring officials are taken to task and request for the release of the dead body at the earliest.

18.35 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS - Contd.

- (ii) **Re: Need to review the decision to accord environmental clearance to nuclear power plants to be set up in Chandrapur and Nagpur regions of Maharashtra**

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

Chandrapur is my parliamentary constituency in Maharashtra which is a big industrial town. It faces a huge problem of pollution which I have raised in the last Lok Sabha and it had some impact also. I want to put forth some estimates regarding the rising level of pollution here. Central Invernmnet and Pollution Control Board has also prepared a report in this regard. It has identified those cities which also includes my Chandrapur

constituency. Chandrapur city is at the fourth position among the ten such cities of the country. Right now, the Prime Minister is not here, but through you, I would like to tell the Government that this problem of pollution has made the lives of the citizens of my Chandrapur City miserable as they are suffering from various diseases. Even today a child born in that city has some symptoms of illness. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayanasamy, please take a note of it. The point is very important. Please take it up with the Minister of Environment.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a report of NASA, USA in respect of Chandrapur was published in the past also. That has a mention of it. They have prepared the report on the basis of ozone monitoring system that there is a possibility of forming acid cloud over Chandrapur area. Beside a Germany Satellite has also sent the report to the Government that such things are happening despite the fact that there is evidence of pollution. The State Government is constantly according permission for setting up of power plants. Chandrapur power plant is the largest power plant in the country with a power generation capacity of 2400 MW. There are a number of small power plants besides this plant. There are cement plants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How far is it from Mumbai?

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: It is located further down towards Nagpur on the border of Andhra Pradesh. There are 27 major coal mines. There are cement industries of major companies alongwith coal washaries. There are paper mills also because bamboo is grown in abundance here.

Apart from this, there are steel plants. I am not against all these industries. All these industries are coal based. Around 60 thousand MT coal is burned everyday

and I have requested the Minister of Environment and Forests Shri Jairam Ramesh in this regard. He visited the area in January and February last year. It was decided after meeting the NGOs engaged there that no industry would be permitted there. The hon'ble Minister has assured us that coal based new power plants will not be permitted here and he will carefully consider the proposals before according permission.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, various captive power plants have been permitted there despite the assurance given by the hon'ble Minister. Four such private power plants have already commissioned. The State Government has forwarded 26 such proposals for setting up power plants. It is a very serious issue. It will be very difficult for people to survive there. I have witnessed the adverse effects of the same. Water will be contaminated in case 25 power plants are set up on a single river which will be a major problem. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government that no power plant should be permitted there. The State Government should find out other locations to set up power plants in my district. There is a river at a distance of 70 kilometers in my constituency.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahir ji, agitation is taking place in my constituency due to the non commissioning of a power plant. There is huge coal reserves in my constituency.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I am making a request to the Government and the Minister of Environment and Forest that permission should not be accorded to set up this power plant. Through you, I am making this request.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are kind enough to observe that. It is because, he has mentioned that the power plants are coming there and therefore, environmental problems is being faced, I will convey the

sentiment of the hon. Member, as far as Chandrapur is concerned, to the Environment and Forests Minister to look into the matter and try to ensure that the environmental pollution is not there in that area.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, at the outset I express my gratitude to you. Zero Hour has been taken up after a number of days. I also thank Madam Speaker that she has accepted our request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ganesh ji, I have made efforts that Zero hour does not go in vain, hence, I am not allowing anyone to leave.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Prime Minister of India towards the provision to provide special package for development of backward areas of the country. It is being witnessed that special packages are being provided to different areas of the country in order to gain political mileage, but actual backward areas are being neglected. I submit to the Prime Minister that the demand for special package made by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for overall development of Vindhya and Mahakaushal regions recently in the meeting of National Development Council on the lines of the demand made by the Chief Ministers of other states for development of backward areas is absolutely justified. Hon'ble Prime Minister should seriously consider this demand since Vindhya and Mahakaushal regions are one of those important regions which are rich in natural resources. Besides, there are various religious and tourist places, but these two regions have not been developed properly due to paucity of funds. Poverty in these regions is rising constantly. Besides, these regions lack basic amenities. The State Government is not capable of developing these regions from its own resources, hence, I request the Government of India to provide special package for development of these regions. I would like to draw the attention of the Prime Minister of India towards the fact that on the one hand the Government is incurring Rs. 87 thousand crores for Common Wealth Games, but

on the other hand the Government is not paying attention to provide basic amenities to crores of people of the country who are deprived of the same. I think that these people are being discriminated. I once again put forth my request for special package for development of these regions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you reach an agreement with Hansraj ji, then your problems will be solved.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: I have submitted to Hansraj ji that you are making a demand for removal of industries there and I am making a demand for setting up of industries there.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Sir, I associate myself with the speech made by Shri Ganesh Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI K. D. DESHMUKH: Sir, my issue is a little different. I am elected to the Lok Sabha from Balaghat and Seoni district of Madhya Pradesh. Four laning of Jabalpur to Nagpur road under North-South corridor is sanctioned. The work has been completed from Lakhnadon to Seoni. Crores of rupees have been incurred in this regard. But the contractor has left 20-22 K.M. stretch from Seon to Khawasa on the Nagpur road. He has discontinued the construction work. The said work has been stopped. A chhindwara based NGO has filed a petition in the Supreme Court to issue a stay order in this regard. Crore of rupees have already been spent and it is a major road.

Sir, it is said that this road dates back to the period of Sher Shah Suri. It was the only road in Madhya Pradesh during the regime of Sher Shah Suri. Seoni is a backward district.

One has to travel from Jabalpur to Seoni and Seoni to Nagpur. The movement of wild animals is disrupted causing harm to tigers, that is why the N.G.Os have filed a petition in the Supreme Court. The work on this route has been suspended for an year. The public of Sivani is protesting, so it is requested that the route should be

opened. This route should not have been constructed if it were not to be started. Through you, I would like to submit that N.G.Os would continue to mōre the Supreme Court and the work of highway would remain stalled. The people of Sioni district have to go to Jabalpur or Nagpur for treatment. Sojt is requested that the Ministry of Environment and Forest and the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways should move the Supreme Court and help in starting the route. This case will remain pending for years if the Government would not intervene.

MR CHAIRMAN: Staging of Dharnas and its publicity has its impact on the Court, too.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Sir, once bandh was held in Seoni district. However, we cannot indulge in violence since Sivani is a very peaceful but backward district.

[English]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Respected Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for providing an opportunity to speak on a very vital issue.

We observe that there is injustice to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes so frequently. I would like to draw the attention of the House, through you, Sir, that there is a speculation that through the Central Government, the injustice is being done to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes. I would like to draw the attention of this House to a move of our HRD Ministry.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is known to make many innovative experiments, and this Ministry has achieved many good results also. But probably, because of some over enthusiasm or pro-activeness, this Ministry is making a University Innovation Bill. The HRD Ministry has prepared a draft Bill on this and it has been circulated among the experts. I am getting pained to say that in this draft Bill, the HRD Ministry has not mentioned about the reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs. It has talked about the merits only. These innovative

Universities will be set up either by public or by private or by PPP mode.

This draft Bill has not mentioned about a clear-cut reservation but it has insisted that it will be strictly on the basis of merit. It says:

"This University shall be open to all the persons irrespective of nationality, gender, caste, creed, disabilities, ethnicity, social or economic ground."

This draft Bill has been circulated among the experts. I would request the Government of India, through you, Sir, to make necessary changes in this draft Bill for keeping a provision for reservation of SCs, STs and OBCs in this Bill as per the rules of the Government.

As I am coming from Ahmedabad, Gujarat, I would also request the Government of India that if this University Innovation Bill is passed, then one such University should be installed in Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Thank you.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Sir, I associate myself with him on this issue.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Sir, I also associate myself on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, your names would be associated.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government in regard to the miseries of Non-Resident Keralites due to lack of adequate travel facilities in this season of Onam and Ramzan.

Thousands of families of Non-Resident Keralites are worried that their kith and kin would not be able to join them in the festival celebrations due to the utter neglect of the Indian Railways and the Air India.

Sir, I can cite a number of examples of the discrimination done by the Railways towards Kerala. In this festive season, the Railways have not introduced a

single special train between Chennai and Trivendrum. Further, compared to last year, 10 special trains from Chennai to other parts of Kerala have been cancelled.

From Mumbai, where lakhs of Keratites are working to earn their livelihood, no special train has been announced till date. In the past though there were some special trains from Delhi yet all those trains were stopped in the recent years. Similarly, Bangalore is another city from where additional trains are desperately needed.

Sir, Southern and Western Railway Authorities have not yet announced any special trains in this festive season.

Moreover, there has not been a slightest of improvement in the services of the Air India between Gulf countries and Kerala. The condition is pathetic. Abrupt cancellations, indefinite delays, callousness and negligence have become the normal feature of the Air India's services between Gulf countries and Kerala.

Although there has always been a demand for additional flights during the festive season, yet the Air India never responded to it. Instead, they always charged exorbitant fares from passengers. The Air India Authorities see the festive season as an opportunity to exploit passengers. They are not even ready to operate A-321 aircraft on this route, which could carry more passengers.

Therefore, in these circumstances, I would request the Government to intervene and ensure that adequate additional trains and flights are provided to Kerala in this festive season.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make this request to you in particular because two ambassadors from my constituency are sitting here - Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal and Shri Narayanasamy. I represent Andaman and Nicobanslands and not any district, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a forest area which is not only an asset for the

country but for the entire world. The SCFs have been working in the State Forest Service for nearly 26 years. Some SCFs are serving in the capacity of DFO in the forest department for approximately five years. Injustice has been done to them in the fourth, fifth and sixth pay commissions.

The Government considers the SCF equivalent to the rank of DSP in the Police Department. The people serving in the All India Forest Services get promotion after every four years as per the time scale and benefit of fourth, fifth and sixth pay commission have been given to them. The SCFs in the Andaman Forest service have been given neither any promotion nor any benefit in the fourth, fifth and sixth pay commission despite rendering twenty years of service. Hence, they have become resentful. This matter was sent by the State Forest Service Association to the Anomaly Committee of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands administration. And the A&N administration Anomaly Committee sent recommendation to the Union Government in view of their suffering and holding their point valid. The recommendations were accepted and sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forest so that equal pay scale could be provided to them from 1st January, 2006 and the disparity in the Sixth Pay Commission could be removed.

Mr. Chairman, my last demand is that the State Forest Services officer in Andaman should get parity with Indian Forest Services Officers from various regions of India. I would again request our two ambassadors Shri Bansal and Shri Narayanasamy to raise this matter with the Government. I have met the concerned hon. Minister and handed him over a letter and held talks with him. I would again request him to raise this matter with the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said it, they have heard it.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Narayanasamy ji, you did not say anything.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I have completely heard your points.

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity.

I would like to invite the attention of this august House to the miseries and problems faced by the passengers of our national air carrier due to unjustifiable delay, cancellation and withdrawal of flights in the Middle East-Kerala sector. Within the short span of last one month, several incidents of flight cancellation and indefinite delay repeated with the Air India flights. These were creating harsh protest among the passengers who were held up in various airports, after booking tickets to reach their hometowns and work places.

On last July 30, 159 passengers bound for Doha and Bahrain were stranded at the Thiruvananthapuram International Airport at night after an Air India Express flight was grounded. The flight was grounded owing to shortage of cabin crew, enforcement of certain regulations of the Director-General of Civil Aviation and delay in arrival of the incoming flight.

IC 457 Kochi-Thiruvananthapuram-Bahrain-Doha flight, scheduled to depart from Kochi at 7.05 p.m. on Friday with 61 passengers, could commence the service only at 11.30 p.m. from the Cochin International Airport at Nedumbassery. Ninety-nine more passengers boarded that aircraft in Thiruvananthapuram when the flight landed here at 12.15 a.m. But unfortunately, thereafter, the flight departed from Thiruvananthapuram Airport after 48 hours. There is no need to describe the mental harassment suffered by the passengers and bad consequences they were forced to face after the two days delay in the prior scheduled programmes.

Allegations are levelled that the entire lapse is taking place deliberately to help the private airlines operating in the same sector.

Also, it was unfair decision of the Air India to cancel three Air India Express flights from Thiruvananthapuram International Airport to Gulf countries and to cause undue

delay and cancellation of flights to Gulf countries from Kerala and vice-versa. Now, the Air India management has decided to stop the service of Air India Express flights to Dubai, Sharjah and Abu Dhabi from next month. If they are cancelled, it should be adversely affecting a large number of NRIs employed in those countries. Also, this decision will help the private airlines operating from the Gulf sector to Kerala to hike their airfare to Kerala extremely and it has come as a big blow to the hundreds of NRIs. In fact, the Air India Express service was a great relief to the NRIs because of the lowest air fares and convenient timings.

Many of the passengers, who have booked tickets, due to these delays or cancelled flights, might even lose their jobs if they fail to get at their workplace in time.

Acute shortage of cabin crews is the cause for the cancellation and delay of flights, and the Civil Aviation Ministry should take necessary action to reinstate the cancelled services urgently as it is a serious issue, which will be affecting a large number of NRIs from Southern States of India. Also, the Government should give necessary direction for sufficient staff recruitment to inevitable posts for smooth operations of aircraft from Gulf-Kerala sector. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR (Pali): Mr. Chairman, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to raise an extremely important issue. I belong to Pali constituency of Rajasthan. The people of Pali live across India. I met the hon. Minister of Railways in this regard and through you, I would like to request that the long standing demand of an Intercity Express from Pali to Delhi and Delhi to Pali should be met. Secondly, the people belonging to Pali migrate to Chennai, Pune, Hyderabad and Mumbai particularly as labourers and face tremendous difficulties in travelling to Pali. There is only one weekly train. It should run on daily basis. The train no. 2525, 3738, 1089 and 1090 originating from Chennai, Hyderabad, Pune respectively should be run on daily basis.

Sir, I have made a demand for a new railway line for Bar Bilada and the hon. Minister gave us the assurance that the survey work was being done and would be completed very soon. Before that she said that Rs. 30 crore had been sanctioned for the survey whereas not a single penny has been sanctioned for it. That is why through you, I request the hon. Minister of Railways to expedite the survey of this line and connect it with railway line. This would be very beneficial for the people. There is a demand to construct a new railway line from Pipad city via Bhopalgarh, Aasop, Mundwa and Nagaur.

19.00 hrs.

As a large number of people from my area have been migrating for a long time and face enormous difficulties in travelling. So through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways. Narayanasamy ji is listening to and he should pay due consideration to my submission.

The capacity of the train is 650 but the waiting list goes upto 900. This is the situation. Swamiji, you have to take care of us and get the Railway Minister to fulfill the demand from my area. Jai Hind, Jai Bharat.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Hon. Chairman, Sir, there complete ban on construction work within a 100 meter radius of ancient monuments and archaeological sites after the enforcement of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Remains and Cites (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010. Permission of the competent authority for new construction, re-construction and repair work within a further 200 meter radius of such places has been made compulsory failing which such acts would fall within the purview of punishable offences.

Such preservation efforts may be justifiable for extremely special and renowned historical heritage monuments such as the Red Fort in Delhi and the Taj Mahal in Agra but they are not at all justifiable in hilly states such as Himachal Pradesh. People in small towns spread within an extent of 1 kilometers, such as Nurpur,

Chamba, Kangra, Baijnath, Bharmor, Kinnaur, Simla, Sirmour are stunned by the said directives. This is a violation of fundamental rights and the spirit of the Constitution has been stifled. This is an insult to the concept of a welfare state. The House of a person constructed by his entire life's savings and extreme hard work is declared unauthorized. All the government departments are also likely to be dislocated—be it the office of the executive or the judiciary, since not a single brick can be placed for construction and repair.

I strongly condemn this draconian diktat and make a strong appeal to the government to recall it in public interest as soon as possible.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please send your slips to the Table and your names shall be associated with the matter.

Shri Badruddin Ajmal Sahab, I would like to tell you that the issue raised by you has also been raised by Hukmadeo Narayanji. It is about the Commonwealth Games. If you wish you can associate yourself with it.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Please associate me. But let me speak at least a word or two. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I have only this one request that time should be given to speak on such important matters at least to all the Members who represent the people across the country. The time allotted is being curtailed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can see that I have not curtailed the time given to anyone.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: I think it is for the first time that I am getting this opportunity. The second point is about the ruckus created in House during the question hour. For that I request all my friends to leave that one-hour alone. After that they can do anything according to their wishes. People from all over India have their own needs. They have lots of demands, there are many questions but they are. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ajmal Sahab, if you say this thing at 11.00 in the morning it would be more effective.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: We get no chance to say anything in the morning. This is what has been happening for so many days that we simply sit here but get no chance to speak.

I am coming to the issue of sports. If we think of our country then we will realize that if the people are not healthy, if the youth is not healthy then how will the country move forward. Commonwealth Games is a very important event. The entire country was praying for the success of the games, hoping that this success would make the future of the children of the country brighter. The youth are not able to win medals abroad but if they win medals here they would get worldwide fame. But I submitted this issue as an urgent matter today because I read in the newspapers that only two months are left and no work has been carried out in 36 departments. It should not happen that this work is taken lightly and undertaken shoddily. I would request you to make sure that adequate attention is given to these works. This work should be monitored by the Prime Minister's office and the office of the Chief Minister. People involved in corrupt practices should not be pardoned. This is spoiling the reputation of the entire country. No one should be left off.

In the end, I would like to say to the people involved in such bungling. "Dekho e diwanon, turn ye kaam na karo, khel kaa naam badnam na karo". Take care of your country's dignity and of the country itself. Jai Hind, Jai Bharat.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, 6th August, 2010.

19.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 6, 2010/Sravana 14, 1932 (Saka).

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	173
2.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	175
3.	Shri Anandan M.	166
4.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	176
5.	Shri Chauhan, Sanjay Singh	169
6.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	168
7.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	174
8.	Smt. Dutt, Priya	171
9.	Shri Gadhvi, Mukesh Bhairavdanji	171
10.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	165
11.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	165
12.	Shri Hooda, Deepender Singh	179
13.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	169
14.	Shri K. Shivakumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh	173
15.	Shri Kataria, Lal Chand	178
16.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	168
17.	Dr. Mahant, Charan Das	161
18.	Shri Mohan P.C.	172
19.	Shri Munde, Gopinath	172
20.	Shri Nagpal, Devendra	177

1	2	3
21.	Km. Natarajan, Meenakshi	167
22.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	175
23.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina	180
24.	Shri Patil, Bhaskarrao Bapurao	170
25.	Shri Ram, Purnmasi	162
26.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	164
27.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	180
28.	Shri Singh, Bhoopendra	162
29.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	178
30.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	163
31.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	174
32.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	166
33.	Shri Thomas P.T.	163
34.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	170

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Question

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	1878
2.	Shri Abdul Rahman	1937, 2032, 2059, 2066
3.	Shri Acharia. Basu Deb	1913
4.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	1974,201 2024, 2066
5.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	1916, 2039

1	2	3
6.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	1875, 1996
7.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	1969
8.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	1939, 2061
9.	Shri Anandan M.	1888, 2007, 2008
10.	Shri Ananth Kumar	1966
11.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	1918, 2041
12.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	1889
13.	Shri Anuragi, Ghahshyam	2013
14.	Shri Argal, Ashok	1846
15.	Shri Awale, Jaywant Gangaram	1977
16.	Shri Azad, Kirti	1841, 1981, 2042
17.	Shri Babar, Gajanand D.	1955, 1974, 2024, 2025, 2066
18.	Smt. Badal, Harsimrat Kaur	1935
19.	Shri Bajwa, Pratap Singh	1874, 2023
20.	Dr. Baliram	1931, 2035
21.	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	1952, 2044
22.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	1956, 2068
23.	Shri Bhagat, Sudarshan	1905, 1921, 1967
24.	Shri Bhujbal, Sameer	1945

1	2	3
25.	Shri Biju P.K.	1913, 2016
26.	Smt. Botcha, Jhanshi Lakshmi	1935
27.	Shri Bundela J petendra Singh	1848, 1859, 1990
28.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	1901, 2030
29.	Shri C. Sivasami	1925, 2045
30.	Smt. Chakravarty, Bijoya	1950, 2054
31.	Shri Chaudhary, Harish	1906, 2035
32.	Shri Choudhury, Arvind Kumar	2066
33.	Shri Chauhan, Mahendrasinh P.	1849
34.	Shri Chauhan, Sanjay Singh	2032, 2066
35.	Shri Chayan, Harishchandra	1851, 1985
36.	Shri Choudhary, Bhudeo	1906, 1978
37.	Smt. Choudhry, Shruti	1879, 2002
38.	Shri Das, Khagen	1863, 1893, 1924
39.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	1888
40.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	2021
41.	Smt. Dasmunsi, Deepa	1971
42.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	1904, 2033

1	2	3
43.	Shri Deora, Milind	1880
44.	Shri Deshmukh, K.D.	1895
45.	Smt. Devi Rama	2050
46.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	2026
47.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	1903
48.	Shri Dubey, Nishikant	2012
49.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	1919, 2042
50.	Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavdanji	2034
51.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	2007
52.	Shri Gajender Singh Rajukhedhi	1932
53.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	1888
54.	Shri Gopal, L Raja	1938, 2060
55.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	1922
56.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	1937, 2032, 2059
57.	Haque, Sk. Saidul	1913
58.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	1980
59.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	2010
60.	Dr. Jagannath Manda	1979
61.	Dr. Jaiswal, Sanjay	1883, 2065
62.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	1896, 1944
63.	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	1971

1	2	3
64.	Smt. Jayaprada	1955, 2021, 2067
65.	Shri Jena, Mohan	1999
66.	Shri Joshi, Kailash	2007
67.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	1907, 2035
68.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	1912, 1918
69.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	1920, 2009
70.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	1886, 2057
71.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	1847, 2035
72.	Shri Kataria Lal Chand	2014
73.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	2016
74.	Dr. Khatri, Nirmal	1968
75.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	1871
76.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	1933, 2054
77.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	1946, 2032
78.	Smt. Kumari Chandresh	1866
79.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	1860
80.	Shri Lingam P.	2020
81.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	1849, 1873, 1957, 1983
82.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	2009
83.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	2070
84.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	1928, 2025, 2048

1	2	3	1	2	3
85.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	1845, 1984	105.	Km. Pandey Saroj	1921, 2037, 2043
86.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	1882	106.	Shri Pandey, Gorakhnath	1905, 1942
87.	Shri Mani Jose K.	2025	107.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	1885, 2004
88.	Shri Meena Raghuvir Singh	1932	108.	Shri Patel, C.R.	1927, 2047
89.	Shri Meghe, Datta	1972	109.	Shri Patel, R.K. Singh	1908
90.	Shri Meghwal, Arjun Ram	1897, 2021	110.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	1843, 1983 2012
91.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	1971	111.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina	2015, 2070
92.	Shri Mitra, Somen	1906	112.	Shri Patil, AT. Nana	1914, 2031, 2038
93.	Shri Munde, Gopinath	2011	113.	Shri Patil, A.T. Nana	2007
94.	Shri P. Balram	1910, 1998	114.	Shri Prabhakar, Poonam	1876, 1910, 1998
95.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	2015, 2019	115.	Shri Pradhan, Nityananda	1884, 1930
96.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	1906, 1949	116.	Shri Premchand Guddu	1848
97.	Shri Namdhari, Inder Singh	1936, 2058	117.	Shri Punia, P.L.	1940, 2062
98.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	1856, 1893, 1942, 2064	118.	Shri Purkayashtha, Kabindra	1862
99.	Shri Nirupam, Sanjay	1902	119.	Shri Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	1842, 1944
100.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	1977, 1982, 2066	120.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashanker	1947, 2066
101.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	1960, 2007	121.	Shri Rajendran, C.	1882
102.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	1884, 1906, 2006, 2009	122.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	2008, 2066
103.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	1896, 2020	123.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	1882
104.	Shri Pandey, Ravindra Kumar	1946, 2032	124.	Dr. Rane, Nilesh Narayan	1890, 2051

1	2	3	1	2	3
125.	Dr. Rao, K.S.	1855, 1987	145.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	1844
126	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	1892	146.	Smt. Shantha, J.	1857, 1988
127	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	1964	147.	Shri Shariq S.D.	1965
128	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	1868, 1941, 2005	148.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	1912
129	Shri Roy, Arjun	1906, 2029	149.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	2032, 2066
130	Shri Ray, Rudra Madhab	1948, 2009	150.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	1910, 1998
131	Shri Reddy, K.R.G.	1869, 1887, 2055	151.	Shri Shetti Raju	1976
132	Shri Reddy, M Raja Mohan	1917, 2040	152.	Shri Anto Antony	1861
133	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	1856, 1870, 1972, 1995	153.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	1867, 1994
134	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkata Rami	1864, 1992	154	Dr. Singh, Bhola	2066
135.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	1869, 1989	155.	Shri Singh, Bhoopendra	1997
136.	Shri Roy, Nripendra Nath	1905	156.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	1856
137.	Shri S. Alagiri	1896, 1934	157.	Shri Singh, Ijyaraj	1953, 2035, 2056
138.	Shri S. Semmalai	1951	158.	Shri Singh, Jagdanand	1959
139.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	1881, 2003, 2033, 2066	159.	Smt. Singh, Meena	2009, 2066
140.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	2059	160.	Shri Singh, Pradep Kumar	1921, 1962
141	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	1891, 2001	161.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	2031, 2066
142.	Adv. Sampath. A.	1863, 1991	162.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	1858
143.	Shri Sanjoy Takam	1970	163.	Shri Singh, Ravneet	1954
144.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	1877, 1905, 2000	164.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	1909, 2036
			165.	Smt. Singh, Uday	1958, 2025, 2066
			166.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	1905

1	2	3	1	2	3
167.	Singh, Lal Chaudhary	1854, 2022	190.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	1929
168.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	1923	191.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	1845, 1984
169.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	2052	192.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal	1888
170.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	1891, 2041	193.	Shri Tomar, Narendra Singh	1900, 2028, 2054
171.	Smt. Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	1911, 2037	194.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	1891, 2050, 2066
172.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	1915	195.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	1911, 1934, 2056
173.	Shri Singh, N, Dharam	1961	196.	Shri Venugopal K.C.	1853
174.	Dr. Sinh, Sanjay	2029	197.	Shri Verma Sajjan	1975
175.	Shri Sinha, Yashwant	1899, 2027	198.	Shri Viswanathan P.	1898, 2026
176.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	1910, 1998, 2009	199.	Shri Wajjchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	1941
177.	Dr. Solanki, Kirit Premjibhai	1957, 2069	200.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	1898, 2008 2026
178.	Shri Sudhakaran K.	1887, 2018	201.	Shri Yadav, Anjankumar M.	1953, 2037
179.	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	1865, 1993, 2012	202.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	2017, 2024, 2025
180.	Shri Sugumar, K.	2050	203.	Shri Yadav, Omprakash	1973
181.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	2019	204.	Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad	1850, 1882, 2049, 2066
182.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvvaraya	2019, 1852, 1906, 1986	205.	Shri Yadav, Hukumadev Narayan	1926, 2046
183.	Shri Tagore, Manicka	1888	206.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	2007
184.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	2025	207.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	1924, 2013, 2044, 2066
185.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	1894, 1943, 2021			
186.	Shri Tewari, Manish	1963			
187.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	1872, 2009			
188.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	1882, 1903			
189.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	1941, 2025, 2063, 2066			

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	161, 162
Civil Aviation	:	163, 165, 175
Corporate Affairs	:	
Food Processing Industries	:	174
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	
Law and Justice	:	170, 180
Minority Affairs	:	176
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	166, 169, 172, 177
Railways	:	167, 168, 171, 173, 178, 179
Textiles	:	164

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Chemicals and Fertilisers	:	1855, 1870, 1883, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1918, 1923, 1924, 1932, 1937, 1941, 1949, 1973, 1976, 1999, 2006, 2007, 2016, 2026, 2029, 2039, 2069
Civil Aviation	:	1850, 1854, 1872, 1880, 1882, 1901, 1906, 1914, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1952, 1960, 1962, 1966, 1980, 1982, 1993, 1995, 2009, 2014, 2022, 2023, 2028, 2037, 2043, 2046, 2056, 2063
Corporate Affairs	:	1869, 1885, 1899, 1985, 2055, 2059
Food Processing Industries	:	1856, 1890, 1900, 1981
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	1857, 1862, 1871, 1889, 1892, 1911, 1953, 1964, 1984, 1989
Law and Justice	:	1853, 1876, 1944, 1979, 2012, 2025, 2062
Minority Affairs	:	1891, 1959, 2052, 2061
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	1841, 1842, 1849, 1861, 1868, 1873, 1877, 1878, 1909, 1910, 1912, 1916, 1917, 1935, 1938, 1939,

1942, 1948, 1956, 1958, 1963, 1972, 1974, 1977,
1983, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2005, 2015, 2019, 2020,
2033, 2036, 2038, 2041, 2044, 2050, 2060, 2065,
2067

Railways

: 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1858, 1859,
1860, 1863, 1864, 1866, 1874, 1875, 1879, 1884,
1895, 1896, 1897, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1908, 1913,
1915, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1933, 1936, 1940,
1943, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1954, 1957, 1961, 1965,
1967, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1978, 1987, 1990, 1991,
1996, 1997, 2000, 2002, 2008, 2013, 2017, 2018,
2027, 2031, 2032, 2034, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2047,
2048, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2057, 2058, 2064, 2066,
2068, 2070

Steel

: 1852, 1862, 1881, 1888, 1893, 1894, 1951, 1969,
2004, 2021

Textiles

: 1865, 1867, 1886, 1887, 1904, 1919, 1934, 1950,
1955, 1975, 1988, 1994, 2001, 2003, 2010, 2011,
2024, 2030, 2042, 2054

INTERNET

The original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

© 2010 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in
Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition) and Printed by Sunlight Printers, Delhi - 110002
