

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Ninth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 8, 2011/Agrahayana 17, 1933 (Saka)

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

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

#### Demise of Legendary Actor, Shri Dev Anand

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are aware, Shri Dharam Dev Anand popularly known as Dev Anand, the legendary actor, producer and director of Hindi cinema is no more with us.

Shri Dev Anand mesmerized generations of cinema goers in India and abroad with his performances on screen.

A recipient of several national and international awards, Shri Dev Anand was conferred with the Padma Bhushan in 2001 and the Dadasaheb Phalke Award in 2002 by the Government of India for his outstanding contributions to the Indian cinema.

Though the void created by his demise would never be filled, his films would continue to enthral his fans and movie lovers.

Shri Dev Anand passed away on 3 December, 2011 at London at the age of 88.

We deeply mourn the demise of Shri Dev Anand and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

**11.01 hrs.**

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 201, Shri Anandrao Adsul.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Q. No. 201.  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, the Court has given a ruling against Shri Chidambaram the Minister of Home Affairs. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let the Question Hour run. Don't stop the functioning of the Question Hour, everyday a new issue comes up.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the Question Hour run, you can raise this issue later on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

**11.03 hrs.**

*At this stage Shri M. Anandan, Shrimati Ashwamedh Devi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. What is this?

(Interruptions)\*...

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

**11.04 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri A.K.S. Vijayan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Go back to your seats. Why have you come here? Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)



11.05 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 201. Shri Anand Rao Adsul.

### Oil Conservation

\*201. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether any gap exists between the technically and economically viable exploitation of oil resources and the actual exploitation of the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether oil conservation through efficient utilization is considered as a quicker, efficient and economical source of energy;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to conserve oil; and

(e) the success achieved so far as a result of implementation of various schemes for oil conservation including adoption of appropriate technologies, for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b) Yes Madam, the development and exploitation of oil and gas reserves requires a certain timeframe, which depends on location/size of discovery, availability of infrastructure and other oil fields services.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, the Government looks upon oil conservation through its efficient utilisation as a quicker, efficient and economic source of energy. With this in view, the Government of India has set up Petroleum Conservation and Research Association (PCRA) in 1978 as a society, registered under the Society Registration Act, 1960. It has been given the mandate to promote

conservation of petroleum products in the major sectors of economy like transport, industry, households and agriculture.

PCRA is engaged in promoting energy efficiency in various sectors of the economy by proposing policies and strategies for petroleum conservation. It carries out programmes for promoting awareness about oil conservation, organizes training programmes and promotes several activities directed towards oil conservation including change in consumer behavior.

(e) The details of savings in the last four years on account of various activities carried out by PCRA, as assessed by a third party, are given below:

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Approximate Savings	692	890	1,123	1,493

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What happened to you, you all please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Fare and Freight Structure

\*202. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fluctuation in the prices of petroleum and petroleum products, both within the country and in the international market, have any bearing on the freight and fare structure in the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any exercise has been conducted for rationalisation of freight structure including Dynamic Pricing Policy in Indian Railways, taking into consideration the fluctuations in the diesel/petrol prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure competitive edge of railway freight structure over other modes of transportation including roads?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Presently, adjustments in the fare and freight structure on the Indian Railways are not directly linked to fluctuations in the prices of petroleum and petroleum products.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of the fare and freight structures is an ongoing process. Such exercises are yet exploratory in nature and do not constitute a systemic proposal for revision of fares in line with fluctuations in fuel prices.

(e) Steps taken to progressively upgrade Railway's competitive edge over other modes of transport include inter-alia the implementation of a differential tariff regime for specifically addressing situations arising out of skewed demand during different periods of the year as well as across different regions of the country. The slew of freight incentives schemes that are also in place for attracting traffic include (i) Incentive scheme for traditional empty flow directions, (ii) Incentive scheme for loading bagged consignments in open and flat wagons, (iii) Incentive scheme for freight forwarders, and (iv) Incentive scheme for incremental traffic.

[Translation]

#### Legal Reforms to Check Crime Against Women

\*203. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) the number of cases of crime against women filed in various courts of the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases in which decisions have been pronounced by the courts and the number of cases still pending;

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up separate fast track courts to deal with crime against women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the legal reforms contemplated, if any, by the Government to deal with the increasing number of cases of crime against women?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The number of cases of crime against women reported in the country by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in the last three years, is as under:

Year	No. of cases of crime reported
2008	1,95,856
2009	2,03,804
2010	2,13,585

Since NCRB brings out the data annually, the number of cases during the current year is not available.

(b) Such information is in the domain of judiciary and not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(e) The Government has undertaken a series of measures which include amendment of existing laws, making of new laws as well as initiatives to bring down the pendency in the courts. The High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary has examined the existing provisions in regard to rape under the Indian Penal Code and has made recommendations for amendments. Two new legislations, namely, Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Bill, 2011 have been introduced in the Parliament. The first legislation seeks to provide safe, secure and enabling environment at workplace to every woman regardless of her age or employment status. There are specific redressal mechanisms provided for under the Bill which will cover cases of all women in the organized as well as unorganized sector. The second Bill will provide protection to children including girl child from offences against sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. By creating a presumption in favour of the accused of having committed the offence if the child is below 16 years of age, the Bill seeks to provide assured protection against commission of such offences. There are also provisions incorporated in the Bill for speedy trial of cases.

The pendency reduction drive is an initiative which has been launched in a campaign mode to be undertaken by the courts between July-December, 2011 for clearing petty cases as well as the old pending cases. During this campaign, special attention will be given to cases relating to women, senior citizens and other marginalized groups.

Other measures include increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding Morning/Evening/Shift Courts for disposal of petty cases. A provision of Rs. 2,500 crore for the period 2010-15 has been made for the purpose on the recommendation of Thirteenth Finance Commission. A module is also being developed for Training of Judges on laws and issues relating to marginalized people including women, children, SC/ST.

### MPLADS Projects

\*204. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the physical and financial performance in terms of works/projects recommended, sanctioned and completed and the funds released and utilized during the last two years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS);

(b) whether a number of projects/schemes are lying incomplete and also pending;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in completion of these projects/schemes;

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines in respect of implementation of projects under MPLADS; and

(e) if so, the details alongwith the steps taken to ensure strict adherence to the above guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The State wise details of physical and financial performance of works recommended, sanctioned, completed and funds released/ utilized during the last two years and the current year (up to 5th Dec. 2011) are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The MPLADS guidelines provide for completion of the sanctioned projects within specified time, however some delays in completion do take place at the level of the implementing authorities, the details of which are maintained at the district level. The major reasons for the delays are availability of land, preparation of estimates, and getting technical and administrative approvals.

(d) Yes, Madam. The guidelines on MPLADS is available in the public domain at the Ministry's website: [www.mplads.gov.in](http://www.mplads.gov.in).

(e) The MPLADS guidelines stipulate provisions for implementation of MPLADS Scheme in a time-bound manner. The Ministry has been reiterating the provisions of the guidelines from time to time to the district authorities for strict adherence to guidelines and timely completion of works.

### Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-2010					2010-2011					2011-12 (upto 5th Dec., 2011)				
		GOI Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Works Recommended	Works Sanctioned	Works Completed	GOI Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Works Recommended	Works Sanctioned	Works Completed	GOI Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Works Recommended	Works Sanctioned	Works Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Nominated	18.00	20.59	305	298	213	22.00	12.97	257	189	201	16.50	14.61	537	407	379
2.	Andhra Pradesh	117.00	68.35	5327	4483	4230	102.00	109.74	6900	6776	6401	136.00	93.84	6395	5879	3847
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	5.12	113	72	133	6.00	7.91	146	149	148	8.50	3.78	128	68	67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4.	Assam	37.00	29.44	2415	2135	2546	34.00	36.85	2697	2934	2593	52.50	23.28	1082	1595	1371
5.	Bihar	100.50	59.55	1650	1673	2694	111.53	76.62	2606	1844	1267	61.48	59.16	2408	1462	940
6.	Goa	6.00	3.45	23	26	46	3.00	4.85	82	61	43	3.50	5.85	115	43	39
7.	Gujarat	74.00	57.70	5009	3372	4209	78.00	55.26	6522	6374	4550	68.50	48.29	6026	4155	3336
8.	Haryana	25.00	14.96	921	904	829	29.00	28.35	2272	1099	1086	41.50	12.42	1179	856	529
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.00	12.04	860	750	418	15.00	12.52	975	1055	766	19.50	9.60	781	717	572
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.00	9.28	704	657	633	24.00	12.82	848	1030	448	10.50	13.66	881	656	634
11.	Karnataka	84.50	52.36	2508	2033	1811	90.93	63.82	2804	2969	2259	56.07	49.66	2730	2207	1656
12.	Kerala	85.00	61.42	1991	824	1543	66.00	52.78	1991	1842	2578	29.50	32.64	2491	1374	1151
13.	Madhya pradesh	78.00	53.59	2911	2077	3717	71.86	63.81	4435	3520	3433	92.64	64.93	4068	4156	3793
14.	Maharashtra	154.00	124.40	4617	2842	3208	145.00	120.44	5163	3028	2927	82.50	103.24	5913	3189	2694
15.	Manipur	6.00	3.40	79	79	12	6.00	6.55	172	98	206	7.50	4.05	101	101	27
16.	Meghalaya	5.00	5.47	256	278	551	6.00	5.82	368	348	47	10.50	6.00	98	205	97
17.	Mizoram	4.00	4.34	230	230	223	4.00	4.40	245	245	313	5.00	-0.15	150	97	113
18.	Nagaland	5.00	4.00	38	38	38	4.00	4.00	33	33	33	5.00	0.00	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	47.00	32.05	2468	1548	1720	59.00	54.82	5093	4436	3907	62.00	30.11	3767	2086	1579
20.	Punjab	43.00	37.65	2719	3186	4521	33.00	46.10	3332	3099	2973	63.00	33.39	3760	3062	1461
21.	Rajasthan	53.00	33.22	2490	2170	2234	59.00	53.33	3164	2489	2047	67.00	41.70	2440	1904	1419
22.	Sikkim	4.00	3.46	32	32	51	4.00	3.93	102	102	57	5.00	0.00	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	107.00	73.16	3437	3123	2680	90.00	91.84	2795	2772	2912	122.00	58.26	3295	2142	1495
24.	Tripura	6.00	3.35	64	62	16	6.00	5.92	27	29	96	6.00	3.36	46	46	35
25.	Uttar Pradesh	190.00	116.53	5166	4006	4393	209.00	182.84	5944	5763	4804	271.00	121.70	3464	3152	3215
26.	West Bengal	133.00	104.67	3865	3035	2832	106.00	238.10	3832	3517	2980	118.50	86.88	2767	1950	2706
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	0.00	0	2	0	1.00	0.00	0	0	4	2.00	5.67	258	32	4
28.	Chandigarh	1.00	1.50	46	22	40	3.00	1.04	39	26	48	0.00	0.71	32	10	9
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	0.28	0	11	4	0.00	1.21	0	0	0	1.00	2.26	54	38	12
30.	Daman and Diu	1.00	1.34	34	6	12	2.00	2.36	13	20	23	3.50	2.40	13	12	25
31.	Delhi	20.00	11.66	107	83	150	48.00	12.76	167	86	123	0.00	9.52	134	71	113
32.	Lakshdweep	2.00	0.94	5	2	5	7.00	2.59	6	7	3	0.00	0.95	2	3	0
33.	Puducherry	7.00	4.13	37	28	58	3.00	5.51	15	17	54	3.00	1.65	2	4	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
34.	Chhattisgarh	30.00	24.21	1334	971	1021	27.00	26.44	1943	1408	1406	33.00	18.58	1669	981	681
35.	Uttarakhand	13.00	15.26	1162	837	1028	18.00	11.47	873	861	802	23.00	16.73	1041	980	1050
36.	Jharkhand	37.50	21.12	968	687	526	40.00	33.17	1498	1247	748	38.50	19.24	1623	1373	955
Total		1531.50	1073.99	53891	42582	48345	1533.32	1452.94	67359	59473	52286	1525.68	997.97	59450	45013	36010

Note: Figure as per information received from district authorities.

[English]

### RIL-BP Deal

\*205. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited agreement for exploration in 21 blocks under the Production Sharing Contract;

(b) the price at which these blocks were contracted to RIL alongwith the investment made by RIL on these blocks so far;

(c) the profit earned by RIL through sale of the gas therefrom; and

(d) the tax and other levies liable and actually paid by RIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has approved grant of consent for the proposed assignment of 30% of Participating Interest (PI) by Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) to BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited (BPEAL) in 21 blocks in accordance with the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC).

These blocks were awarded under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) through International Competitive Bidding. So far, an investment of about US\$ 10.28 Billion has been made in 21 blocks and as per the Annual Audited Accounts, the profit petroleum accrued to the contractors through sale of gas from the block KG-DWN-98/3 is US\$ 525.75 Millions upto 31.03.2011.

The Contractor is liable to pay royalty on oil/gas production besides Petroleum Exploration License (PEL)/ Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) fees and other statutory levies and taxes. The Contractor has made a payment of Rs. 1228.42 Crore as royalty to the Government of India upto 31.03.2011.

[Translation]

### Assistance under AIBP

\*206. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is providing any grant/loan assistance to the States under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP);

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

(c) the details of such proposals submitted by various States including Madhya Pradesh which are pending for clearance; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite action on the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Irrigation is a state subject and irrigation projects are formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments themselves from their own resources.

Central Government, during 1996-97, launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to provide Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to major/medium

irrigation projects in the country, with the objective to accelerate the implementation of those projects which were beyond the resource capability of the states or were in advanced stages of completion. The Union Government has relaxed the norms for release of CLA under AIBP since its inception. From the year 1999-2000 onwards, Central Loan Assistance under AIBP was also extended to minor surface irrigation projects of special category states (N.E. States & Hilly States of H.P., Sikkim, J&K, Uttarakhand and projects benefiting KBK districts of Odisha).

The Government has further relaxed the criteria for central assistance under the AIBP since December 2006. As per the new guidelines in force, the entire central assistance will be in the form of central grant which will be 90% of the project cost in case of special category States, project benefiting drought prone areas, tribal areas, flood prone areas and 25% in case of Non-Special category States. The balance cost of the project as the States share is to be arranged by the State Government from their own resources.

(b) The details of Central Assistance released to State Governments under AIBP during last 3 years (from 2008-09 to 2010-11) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of proposals of MMI projects submitted by various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh (MP) for inclusion under AIBP during current Financial Year is given at and to Surface MI schemes is given in the enclosed Statements-II and III.

(d) In order to reduce time in techno economic evaluation of projects Ministry of Water Resources has taken the following steps:

- (i) Transmission time for exchange of observations of Central Water Commission (CWC)/compliance of project authorities has been reduced drastically by introducing web based system.
- (ii) Time bound system for conveying observations has been adopted and first set of observations are sent to project authorities within three months from date of receipt of the proposal for techno economic appraisal.
- (iii) The proposals are examined in the regional offices of CWC before submitting to CWC (HQ), New Delhi to ensure that the proposal is in complete shape.
- (iv) Review meetings in respect of AIBP are also held in Ministry of Water Resources with the State Governments from time to time to sort out various issues.

### **Statement I**

#### *Central Assistance Released under AIBP during last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11)*

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	855.180	1300.728	22.792
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.958	30.780	48.635
3.	Assam	405.954	589.973	406.403
4.	Bihar	109.703	77.913	55.754
5.	Chhattisgarh	193.040	60.885	174.811
6.	Goa	39.230	20.250	20.000
7.	Gujarat	258.610	6.080	361.420
8.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	119.318	90.680	43.521
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	393.066	171.728	156.034
11.	Jharkhand	3.720	0.000	242.887

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	442.419	823.828	567.759
13.	Kerala	0.905	3.812	10.017
14.	Madhya Pradesh	473.782	758.746	658.692
15.	Maharashtra	2257.832	1395.395	2069.056
16.	Manipur	221.673	42.540	249.997
17.	Meghalaya	24.801	22.502	110.195
18.	Mizoram	50.718	36.450	51.092
19.	Nagaland	48.598	57.286	70.000
20.	Odisha	724.439	871.572	591.681
21.	Punjab	9.540	22.050	140.476
22.	Rajasthan	178.620	157.577	41.920
23.	Sikkim	0.000	2.605	14.364
24.	Tripura	43.175	36.209	48.000
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	315.473	238.082	432.538
27.	Uttarakhand	371.658	127.006	160.060
28.	West Bengal	22.810	0.914	89.100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7598.221</b>	<b>6945.590</b>	<b>6937.203</b>

**Statement II**

*Details of new proposals of MMI schemes submitted by State Governments during 2011-12 for inclusion under AIBP (as on 30.11.2011)*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Status
1	2	3
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
1.	KL Rao Sagar Pulichintala & Modernization of Krishna Delta	Under processing in CWC
	<b>Bihar</b>	
2.	Restoration of Eastern Kosi Main Canal (ERM)	Compliance to observations of CWC awaited from project authorities
3.	Nepal Benefit Scheme-09 Gandak Project (ERM)	Compliance to observations of CWC awaited from project authorities
4.	Bateshwarsthan Ganga Pump canal	Compliance to observations of CWC awaited from project authorities

1	2	3
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
5.	Manivari Tank irrigation Project-ERM	Funds Released
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
6.	Rest & Mod. Ravi Main Canal	Under processing in Ministry of Finance
7.	Mod Zainqsr Canal	Under processing in Ministry of Water Resources
8.	Mod Grimthu Canal	Under processing in Ministry of Water Resources
9.	Mod of Lar Canal	Under processing in CWC
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
10.	Tanjna Reservoir	Under correspondence with State Government
11.	Raisa Reservoir	Under correspondence with State Government
12.	Subernrekha Project	Under processing in Ministry of Finance
13.	Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal	Under processing in CWC
<b>Karnataka</b>		
14.	Upper Mullaman	Under processing in CWC
15.	Hattikunj	Under processing in CWC
16.	Chandramoalli	Under processing in CWC
17.	Rameswara LIS	Under processing in CWC
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
18.	Sinqhpur Project	Funds Released
19.	Saqar Project	Funds Released
20.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah) Project	Funds Released
21.	Upper Koketo Project	Under processing in Ministry of Water Resources
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
22.	Ghungshhi barrage	Under processing in Ministry of Water Resources
23.	Tembhu LIS	Under processing in Planning Commission
24.	Urmodi Project	Under processing in Planntng Commission
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
25.	Badaun Project	Not eligible for Funding under AIBP



**Statement III**

*Details of new proposals of surface MI schemes submitted by State Governments during 2011-12 for inclusion under AIBP (as on 30.11.2011)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of MI schemes	Status of proposal
1.	Assam	35 new SMI	Returned to the State with observations
2.	Assam	100 new SMI	Returned to the State with observations
3.	Assam	152 new SMI	Under processing with Ministry of Water Resources
4.	Chhattisgarh	36 new SMI	With Ministry of Finance for release
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	o158 new SMI	With Ministry of Finance for release
6.	Jharkhand	171 new SMI	Returned to the State with observations
7.	Karnataka	111 new SMI	Returned to the State with observations
8.	Madhya Pradesh	68 new SMI	Under processing with Ministry of Water Resources
9.	Odisha	72 new SMI	Returned to the State with observations
10.	Tripura	37 new SMI	Returned to the State with observations
11.	Tripura	21 new SMI	Returned to the State with observations
12.	Uttarakhand	40 new SMI	With Ministry of Finance for release

**Medical Facilities in Trains**

\*207. SHRI ARJUN RAY:  
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the long distance trains have first aid facilities including augmented first aid boxes;

(b) if so, whether Railway staff has been trained in imparting first aid to sick/injured passengers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the pilot project for arrangement of a doctor and paramedical staff with life saving drugs in Duronto trains has been successful and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Railways to ensure that needy passengers get timely medical assistance/first aid during the course of their journey?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Madam. All long distance passenger carrying trains carry First Aid Box and nominated trains including Rajdhani/Shatabdi have augmented First Aid Box.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The front line staff viz. Guards, Train Superintendents, Train Ticket Examiners, Train Conductors, Station Masters etc. are trained in rendering First Aid. Refresher courses in First Aid are organized periodically for such staff.

(d) The Pilot Project is in its initial phase and the feedback is being evaluated.

(e) Railways have already ensured availability of First Aid facilities at all the railway stations and in all passenger carrying trains. Front line railway staff on the train and at railway stations are trained in rendering First Aid to needy passengers. Railway doctors are on call at railway stations. Doctors who are traveling as passengers are also called in to give medical assistance. There is a list of nearby hospitals and doctors with the station master, whose services are availed in emergencies. Trains can also make unscheduled halts en-route if necessary.

**Grants Provided by CAPART to NGOs**

\*208. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the grants provided by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the amount utilized by them during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether some complaints regarding misuse of funds and irregularities made by NGOs have come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/year-wise including the number of NGOs that have been blacklisted during the said period;

(d) whether any regulatory mechanism is available with CAPART to ensure proper utilization of funds by these NGOs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to check misuse of Government grants?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Grants provided to NGOs State-wise during last three years viz 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 is given at enclosed Statement-I. No grants have been sanctioned in the current year.

(b) Yes, Madam. Details are given at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) 102 NGOs have been black listed during last 3 years and current year. 96 NGOs have been black listed on the basis of recommendations made by other Governmental Funding Organizations. No CAPART grant is involved in these 96 black listed NGOs. Remaining 6 NGOs have taken grants from CAPART. Year-wise/State-wise details are given at enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The details of regulatory mechanism to ensure the proper utilization of fund is given at enclosed Statement-IV.

**Statement I**

*Number of NGOs who have been sanctioned projects and amounts utilized*

**2008-09**

Sl.No.	Names of the State	Number of NGOs	Total amount sanctioned	Total amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107	61346805	45003231
2.	Assam	10	3024577	1345830
3.	Bihar	80	45118807	36700931
4.	Chandigarh	3	2116900	2089180
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	5335548	1577629
6.	Delhi	8	2287145	2138331
7.	Gujarat	28	10787497	6408090
8.	Haryana	23	8811062	8398226
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	8142230	7527475
10.	Jharkhand	15	5379561	5259302

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	4310300	3857700
12.	Karnataka	17	5943807	3784801
13.	Kerala	16	10305702	7316379
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13	11299475	8712827
15.	Maharashtra	17	8216490	4718680
16.	Manipur	14	8617975	3167378
17.	Odisha	61	22531365	15850560
18.	Punjab	5	1569150	1156755
19.	Rajasthan	16	10042152	7535127
20.	Sikkim	1	291580	151800
21.	Tamil Nadu	17	9309700	4977572
22.	Tripura	4	678890	366940
23.	Uttarakhand	11	7672360	5323608
24.	Uttar Pradesh	156	80271710	60329233
25.	West Bengal	50	29395841	18134442
Total	25	703	362806629	261832027

**2009-10**

Sl.No.	Names of the State	Number of NGOs	Total amount sanctioned	Total amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	7877430	3738350
2.	Assam	7	7362176	1461856
3.	Bihar	6	4141582	2116762
4.	Chandigarh	1	1599950	1439955
5.	Delhi	2	1300000	1200000
6.	Gujarat	21	5830362	632500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3576788	2924420
8.	Karnataka	3	2310440	1762840
9.	Kerala	3	1687160	1687160
10.	Maharashtra	8	1896500	194930
11.	Manipur	4	4359580	1054130

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Mizoram	1	214775	0
13.	Odisha	8	12097606	6102008
14.	Tamil Nadu	1	136350	122715
15.	Tripura	3	623250	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4	6333322	1160720
17.	Uttarakhand	1	2790000	0
18.	West Bengal	8	12407717	4906673
Total	18	88	76544988	30505019

**2010-11**

Sl.No.	Names of the State	Number of NGOs	Total amount sanctioned	Total amount utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	7065950	1722750
2.	Bihar	1	1495175	0
3.	Delhi	6	8842500	0
4.	Gujarat	4	2395000	0
5.	Guwahati	1	167300	77100
6.	Jharkhand	1	449000	336750
7.	Kerala	2	900000	0
8.	Rajasthan	2	329250	
9.	Tamil Nadu	2	5204000	2452000
10.	Uttar Pradesh	13	7980967	0
11.	Uttarakhand	1	450000	0
12.	West Bengal	1	915838	0
Total	12	42	36194980	4588600

**Statement II**

*Details of Complaints Received against NGOs who have implemented CAPART funded projects during last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	Name of NGO	Action taken
1	2	3
1.	Institute of Social Work Training and Management, M.P.	Show cause notice has been issued for recovery.

1	2	3
2.	Manipur Hill Area Environment and Conservation Agency, Manipur	Action is being taken to obtain the requisite documents for settlement of account.
3.	Sri Satya Sai Seva Samity, Odisha	F.I.R. has been lodged and matter is sub-judice
4.	Nutan Institute of Development Education & Awareness, Rajasthan	F.I.R. has been lodged and matter is sub-judice
5.	Jagriti, Rajasthan	F.I.R. has been lodged and matter is sub-judice
6.	Vivekananda Child Welfare Home, West Bengal	Principal amount has been recovered from the VO and Part of penal interest has also been recovered, for the rest efforts are being made.

**Statement III***List of State-wise and year-wise blacklisted NGOs*

Sl.No.	State	Year-wise number of blacklisted NGOs			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	April to November 2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	14	05	05
2.	Bihar	-	03	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	01
4.	Delhi	02	01	-	-
5.	Jharkhand	-	01	01	-
6.	Karnataka	-	03	-	-
7.	Kerala	01	-	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	01
9.	Maharashtra	-	02	-	-
10.	Manipur	-	01-	05	-
11.	Nagaland	-	01	-	-
12.	Odisha	03	25	02	-
13.	Rajasthan	03	01	-	-
14.	Tamil Nadu	01	05	01	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	02	01	-	02
16.	West Bengal	01	05	01	01
Total		14	63	15	10

Note -1. Out of total 102 BLA NGOs only, 6 (Six) NGOs have mis-utilized/mis-appropriated CAPART grant as per the details enclosed at Statement-II. Remaining all 96 NGOs have been blacklisted on the basis of recommendation made by other Governmental funding organization.

### Statement IV

CAPART has a three tier monitoring system to monitor the projects sanctioned to the NGOs *i.e.* the Desk appraisal (pre funding appraisal), Midterm evaluation and post evaluation. The various stages of appraisal/evaluation adopted are explained below:

#### Pre-funding Appraisal

All the proposals received are desk appraised by the program divisions concerned in a systematic manner so as to ensure that right type of organizations and projects are entertained for funding.

When the concerned Division finds everything in order at the desk stage, the proposal is processed for pre-funding appraisal of the project through an empanelled Institutional Monitor. Proposals not meeting the requisite requirements are either rejected or additional information obtained depending upon the quantum of information lacking. The Institutional Monitor appointed should discharge the work within 45 days from the date of receipt of the assignment order. Based on the findings, the proposals are further processed for working out the scale of assistance to be extended, moderated. Thereafter, proposals are placed before either the Regional Committee (RC) or National Standing Committee (NSC) or Executive Committee (EC) depending of the quantum of assistance to be approved. On the approval of the competent Committee, sanction letter along with terms & Condition governing the financial assistance is issued to the VOs.

On sanction, funds are released in various stages depending upon the requirements in more than one installments by obtaining progress and field evaluation reports.

#### Mid-Term Evaluation

Grant recipient organizations are expected to forward the progress report in the prescribed format either on a Monthly/Quarterly/Half-yearly basis depending upon the nature of the project. Mid term evaluations are carried out through an empanelled Institutional Monitor/subject matter specialist relevant to the project in a participatory manner. The report is expected to furnish information on matters like transparency in the execution, beneficiary consultation & their involvement in implementation of the project, quality of work, procedure adopted in procurement of materials, maintenance of books of accounts etc. Based on the evaluation findings either further funds are released or additional information obtained.

### Post Evaluation

On receipt of the completion report and other final document, post evaluation are carried out by the empanelled Institutional Monitors to obtain information on the following:-

- To verify whether all the stipulated work has been carried out as per the terms of the sanction order.
- To ascertain beneficiaries' satisfaction in the implementation/creation of assets.
- To verify the books of accounts and other related documents to ensure proper utilization of funds.
- To assess the impact of the project and arrangements made for sustainability.

### Impact & Comprehensive Evaluation

In addition to the routine evaluations as stated above, CAPART also undertakes comprehensive evaluation study of the NGOs if the quantum of assistance given for a single project exceeds to Rs. 50.00 Lakhs or several projects exceed to Rs. 100.00 lakhs during a period of 4 years.

### Provision for funding restrictions

In case, CAP ART observes that the funds released to the NGOs are not properly utilized, the concerned NGOs are kept under funding restrictions either as Further Assistance Stopped (FAS) or Blacklisting till the proper corrections are made.

Restrictions are imposed on the following major grounds:

- For accomplishing the work through contractors.
- Violations of terms and conditions.
- Adverse evaluation findings.
- Mis-utilisation or diversion of funds for other than the intended purpose.
- Non-submission of requisite documents
- Change of location, beneficiaries without prior approval of CAP ART.
- Falsification of documents.

**Legal Action for recovery of misused grants**

In case of breach of terms & Condition governing the assistance extended to the NGOs and non receipt of mis-utilized grants, CAP ART initiates legal action for recovery against the default NGOs as per the court of law.

[English]

**Adulterated Fuel in Railways**

\*209. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instances of use of adulterated fuel and pilferage of fuel in the Railways were reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof, during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the details of losses caused therefrom, year-wise;

(d) whether the Railways have conducted any investigation In this regard;

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof including the action taken by the Railways against the persons found guilty; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Railways to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, a case was reported by Special Task Force (STF) Agra(UP) in the month of August 2010 after they conducted a raid at Railway Diesel Installation (RDI) Kasganj.

On 18-08-2010, seven numbers of road tank trucks were dispatched by M/S IOC from their plant at Mathura. These seven numbers of road tank trucks were received at RDI Kasganj on 19.08.2010.

Two of these truck tankers were inside the RDI depot while one truck tanker was outside RDI, Kasganj when a team of special task force of Uttar Pradesh Police reached RDI/Kasganj on 19.08.2010 and before the RDI staff could start testing of Diesel oil (before decanting) and these were seized. STF reported that three truck tankers were filled with Kerosene and these were subsequently taken away by the STF. As per IOC report and check of samples

at Izzatnagar diesel shed, the oil in the balance four tankers was found acceptable and these were decanted on 31.08.2010.

(c) Does not arise as the trucks had not been decanted. However, final assessment can only be done after the STF report.

(d) and (e) The case is under investigation by STF, Agra, (UP).

Three railway officials were arrested by the STF on 20.08.2010 and placed under suspension by the Railways. FIR was lodged by STF in Kotwali Police Station Kasganj, District Kashiram Nagar. They were released from jail in November 2010. They have been issued Major Penalty charge sheet (SF-5) and have been posted on areas other than fuel.

(f) (i) The stock verification and inspection of RDIs is being undertaken by Railway officers four times in a year.

(ii) Instructions already exist for checking the seals and carrying out sample tests from each road tanker and/or tank wagon with water soluble paste before decanting. Further, samples from each storage tank are to be drawn at least once every month from the RDI to test for water contamination.

**Corporate Social Responsibility in PSUs**

\*210. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy being followed by Maharatna and Navratna companies; and

(b) the funds earmarked and percentage thereof to profit spent in undertaking CSR activities by the Maharatna and Navratna companies for the last three years and the current year, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The CSR Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises in April, 2010 are applicable to all Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) irrespective of any "Ratna Status".

Corporate Social Responsibility is a company's commitment to operate in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, while recognizing the

interests of its stakeholders. Through CSR, the organizations serve the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects of their operations. The thrust of CSR in public sector is on inclusive growth, sustainable development and capacity building with due attention to the socio-economic needs of the neglected and marginalized sections of the society.

Under these guidelines, CPSEs have to create mandatorily, through a Board Resolution, a CSR budget as a specified percentage of net profit of the previous year. Expenditure range for CSR in a financial year is 3-5% of the net profit of previous year in case of CPSEs having profit less than Rs. 100 crore; 2-3% (subject to minimum of 3 crore) in case the profit ranges from Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 500 crore and 0.5-2% in case of

CPSEs having a net profit of more than Rs. 500 crore in the previous year. Loss making companies are not mandated to earmark specific funds for CSR activities but may achieve this objective by integrating business processes with social processes, wherever possible. The CSR budget has to be fixed for each financial year and the funds are non-lapsable. Special stress has been laid on the proper monitoring of the CSR projects undertaken. The Boards of the CPSEs are responsible for the implementation of the CSR activity which forms a part of the annual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between CPSEs and the Government.

(b) Information on total funds allocated for CSR activities and the funds utilized out of the same for the last three years and during the current year 2011-12 (till September, 2011) in case of Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs is given in the Statement attached.

#### **Statement**

*Information on total funds allocated for CSR and the funds utilized out of the same for the last three years and during the current year 2011-12 (till September, 2011) in case of Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs*

#### **Maharatna CPSEs**

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	Year	Total funds allocated for CSR (Rs. Crore)	Percentage of Profit After Tax (PAT) of previous year	Funds utilized for CSR (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Coal India Limited	2008-09	38.90	0.74	37.13
		2009-10	43.81	2.11	40.14
		2010-11	262.28	2.73	152.33
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	553.33	5.09	37.26
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	2008-09	52.22	0.75	19.31*
		2009-10	37.69	1.28	46.85
		2010-11	131.11	1.28	128.41
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	95.60	1.28	48.80

\*Reduced expenditure due to financial constraints during the year



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	2008-09	17.94	0.24	12.90
		2009-10	16.74	0.20	20.40
		2010-11	72.37	0.83	72.21
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	45.52	0.50	6.48
4.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	2008-9	125.27	0.75	169.05
		2009-10	322.52	2.0	268.87
		2010-11	335.35	2.0	219.03
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	378.48	2.0	21.86
5.	Steel Authority of India Limited	2008-9	114.00	1.51	83.03
		2009-10	80.00	1.30	78.79
		2010-11	94.00	1.39	68.95
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	64.00	1.30	22.94

*Information on total funds allocated for CSR and the funds utilized out of the same for the last three years and during the current year 2011-12 (till September 2011) in case of Maharashtra and Navratna CPSEs*

#### **Navratna CPSEs**

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	Year	Total funds allocated for CSR (Rs. Crore)	Percentage of Profit After Tax (PAT) of previous year	Funds utilized for CSR (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bharat Electronics Limited	2008-09	1.80	0.24	1.80
		2009-10	2.59	0.36	2.59
		2010-11	2.74	0.24	2.08
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	1.84	-	0.35
2.	Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited	2008-9	1.80	0.24	1.80
		2009-10	2.59	0.36	2.59
		2010-11	2.74	0.24	2.08
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	1.84	-	0.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	2008-9	7.90	0.5	12.94
		2009-10	14.72	2.0	14.12
		2010-11	22.00	1.43	18.23
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	30.05	0.5	1.80
4.	GAIL (India) Limited	2008-9	25.99	1.0	24.15
		2009-10	55.91	2.0	45.78
		2010-11	69.54 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2009-10)	2.0	48.43
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11)	2.0	14.85
5.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	2008-09	No specific allocation of money for CSR, as CSR Policy was notified formally during November, 2010	-	3.22
		2009-10		3.90	
		2010-11		1.79	
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)		5.00	PAT of 2010-11 is yet to be declared
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	2008-09	17.00	0.85	9.69
		2009-10	15.00	2.41	13.84
		2010-11	15.00	1.54	20.10
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	30.78	2.00	3.59
7.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	Since MTNL is in losses, no specific allotment is made under CSR head	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	National Aluminium Company Limited	2008-09	16.32	1.0	16.32
		2009-10	12.72	1.0	12.72
		2010-11	8.14	1.0	8.14
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	10.69	1.0	10.69
9.	NMDC Limited	2008-09	124.40	3.04	98.84
		2009-10	80.00	1.90	83.07
		2010.11	81.56	1.80	62.23
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	80.13	0.57	37.24
10.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	2008-09	6.80	0.62	9.66
		2009-10	5.90	0.72	8.19
		2010-11	12.47	1.00	13.23
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	12.98	1.00	1.02
11.	Oil India Limited	2008-09	13.00	0.75	13.71
		2009-10	20.00	0.95	24.12
		2010-11	25.00	0.95	29.40
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	51.90	2.00	15.00
12.	Power Finance Corporation Limited Corporation Limited	2008-09	Nil	-	-
		2009-10	Nil	-	-
		2010-11	11.89	0.5	1.93
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	13.10	0.5	1.00
13.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	2008-09	CSR Policy framed in May, 2009 only	-	-
		2009-10	12.67	0.75	4.31
		2010-11	20.41	1.00	15.58
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	26.97	1.00	6.62
14.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited Corporation Limited	2008-09	38.85	2.00	22.83
		2009-10	0.95	9.37	
		2010-11	15.40	2.00	11.73
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	12.00	1.82	5.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited	2008-09	2.15	0.25	0.02
		2009-10	3.18	0.25	0.31
		2010-11	5.00	0.25	1.37
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	12.85	0.50	0.27
16.	Shipping Corporation of India Limited	2008-09	CSR Policy was formally adopted only on 19.03.2009	-	-
		2009-10	9.41	1.0	2.03
		2010-11	3.77	1.0	5.84 (including the balance carried forward from the previous year)
		2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	5.67	1.0	1.13

[*Translation*]

### Flood Prone Areas

\*211. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts of various States which have been declared as flood prone, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide any special economic package to the flood prone States to deal with such challenges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) A Committee constituted under

the Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC), Patna in February' 2006 identified a total of 39 districts in the country as flood prone. These districts have been tentatively accepted as "Flood Prone Districts" in the country till identification of flood prone areas by an expert committee on a more scientific basis. State-wise list of these 39 districts is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Water being a state subject, the flood management schemes are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments, as per their own priorities, out of their State plan funds. A plan scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" under State Sector has been approved, in principle, by the Government to provide central assistance to the State Governments/ Union Territories in the entire country to undertake the flood management, anti-erosion, anti-sea erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, etc. in the critical reaches during XI Plan period.

The State Governments formulate the schemes which after having all the mandatory clearances including

Investment Clearance by the Planning Commission are considered by an Empowered Committee on Flood Management for funding.

(c) The State-wise financial assistance released to States under "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" during the XI Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*List of Districts Identified as "Flood Prone Districts" by the Committee under Chairman, GFCC*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Sl. No.	Name of Flood Prone District
1	2	3	4
I.	Assam	1.	Dhubri
		2.	Lakhimpur
		3.	Morigaon
		4.	Dhemaji
		5.	Barpeta
		6.	Jorhat
		7.	Goalpara
		8.	Sibsagar
		9.	Nalbari
II.	Bihar	10.	Sheohar
		11.	Sitamarhi
		12.	Darbhanga
		13.	Gopalganj
		14.	Saharsha
		15.	Muzaffarpur
		16.	Supaul
		17.	Madhubani
		18.	Katihar
		19.	Samastipur
		20.	Bhagalpur
		21.	Vaishali
		22.	East Champaran

1	2	3	4
		23.	Purnea
		24.	Araria
III.	Odisha	25.	Jaipur
		26.	Jagatsinghpur
		27.	Kendrapara
		28.	Bhadrak
		29.	Puri
		30.	Cuttack
IV.	Uttar Pradesh	31.	Mirzapur
		32.	Sidharathnagar
		33.	Gorakhpur
		34.	Basti
		35.	Farukabad
		36.	Balia
V.	West Bengal	37.	Murshidabad
		38.	Nadia
		39.	Birbhum

**Statement II**

*State-wise Central Assistance released to States under 'FMP' during the XI Plan (as on 30.11.2011)*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	78.52
2.	Assam	535.00
3.	Bihar	669.39
4.	Goa	9.98
5.	Gujarat	2.00
6.	Haryana	46.91
7.	Himachal Pradesh	162.79
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	178.22

1	2	3
9.	Jharkhand	14.73
10.	Karnataka	3.80
11.	Kerala	22.43
12.	Manipur	53.96
13.	Meghalaya	3.81
14.	Mizoram	13.14
15.	Nagaland	28.93
16.	Odisha	100.20
17.	Puducherry	7.50
18.	Punjab	34.59
19.	Sikkim	64.39
20.	Tamil Nadu	59.82
21.	Tripura	18.93
22.	Uttar Pradesh	203.68
23.	Uttarakhand	34.57
24.	West Bengal	607.21
Total		2954.50

### Transparent Gas Cylinders

\*212. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have called for a global expression of interest to set up facilities for manufacture of composite cylinders (Fibre glass transparent gas cylinders) indigenously;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the progress made in this regard;

(c) whether OMCs have examined the feasibility of multi-function regulator which was launched in the year 2011 on pilot basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which composite cylinders and multi-function regulator would be made available to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) No, Madam. The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have not called for a global expression of interest to set up facilities for manufacturing composite cylinders (fibre glass) indigenously.

As regards the multi function regulator, OMCs have launched a pilot project in five cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Pune in the year 2011. This multi function regulator has additional safety features like level indicator, child lock, excess flow check valve and built in leak detector.

The decision to roll out the multi-function regulator in other markets is subject to their performance in the pilot studies.

[English]

### Survey for Nirmal Gram Puraskar

\*213. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of payment made to the agencies conducting survey in Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) applicant villages in the country. State-wise;

(b) the details of villages recommended for and awarded NGP during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the guidelines for NGP and to make it more effective and result oriented; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the funds released by the Government under the scheme during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of payment made to the agencies conducting survey in Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) 2011 applicant villages in the country. State-wise during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of Gram Panchayats recommended for and awarded NGP during each of the last three years, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The awards for this year have not been declared.

(c) and (d) NGP is a national scheme and its guidelines are revised from time to time based on experiences gained in the past and feedbacks received from various stakeholders including States, keeping the same broad criteria to make it more effective and result oriented. The funds released by the Government as award money under NGP during last three years, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-III. No funds have been released during the current year.

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	State	Survey Fee Payments Made Till 5th December 2011 (Amount in Rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1667400
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62400
3.	Assam	40200
4.	Bihar	81000
5.	Chhattisgarh	1058400

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	7199400
7.	Haryana	1950000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2824200
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4800
10.	Jharkhand	125400
11.	Karnataka	2563800
12.	Kerala	108000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4726200
14.	Maharashtra	8951400
15.	Manipur	9600
16.	Meghalaya	2528400
17.	Mizoram	235200
18.	Nagaland	152400
19.	Odisha	920400
20.	Rajasthan	1643400
21.	Tamil Nadu	2251200
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2784000
23.	Uttarakhand	726000
24.	West Bengal	706800

**Statement II**

*State-wise details of Gram Panchayats recommended by the States for NGP and awarded during last three years*

Sl.No.	State	Number of PRIs in Unit					
		2008		2009		2010	
		Recommended by State	Awarded	Recommended by State	Awarded	Recommended by State	Awarded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1550	662	1344	272	519	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	4	55	8	19	3
3.	Assam	21	14	28	6	7	2
4.	Bihar	515	155	126	0	30	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	939	300	892	119	364	172
6.	Gujarat	5615	739	1030	350	3028	189
7.	Haryana	1604	798	812	131	1239	259
8.	Himachal Pradesh	470	245	526	253	1256	168
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	12	0	0	21	0
10.	Jharkhand	225	142	250	71	0	0
11.	Karnataka	594	479	514	245	1346	121
12.	Kerala	646	600	76	43	109	103
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2718	682	2688	639	4280	344
14.	Maharashtra	6220	4300	3501	1720	4377	694
15.	Manipur	1	1	2	1	3	0
16.	Meghalaya	17	11	83	52	283	160
17.	Mizoram	20	8	220	20	72	5
18.	Nagaland	12	8	72	42	0	23
19.	Odisha	258	94	64	20	235	8)
20.	Punjab	49	22	253	74	153	51
21.	Rajasthan	865	141	165	43	387	82
22.	Sikkim	137	137	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	1966	1474	472	196	1303	237
24.	Tripura	179	30	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4246	492	202	6	64	13
26.	Uttarakhand	597	160	345	136	282	44
27.	West Bengal	863	328	231	109	407	0

**Statement III***Funds released for NGP awards during last three years*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	888.50	427.00	67.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	4.00	1.70



1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	60.00	26.00	7.65
4.	Bihar	658.00	0.00	50.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	357.50	130.00	204.50
6.	Gujarat	981.50	427.00	245.00
7.	Haryana	1149.00	165.00	297.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	363.00	364.50	261.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	478.50	242.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	1421.00	857.00	358.70
12.	Kerala	4853.00	600.50	453.90
13.	Madhya Pradesh	916.50	874.00	422.02
14.	Maharashtra	4989.50	2460.50	745.45
15.	Manipur	2.00	2.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	12.00	22.50	3.40
17.	Meghalaya	6.50	29.50	72.25
18.	Nagaland	4.50	48.00	14.45
19.	Odisha	309.00	69.00	243.95
20.	Punjab	17.00	64.50	48.00
21.	Rajasthan	424.00	122.00	192.95
22.	Sikkim	353.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	2847.00	326.50	351.48
24.	Tripura	55.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1220.00	6.00	23.00
26.	Uttarakhand	128.50	98.00	38.25
27.	West Bengal	1965.00	622.00	0.00

#### Water in Concurrent List

\*214. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR), a high-powered panel has recommended inclusion of subject "Water" in the Concurrent list in the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the recommendations made and the follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto, State-wise; and

(e) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) The Cabinet Secretariat constituted a Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR) under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashok Chawla vide order dated 31.1.2011 on recommendation of the Group of Ministers (GoM) to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.

The Committee submitted its report on 31.5.2011. The major recommendations of the Committee enclosed as Statement are also before the said Group of Ministers.

The Government will take action as per the recommendations of the Group of Ministers.

### **Statement**

#### *Major Recommendations of the Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR) on Water*

- (i) The Committee sees an urgent need to have a comprehensive national legislation on water. This can be either done through bringing water under the Concurrent List and then framing the appropriate legislation; or, by obtaining consensus from a majority of the States that such a "framework law" is necessary and desirable as a Union enactment. The legal options in this regard need to be examined by the Ministry of Water Resources. The national legislation should clarify a common position on a number of issues, e.g., need to consider all water resources as a conjunctive, unified whole; water as a common property resource; principles of allocations and pricing and so on. The framework legislation should recognize that pollution also leads to conjunctive use of water, which makes the resource unusable for other purposes.
- (ii) In the meantime, the Committee recommends amending the River Boards' Act, 1956 and include groundwater in its ambit, while assigning the River Boards Act (RBA) a managerial role in management of water resources. The process of seeking political consensus from States for making the Act more effective should be taken up pro-actively by the Union Government Ministry of Water Resources.

(iii) The Committee recommends aquifer level mapping, along with hydro-geological studies, and pilot projects to be initiated in different settings to address the problems of groundwater management urgently. Each of these pilots should cover an area of 5,000 to 10,000 hectares or boundaries of an aquifer, whichever is less. Comprehensive programmes of aquifer management can be built up based on these studies, in respect of these pilots. For better results, these pilots should be designed so that they converge seamlessly into ongoing schemes like the NREGA, IWMP, and ongoing drinking water and sanitation projects. The pilots should take into account community awareness and participation, self-regulation of groundwater enhancement of coverage of water saving methods, including changes in cropping pattern and soon.

(iv) Finally, the Committee suggests that the focus on command area management should be restored and merger of Command Area Development (CAD) programmes with the AIBP schemes can be contemplated in this regard.

### **MGNREGS in Naxal-Affected Areas**

\*215. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to earmark certain percentage of funds for projects under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for administrative reforms in the districts/areas affected by Naxal/extremists activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sanitation and drinking water supply are some of the priority areas proposed to be included in these districts/areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof including other changes likely to be made under the Scheme; and

(e) the details of the funds released and utilised so far in this regard during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. No separate funds are earmarked for sanitation or drinking water supply or other works under MGNREGA. The focus of activities under MGNREGA for wage employment is laid down in Schedule-I of the Act. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable

basis and durable assets are created in rural areas by strengthening the natural resource base. Access to sanitation facilities in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in the Government of India and in accordance with the guidelines or instructions issued by the Central Government from time to time has been included in Schedule-I of the MGNREG Act vide notification dated 30.09.2011. Construction of play grounds in districts including naxal affected districts, as identified by the Central Government for Integrated Action Plan (IAP) has been included in Schedule I vide notification dated 21.10.2011, Addition of new activities/works in consultation with the State Governments for employment generation under MGNREGA from time to time, is a continuous process. The details of total funds available and total expenditure incurred under MGNREGA in TAP Districts during the last three years and current year as reported by States on Management Information System (MIS) are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

State	Districts	Available Funds (Rs. lakh)				Total Expenditure (Rs. lakh)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto Oct., 11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto Oct., 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	19186.27	25414.94	45393.55	25406.44	14559.10	23577.00	28119.96	9525.44
	Khammam	24162.02	22261.62	36753.50	20033.49	19066.10	21819.00	20567.11	8862.40
	Auranagabad	9052.38	6756.09	8840.18	2330.75	4053.33	5880.00	6952.45	2339.78
	Gaya	4533.83	5273.04	50477.78	4944.29	3471.41	3786.89	9301.40	573.90
	Jamui	4874.59	4255.25	6887.49	2417.56	3267.67	3379.80	4847.47	1341.86
Bihar	Jehanabad	4015.27	3612.69	2720.29	1151.98	2632.99	2568.86	2245.49	814.20
	Nawada	3899.79	3779.26	6252.93	2690.77	1986.50	2647.11	5981.08	2073.02
	Rohtas	3972.89	3633.09	8648.41	4729.98	2525.87	3119.08	6674.36	1481.88
	Anwal	2035.92	1602.26	2168.23	272.19	1366.57	1209.17	1660.17	344.44
	Bastar	10460.36	5930.06	11359.76	5433.20	8067.26	4854.73	5790.85	3148.90
	Dantewada	6726.93	4242.94	7467.11	2893.75	4220.97	3467.80	3044.61	1527.11
	Jashpur	9808.28	6581.18	9890.69	10648.16	6719.88	6132.53	8880.73	4697.66
	Kanker	11280.70	5940.48	8667.40	6637.12	5585.48	5281.18	6684.77	4219.65
	Kawardha	14154.27	12290.35	17303.65	9171.4	11292.60	10584.34	8132.30	5541.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh	Korea	7002.59	5861.75	8209.81	651.44	5762.03	4645.50	5712.30	3310.32
	Rajnandagon	18320.48	16514.37	20468.39	24393.36	14585.10	12372.23	18700.04	13080.64
	Surguja	23228.99	19768.16	21320.40	21676.63	18499.80	14809.50	18458.41	9164.63
	Bijapur	0.00	0.00	798.54	503.87	0.00	0.00	1275.86	1110.70
	Narayanpur	0.00	0.00	162.29	587.01	0.00	0.00	494.38	192.74
	Bokaro	6129.18	5433.29	6086.61	2031.21	3624.66	3732.37	4090.76	1554.94
	Chatra	10212.50	9616.72	9225.57	6342.72	8490.60	7644.08	6111.31	3692.53
	Garhwa	13116.06	9235.44	7498.09	6345.27	7159.70	5336.00	4257.34	2423.40
	Gumla	12354.06	6893.93	5171.63	6152.38	7472.86	5289.01	4761.54	3004.34
	Hazaribagh	11122.76	8361.76	7004.71	4651.98	6035.88	6216.53	4199.12	2516.62
	Koderma	2150.70	2748.47	2700.31	1653.71	1540.56	1834.50	2051.64	1110.85
Jharkhand	Latehar	7618.32	5261.00	47020.73	5771.03	5830.49	4948.96	6294.03	2539.62
	Loharadaga	6542.34	3435.81	4376.35	3457.80	2879.93	2904.34	2796.76	2279.88
	Palamu	8938.55	6090.75	6407.88	3928.46	6681.72	5558.83	4545.64	1802.43
	Saraikela Kharsawan	6892.55	4892.24	5638.52	6871.58	5586.99	4355.88	4724.37	2061.79
	Simdega	7093.27	5568.46	5875.38	5659.09	4519.27	4311.03	4854.66	4726.83
	West Singhbhum	25092.81	14801.19	8154.53	2807.94	10551.40	10108.71	6552.55	1603.02
	East Singhbhum	12885.79	9800.83	7214.17	3622.87	7115.19	6534.75	5393.16	1669.60
	Ramgarh	4572.48	3864.03	5121.86	2760.32	2830.14	2861.74	3584.80	1289.45
	Balaghat	22971.59	21064.05	26118.11	15825.57	17979.90	18250.44	19775.10	8193.28
	Dindori	1c478.11	12331.97	14453.90	10786.95	8788.09	11433.93	11605.00	2961.40
	Mandla	20081.72	22743.06	20212.09	8125.62	16364.90	17949.24	15165.62	2754.93
	Seoni	19067.38	16544.80	14521.55	12896.06	9214.05	10804.59	10144.15	4750.88
	Shahdol	23725.69	15273.20	15326.78	7236.27	11358.80	12354.94	10602.66	3070.51
	Sidhi	23621.16	24707.95	7825.73	7643.45	25053.00	20082.60	4304.78	2448.28
	Umaria	14354.32	16935.10	15250.89	14399.33	12302.20	13273.12	12930.05	3306.81
	Anuppur	10738.41	15395.35	15857.85	8432 69	10032.80	13076.10	11676.38	4289.58
	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	2111.47	5088.73	3787.48	3759.64	2338.82	2594.93	2920.39
Gondia		3267.45	4154.28	3763.30	5928.69	2000.48	2464.41	2829.53	2824.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Odisha	Bolangir	3718.66	4548.32	5505.92	3358.51	3451.72	4082.86	4938.73	1003.32
	Deogarh	1688.83	1193.03	1483.65	1243.81	1089.67	1162.15	1334.89	301.47
	Gajapati	3346.78	4090.82	5655.52	4570.36	2502.68	3503.42	4874.03	1156.23
	Kalahandi	7385.62	5142.34	6546.20	4021.24	2887.03	2952.58	5796.49	1580.12
	Kandhamal	4144.41	6020.28	7410.64	4462.47	2466.40	6420.04	6344.76	2131.21
	Kendujhar	5175.86	4328.97	11130.90	7184.12	2630.78	4647.60	11313.42	3159.77
	Koraput	7348.80	4707.97	8009.81	4181.86	3305.80	4035.28	7094.62	1815.45
	Malkangiri	2658.89	1608.23	5532.27	3418.66	2087.51	2010.39	5017.74	1184.13
	Mayurbhanj	12490.19	8469.34	12644.91	608086	8430.68	7664.11	11687.08	3104.17
	Nabarangapur	6235.72	5532.20	10725.50	237.92	2733.62	5722.48	9081.03	2880.92
	Nuapada	3137.42	2102.52	3092.53	244.04	2475.80	1376.34	2252.68	917.78
	Rayagada	4940.17	5067.90	7620.22	4125.37	4486.10	4672.36	7431.22	2167.10
	Sambalpur	3491.77	2455.24	6339.25	3565.40	2167.99	2325.23	5215.19	1614.68
	Sonepur	2294.37	2588.78	5276.72	2861.72	1948.70	2067.65	3795.99	801.73
	Sundargarh	1574.74	5961.93	7727.94	4163.89	2890.84	5823.86	7528.48	1472.88
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	19957.45	28589.07	24051.54	11360.29	17242.60	25044.65	16565.44	5501.74
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	11884.41	26354.68	29892.08	12647.28	10600.70	23397.73	26741.37	8278.04
Total		568328.30	522124.55	617034.01	396393.79	396863.71	430964.48	466858.79	182276.22

### Payment of Wages under MGNREGS

\*216. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters for payment of wages in cash to workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the demand for employment under MGNREGS has come down;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), it is the responsibility of State Governments to make wage payment to beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act. With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of MGNREG Act had been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices a statutory requirement unless specifically exempted. The Ministry of Rural Development has exempted some

districts in different States from this wherever requests for exemption supported by reasonable grounds were made to the Ministry. Recently MGNREGA wage payments through cash in districts as identified for Integrated Action Plan has been permitted subject to certain conditions.

(c) No Madam 4.55 crore households demanded employment under MGNREGA during 2008-09 compared to 5.29 crore households in 2009-10 and 5.58 crore households in 2010-11. There has been a steady increase in the demand for employment under MGNREGA during the last three years.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To improve the performance and expand the scope of MGNREGA, the following steps have been taken by the Government:

- (i) Intensive awareness campaigns for dissemination of information regarding MGNREGA are conducted from time to time to strive to bring more and more households participate in MGNREGA.
- (ii) For convergence of MGNREGA with other development programmes of the Government which have similar target groups, convergence guidelines have been developed and disseminated by the Ministry for several other development schemes.
- (iii) Amendments to para 1 of Schedule I of MGNREG Act have been carried out from time to time to enlarge the scope of works and activities that can be taken up.

#### **Activities under MGNREGS**

\*217. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the activities/works carried out under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme;

(b) whether some State Governments have urged the Union Government to include more activities including development of land, water, improvement in land/farm productivity for small and marginal farmers under the Scheme;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to revisit Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme and reform the Scheme including the guidelines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The focus of activities under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment is laid down in Schedule-I of the Act as amended from time to time. Section 16(1) of MGNREGA provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act. Works/activities permissible and carried out consist of the following:

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojna of the Government of India or that of small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief

Scheme, 2008 (extended to small and marginal farmers vide notification dated 22.7.2009), or to the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, (extended vide notification dated 22.9.2011).

- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access. Priority should be given to roads that give access to SC/ST habitations; and
- (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

The following have been notified under this provision:

- (a) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level (included vide notification dated 11.11.2009).
  - (b) Construction of play grounds in districts as identified by the central Government for Integrated Action Plan (included vide notification dated 21.10.2011).
  - (c) Access to sanitation facilities in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (included vide notification dated 30.09.2011).
- (b) to (e) Addition of new activities/works in Schedule-I in consultation with the State Governments for employment generation under MGNREGA and other reforms/changes in the Act from time to time for improving its implementation, is a continuous process. The activities for land development and water harvesting are already included in Schedule-I of the Act and provision of horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 have been included in Schedule-I vide notification dated 22.7.2009.

[Translation]

### Revival of Closed Fertilizer Factories

\*218. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the decline in production and availability of fertilizers due to the closure of the fertilizer manufacturing units in the country;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to privatise the sick/closed units;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) 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. The installed capacity of these closed units was approximately 2.28 Million Metric Ton.

In addition, one urea unit in the private sector *viz.* Duncan Industries Ltd, (DIL) Kanpur is currently closed due to financial constraints as reported by the company. Further, the urea unit of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT), Cochin is also not in operation.

Urea is being imported to bridge the gap between indigenous production and demand of urea in the country.

(b) to (d) A proposal for revival of the closed units of HFCL & FCIL was submitted for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) proposing revival of the three closed units namely Sindri, Ramagundam, Talcher units of FCIL on Nomination basis through the consortium of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and five closed units namely Gorakhpur, Korba of FCIL and Durgapur, Haldia, Barauni of HFCL through a Bidding process. The CCEA has approved the proposal in its meeting held on 4th August 2011 with the stipulation

that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision.

[English]

### RGGLVY

\*219. SHRI ARUN YADAV Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) since 2009, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the extent to which the scheme has been helpful in reducing the consumption of kerosene in rural areas;

(c) the details of reduction in the kerosene quota of the States as a result thereof; and

(d) the time frame fixed by the Government to provide LPG connection to each rural household in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As on 01.10.2011, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were operating 709 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran (RGGLV) distributorships in the country. Through these distributorships, OMCs are serving about 5,28,232 domestic LPG customers in the country. The State-wise/year-wise details of LPG connections released through RGGLV distributorships are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) During the year 2011-12, PDS Kerosene quota for the States/UTs was rationalized on account of (i) increase in domestic LPG coverage (during the period January to December 2010) in respect of all the States/UTs barring States in the North East, Island territories and Jammu and Kashmir and States having coverage of domestic LPG below national average; (ii) PDS Kerosene quota lapsed (during first three quarters of 2010-11) on account of non-liftment by States/UTs; (iii) adjustments in the quota keeping in view higher per capita allocation of PDS Kerosene to certain States/UTs during the previous

year. The State-wise reduction in PDS Kerosene quota during the year 2011-12 over previous year's allocation are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) In accordance with "Vision 2015", it is proposed to raise the country's LPG population coverage from 50% to 75% by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015, especially in rural areas and uncovered areas.

### Statement I

#### State-wise details of LPG Distributorships Commissioned under RGGLVY and Domestic LPG Customers Enrolled as on 01.10.2011

Sl.No.	Name of States	No. of domestic LPG customers enrolled with RGGLVs during the year 2010-11	No. of domestic LPG customers enrolled with RGGLVs during the period April to September, 2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	306	31122
2.	Bihar	11841	37883
3.	Chhattisgarh	1734	6919
4.	Jharkhand	8496	11697
5.	Karnataka	1394	8108
6.	Madhya Pradesh	17784	19138
7.	Maharashtra	25281	54544
8.	Odisha	7745	19780
9.	Rajasthan	49878	60806
10.	Tamil Nadu	9190	43116
11.	Uttar Pradesh	18906	52122
12.	West Bengal	10910	19532
	Total	163465	364767



**Statement II***State-wise details of reduction in PDS kerosene quota during the year 2011-12*

Quantity in KL

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Redution in PDS SKO Quota during 2011-12 over previous year's allocations		
		Allocation for 2010-11	Allocation for 2011-12	Reduction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7248	7248	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	595800	530808	64992
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11736	11628	108
4.	Assam	331176	330708	468
5.	Bihar	824760	820320	4440
6.	Chandigarh	9168	7332	1836
7.	Chhattisgarh	186972	186600	372
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3036	2484	552
9.	Daman and Diu	2328	2016	312
10.	Delhi	138900	61380	77520
11.	Goa	22680	19776	2904
12.	Gujarat	920556	673584	246972
13.	Haryana	172632	157260	15372
14.	Himachal Pradesh	40260	32472	7788
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	95082	95082	0
16.	Jharkhand	270852	270276	576
17.	Karnataka	562812	539544	23268
18.	Kerala	225096	197124	27972
19.	Lakshadweep	1020	1020	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	626412	626412	0
21.	Maharashtra	1564176	1258812	305364
22.	Manipur	25344	25344	0
23.	Meghalaya	26136	26064	72
24.	Mizoram	7920	7836	84
25.	Nagaland	17100	17100	0

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Odisha	403140	400944	2196
27.	Puducherry	15732	10440	5292
28.	Punjab	285396	272556	12840
29.	Rajasthan	511644	511404	240
30.	Sikkim	6600	6588	12
31.	Tamil Nadu	633648	551352	82296
32.	Tripura	39300	39264	36
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1593768	1592700	1068
34.	Uttarakhand	111060	107520	3540
35.	West Bengal	965388	964728	660
Total		11254878	10365726	889152

**Note:** Figures are excluding additional allocation and allocation for Jammu and Kashmir includes 4626 KL for Laddakh Region.

[*Translation*]

### Promotion in MSME Sector

220. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide modern technology and required investment to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the share of MSMEs in the total industrial production and export of the country;

(d) whether the Government has taken measures to increase the share of MSMEs in export; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is operating a scheme namely Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for technology up gradation of Micro and Small Enterprises. The scheme aims at facilitating technology up gradation of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing 15% capital

subsidy (limited to maximum Rs. 15 lakhs) for purchase of Plant & Machinery. Maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy under the scheme is Rs. 100 lakhs. Presently, 48 well-established and improved technologies/sub-sectors have been approved under the Scheme.

The Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) is implemented through 11 nodal banks/agencies including SIDBI, NABARD and Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited, Chennai (TIIC) and NSIC Ltd. Since inception of the scheme, 15613 units have availed subsidy of Rs. 813 crore till 30.11.2011.

(c) Based on the data of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) published by Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the contribution of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to total industrial production was estimated to be 44.86% during the year 2008-09. The estimated contribution of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in total exports of the country for the year 2007-08 (latest available), was 30.80%.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Export promotion continues to be a major thrust area for Government.

Ministry of MSME implements number of schemes to assist the SSI sector in increasing MSEs exports and enhancing its competitiveness in the global market. Such schemes/programmes include the scheme of

reimbursement of the 75% cost (upto Rs. 75,000/-) for acquiring ISO 9000/14001 certification, financial assistance for obtaining registration for bar coding of their products, training on packaging for exports, market development assistance (MDA) to enable participation in the international fairs and exhibition National Quality Awards to encourage quality standards in MSMEs, etc.

[English]

### Contracts of Soil Nutrients

2301. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has secured contracts for 4.7 million tonnes of the soil nutrient as \$ 370 per tonne for this financial year with option to buy more, nearly 20 per cent cheaper than the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual demand of the country in each State for this year; and

(d) the amount spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The State-wise requirement of the major fertilizers in the Country during the current financial year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Nil in view of (a) and (b) above.

### Statement

#### *Assessed Requirement of Fertilisers during 2011-12 (Annex-I)*

(In '000 MTs)

State/Union Territory	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	Total 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	3100.00	1230.00	660.00	2230.00	6615.00
Karnataka	1460.00	875.00	565.00	1310.00	3335.00
Kerala	190.00	47.00	180.00	255.00	527.00
Tamil Nadu	1150.00	430.00	531.00	661.00	2790.00
Puducherry	33.50	10.786	13.00	35.36	84.40
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.80	1.20	0.65	0.65	2.75
<b>West Zone</b>					
Gujarat	2275.00	880.00	230.00	510.00	4220.00
Madhya Pradesh	1750.00	1095.00	165.00	405.00	3660.00
Chhattisgarh	625.00	290.01	115.00	154.50	924.51
Maharashtra	2750.00	1725.00	640.00	1830.00	5895.00
Rajasthan	1625.00	730.00	50.00	176.00	3131.00
Goa	6.71	3.80	1.20	7.05	13.21
Daman and Diu	0.38	0.18	0.05	0.06	0.72
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.35	1.30	0.15	0.00	2.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>North Zone</b>					
Haryana	1975.00	720.00	75.00	85.00	590.00
Punjab	2600.00	1015.00	106.00	100.00	4465.00
Uttar Pradesh	5800.00	1965.00	400.00	1125.00	10865.00
Uttarakhand	240.00	33.00	9.60	71.00	419.00
Himachal Pradesh	65.00	0.00	7.00	53.00	135.00
Jammu and Kashmir	145.50	85.00	35.00	0.00	293.50
Delhi	7.20	5.00	2.00	2.60	18.70
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>East Zone</b>					
Bihar	2075.00	500.00	245.00	375.00	3865.00
Jharkhand	260.00	125.00	34.00	108.00	489.00
Odisha	640.00	260.00	205.00	314.00	1119.00
West Bengal	1325.00	510.00	400.00	900.00	3160.00
<b>North-East Zone</b>					
Assam	300.00	60.00	140.00	27.50	600.00
Tripura	52.00	5.20	13.25	0.00	88.10
Manipur	50.00	6.26	2.58	0.00	64.78
Meghalaya	8.50	4.50	0.96	0.00	15.70
Nagaland	1.59	1.20	0.41	0.09	3.13
Arunachal Pradesh	1.14	0.11	0.11	0.00	1.83
Mizoram	2.45	1.47	0.61	0.20	3.44
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India	30516.12	12615.99	4827.57	10736.00	60397.05

### **Cancellation of MPLAD Work**

2302. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released under the MPLAD Scheme for the works to be undertaken by Zila Parishad of South, North and Middle Andaman and Andaman Public Works Department (APWD), Andaman and Nicobar Islands

during the period of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Lok Sabha, respectively;

(b) whether the M.P. concerned have been requested for cancellation of the works, as the concerned agencies had not taken up the works inspite of release of funds, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to refund the amount with interest; and

(d) if so, the time by which the amount is likely to be refunded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As reported by the District Authority South Andaman, an amount of Rs. 4,63,01,240/- and Rs. 5,54,20,585/- has been released respectively to Zilla Parishad of South, North and Middle Andaman, and to Andaman Public Works Department (APWD), Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the period of the 12th, 13th and 14th Lok Sabha.

(b) The Hon'ble MP had been requested for cancellation of works and on receipt of concurrence from the Hon'ble MP 37 works were cancelled. Out of 37 works, Zila Parishad has refunded the released amount for 19 works i.e. Rs. 2676481 + Rs. 5000000 =Rs. 7676481 and taken up 3 works. The amount for remaining 15 works has not been refunded. The Nodal Officer had requested the Executing Agencies to furnish detailed report of 15 works to enable him to take appropriate steps for cancellation of works.

(c) The Nodal Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Administration has instructed the Executive Engineer, Zila Parishad, North and Middle Andaman for refunding the amount for the cancelled works.

(d) The Nodal District is making efforts for getting the balance amount back from Zilla Parishad.

#### **Setting up of Water Quality Assessment Authority**

2303. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Water Quality Assessment Authority has been set up by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mandate of the Water Quality Assessment Authority;

(d) whether there is any prospective scheme to do away with the difference of standard of common drinking water and bottled water;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the WQAA maintains the minimum discharge in rivers; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the rivers covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA) was constituted on 29th May 2001 by the Union Government vide Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)'s Order No. 583(E) published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 22nd June, 2001.

(b) WQAA is a 16 Member inter-ministerial Authority. Secretary (Environment and Forests), MoEF is the Chairman of WQAA and Joint Secretary (Administration), Ministry of Water Resources is its present Member Secretary. The present composition of WQAA is detailed at Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The mandate of WQAA is detailed at Statement-II enclosed.

(d) and (e) As per the information received from Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, drinking water quality standards are specified by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) which is 18:10500. BIS also has specification for bottled water which is IS: 14543. WQAA has no prospective scheme to do away with the difference of standard of common drinking water and bottled water (f) WQAA can exercise the powers under section 5 of EPA Act, 1986 to direct the agencies (government/local bodies/non-governmental) for maintaining minimum discharge for sustenance of aquatic life forms in riverine system of India.

(g) For implementation of provisions for minimum flows in the rivers, WQAA had constituted a Working Group on minimum flows under the chairmanship of Member (River Management), Central Water Commission in 2003 to advise WQAA on the minimum flows in the rivers to conserve the eco-system. The Working Group in its initial report recommended minimum flow for Himalayan rivers to be not less than 2.5% of 75% dependable annual flow (expressed in cubic meters per second) with one flushing flow during monsoon with a peak not less than 250% of 75% dependable flow. For other rivers, minimum flow in any ten-daily period to be not less than observed ten-daily flow with 99% exceedence.

**Statement I***Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA)*

The WQAA is a 16 Member inter-ministerial Authority. Secretary (Environment and Forests), MoEF is the Chairman of WQAA and Joint Secretary (Administration), Ministry of Water Resources is its present Member Secretary.

The present composition of WQAA is as hereunder:

1.	Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Chairman
2.	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources	Member
3.	Additional Secretary and Project Director, National River Conservation Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Member
4.	Member (River Management), Central Water Commission	Member
5.	Chairman, Central Ground Water Authority	Member
6.	Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board	
7.	Advisor, National River Conservation Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Member
8.	Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
9.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development	Member
10.	Joint Secretary, Department of Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development	Member
11.	Joint Secretary, Hydro Projects, Ministry of Power	Member
12.	Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Member
13.	Director, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute	Member
14.	Joint Secretary Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation	Member
15.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Member
16.	Joint Secretary (Administration), Ministry of Water Resources	Member-Secretary

**Statement II***Mandate of Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA)*

As per the Gazette Notification, WQAA is conferred with the following powers and functions:

- (I) to exercise powers under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions and for taking measures with respect to matters referred to in clause (ix), (xi), (xii)

and (xiii) of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Act.

- (II) to direct the agencies (government/local-bodies/non-governmental) for the following:

- (a) to standardize method(s) for water quality monitoring and to ensure quality of data generation for utilization thereof
- (b) to take measures so as to ensure proper treatment of waste water with a view to restoring the water quality of the river/water bodies to meet the designated-best-uses;

- (c) to take up research and development activities in the area of water quality management;
- (d) to promote recycling, re-use of treated sewage/trade effluent for irrigation in development of agriculture;
- (e) to draw action plans for quality improvement in water bodies, and monitor and review/ assess implementation of the schemes launched/to be launched to that effect;
- (f) to draw scheme(s) for imposition of restriction in water abstraction and discharge of treated sewage/trade effluent on land, rivers and other water bodies with a view to mitigating crisis of water quality;
- (g) to maintain minimum discharge for sustenance of aquatic life forms in riverinesystem;
- (h) to utilize, self-assimilation capacities at the critical river stretches to minimize costof effluent treatment;
- (i) to provide information to pollution control authorities to facilitate allocation of waste load;
- (j) to review the status of quality of national water resources (both surface water and groundwater (except - that due to geogenic aspect) and identity "Hot Spots" fortaking necessary actions for improvement in water quality;
- (k) to interact with the authorities/committees constituted or to be constituted underthe provisions of the said Act for matters relating to management of water resources;
- (l) to constitute/set-up State-level Water Quality Review Committees (WQRC) tocoordinate the work to be assigned to such committees; and
- (m) to deal with environmental issues concerning surface and ground water quality(except - that due to geogenic aspect) which may be referred to it by the CentralGovernment or the State Government relating to the respective areas, formaintenance and/or restoration of quality to sustain designated-best-uses.

### FCS For Scientists

2304. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Flexible Complementing Scheme (FCS), the only avenue made available to Scientists in Central Government for their *in-situ* promotion and career advancement has been stopped;

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

(c) whether FCS being applied for selective subjects;

(d) if so, the details of the subjects covered and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of alternative career advancement avenues being provided in place FCS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Masters Degree in Natural/Agricultural Sciences or Bachelor's Degree in Engineering/Technology/Medicine. These subjects have been identified as scientific subjects and only those Scientists who possess these qualifications can hold a scientific post.

(e) Under the Modified FCS notified by Department of Personnel and Training, which will come into force on the amendment of existing Recruitment Rules containing FCS, Modified Assured Career Progression, as is also applicable to Central Government Civilian Employees, would also be applicable to Scientists covered under FCS.

### Hindustan Cables Limited

2305. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-owned Hindustan Cables Limited, based in Kolkata, has not made any cable since 2004 and has lost \$ 549 million after cellular technology made its telephone wiring obsolete;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the said company?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Units of Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL) at Ruppainpur (West Bengal) and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) producing PIJF Cables are not in production since January 2003 as there is no requirement of these Cables in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (BSNL/MTOL). Similarly, the Unit at Naini, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) producing Optical Fibre Cable has also become obsolete due to change in the product specification. The accumulated loss of Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL) as on 31.03.2011 is Rs. 4255 crores.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Defence/Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) for take over of all the units of HCL by the OFB and with the Ministry of Steel/Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) for take over of Hyderabad unit of HCL by RINL.

#### **Voting Rights to NRIs**

2306. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to allow voting rights and contest in the Lok Sabha and State Assembly Elections to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the procedure for their registration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2010 (36 of 2010) has been enacted and made effective w.e.f. 10th February, 2011. The said Act provides that every citizen of India:—

(a) whose name is not included in the electoral roll;

(b) who has not acquired the citizenship of any other country; and

(c) who is absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise outside India (whether temporarily or not), shall be entitled to have his name registered in the electoral roll in the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located.

(c) In pursuance of the provision of the said Act and rules made thereunder, Non-Resident Indians can register themselves in the electoral rolls of their constituency on the basis of self-attested copies of the Indian Passport and valid Visa submitted alongwith duly-filled FORM-6A prescribed for that purpose, subject to verification by the Electoral Registration Officer and production of original passport at the time of voting.

#### **Inclusion of Irrigation Projects under AIBP**

2307. DR. KRUPARANI KILLLI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to include any major irrigation projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP);

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Irrigation is a state subject and irrigation projects are formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments themselves from their own resources and as per their priorities. Central Government is providing assistance as grant to the Irrigation projects in various states under AIBP since 1996-97. The details of the proposals of major Irrigation projects submitted by various State Governments for inclusion under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The proposals are considered for inclusion under AIBP as per the eligibility criteria of the AIBP guidelines given in vogue.



**Statement**

*Details of Proposals of Major Irrigation Projects  
Submitted by State Governments during  
2011-12 for Inclusion under AIBP*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project
1.	Restoration of Estem Kosi Main Canal (ERM), New
2.	Nepal Benefit Scheme-09 Gandak Project (ERM), New
3.	Bateshwarsthan <b>Chhattisgarh</b>
4.	Maniyari-ERM (New) <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>
5.	Mod Zainger Canal (NEW)
6.	Mod Grimthu Canal (NEW)
7.	Panchkhero
8.	Tanjna Res (new)
9.	Raisa Reser (new)
10.	Subernrekha (new)
11.	Bateshwarethan Pump Canal (new) <b>Maharashtra</b>
12.	Lower Pedhi (Major)
13.	Tembhu LIS (Major) New
14.	Urmod (Major), New <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
15.	Badaun

[Translation]

**Sakri Hasanpur Lines**

2308. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to lay railway line from Sakri Station to Hasanpur under Hazipur zone in Bihar;

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

(c) whether the work on the said line has been terminated at Biraul Station;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the line upto Hasanpur is likely to be completed?

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

(b) 36 km from Sakri to Biraul has been commissioned & work taken up in Biraul-Hasanpur section.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The section upto Hasanpur Road is likely to be completed in 2014-15.

**Outlets Run by MNCs**

2309. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the outlets on railway stations allotted by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to various Multi-National Companies (MNCs) across the country, zone-wise;

(b) if so, the details of these companies;

(c) whether crores of rupees of the Railways are outstanding against the said companies;

(d) if so, the details of such companies and the reasons for non-payment of dues by them;

(e) whether the Railways propose to take action against these companies and blacklist them;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other steps taken by the Railways to recover the aforesaid dues from various companies?

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

[English]

**Amount Spent on Setting up of Fertilizer Plants**

2310. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Government for setting up of fertilizer plants in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of plants which have been set up and made operational during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Government has not sanctioned any funds for setting up of fertilizer plants in the country during the last three years and the current year.

(b) Two closed units viz. Trombay unit of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking, and the SPIC unit, in private sector resumed production in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

**Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konark Line**

2311. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to improve rail connectivity on Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konark section in view of their religious and historical importance;

(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) and (b) Bhubaneswar is connected to Puri via Khurda Road. Doubling on the section from Delang to Puri has also been taken up. A survey for new line from Puri to Konark was conducted in the past but was not considered viable for sanction.

(c) Does not arise.

**Revival of BVFCL**

2312. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (Namrup Fertilizers) is not functioning well due to financial crisis;

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

(c) whether the employees of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. are not even getting their wages and salary in time;

(d) if so, whether the Government has made any policy for the revival of the said plant; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL) is incurring financial losses since inception due to Old and obsolete technology leading to low capacity utilization and high energy consumption.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The following steps have been taken for revival of BVFCL;

As a Short Term Measure, Government has provided funds for renovation/repair of both the existing plants of BVFCL i.e. Namrup-II and Namrup-III. Performance of Namrup-III Plant has improved and it is now being operated at full load. It's energy consumption has come down in the range of 9.5 Gcal/MT of urea. Performance of Namrup-II has also improved. The company is generating cash profit.

As a long term measure, a comprehensive proposal for long term viability of the Company has been prepared including the financial restructuring of the Company and setting up of new Brown field Ammonia-Urea Plant at Namrup. The proposed plant capacity would be to produce 8.64 Lakh MT of Urea per annum consuming 1.72 MMSCMD of gas at a specific energy of 5.4 Gcal/MT of Urea. Techno Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) for installation of the project was submitted to Plannig Commission for in-principle approval and thereafter further examination and allocation of fund in the 12th five year plan starting from 2012. As per the advice of Planning Commission, the possibility of firming up the proposal seeking contribution from profit making CPSUs/Private Sector in the form of equity to become Joint Venture partners in the proposed project without any budgetary support from Government is being explored.

### Availability and Utilisation of Groundwater

2313. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the average availability and utilisation of groundwater in the country and the availability and utilization percentage of each State; and

(b) steps taken/being taken by the Government to augment the groundwater availability in States where scarcity of groundwater exists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per the last assessment carried out jointly by the State Ground Water Organizations and Central Ground Water Board in the year 2004, the net annual ground water availability is estimated as 399.25 bcm and the annual ground water draft is 230.62 bcm. The stage of ground water development in the country is 58%. The state-wise details of availability and utilization of ground water resources are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Water being it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government, a state subjects/UT Administrations to take various steps for augmenting the ground water availability in their respective States/UTs. However, the Union Government has taken following steps to augment the ground water resources:

- During XI Plan, artificial recharge projects have been taken up under the ongoing Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation in priority areas viz. over-exploited and critical assessment units, urban areas etc. for replication by the State Governments under similar hydrogeological environments. A provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made for the purpose.
- A concept report titled 'Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water' been prepared, which has identified a total of 4.5 lakh sq.km. area in the country needint artificial recharge of ground water. The document has been circulated to all the States/UTs.
- Circulation of 'Model Bill' to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development, which provides for making rooftop

rain water harvesting mandatory. So far as 11 States/Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation.

- States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.
- Direction have been issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to Chief Secretaries in 12 States and Administrators in 2 Union Territories having Over-exploited blocks to take all necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.
- Directions have been issued to Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of all the States/Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action to adopt rain water harvesting/ artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.
- Directions have been issued to all the Residential Group Housing Societies/Institutions/Schools/ Hotels/Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.
- Directions have been issued for Implementation of ground water recharge measures along all National Highways, State Highways and other major roads by CRRI, National Highways Authority of India, CPWD, State PWDs; along rail tracks by Indian Railways; in the Stadia by Sports Authority of India, BCCI, Departments of sports and Youth Affairs and in the Airports by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation for Promoting Rain Water Harvesting/adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).
- Central Ground Water Authority has directed large and medium Industries using ground water in the over exploited and critical areas in the country (except in the water logged areas) to take up water conservation measures including

recharge of ground water/rain water harvesting and adopt practices of treatment, recycle and reuse of waste water in their premises.

- The Ministry of Water Resources has instituted 20 Ground Water Augmentation Awards and 1 National Water Award to encourage Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Gram

Panchayats/Urban Local Bodies/Institutions/Corporate Sector and Individuals for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation by rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge, promoting water use efficiency, recycling and re-use of water and creating awareness through people's participation.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise Ground Water Resources Availability, Utilization and Stage of Development (Assessment Year 2004)*

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource	Natural Discharge during non-monsoon season	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Annual Ground Water Draft			Stage of ground water development (%)
					Irrigation	Domestic and industrial uses	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>States</b>				<b>BCM/yr</b>			
1.	Delhi	0.30	0.02	0.28	0.20	0.28	0.48	170
2.	Punjab	23.78	2.33	21.44	30.34	0.83	31.16	145
3.	Rajasthan	11.56	1.18	10.38	11.60	1.39	12.99	125
4.	Haryana	9.31	0.68	8.63	9.10	0.35	9.45	109
5.	Tamil Nadu	23.07	2.31	20.76	16.77	0.88	17.65	85
6.	Gujarat	15.81	0.79	15.02	10.49	0.99	11.49	76
7.	Uttar Pradesh	76.35	6.17	70.18	45.36	3.42	48.78	70
8.	Karnataka	15.93	0.63	15.30	9.75	0.97	10.71	70
9.	Uttarakhand	2.27	0.17	2.10	1.34	0.05	1.39	66
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37.19	1.86	35.33	16.08	1.04	17.12	48
11.	Maharashtra	32.96	1.75	31.21	14.24	0.85	15.09	48
12.	Kerala	6.84	0.61	6.23	1.82	1.10	2.92	47
13.	Andhra Pradesh	36.50	3.55	32.95	13.88	1.02	14.90	45
14.	West Bengal	30.36	2.90	27.46	10.84	0.81	11.65	42
15.	Bihar	29.19	1.77	27.42	9.39	1.37	10.77	39
16.	Himachal Pradesh	0.43	0.04	0.39	0.09	0.02	0.12	30
17.	Goa	0.28	0.02	0.27	0.04	0.03	0.07	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Assam	27.23	2.34	24.89	4.85	0.59	5.44	22
19.	Jharkhand	5.58	0.33	5.25	0.70	0.38	1.09	21
20.	Chhattisgarh	14.93	1.25	13.68	2.31	0.48	2.80	20
21.	Odisha	23.09	2.08	21.01	3.01	0.84	3.85	18
22.	Sikkim	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.01	16
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70	0.27	2.43	0.10	0.24	0.33	14
24.	Tripura	2.19	0.22	1.97	0.08	0.09	0.17	9
25.	Nagaland	0.36	0.04	0.32	0.00	0.009	0.009	3
26.	Mizoram	0.04	0.004	0.04	0.00	0.0004	0.0004	0.90
27.	Manipur	0.38	0.04	0.34	0.002	0.0005	0.002	0.65
28.	Meghalaya	1.15	0.12	1.04	0.00	0.002	0.002	0.18
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.56	0.26	2.30	0.0008	0	0.0008	0.04
<b>Total States</b>		<b>432.42</b>	<b>33.73</b>	<b>398.70</b>	<b>212.38</b>	<b>18.04</b>	<b>230.44</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>								
1.	Daman and Diu	0.009	0.0004	0.008	0.007	0.002	0.009	107
2.	Puducherry	0.160	0.016	0.144	0.121	0.030	0.151	105
3.	Lakshadweep	0.012	0.009	0.004	0.000	0.002	0.002	63
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.063	0.003	0.060	0.001	0.007	0.009	14
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.330	0.005	0.320	0.000	0.010	0.010	4
6.	Chandigarh	0.023	0.002	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
<b>Total UTs</b>		<b>0.597</b>	<b>0.036</b>	<b>0.556</b>	<b>0.129</b>	<b>0.051</b>	<b>0.181</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>433.02</b>	<b>33.77</b>	<b>399.25</b>	<b>212.51</b>	<b>18.09</b>	<b>230.62</b>	<b>58</b>

[Translation]

### Water Supply Schemes

2314. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for water supply have been submitted by the State Governments, including that of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Water is a State subject, therefore, the schemes for water supply are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments.

In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments. Assistance is given to States for drinking water projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

(JNNURM), 10% lumpsum provision under North Eastern Region including Sikkim, Urban Infrastructure Development for Satellite Towns and North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP).

For rural water supply, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) by providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. Under NRDWP, State Governments are vested with powers to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Rural Drinking Water Supply projects are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committees. As such, no water supply projects are required to be submitted by the States to the Centre for approval.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has informed that as regards Madhya Pradesh, no such water supply scheme has been submitted by the State Government for sanction.

#### **Gauge Conversion in U.P.**

2315. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing gauge conversion works in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the steps being taken for timely completion thereof;

(c) the location-wise length of metre gauge railway lines in Uttar Pradesh at present, alongwith those which are no longer in use; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to convert these lines into broad gauge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) At present, there are 7 ongoing gauge conversion projects falling fully/partly in Uttar Pradesh. Efforts are being made for early completion of these projects by close monitoring of progress of the works.

(c) Following metre gauge sections in Uttar Pradesh are yet to be converted into broad gauge: Mathura-Vrindavan (12 km), Gainsari-Jarwa (15 km), Mandana-Bahmavart (8 km), Nanpara-Nepalganj Road (20 km), Pilibhit-Shahjahnpur (83 km), Bahraich-Mailani via Dhudwa (196 km), Indara-Dohrighat (35 km).

(d) The gauge conversion is being done in a progressive manner as per the availability of resources.

[*English*]

#### **Acquiring Shale Gas Assets Abroad**

2316. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has drawn up a war chest of one billion dollar for acquiring shale gas assets abroad and to pump 400 million dollar into importing gas in ships and petrochemicals through its Singapore trading gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived by GAIL through this deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (c) GAIL, through its Merger and Acquisitions (M and A) Cell, is exploring opportunities for acquiring participating interest in upstream/midstream assets outside India, for which funding will be allocated on case to case basis. Further, at present, GAIL has no plans on investing 400 million US dollars for importing of LNG and petrochemicals through GAIL Global (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd. (GGSPL).

[*Translation*]

#### **Fraud Companies**

2317. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make stringent provisions against fly by night companies who defrauded small investor by providing exorbitant returns under various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to constitute any Committee after going through the feedback received from the Industry Associations, Professional Institutes, Banks and Financial Institutes on the concept paper to replace the 50 years old company law in this regard;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Committee has been constituted; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Companies Act, 1956, which is proposed to be repealed by Companies Bill, 2011, provides for more stringent penal provisions for action against vanishing companies, prevention of fraud etc.

(c) to (f) An expert group under the chairmanship of Dr. J.J. Irani was constituted on 2.12.2004 who submitted its report to the Central Government on 31.5.2005. The report seeks to rationalise the existing Companies Act, 1956 in the context of the present economic and business environment.

#### **New Railway Zone**

2318. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have any proposal to create new railway zones in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;
- (c) whether the Railways have received any demand for creation of separate Nagpur zone under Central Railway; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard by the Railways?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes, Madam.
- (d) Requests has been received from Shri Vilas Muttemwar, Hon'ble MP. New Railway Zones are set up keeping in view factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other administrative/operational requirements consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency, without any regional considerations. The proposal to establish Nagpur as a Railway Zone, when examined in the light of these considerations, has not been considered feasible.

#### **Traditional Industries under SFURTI**

2319. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage young entrepreneurs to set up traditional industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocation and utilized under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) including Bundelkhand Region during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) the details of the achievements made and employment generated under SFURTI during the said period;
- (e) whether the Government has taken steps to strengthen/modernise the traditional industries and to improve the conditions of workers engaged therein; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy-based programme named the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 to assist first-generation entrepreneurs to set up micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, 1.41 lakh units have been assisted with margin money subsidy of Rs. 2593.78 crore till 30 November 2011.

(c) and (d) Government has also undertaken development of 105 clusters of traditional industries like khadi, village industries and coir through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board since 2005-06 under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI). State/UTs-wise funds provided by KVIC and Coir Board to the clusters under SFURTI, including in Bundelkhand Region, during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement. About 53,000 artisans have been benefited through SFURTI clusters so far. Separate data in respect of Bundelkhand Region is not centrally maintained.

(e) and (f) Steps taken to strengthen traditional industries like khadi, village industries and coir include schemes such as 'Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure', 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' and

'Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana' besides a comprehensive 'Khadi Reform and Development Programme' implemented by KVIC as also the scheme of 'Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technological Upgradation of Coir Industry' implemented by Coir Board.

**Statement**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise funds provided to clusters under SFURTI*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Cluster	Funds Provided (Rs. in lakh)			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.80	1.80	12.65	13.12
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	88.1	32.20	49.77	0
3.	Haryana	3	107.52	5.40	4.86	12.07
4.	Punjab	4	56.80	69.50	13.47	10.05
5.	Rajasthan (Jaipur)	3	74.17	27.37	19.30	8.11
6.	Uttarakhand	2	24.75	44.96	24.06	7.19
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3	37.2	3.6	20.00	13.80
8.	Uttar Pradesh	7	169.91	46.58	26.89	29.46
9.	Chhattisgarh	1	26.35	1.80	45.08	2.00
10.	Gujarat	3	35.41	3.07	6.75	5.30
11.	Maharashtra	4	66.56	31.06	60.80	12.03
12.	Karnataka	8	71.68	228.13	93.26	40.03
13.	Andhra Pradesh	7	86.86	38.56	70.68	42.16
14.	Kerala	9	70.61	230.37	52.86	4.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	13	63.05	236.44	201.81	67.72
16.	Lakshadweep	1	0.00	0.33	0.00	6.66
17.	Puducherry	1	1.76	6.23	27.34	4.42
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.00	8.68	33.90	0.00
16.	Bihar	3	47.90	5.40	33.90	9.80
17.	Jharkhand	2	25.30	1.80	24.15	33.45
18.	West Bengal	5	104.00	86.09	57.02	19.03
19.	Odisha	4	47.01	14.14	88.50	20.65
20.	Assam	4	100.12	40.68	47.02	12.71



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Tripura	3	26.43	41.58	82.61	8.99
22.	Sikkim	1	23.80	1.80	23.20	13.60
23.	Manipur	2	52.92	3.60	29.41	17.15
24.	Mizoram	1	17.34	1.80	17.37	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	1	26.62	1.80	12.94	5.00
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	41.10	1.80	17.10	5.00
27.	Nagaland	2	18.60	12.10	5.28	8.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>105</b>	<b>1513.67</b>	<b>1228.67</b>	<b>1201.98</b>	<b>431.54</b>

#### **Difference in Prices of Branded Generic Medicines**

2320. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big difference between the prices of the branded generic medicines in the country and the same medicines supplied and sold by Jan Aushadhi Stores;

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

(c) the difference between the prices of the non-branded generic medicines being sold by Jan Aushadhi

Stores and the prices of branded medicines being sold in the open market in various parts of the country; and

(d) the total number of the medicines and formulations under price control order and without price control order respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. A comparison of prices of few medicine is illustrated as below:-

Name of salt	Dosage	Pack	Average Market Price of Branded Medicines (Rs.)	Prices of Generic Medicines sold at Jan Aushadhi Stores (Rs.)	Difference
Antibiotic: Ciprofloxacin	250 mg	10	55.00	11.10	5 times higher
Pain Killer: Diclofenac	100 mg	10	36.70	3.35	10 times higher
Common Cold: Cetrizine	10 mg	10	20.00	2.75	7 times higher
Fever: Paracetamol	500 mg	10	10.00	2.45	4 times higher
Pain & Fever Nimesulide	100 mg	10	25.00	2.70	9 times higher
Cough Syrup		110 ml Bottle	33.00	13.30	2.5 times higher

The difference in the prices can be attributed primarily due to following reasons:-

In the case of branded medicines, because of competition, extensive and intensive promotional efforts

are generally required to sell the products which may result in heavy expenses, whereas in the case of sale of generic drugs through the Jan Aushadhi Stores, medicines are being supplied directly to the stockists/retailers at comparatively low margins. In the case of Jan Aushadhi

medicines, there is a conscious decision to keep the prices of the medicines at affordable levels for the benefit of common man unlike branded medicines the decision to keep the prices low or high is decided by the company.

(d) In the case of scheduled drugs, the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled under the provision of the Drugs (Price Control) order, 1995. NPPA/Government fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Government. Therefore, there cannot be price variation in cases of scheduled drugs.

In respect of drugs-not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed 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, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc.

[*English*]

#### **IRCTC Tour Package for the Elderly Persons**

2321. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances of elderly people falling ill during the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) package tours have come to the notice of the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to ensure medical facilities to the elderly people and to make their travel hassle free and comfortable; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Out of the 69716 tourists availed Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) tour packages during the current year, 32 tourists have been reported to fall sick; most of them were of 50 years and above.

(c) and (d) For providing treatment facilities, all passenger carrying trains are provided with First Aid

Boxes. Augmented First Aid Boxes have been provided with the Train Superintendents of Rajdhani/Shatabdi Express Trains and Guards of nominated trains. The front line staff *viz.* Train Superintendents, Train Conductors, Travelling Train Ticket Examiners, etc. are also trained in rendering First Aid. Refresher courses in First Aid are organized periodically for such staff. Trains can also make unscheduled halts, if necessary, at the stations en-route, in emergencies. Every Station Master has details of doctors, nursing homes, clinics, and hospitals etc., both Government and Private, in the vicinity of the station, so that their services could be availed, in emergencies.

[*Translation*]

#### **Exploration of Groundwater in Hilly Areas**

2322. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given approval for the exploration of groundwater in hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated and released by the Government for the said purpose; and

(d) the details of the work done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources carries out ground water exploration in the country including hilly areas as per the approved Annual Action Plan.

(b) Exploration is carried out to delineate potential aquifer systems and ascertain their yield characteristics. Sites for exploration are finalized in consultation with the concerned State agencies depending upon the accessibility and geology of the area. Successful exploratory wells after collection of necessary scientific data are handed over free of cost to the concerned state agencies for utilization by them.

(c) No separate funds are earmarked for ground water exploration in hilly areas.

(d) The details of ground water exploration carried out during 11th Plan in hilly areas are given in enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of exploratory wells drilled by Central Ground Water Board in hilly areas*

Sl.No.	State	No. of exploratory wells drilled in hilly areas
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	32
2.	Assam	46
3.	Himachal Pradesh	191
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	256
5.	Kerala	65
6.	Maharashtra	62
7.	Manipur	25
8.	Meghalaya	88
9.	Mizoram	3
10.	Nagaland	11
11.	Sikkim	32
12.	Uttarakhand	36
13.	West Bengal	1 (Darjeeling)

[English]

**Decontrolling Prices of Urea**

2323. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the fertilizer manufacturing companies to decontrol the prices of Urea etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Fertilizers Association of India has submitted a proposal for Nutrient Based Subsidy for urea which includes proposal for decontrol of urea prices. A pricing policy for existing urea units beyond New Pricing Scheme (NPS) Stage-III is under consideration of Government.

**Repeal of Water Disputes Act**

2324. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the repeal of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow the States to approach the Supreme Court directly regarding inter-State river water disputes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No Madam.

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

(c) No Madam.

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

[Translation]

**Passenger Amenities at Stations**

2325. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the poor passenger amenities at various railway stations of the country particularly at Yelvagi, Haveri, Gadag, Ranebennur in Karnataka, Bandra and Kurla in Mumbai, Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh which lacks approach roads as well;

(b) if so, the measures being taken to provide adequate amenities to upgrade the infrastructure of the said stations;

(c) whether the Railways are also aware of the shortage of water in Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) bound trains; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to address the said problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) All Minimum Essential Passenger Amenities, as per norms, have been provided at all stations. Further, augmentation of amenities is undertaken based on need, inter-se priority of stations and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) Coach watering facilities are available at major stations on Jabalpur Division. Instructions are reiterated from time to time to ensure filling up of water in the carriage at nominated stations.

[English]

#### **Appointment of Oath Commissioners**

2326. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for appointment of Oath Commissioners in different areas/districts;

(b) the details of their qualifications, terms of appointment under their jurisdictions;

(c) the annual income accrued to the Government from them and head of account to which this is credited; and

(d) the liabilities of courts/Government towards them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The information asked for is not maintained by Central Government as Central Government does not appoint Oath Commissioners.

#### **Unit for Electric/Diesel Engines**

2327..SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of setting up of units to build electric and diesel engines as announced in 2006;

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

(c) the time by which the said units are likely to start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) (i) Electric engine unit at Madhepura, Bihar; The project for setting up of

Electric Loco manufacturing unit at Madhepura, Bihar was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in February, 2007. The work was included in Rail Budget 2007-08. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 18th February, 2010, approved setting up this manufacturing unit under Joint Venture, with partner selected through international competitive bidding for manufacturing 12000 HP electric locomotives. Bidders have been short listed through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) after finalization of Request for Qualification (RFQ). Request for Proposal (RFP) issued to short listed bidders. RFP document being modified after due diligence of the proposal, as announced by the Hon'ble MR in budget speech (2011-12).

(ii) Diesel engine unit at Marhaura, Bihar: Request for Qualification(RFQ) has been opened. Two firms have been short listed. Request for Proposal (RFP) issued to short listed bidders. RFP document being modified after due diligence of the proposal, as announced during the Railway Budget (2011-12).

(b) Total funds allocated for electric engine unit upto 2011-12 is Rs. 495.04 Crore (2007-08=0.5 Crore, 2008-09=267 Crore, 2009-10=10 Crore, 2010-11=115 Crore, 2011-12=53.04 Crore) and the total funds spent upto September, 2011 is Rs. 58.51 Crore. For diesel engine unit expenditure of Rs. 27.37 Crore has been incurred so far.

(c) Electric engine unit at Madhepura and Diesel engine unit at Marhaura, are scheduled to be completed by the selected bidder within 36 months from the date of the agreement.

[Translation]

#### **Sharing of Mahi River Water**

2328. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan entered into an agreement for sharing the water of Mahi river;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat is violating the said agreement;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Relevant extract of Agreement signed by Ministers of Government of Gujarat and Rajasthan on 10.1.1966 for exploitation of Mahi waters are given below:

1. Kadana dam should be built to FRL 419.00. The entire cost and benefits of this Project will be borne by Gujarat. At a later date when Mahi areas area taken over by Narmada and a part of the Kadana waters are released for use in Rajasthan, Rajasthan should pay to Gujarat an appropriate cost of the Dam for such use. The exact proportions will be fixed at the time when such releases become available.
2. Banswara dam across Mahi located in Rajasthan, will be built to FRL 921 ft. Out of the total cost of the Dam, a portion will be allocated for power which Rajasthan will develop from the waters of this account. This will be at the rate of Rs. 1250 per K.W. firm power. If the total cost of the dam increases beyond Rs. 14 crores, the allocated cost per KW taken above will also be increased proportionately.
3. The cost of the dam for FRL 915 ft. should be shared between Gujarat and Rajasthan in the ratio of 40:9 as the utilisation of the waters for irrigation inclusive of evaporation losses are 40 TMC in Gujarat and 9 TMC in Rajasthan.

(c) to (e) In the letter dated 18.09.2009, the Chief Minister, Rajasthan has alleged that Government of Gujarat in violation of the agreement dated 10.1.1966 between Gujarat and Rajasthan, is constructing a canal named "Sujlam Suflam" for drawl of water from Kadana dam. Further, he stated that as per the agreement date 10.1.1966, after Gujarat starts irrigating the Mahi command areas by Narmada waters, 40 TMC of Mahi water would become available to Rajasthan state for its use. It is also mentioned that Mahi being an inter-state river and for any utilization of Mahi waters, Gujarat would have got concurrence of the Rajasthan and approval of Central Water Commission (CWC)/Government of India (GOI) and requested Government of India to intervene and restrain Government of Gujarat from drawing any water from Kadana dam for its Sujlam Suflam Yojana.

As informed by the Government of Gujarat, Mahi Agreement of 1966 contemplate that Narmada water would be available in Mahi command. However, in 1979, the proposal was not agreed to by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal and no water of Narmada has been allocated to the Mahi command. In view of this, the Government of Gujarat have proposed a high level committee of technical experts from both the States to sort out bilateral issues and finalise modalities for implementing the 1966 Agreement as per the current prevailing situation.

[English]

### Supply of LPG

2329. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the LPG customers in the Capital are facing difficulties due to inordinate delay in refilling of LPG cylinders during the last two months;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the LPG cylinders are immediately available in the market on premium;
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check blackmarketing of LPG;
- (e) whether the LPG agencies are not registering the refilling requests of customers over telephone; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Pgblic Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that at present, there is no shortage of LPG in Delhi and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs in accordance with the genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

(c) LPG cylinders are supplied by OMCs to customers at the price determined by the Government. However, OMCs have launched a scheme for delivery of LPG cylinder as per customer's preferred time on payment of a nominal fee for such delivery.

(d) In order to check blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has brought out the "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" which provide for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in blackmarketing/diversion of LPG.

MDG inter-alia provide for following action against an errant distributor:-

- Fine of Rs. 20,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 1st offence.
- Fine of Rs. 50,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 2nd offence.
- Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

OMCs carry out regular surprise inspections at distributors' premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers' premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

In addition to the action taken by the OMCs, State Governments are empowered under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act 1955, to take action against blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG.

(e) and (f) With a view to provide better services to the customers as also to reduce the scope for irregularities, the Automatic Unified System has been introduced by the OMCs (IOCL, BPCL and HPCL) in March, 2011 under which domestic LPG consumers of Delhi can book their refill only through the mode of Short Message Service (SMS)/Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS)/Fixed Wireless Phone (FWP)/Website. Advertisement have been released in leading news papers in this regard for information and convenience of consumers. Also, leaflets containing detailed procedure for all these modes have also been distributed to the consumers for their convenience. BPCL has informed that in addition to the automated system, it is also taking bookings over telephone.

[*Translation*]

#### **Achievements in Conservation**

2330. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements made by the State Government of Bihar in the conservation of water; and

(b) the manner in which the Union Government plans to replicate it in the other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Water being a State subject, several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are taken up by all State Governments. Government of Bihar has informed that at present, about 12 nos. of major projects and 6 nos. of medium projects are under execution. Besides this 38 nos. of extension, renovation and modernization (ERM) projects are also under execution. These projects are likely to achieve a better utilization of water resources.

(b) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

[*English*]

#### **Forecasting Abilities of IMD**

2331. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the upgradation of the observational infrastructure of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and its computing power to provide better forecasting of weather and monsoon in the country;

(b) whether the ability of the IMD to accurately forecast cloudburst well in advance has improved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Under Modernization-Phase-I of IMD, 12 High Performance Computing Systems (HPCS), 8 Doppler Weather Radars (DWR), 535 Automatic Weather Stations and 507 Automatic Rain Gauges have been commissioned at different locations in India. Commissioning of the state-of-the-art observing,

monitoring/early warning and data visualization/information processing and communication technologies under the Phasc-I of the modernization of IMD, several manual operations have been fully automated. All the manpower that was engaged earlier for such manual operations have been provided due orientation, training and skill development opportunities not only to attain appropriate operating skills of advanced technological platforms but also contribute efficiently to the quality enhancement through customization of sector specific warning and forecasting services.

Commissioning of the high performance computing (HPC) system has provided opportunity to assimilate satellite radiance data in to the global/regional forecast systems and to enhance the spatial resolution of the global forecast systems from about 50km grid scale to about 22km grid scale. The performance evaluation of the new global forecast system has demonstrated enhanced forecast skill quantitatively.

(b) The ability of the IMD to accurately monitoring and nowcasting (up to 6h in advance) highly local scale phenomena like cloudburst can only be substantively enhanced after the commissioning of the DWR network covering the whole country.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **White Paper on Prices of Oil**

2332. SHRI NRIPENDRANATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a white paper on the cost and profit factors of the price, the consumer is paying, in view of rising international prices of oil and Government's imposing duties on oil, both indigenous and imported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is taking the energy conservation seriously and ban future trading in crude oil forthwith; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, continues to modulate the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. Their current prices are below the required market price, resulting in huge under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on the sale of these products. Based on the refinery gate price effective 1.12.2011, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs. 12.03 per litre on the sale of Diesel, Rs. 28.56 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 287.00 per cylinder on Domestic LPG.

To give further relief to the consumers, the Central Government eliminated Customs duty on crude oil with corresponding reduction in Customs duty on petroleum products and reduced Excise duty on Diesel by Rs. 2.60 per litre with effect from 25.6.2011. Through these measures, Government sacrificed annual revenue of Rs. 49,000 crore. In spite of these measures, OMCs are expected to incur under-recoveries of 1,32,016 crore during the current financial year.

(d) and (e) The Government looks upon oil conservation through its efficient utilisation as a quicker, efficient and economic source of energy. With this in view, Petroleum Conservation and Research Association (PCRA) was set up by the Government in 1978 with the specific mandate to promote conservation of petroleum products in the major sectors of economy like transport, industry, households and agriculture. The main programmes conducted for oil conservation are as under:

- (i) Energy Audits of oil consuming industries,
- (ii) Fuel Oil Diagnostic Studies for consuming industries
- (iii) Driver Training Programme for drivers of Road Transport Corporations and other volunteers,
- (iv) Model Depot Project, and
- (v) Mass Awareness Programme through electronic and print media.

As regards to ban future trading in crude oil, Department of Consumer Affairs has informed that there is no such proposal before the Government to ban future trading in crude oil, at present.

[Translation]

### Survey for Petrol Pumps and LPG Distributorships

2333. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to open new petrol pumps and new LPG distributorships in Mayurbhanj area of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of the places where new petrol pumps and new LPG distributorships are opened/proposed to be opened after their survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) New Retail Outlets (ROs) and LPG distributorships are being 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 found suitable locations based on surveys and feasibility studies. Locations found to be having sufficient potential, and which are economically viable, are rostered in the OMCs State-wise Marketing Plans. OMCs have proposed to set up 52 ROs and 11 LPG distributorships including under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY), in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha.

### Trains to Rajasthan

2334. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have increased the speed of any train or introduced any superfast train in Rajasthan so as to reduce the travelling time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Train services are not speeded up/introduced on state-wise/region wise basis. Introduction of new trains, increase in the frequency of trains etc. have already been announced in Railway Budget 2011-2012.

### Theft at Yamuna Bridge

2335. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of incidents of stealing nut-bolts from Yamuna railway bridge connecting Delhi with north eastern district that have come to light during the last three years and till date;

(b) whether the Railways have made/proposes to make any arrangements for the security of the said railway bridge; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No such case has been reported during the last three years including current year till date.

(b) and (c) The responsibility of providing security to Railway Bridges lies with the State Governments.

Sikkim, Meghalaya and Delhi Police personnel are being deployed by Delhi Police for security of the said Railway Yamuna Bridge round the clock.

[English]

### Foreign Tribunals in Assam

2336. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to provide basic facilities to the Foreigner's Tribunals in Assam to ensure speedy disposal of the cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is acute shortage of Judges in Tribunals resulting in slowdown in the process of disposal of cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard to issue necessary-instructions for smooth functioning of these Tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Expenditure incurred by the Government of Assam on the administration of Foreigners Tribunals is cent percent reimbursable by the Ministry of Home Affairs. An amount of Rs. 1.27 crore was provided to Government of Assam in the year 2007-08 for office infrastructure and equipments for the Foreigners Tribunals. Further, an amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs was released in 2010-11 in this regard.



(c) and (d) Out of 36 Foreigners Tribunals set up in Assam, seven positions are lying vacant. In order to fill these vacancies, Registrars of various High Courts have been requested to send panel of the retired/sitting Additional District Judges and District Judges. The terms and conditions for appointment of judicial officers as members of Foreigners Tribunals have been revised in January, 2011.

(e) The functioning of Foreigners Tribunals is reviewed periodically in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Government of Assam has been advised to prepare an Action Plan for disposal of pending cases and smooth functioning of the Foreigners Tribunals.

### Construction of New Dams

2337. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any new proposals for construction of new dams particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the present status of these proposals; and

(d) the action taken by the Government for implementation of these projects alongwith the time-frame thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. 18 new Irrigation projects involving construction of dam have been received in the CWC during the period from 1.4.2008 from Maharashtra out of which 16 Irrigation projects have been accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources and 2 irrigation projects are under appraisal in CWC. The list of such projects along with their present status is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(d) Irrigation is a state subject and irrigation projects are formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments themselves from their own resources and as per their priorities.

### Statement I

#### List of Projects of Maharashtra Accepted by the Advisory Committee since 01.04.2008

Sl. No.	Meeting Number	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Major/ Medium	Estimated Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Benefits in Ha./ MW	Date of Approval by Planning Commission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	93rd	22.05.2008	Kudali Irrigation Project	Medium	271.79	8480	04.02.2009
2.	94th	09.07.2008	Lower Pedhi Project	Major	283.1	17023	14.08.2008
3.	94th	09.07.2008	Upper Kundlika Project	Medium	72.7	2800	09.09.2008
4.	95th	20.01.2009	Lower Panjara Irrigation Project	Medium	34.73	7585	01.04.2009
5.	95th	20.01.2009	Kamani Tanda Medium Irrigation Project	Medium	78.49	4750	01.04.2009
6.	97th	27.03.2009	Punand Irrigation Project	Major	340.56	10846	22.05.2009
7.	98th	09.07.2009	Dongargaon Tank Project	Medium	67.039	3942	16.09.2009
8.	98th	09.07.2009	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	2224.76	121256	13.10.2009
9.	101st	30.11.2009	Dhom Balkawadi Tunnel Irrigation Project	Major	848.89	12,670	09.02.2010
10.	101st	30.11.2009	Tillari Irrigation Project	Major	1612.15	30,733	23.02.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	103rd	11.03.2010	Ghungshi Barrage Medium Irrigation Project	Medium	170.15	6,660	12.04.2010
12.	104th	12.05.2010	Puma Barrage-II Project	Medium	179.28 (P)	7,302	17.07.2010
13.	105th	25.06.2010	Shelgaon Barrage project	Medium	446.49	11,318	05.12.2010
14.	109th	14.03.2011	Urmodi Irrigation Project	Major	1417.75	43870	09.06.2011
15.	109th	14.03.2011	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Project	Major	3450.35	80472	09.06.2011
16.	109th	14.03.2011	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana	Major	2178.67	53449	06.05.2011

**Statement II***Status of New Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra under Appraisal in CWC*

(As on 05.12.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Major/ Medium	River/ Basin	District Benefited	Date of Receipt	Benefits (Th.Ha)	Estt. Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Status
1.	Jigaon	Major	Tapi	Buidana, Akola	12/09	112.32	4044.13	<b>Aspects Cleared:</b> Hydrology, ISM, M/o Agriculture, CSMRS, MoEF and MoTA <b>Compliance awaited from State:</b> IP(S) (4/11), CGWB (5/11).
2.	Upper Pravara	Major	Pravara/ Godavari	Ahmednagar	1/10	86.100	1810.19	<b>Aspects Cleared:</b> M/o Agriculture, CGWB, CSMRS, ISM, Hydrology and MoEF <b>Compliance awaited from State:</b> Irrigation Planning (5/11) and Cost (6/11) Apart from the above, the statutory clearance from MoTA is also required to be submitted.

**Service Provider Enterprises**

2338. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

(a) whether the Government proposes to focus on service provider enterprises in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(c) whether the Government also proposes to review policies on MSMEs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Government has provided due focus on service provider enterprises. In fact, service sector has been defined and included for the first time under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006.

(b) Service sector is equally eligible for benefits under the promotional schemes/programmes of the Ministry of MSME. Further all the provisions of MSMED Act, 2006 are also applicable to service sector.

(c) and (d) Review of policies relating to MSMEs is a continuous process. Some of the important recent policy changes effected for the sector relate to broadening of definition of manufacturing enterprises, inclusion of services under MSME fold and introduction of filing of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM-I and EM-II) for registration of MSMEs. The MSMED Act, 2006 also has provided for setting up of Industrial Facilitation Councils for addressing the delayed payments to Micro and Small enterprises from procurers of goods and services.

#### **Production/Turnover of PSUs**

2339. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual production and turnover registered by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The production and turnover of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), during the last three years, based on the Public Enterprises Survey (2009-10) that was laid in the Parliament on 24.2.2011 is given below (Table).

*Table: Production and Turnover in CPSEs*

Years	(Rs. in crore)	
	Production	Turnover
2007-08	1106678	1096308
2008-09	1295218	1271529
2009-10	1254852	1235060

The Table above shows that there has been a general improvement in both production and turnover in CPSEs during the last three years. Performance improvement is, however, a continuous process. Enterprise specific measures are taken by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments and the CPSEs. This, *inter-alia*, includes financial restructuring, business restructuring and manpower rationalization. The CPSEs have been taking necessary measures in this direction.

#### **Early Warning System**

2340. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evolved Early Warning System (EWS) to ensure that there is no recurrence of cases similar to the Satyam Scandal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has devised an Early Warning System (EWS) based on certain risk parameters including financial and non-financial measures to generate alerts regarding possibility of existence of unusual tendencies in financial statements;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the need to put in place an effective fast track mechanism to provide immediate relief to investors has been emphasized; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (f) The Ministry introduced an 'Early Warning System' (EWS) in 2009 based on certain financial and non-financial indicators to ensure, as far as possible, that there is no recurrence of cases similar to Satyam case. The criteria of EWS are used for online examination of Balance Sheets and other records of all listed companies and unlisted companies [(a) with a turnover of Rs. 100 crore or more.

(b) with a paid up capital of Rs. 50 crore or more, and (c) having 1000 or more shareholders.] to generate early alerts of possible violations which could lead to commitment of frauds. The criteria devised in 2009 was revisited and revised for identifying companies for their early scrutiny with the following salient features:

(i) The companies (listed and unlisted) are run through six parameters, such as, (a) where the

quantum of related party transactions are more than 5% of domestic turnover (Revenue items), (b) there is abnormal increase or decrease in profitability as compared to earlier year by more than 100%, (c) where the cash and bank balances are more than 50% of current assets during last 2 years, (d) where the combined quantum of investment made is more than 50% of the paid up capital and reserves during the last three years only, (e) where the quantum of loans and advances to total current assets is more than 50%, (f) Companies having large unsecured loans, as first filter;

- (ii) The set of the companies identified/selected under category (i) above, are then run through another set of five parameters, such as (a) Whether audit report of the company has been qualified or contains adverse remarks of auditors; (b) Whether accounting period is changed during the last 3 years and Changes of a few days without the month changing need not be taken note of; (c) Whether auditors were changed in last 3 years; (d) Whether 50% or more of the directors ceased to be directors during the last one year; (e) Whether promoters or relatives have either reduced their stake to 10% or below of the total paid up capital (Form 20B) or the change in their stake is 5% or more of the total paid up capital, for listed and unlisted companies separately, as a second filter;
- (iii) Lists of listed and unlisted companies are also generated In various categories such as (a) disqualification of directors, (b) companies which failed to repay the matured deposits and interest thereon, (c) companies having charges but have not filed balance sheets and annual reports.

The list of aforesaid companies is finalized from the point of view of "public interest" involved. For the purpose of examination, public interest has been shifted to mean (i) the companies having accepted deposits but have not repaid matured amount and interest; (ii) companies having collected money through IPO; and (iii) the companies having taken secured loan but have not filed their due annual returns with the ROCs.

### **Long Term LNG Deals**

2341. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is seeking long term Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) purchase deal with East Asian nations; and

(b) if so, the details worked out so far and response received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) GAIL (India) Ltd. has reported that they are in preliminary discussions with upstream suppliers from various proposed and upcoming LNG liquefaction plants in Indonesia for sourcing LNG on long-term basis.

*[Translation]*

### **Monitoring under MGNREGS**

2342. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts where the appointment of Ombudsman have been made as provided under the scheme;

(b) whether some States have not appointed Ombudsman at the district level;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) An independent grievance redressal mechanism of Ombudsman has been provided for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to ensure transparency and public accountability. The details of districts where Ombudsmen under MGNREGA have been appointed are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) In some States, posts had to be re-advertised since response in earlier rounds was either very poor or suitable candidates were not available. States have been reminded from time to time and necessary clarifications furnished to them to expedite the process.

**Statement***Status of appointment of Ombudsman*

Sl. No.	State	No. of districts	Districts having Ombudsman	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	20	20	Ombudsman appointed
2.	Sikkim	4	4	One Ombudsman appointed for the whole State
3.	Manipur	9	9	One Ombudsman and one Deputy Ombudsman appointed for each district
4.	Mizoram	8	8	Four Ombudsman appointed for 8 districts (one each for 2 districts)
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	Ombudsman appointed in all districts. In addition, one Deputy Ombudsman appointed in Chamba district. The Ombudsman for Kullu will also be in charge of Lahul Spiti District
6.	Maharashtra	33	26	Ombudsman appointed in 26 districts
7.	Odisha	30	16	Ombudsman appointed in eleven districts viz. Angul, Bolangir, Bargarh, Cuttack, Keonjhar, Deogarh, Khurda, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Bhadrak, Puri, Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal, Rayagada, Ganjam and Subarnapur. Selection process in other districts is under way.
8.	Chhattisgarh	18	18	Ombudsman appointed in 16 districts viz. Korba, Korea, Sarguja, Dhamtari, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Jashpur, Janjgir-Champa, Kanker, Dantewada, Durg, Raigarh, Bastar, Kabirdham, Mahasmand, Sarguja. Additional charge given to Ombudsman of Dantewada and Bastar in respect of Bijapur and Narayanpur districts respectively. Selection process in these districts is under way.
9.	Andhra Pradesh	22	21	Ombudsman appointed in 21 districts (Srikakulam, Vizianagarm, Prakasham, Chittoor, Adilabad, Ananthapur, Kadappa, Guntur, Kurnool, Krishna, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nellore, Nizamabad, R.R. District, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Nalgonda). Selection process in other districts is under way.
10.	Gujarat	26	19	Ombudsman appointed in 19 districts (Mehsana, Vadodara, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Amreli, Anand, Bhavnagar, Surat, Junagarh, Ahmadabad, Kheda, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar, Narmada, Navsari, Bharuch, Valsad, Porbandar.) Re-advertisement done in respect of other districts

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	30	15	Ombudsman appointed in 15 districts[Bangalore(Rural), Belgaum, Bijapur, Chikkamagalore, Mangalore, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Raichur, Shimoga, Chikkaballapura]. Selection process in other districts is under way.
12.	Rajasthan	33	20	Ombudsman appointed in 20 districts (Bharatpur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Udaipur, Banswara, Bundi, Dausa, Sriganganagar, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Pratapgarh and Tonk). Selection process in other districts is under way.
13.	Jharkhand	24	24	Three Ombudsman appointed for 24 districts (1 each for 8 districts)
14.	Nagaland	11	11	Ombudsman appointed for all districts
15.	West Bengal	19	19	Seven Ombudsman appointed for 19 districts. Process for appointment of more ombudsman started.
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	Two Ombudsman for 2 districts with additional charge of the third district (Nicobar) to one of the Ombudsman

[English]

### **Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal**

2343. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to delay in completion of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal (SYL), the agricultural fields of South Haryana are facing acute shortage of water for irrigation purposes resulting in heavy losses in agricultural crops;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the completion of the SYL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The orders dated 15.01.2002 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the State of Punjab to

complete the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SLY) Canal in its territory within one year. However, the canal works were not completed. As per further direction dated 04.06.2004 of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Central Government nominated its Agency for execution of the canal and set up a Committee. However, on 12.07.2004 the State of Punjab enacted the Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004, terminating the Agreement of 1981 and other agreement on sharing of Ravi-Beas Waters. Central Government was also informed that any step taken in furtherance of the agreement of 31.12.1981 would be against the legislative mandate of the Act. A Presidential Reference questioning the constitutional validity of the Act was made on 22.07.2004. Central Government requested Learned Attorney General of India in March 2010 to take up the matter suitably. The State of Haryana has also filed an early hearing application for Presidential Reference on 20.08.2010 and an Execution application for implementation of two judgments dated 15.01.2002 and 04.06.2004 in the SYL suit on 19.02.2011. The Presidential Reference has not come up for detailed hearing so far.

### **Public Interest Litigations**

2344. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Interest Litigations (PILs) filed in the Supreme Court and various High Courts, court-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware of large number of frivolous litigations being filed under the guise of PIL;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to initiate action to check such frivolous litigations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (e) The data regarding number of Public Interest Litigations tiled in the Courts is not maintained by the Department of Justice as the matter falls exclusively within the jurisdiction of the higher judiciary. The matter of entertaining or curbing PILs is within the domain of the Courts in which they are filed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has, from time to time, provided certain guidelines in their various orders to check the misuse of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) by unscrupulous elements.

#### **Working of Wakf Boards**

2345. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take any fresh measures to bring improvement in the working of Wakf Boards in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) To streamline record keeping, introduce transparency and to facilitate various functions/processes of the State Wakf Boards, JPC on Wakfs in their 9th report recommended for computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards. JPC also recommended that the S WBs should be financed, as the present level of assistance provided by the State Governments is not only inadequate but also uneven. With the approval of the Government, the Ministry of Minority Affairs decided to implement two Schemes in this regard namely:

(i) Computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards (SWBs), and (ii) Strengthening of State Wakf Boards (SWBs). The scheme for Computerisation of records of SWBs was launched in December, 2009. An amount of Rs. 12.02 crores has been disbursed by the Ministry to National Informatics Centre, 26 State Wakf Boards and Central Wakf Council till date for this scheme.

Further, an amount of Rs. 7 crores was earmarked for the scheme of 'Strengthening of State Wakf Boards' in the budget of the year 2010-11. 'In principle' approval for the scheme was sought from the Planning Commission but the latter observed that launching the scheme at the far end of the XIth Plan period is not advisable. Therefore, new scheme is slated for the XIth Five Year Plan.

*[Translation]*

#### **Ponds and Wells in Rural Areas**

2346. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning any new scheme pertaining to digging of ponds and wells in villages to encourage water conservation particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No, Madam. Union Government is not planning any new scheme pertaining to digging of ponds and wells in villages to encourage water conservation particularly in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Assistance to Fertilizer Trade Associations/Consultants**

2347. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance, subsidies or grants etc., given to fertilizer trade associations/consultants etc., for seminars, workshops, exhibitions during each of the last three years alongwith the objectivise thereof;

(b) whether the government has conducted any post audit on such expenses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) An amount of Rs. 5,00,0007- (Rupees Five lakh only) was released to Government of Nagaland during the year 2010-11 towards financial support for organizing the Second North East Arji Expo held on 15-19th December, 2010.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India will conduct audits.

[*Translation*]

#### **Allotment of Booths to Disabled**

2348. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether STD/PCO booths at railway stations all over the country were allotted by the Railways to the disabled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the time fixed for installation of STD/PCO booths has lapsed on 27th October, 2011 and a large number of booths could not be made operational;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) 459 PCO booths have been allotted to the physically handicapped.

(c) No, Madam. No booth is pending installation.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Projects under SGSY in Maharashtra**

2349. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the projects under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) sanctioned for Maharashtra State during the last three years and current year;

(b) the current status of the projects;

(c) the details of grants provided to all these projects by Government;

(d) the details of employment generated/provided by these projects in Maharashtra State, Project-wise;

(e) whether there is any proposal pending for sanction under SGSY in Maharashtra State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Project wise details regarding sanctioned projects received from the State Government of Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) and (f) Details of the Special project proposals received from the State Government of Maharashtra and pending with the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement I**

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Total Project cost (Rs. in lakh)	Central Share (Rs. in lakh)	Total Central Release (Rs. in lakh) as on 7.12.2011	Targeted beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jana Samruddhi, Nanded District	1263.280	617.170	154.290	Pertains to cattle development



1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Skill Development centers in Yavatmal district	1285.000	802.500	799.691	15000
3.	Training to BPL youths for Skill Upgradation leading to placement/Self employment in Pune District by Dyan-Deep Jankalyan Foundation (DDJF)	318.000	238.500	59.625	4000
4.	Skill Development in Sangli, Maharashtra by SANKALPA Pratisthan	153.590	107.530	26.880	1200
5.	Skill Development of Rural Youths in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra by Maruti Foundation	655.550	387.490	96.870	5000
6.	Skill Development in Beed District of Maharashtra by Bajrang Research Foundation (BRF)	299.350	196.875	49.220	2500
7.	Skill Development in Akola, Maharashtra by Jai Bhavani Vayam Shala (JBVS)	463.750	347.810	86.950	2500

**Statement II**

Sl.No.	Project Name
1.	Sericulture in rural areas of Jalna Districts of Maharashtra by Sericulture Research Unit, Marathwada Agriculture University (SRUMAU)
2.	Skill Development in Buldana, Amaravati, Akola, Washim and Wardha District of Maharashtra by Shri Sant Gajanan Shikshan Sansthan (SSGSS).
3.	Skill Development of rural youth in Thane District of Maharashtra by Kherwadi Social Welfare Association (KSWA)
4.	Skill development in 5 Districts (Nagpur, Akola, Amravati, Wardha and Buldana) of Maharashtra by Varhad Vikas Bahu Uddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal (VVBUSPM)
5.	Integrated training in Maharashtra by Sant Tukaram Madhyavarti Grahak Sahkar Bhandar Ltd. (STMGSBL)
6.	Skill upgradation in Nandurbar District of Maharashtra by Vidya Vikas Mandal (VVM)
7.	Skill development in Maharashtra by Shri Sant Gajanan Shikshan Sansthan (SSGSS)
8.	Service tax programme, training programme in 18 Districts of Maharashtra by MITCON Consultancy and Engineering Services Ltd. (MCESL).
9.	Skill Development in Nagpur District of Maharashtra by Jai Kishan Krushi Bahuuddeshiy Vikas Society and Dimand Galavanisors and Febricators Organization (JKKBVSDGFO)

**Annual Sales of Indian Auto Industry**

2350. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual sales of Indian auto industry during the last three years including the current year;

(b) the number of persons employed in the auto industry during the last three years;

(c) whether a recent report by an audit firm have estimated a shortage of approximately three lac skilled

workers in the automotive sector;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue of inadequate skilled manpower in auto industry?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per the information received from the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers Association (SIAM), the annual sales of Indian auto industry during the last three years and current year are as under:

*Domestic Sales (In numbers)*

Category	2008-09	2009-19	2010-11	Apr.-Oct. 11
Passenger Vehicles	15,52,703	19,51,333	25,20,421	13,78,513
Commerical Vehicles	3,84,194	5,32,721	6,76,408	4,33,701
Three Wheelers	3,49,727	4,40,392	5,26,022	2,98,007
Two Wheelers	74,37,619	93,70,951	117,90,305	77,38,755
Grand Total	97,24,243	1,22,95,397	1,55,13,156	98,48,976

(b) As per SIAM, 2.5 million (approx.) people have been employed in the auto industry during the last three years.

(c) The Department is not aware of any report by any audit firm.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To address the issue of skilled man power in auto industry, Automotive Skill Development Council (ASDC) has been set up in India. ASDC has commissioned a pilot project in 3 skills viz. Machinist, Service Technician and Driver.

(b) if so, the details of the project including the cost thereof;

(c) the present status thereof; and

(d) the expected time by which this project is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) on Bina Complex Multi-purpose project, Madhya Pradesh was received in Central Water Commission (CWC) in October 2010 for techno-economic appraisal. The same has been examined and observation of CWC and central agencies were sent to the State Government. The State Government has to submit compliance. Apart from above, statutory clearances from Ministry of Environments & Forests (MoEF) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) are also required to be submitted. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1624.36 crore (2010 price level).

[*Translation*]

**Bina Complex Irrigation Project**

2351. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has forwarded a proposal for Bina Complex Irrigation and Multipurpose Project to the Union Government;

(d) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by the State Governments as per their priorities. The time taken in clearance of the project is related to the time taken by the project authorities in furnishing compliance to the comments/observations of CWC/Central Agencies and submission of Statutory clearance from agencies including MoEF and MoTA.

[English]

### Modern Modular RIG

2352. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has mounted its modern modular rig on its Mumbai High oilfield platform RS 12;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. Singh): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has mounted its modern modular rig Sundowner P-16 on its Mumbai High oilfield platform RS-12. The rig has been hired from M/s Sundowner Offshore International (Bermuda) Limited against International Competitive Bidding (ICB) tender for a primary term of 1000 days w.e.f. 05.08. 2011.

(c) The rig has commenced its operation at platform RS-12 from 05.08.2011. The rig has completed the first well RS-12//10 and is presently drilling the second well RS-12//12.

[Translation]

### Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

2353. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is lying pending with the Government regarding increase of amount given under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme; and

(b) if so, the amount of pension sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) With effect from 01.04.2011 the rate of pension under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) for beneficiaries who are 80 years and above has been increased from Rs. 200/- per month to Rs. 500/- per month. The eligibility age under IGNOAPS has also been reduced to 60 years from 65 years from 01.04.2011. There is no proposal pending with the Government regarding increase of Central assistance amount. States have been urged to contribute an equal amount from their own resources. At present, no proposal is pending for increase of amount given under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS).

(b) IGNOAPS is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which was transferred to State Plan in the year 2002-03. The funds for NSAP are released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Ministry of Finance to the States in combined manner for all the schemes under NSAP together. The funds released to Madhya Pradesh under NSAP and the number of beneficiaries reported by the state under IGNOAPS during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Release (Rs. in Lakh)	Number of beneficiaries reported by Madhya Pradesh under IGNOAPS
1.	2008-09	43592.42	931434
2.	2009-10	29747.00	1056881
3.	2010-11	34686.00	1166199
4.	2011-12*	30555.00	1215452

\*Releases upto month of October 2011.

[English]

### Flood Control Reservoirs

2354. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the best way to control floods is to intercept them with storage reservoirs so that moderate floods are allowed to flow through the valley below;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this direction in each State including Andhra Pradesh in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Construction of big dams/storage reservoirs on rivers at suitable locations are considered as permanent solution to floods, especially if dedicated flood cushion is provided in the storage reservoirs. Big dams moderate the floods in downstream by way of releasing controlled discharge through spillway.

(c) The Ministry of Water Resources formulated a National Water Policy in 1987, which was subsequently revised in 2002. In the National Water Policy document 2002, it is stipulated that adequate flood cushion should be provided in water storage projects wherever feasible, to facilitate better flood management. In highly flood prone areas, flood control should be given overriding consideration in reservoir regulation policy even at the cost of sacrificing some irrigation or power benefits. Copies of this policy documents were sent to all concerned and the State Governments for compliance.

#### **Debt of HPCL**

2355. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) had a debt of Rs. 31,000 crore on its books as on September, 2011 and is due to hit the borrowing limit of Rs. 35,000 crore beyond which banks would not lend it any more capital or loans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government intends to come to the rescue of the Corporation so that it can purchase crude oil from the international market; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to envisage that the Corporation becomes financially sound in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) and (b) HPCL had a total debt of Rs.

31253.30 crores in its books, as on 30.09.2011. The debt has increased due to continued under-recoveries and the Corporation is borrowing funds from banks/financial institutions to meet the requirement.

(c) and (d) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) are selling Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG below their desired retail selling price and are incurring under-recovery on the sale of these petroleum products. To compensate these under-recoveries and protect the financial health of OMCs, the Government is following a burden sharing mechanism under which the Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies have contributed Rs. 21,633 crore and Government has confirmed budgetary support of Rs. 30,000 crore to the OMCs during the 1st half of the financial year 2011-12.

#### **Bhiwani-Churu Line**

2356. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal from the Government of Haryana for matching the grant for laying of Bhiwani-Loharu-Churu line;

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

(c) the details of anticipated cost of the said project; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of work on the said project?

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

(b) to (d) A survey for Bhiwani-Loharu-Pilani-Churu (136.74 kms) new line has been taken up. Further necessary action will be taken once the survey report is received in the Ministry.

#### **Wasteland Development**

2357. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether wasteland development work in rural areas has been undertaken under the Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government had asked the State Governments to give priority to such works; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The focus of activities under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment is laid down in Schedule-I of the Act. Drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation), land development and renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of tanks are already included in Schedule-I of the Act as priority activities. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis and durable assets are created in rural areas by strengthening the natural resource base. Section 16(1) of MGNREGA provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. In accordance with Section 16(5) of the Act, at least 50% of the projects by cost are to be executed by the Gram Panchayats. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act.

#### **Self-Refuelling Facility**

2358. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil marketing companies in the country have introduced the concept of self-refuelling facility in selected outlets of the country;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the facility to other parts of the country in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has introduced the concept of self-refuelling facility at 13 retail outlets (ROs) in the State of Karnataka, 5 ROs in Chandigarh and one RO in Delhi. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) has introduced the concept of self-refuelling facility at 14 ROs in the State of Gujarat and 3 ROs in the state of Rajasthan in the country.

(c) to (e) Extension of self-refuelling facility to other parts of the country will be considered based on the experience gained and the success of the facility introduced.

*[Translation]*

#### **Raids on LPG Distributors**

2359. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted surprise raids on LPG distributors in Budhana area of Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether prior information of said raids is given to these distributors in connivance with officials of the concerned oil marketing companies which make these raids only an eye-wash; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) During the last three years and the period April 2011 to September 2011, 100 raids were conducted on LPG distributorships in Budhana area of Maharashtra. The year-wise details are as under:-

Year	Number of raids
2008-09	18
2009-10	30
2010-11	31
April to September, 2011	21

Based on established complaints, action has been taken in 7 cases against the erring LPG distributors during the said period, under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines/Distributorship Agreements.

Raids are carried out without intimation and no such instances where the distributors were given tip-off have come to the notice of the Government.

#### **Railway Station at Malipur**

2360. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to build a railway station at Malipur near Saharanpur on Delhi-Saharanpur line; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Inclusion of People in BPL List**

2361. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has fixed the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons in respect of each State/UT;

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

(c) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government for inclusion of more number of families in the list of people living below poverty line and removal of limit on the total number of BPL families to be identified in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the number and percentage of persons living below poverty line at national and state level, separately in rural and urban areas from the Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. The latest estimates of poverty are available for the year 2004-05 which are based on the 61st round data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted during 2004-05. A Statement containing state wise estimates of number and percentage of persons living below the poverty line for the year 2004-05 based on Tendulkar Committee Report is enclosed at Statement.

(c) and (d) A few States have requested for removal of limit on the total number of BPL families to be identified in the States. In a Joint Statement issued on 3rd October 2011 by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development it is *inter alia* stated that the present state-wise poverty estimates using the Planning Commission methodology will NOT be used to impose any ceilings on the number of households to be included in different government programmes and schemes.

#### **Statement**

##### *Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line - 2004-05*

Sl.No.	States/U.T.'s	Number of Persons (Lakhs)			% age of Persons		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	187.07	51.33	238.76	32.3	23.4	29.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.92	0.67	3.59	33.6	23.5	31.1
3.	Assam	88.82	8.44	97.26	36.4	21.8	34.4
4.	Bihar	445.07	40.90	485.60	55.7	43.7	54.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	96.55	13.43	109.92	55.1	28.4	49.4
6.	Delhi	1.41	18.92	20.40	15.6	12.9	13.1
7.	Goa	1.91	1.72	3.63	28.1	22.2	25
8.	Gujarat	130.11	41.94	172.17	39.1	20.1	31.8
9.	Haryana	39.29	15.77	55.15	24.8	22.4	24.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14.32	0.30	14.62	25	4.6	22.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.31	2.87	14.23	14.1	10.4	13.2
12.	Jharkhand	115.12	15.56	130.67	51.6	23.8	45.3
13.	Karnataka	134.99	50.76	185.69	37.5	25.9	33.4
14.	Kerala	49.45	15.65	64.99	20.2	18.4	19.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	255.32	61.66	316.88	53.6	35.1	48.6
16.	Maharashtra	277.14	116.12	393.26	47.9	25.6	38.1
17.	Manipur	6.61	2.06	8.66	39.3	34.5	38
18.	Meghalaya	2.73	1.21	3.93	14	24.7	16.1
19.	Mizoram	1.05	0.38	1.43	23	7.9	15.3
20.	Nagaland	1.73	0.16	1.88	10	4.3	9
21.	Odisha	197.33	22.69	220.16	60.8	37.6	57.2
22.	Puducherry	0.79	0.71	1.49	22.9	9.9	14.1
23.	Punjab	36.52	17.20	53.76	22.1	18.7	20.9
24.	Rajasthan	167.23	42.84	210.31	35.8	29.7	34.4
25.	Sikkim	1.59	0.18	1.77	31.8	25.9	31.1
26.	Tamil Nadu	125.56	61.35	186.76	37.5	19.7	28.9
27.	Tripura	12.31	1.35	13.67	44.5	22.5	40.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	604.74	130.26	735.48	42.7	34.1	40.9
29.	Uttarakhand	23.33	6.35	29.67	35.1	26.2	32.7
30.	West Bengal	231.24	57.94	289.07	38.2	24.4	34.3
	All India	3266.63	807.59	4076.10	41.8	25.7	37.2

### Impact of Water Shortage

2362. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is one of the countries to currently feel the heaviest impact of the water shortage in terms of food and energy production as well as ecological damage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country is estimated to have a water deficit of 50 per cent by 2030; and

(d) if so, the measures which are sought to prevent this calamity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) As per present assessment, the average annual utilizable water is 1123 BCM, which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water resources. The National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD), in its report in 1999, had assessed total water requirement for various uses in the country as 1180 BCM by the year 2050. Further, due to large temporal and spatial variability in availability of water, water stress situation exists in our country, which impacts food and energy production as well as ecological damage.

(d) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are taken up by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes, Central assistance is provided to States under various schemes/programmes of Ministry of Water Resources namely, "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects", AIBP for Minor Irrigation Projects", Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD and WM) Programme", "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies", etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Extension of Trains**

2363. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received requests from public representatives for extension of 55138/55139 passenger train of North-Eastern Railway running from Balia to Shahganj *via* Mau-Azamgarh to Lucknow and convert it to a fast passenger train from Shahganj to Lucknow or run an intercity train from Balia to Lucknow *via* Mau-Azamgarh, to extend the 19053/19054 Muzaffarpur-Surat weekly train to Bandra terminal *via* Vapi and run the 15021/15022 Shalimar-Gorakhpur weekly train from Mau *via* Azamgarh-Jaunpur-Varanasi and also introduce a new train from Mau to Kolkata *via* Azamgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/likely to be taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some representations, including from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, has been received in this regard.

(c) These have been examined but not found feasible for implementation for the present.

*[English]*

#### **Cheque Bounce Cases**

2364. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge pendency of cheque bounce cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up fast track courts to deal with such litigations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the present status thereof in each State including Karnataka; and

(f) the views of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Information on pendency of cheque bounce cases is not maintained centrally. However, as per 213th Report of the Law Commission of India, over 38 lakh cheque bouncing cases were pending in the courts in the country.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, Government of India has decided to give a special grant of Rs. 5000 crore to States on the basis of recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission for improved delivery of justice. One of the components of this grant includes increasing the number of Court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts. These courts will dispose off various types of petty cases including cheque bounce cases. Besides, capacity enhancement of the mechanisms such as Lok Adalats and Legal Aid, alternate Dispute Resolution centres, creation of State Judicial Academies, training of Judicial Officers/Public Prosecutors is also envisaged under 13th Finance Commission funding. The Lok Adalats will also help dispose of the cheque bounce cases.



### Monitoring of IT Companies

2365. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is formulating an action plan to monitor the working of Information Technology companies and share market in view of the financial scam in a major IT company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal or recommendation to investigate the working of several IT companies; and

(d) if so, the details of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Monitoring of companies through technical scrutiny is a continuous process for all the companies which come out with public issue. However, there is no specific or separate action plan to monitor working of IT companies.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

### Supply of Medicinal Plants

2366. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to supply medicinal plants directly to pharmaceutical firms to reduce the prices of medicines to help the poor people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Government has set up National Medicinal Plants Boards

(NMPB) in Department of AYUSH to coordinate matters related to overall development of medicinal plants sector to augment their availability for preparation of medicines of AYUSH systems and other products. The NMPB is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" since 2008-2009. Under this scheme, cultivation of identified medicinal plants is supported and farmers are given subsidy for the cultivation of these plants in cluster mode. For the implementation of the scheme financial assistance has been provided by the National Medicinal Plants Board to 26 States.

The Board has also implemented Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" for overall development of medicinal plants sector. The Board supports projects of various organizations in the area of in-situ/ex-situ conservation resource augmentation (plantation of medicinal plants) in forests area and Research on related aspects for overall development of the sector.

[Translation]

### Land Regulation and Development Authority

2367. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision to constitute Land Regulation and Development Authority was taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the constituents of the Authority;

(c) the number of meetings held, issues discussed and decisions arrived at therein since its inception;

(d) the aims and objectives of the Authority and the extent to which the same have been achieved so far;

(e) whether any mechanism has been put in place to monitor and review the functioning of the Authority;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to upkeep the land records and to check irregularities prevailing therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) No Madam. No decision has been taken to constitute Land Regulation and Development Authority by the Union Government.

(b) to (f) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(g) To modernize the upkeep of the land records and to make them up-to-date and in real time, a centrally sponsored scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme was approved by the Govt. of India in the year 2008-09. The activities being supported under the Programme, *inter-alia*, include computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), digitization of maps, survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, High Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI), computerization of registration, connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices, land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level and training & capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries. The activities under the programme are to converge in the district and district is the unit of implementation. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered by the end of the 12th Plan.

#### **Recommendation of MPs for LPG Connections**

2368. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members of Parliament who made recommendations for LPG connections to their acquaintances from 2010 till date;

(b) whether these recommendations are not approved by the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) During the period from January, 2010 to September, 2011, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have received 381 number of recommendations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament, for release of LPG connections.

(b) and (c) Government has advised OMCs that recommendations received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament for release of LPG connections be processed/disposed off quickly, irrespective of whether the recommendation is received directly by the OMCs or through the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

[*English*]

#### **Denial of Nobel Prize to Indian Physicist**

2369. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work demonstrated by three Astronomers that 'dark energy was propelling expansion of universe at ever increasing speed' who got Nobel Prize for 2011 was proposed before them by an Indian Physicist in 1998 itself;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for denying his claim for the Nobel Prize;

(c) whether the Government has brought this to the notice of the Swedish Nobel Academy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the said Academy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Although the Government does not have specific information, the Government has learnt from news reports that an Indian Physicist proposed a theoretical model before a model proposed by the Nobel laureates based on observational findings.

(b) The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences decides the award of Nobel Prize and reasons for denial of a claim for award of the Prize to scientist/s are not known to the Government.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

2370. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding constitution of Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC) indicating the number of its Members;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the Commission;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make the aforesaid Commission more result oriented?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) vide Gazette Notification (Extraordinary) dated 28th November 2011 has re-established the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) with six zonal members, four expert members and three ex-officio members for a period of five years. One of the zonal members has also been appointed as Chairman of the Commission.

(b) to (d) Monitoring and review is a continuous process. Based on monitoring and review, action as appropriate and necessary is taken for systemic and other improvements. Central Government has also constituted the National Khadi and Village Industries Board under the KVIC Act, 1956 for assisting the Commission in the discharge of its functions. Ministry of MSME has also formed two internal core groups in the Ministry, one under the chairmanship of Minister MSME and the other under the chairmanship of Secretary MSME, to review the implementation of schemes of the khadi and village industries sector. Necessary guidance and co-ordination is also provided by the Ministry to KVIC to make it more result-oriented.

[English]

#### **New Law for Societies Registration Act**

2371. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any regulatory framework is available with the Government in order to enforce transparency and public accountability in business activities of non-corporate business entities and Societies like the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enact a new legislation to replace the Societies Registration Act, 1860; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Such entities are governed by the Law under which they are registered or incorporated. Each such law has suitable provisions concerning disclosure and accountability etc.

(c) The Societies Registration Act, 1860 though a Central Act, is administered by the respective State Governments.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Decline in Production of Fertilizer**

2372. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of fertilizer plants under the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Corporation Limited (IFFCO);

(b) whether the production of fertilizers has declined in these plants; and

(c) if not, the quantity and names of fertilizers produced by these plants or units separately during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The state-wise details of fertilizer plants of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Corporation Limited (IFFCO) are given below:-

Name of State	Name of the Plants
Gujarat	Kalol Kandla
Uttar Pradesh	Phulphur-I & II Aonla-I & II
Odisha	Paradeep

(b) No, Madam

(c) The names and quantity of fertilizers produced during last three years are given below:-

Name of the units	Production (In 000, MT)			Product
	year			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
Kalol	559.87	600.20	600.09	Urea
Phulphur	1503.12	1722.70	1771.30	Urea
Aonla	2005.28	2000.56	2031.14	Urea
Kandla*	1793.65	2374.35	2518.94	NP/NPK/DAP
Paradeep*	1306.00	1500.00	1662.00	NP/DAP

\*Quantity of fertilizer produced is in bulk which includes NP, NPK & DAP Fertilizer (s)

[English]

#### **New Guidelines For MPLAD**

2373. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests to reconsider the guidelines framed in respect of spending of funds under the MPLAD scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which new guidelines are likely to be issued in this regard?

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

(b) Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, Hon'ble MP from Hamirpur Lok Sabha Constituency in Uttar Pradesh has enclosed signatures of 115 Members of Parliament alongwith his letter dated 6.9.2011 wherein the MPs have expressed their reservations on the guidelines, imposing the limit of Rs. 50 lakh per year from MPLADS fund for works to Societies/Trusts. Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, MP (LS) has requested to do away with the MPLADS

guidelines issued from time to time and leave MPLADS fund on the discretion of MPs.

(c) Ministry modifies the guidelines from time to time as and when required.

[Translation]

#### **Bonus under MGNREGS**

2374. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are paid bonus;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The objective of MGNREGA is to supplement the income of a rural household and it is not intended to be the sole means of earning livelihood for the rural population. The MGNREG Act also provides for a host of other benefits to the workers which are otherwise not available to agricultural labour under the Minimum Wages Act. These benefits are in the nature of providing employment within radius of 5 Km, in case distance is more than 5 Km, payment of additional 10% of wage rate as extra wages for meeting transportation and living expenses, free medical treatment for injury, expenses of hospitalization if required and payment of daily allowance, payment of ex-gratia in cases of death or permanent disability, provisions for safe drinking water, sheds/crèche for children etc, free medical treatment on injury to any child accompanying workers and ex-gratia payment. Till such time a separate and satisfactory index and mechanism for updation of MGNREGA wages is developed, wage rates under Section 6 (1) of MGNREGA has been indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Agriculture labourers (CPIAL). The MGNREG Act does not have provision for payment of bonus to the workers.

**Drinking Water in Tsunami Affected States**

2375. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any steps to augment the drinking water supply in tsunami affected States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Rural Drinking Water is a State subject. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the States in providing drinking water facilities in the rural areas by rendering financial assistance and technical support through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The State Governments are competent to plan, sanction, implement and execute rural

water supply projects from the funds provided under NRDWP. Under the NRDWP guidelines, upto 2% of funds are kept aside for rendering financial assistance to States/UTs for restoration of water supply affected due to Natural Calamity (including Tsunami).

After the outbreak of Tsunami in December 2004, funds released to Tsunami affected States/UTs during 2004-05 from the Natural Calamity fund of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are as under:

Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 3.00 Crores
Kerala	Rs. 1.75 Crores
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 8.50 Crores
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Rs. 15.37 Crores
Puducherry	Rs. 1.00 Crores

No funds have been allocated to these States from the NRDWP (Natural Calamity fund) for this purpose in the last 3 years. However, the funds allocated to the tsunami affected states under all components of NRDWP in the last three years are as below:

Sl.No.	Name of State	Amount allocated under NRDWP (In Rs. Cr.)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	294.53	427.09	491.02	1212.64
2.	Tamil Nadu	241.82	320.43	316.91	879.16
3.	Kerala	103.33	152.77	144.28	400.38
4.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

[English]

**Policy against Corrupt Practices in Private Sector**

2376. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted a committee headed by Kiran Karnik to make a comprehensive policy that will clearly stipulate penalties for corrupt practices in private sector dealings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the policy is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

**Supervision of Working of CPSUs**

2377. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the functioning and management of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) is supervised by its Board of Directors and the administrative Ministry/Department concerned;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of irregularities/mismanagement in CPSUs noticed during each of the last three years and the current year during the course of such supervision alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function in terms of extant rules, regulations, law, guidelines, etc. laid down by various Ministries/Departments and other concerned Government agencies. The Board of Directors of CPSEs and their administrative Ministry/Department administer the implementation of extant rules, regulations, law, guidelines, etc. and in case of any deviation/irregularity, take necessary action as prescribed in the relevant extant rules, regulations, law, guidelines, etc.

(c) As concerned Ministries/Departments are responsible for administering the implementation of extant rules, regulations, law, guidelines, etc. in CPSEs under their respective administrative jurisdiction, there is no mechanism to centrally supervise the functioning of CPSEs.

#### **National Rural Drinking Water Programme**

2378. SHRI ANTO ANTONY Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the mandate envisaged for the Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP); and

(b) if so, the status of accomplishment so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), in order to decentralize powers and responsibilities and to give greater focus on water and sanitation issues, a Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) is to be set up in each Gram Panchayat at/Village/Ward for implementation of water supply schemes to ensure the active participation of villagers. The Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) is to be set up as a Standing Committee in each Gram Panchayat for planning, monitoring, implementation and operation and maintenance of their Water Supply Schemes to ensure active participation of the villagers. The membership of a VWSC may consist of about 6 to 12 persons, comprising elected members of the Panchayat, atleast 50% women and with due representation to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and poorer sections of the village. This Committee should be an integral part of the Village Panchayat. The composition and functions of the VWSCs may be regulated by a set of by-laws under the State Panchayati Raj Act.

(b) As per information made available by State Governments, the status of accomplishments by the VWSC in them is as at enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

Sl.No.	State	No. of VWSCs set up* (as reported by the states as on 5.12.2011)	Accomplishment
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	17,773	Total villages in the State are 18066, out of which 8,293 in-village water supply schemes managed by VWSCs are completed and 3,314 are under progress. Total fund of Rs. 1070 crore transferred to VWSCs by district offices. 48,15,632 households are connected by taps out of total 66,84,426 households. Water quality teams formed and water quality kits distributed are 15,998. 76,931 persons have undergone training on water quality.

1	2	3	4
2.	Goa	189	-
3.	Tripura	713	Participated in the Village Water Security Planning, yearly action plan, Monitoring and O and M of Rural Water Supply Schemes
4.	Mizoram	572	Operation and Maintenance of Rural Water Supply and Coordination in Planning with the PHE Department
5.	Nagaland	Has no VWSCs	N/A
6.	Sikkim	165	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VWSC's involved in identification and verification of details required for rural water supply schemes;</li> <li>• prioritisation of schemes; tendering of various sanctioned schemes</li> <li>• Operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes</li> </ul>
7.	Haryana	157	Not reported
8.	Jharkhand	14,818	In Jharkhand Gram Panchayats elections were held recently after a gap of 32 years. Presently VWSCs are active on TSC, O and M of hand pumps and formulation of new pipe water supply schemes.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	97,607	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2408 VWSCs exist who have contributed not less than 5% in cash against the scheme cost</li> <li>• Purchase committee and VWSC is formed</li> <li>• Water tariff fixation and collection by community</li> <li>• Water Supply system operator identified</li> <li>• Records of collection and expenditure maintained</li> </ul>
10.	Punjab	3805	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VWSCs have helped in collection of the beneficiary share.</li> <li>• The village population is provided guidance regarding the use of potable water from the water supply schemes. This has resulted in increase in the number of individual private water connections in the villages.</li> <li>• The increase in percentage of individual water connections has resulted in increase in revenue and subsequent improvement in the operation and maintenance of the water supply schemes.</li> <li>• In view of the proper guidance regarding use of potable water and to reduce the wastage, some of the schemes have achieved 24x7 water supply status. The consumers are getting water with more pressure.</li> <li>• Some of the villages which have improved the status of water supply have become Role Model Villages. Other VWSCs get encouragement for further improvement in the system</li> <li>• The breakdown period has decreased.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4
11.	Bihar	627	Piped water supply schemes and hand pump based schemes for drinking water are being implemented by VWSCs under Swajaldhara.
12.	Andhra Pradesh	15178	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VWSCs involved in formulation and planning of the Rural Water Supply schemes.</li> <li>• Water supply works costing less, than Rs. 5.00 lakh executed through VWSCs.</li> <li>• VWSCs are made responsible for O and M of the scheme.</li> <li>• VWSCs are responsible for testing of water samples at field level using Field Test Kits (FTKs) distributed to Gram Panchayats.</li> <li>• VWSCs are facilitating to promote clean village concept in the villages to achieve NGP status and involved in activities like construction of latrines, their usage and to prevent open defecation in the villages.</li> </ul>

#### **Evaluation of Laboratories**

2379. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any standards to evaluate the working of the laboratories that test vaccines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these laboratories are able to meet the international standards;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Government has set standards to evaluate the working of laboratories in the country that test vaccines in addition to testing of chemicals and other Biologicals through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accreditation and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) certification. NABL accreditation is a formal recognition of

the technical competence of a testing, calibration or medical laboratory for a specific task following I SO/I EC 17025:2005, ISO 15189:2007 Standards. The GLP certification is provided by the National Good Laboratory Practice Compliance Monitoring Authority (NGCMA), Department of Science and Technology to pre-clinical testing laboratories conforming to the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) Principles of Good laboratory Practices and OECD Council Acts.

(b) NABL accreditation to laboratories ensures reliable testing and calibration services that enhances customer confidence in accepting reports issued by accredited laboratories. NABL Accreditation is currently given for testing, calibration and medical laboratories to include Biological, Chemical and other fields. Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) is a quality system concerned with the organizational process and the conditions under which non-clinical health and environmental safety studies are planned, performed, monitored, recorded, archived and reported. The scope of the GLP principles include chemical entities and biologicals used in pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, industrial chemicals, veterinary chemicals, food and feed additives, cosmetics and neutraceuticals. The validity of the GLP certificate for a laboratory is three years. The NABL accreditation and GLP certification are presently voluntary and not a pre-requisite for submission of data to Regulatory Authorities before registration of a new product.



(c) and (d) NABL is signatory to APLAC (Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) MRA (Mutual Recognition Arrangement) and ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) MRA since 2000. NABL has valid accreditation of 1526 laboratories in 2539 fields/subfields as on November; 2011. India was invited to join the OECD's Working Group on GLP as a full member on March 3, 2011. This implies that data generated in a GLP certified facility in India would now be acceptable in all OECD member countries and other adherent countries. Presently there are 18 GLP certified laboratories all of them meet international standards of OECD Principles of GLP.

(e) The Department of Science and Technology is proactively trying to encourage advancement of NABL and GLP in the country by putting in place enabling steps to encourage laboratories in both Government and Private sector to reach international standards. These include imparting trainings to assessors/inspectors, sensitization and training programmes for laboratories, quality assurance personnel and study directors with an aim to encourage quality systems in the country.

#### **Security Measures in Railways**

2380. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of security measures in terms of installation of security gadgets such as CCTV cameras, door frame metal detectors, scanners etc. at different Railway Stations across the country particularly in sensitive areas;

(b) the present status of Integrated Security Plan and the funds earmarked as well as spent for the said plan;

(c) whether the Railways have been unable to implement various security measures due to paucity of funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to ensure the fool proof security at Railway Stations as well as in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present, modern security equipment like CCTV system, Door Frame Metal Detectors, Hand Held Metal Detectors, Baggage

Scanners, Dragon Search Light, VHF sets etc. have been provided to Railway Protection Force(RPF) to strengthen railway security at important railway stations of the country.

(b) An Integrated Security System is being implemented to strengthen surveillance mechanism over sensitive stations of the country. The system consists of Internet Protocol based CCTV system, Access Control, Personal and Baggage Scanning System and Bomb Detection and Disposal system at an approved cost of Rs. 353 crore. As the installation of the system is under process, funds will be utilized in due course.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of Law and Order in station premises and trains is the responsibility of respective State Governments which they discharge through Government Railway Police. To supplement efforts of State Governments, various steps have been taken by way of escorting of trains, procurement of modern security related equipment for RPF, creation of additional posts and strengthening of security infrastructure etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Pending Proposals under PMGSY**

2381. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the States including Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana by the Union Government during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals lying pending with Union Government as on date; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the sanctioning of pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry has received proposals for 35,619 nos. of road-works/bridges during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 including the State of Bihar. The position of proposals received and pending with NRRDA is enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Details of proposals of nos. of roads received and pending with Ministry under PMGSY*

#	State	Proposals Received				Proposals pending (No. of roads/ bridges)
		2009-10 Roads	2010-11 Roads/ Bridges	2011-12 (upto Nov. 2011)		
				Roads	Bridges	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83	485	-	2	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	270		-	15	
3.	Assam			36	400	36
4.	Bihar	1,151	632	807	23	The Core-Network maps being finalised by the State
5.	Chhattisgarh	258	383	356	240	302
6.	Goa					
7.	Gujarat	1,110	668	-	93	
8.	Haryana	138				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	388	128	23	37	60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	556		126	698	462
11.	Jharkhand	1,870	580			
12.	Karnataka	1,591	24	216	76	
13.	Kerala					
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,284	477	-	106	
15.	Maharashtra	1,057	869	308		
16.	Manipur	236	52	-	31	
17.	Meghalaya	108	18			
18.	Mizoram			17		17
19.	Nagaland	23	104	35		
20.	Odisha	206		886		
21.	Punjab	178	36			63
22.	Rajasthan	6,374	1,798	-	63	699
23.	Sikkim	108	45	-	15	
24.	Tamil Nadu			29	43	
25.	Tripura	116	69			
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3,828	17	1,676	12	
27.	Uttarakhand	411	12	16		
28.	West Bengal	356		3	134	

**Medical and Emergency Facilities at  
Railway Stations**

2382. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware about a recent incident at Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station in which a person died due to being trapped between platform and train and subsequently not getting immediate medical attention;

(b) if so, the details of the enquiry conducted into the said mishap and the action taken by the Railways thereupon alongwith the compensation announced by the Railways in this regard;

(c) whether in light of the said mishap, the Railways have any plans to make available the medical/emergency facilities such as doctors and other medical staff/equipment as well as ambulance facility at all the major railway stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other measures taken/being taken by the Railways for improving the emergency response system at Railway Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An incident of a passenger getting stuck between the footboard of a coach of Train No. 12416 and the platform coping at Hazrat Nizamuddin station took place on 16.11.2011. All efforts were made by the railway staff, present at the station, to provide immediate help. An enquiry has revealed that quick and swift action was taken and there was no laxity on the part of railway officials. Compensation for death/injury in train accident/untoward incident as defined under section 124/124-A of the Railway Act, 1989 is paid by the Railways after a claim is decreed by the Railway Claims Tribunal and Railway is satisfied with the decree.

(c) and (d) At five major railway stations in Delhi, "Emergency Equipment Rooms", with all the necessary equipments have been set up to deal with any emergent situation. A proposal for providing an ambulance at these stations has also been initiated. In addition, First Aid Rooms have been set up at Chennai Central (Southern Railway) and Howrah (Eastern Railway) along with ambulances. Modality of opening more First Aid Rooms in other major stations shall be explored.

*[English]*

**Amenities in IAY Houses**

2383. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper sanitation and water facilities are provided in the houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that houses built under IAY have proper sanitation and water facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is dovetailed with Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Programme to provide proper sanitation and water facilities in the houses constructed under IAY. Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Programme, an IAY beneficiary who constructs a sanitary latrine can get an amount of Rs. 3200/- from TSC funds in addition to the unit assistance under IAY. To ensure compliance of the instructions, a letter reiterating the same has been issued to the State Governments to make it mandatory that all IAY beneficiaries, if eligible, simultaneously are sanctioned one toilet each under TSC.

As per IAY Guidelines, the availability of drinking water supply to an IAY household is to be ensured by the agencies responsible for the implementation of IAY. This is ensured through convergence of IAY to the activities under National Rural Water Supply Programme (NRWSP).

**Special Irrigation Technology for Low  
Water Table Areas**

2384. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any special irrigation technology for the States where ground water level is depleting fast; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources has not formulated any special irrigation technology for the States where ground water level is depleting fast. However, the Ministry is implementing Farmers' Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP) to demonstrate water saving technologies.

(b) Under the FPARP demonstration of water saving technologies like Micro Irrigation (Drip and sprinkler), Rain Water harvesting structures (water storage tanks), Soil moisture conservation (Mulching, dry farming technology, improved irrigation and water management etc.), System of Rice intensification (SRI), Broadbed and Furrow irrigation, Deficit irrigation, Land leveling/configuration, Precision farming irrigated crops/dry crops, Zero tillage/Zero till drill, Multiple use of water etc is done. The programme is being implemented with the help of appropriate Agricultural Universities, ICAR Research Institutes, ICRISAT and WALMIs etc. in 21 States viz. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar.

#### **Working of NMDFC**

2385. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is satisfactory; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by the Government to improve the working of NMDFC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The activities and achievements of

National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) are steadily increasing over the years. During the last financial year i.e. 2010-11, NMDFC has disbursed Rs. 233.26 crores for assisting 1,58,510 beneficiaries which is the highest achievement made by NMDFC so far. In 2011-12 (uptd 29.11.2011), Rs. 80.29 crore have been disbursed to 21,996 beneficiaries. NMDFC has achieved its targets fixed under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed with the Ministry of Minority Affairs during 2010-11. In order to enable the NMDFC to increase its operations, the Government of India has been providing share capital contribution to NMDFC. The authorized share capital of NMDFC has been enhanced from Rs. 1000 crores to Rs. 1500 crores during 2010-11. The equity released by the Government to NMDFC during the XIth Five Year Plan is given below:

Year	Funds given by the Government (Rs. in crores)
2007-08	70.00
2008-09	75.00
2009-10	125.00
2010-11	115.00
2011-12	115.00

To further strengthen the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and suggest measures to increase its outreach, a consultancy firm was appointed to study the restructuring of NMDFC. The consultant has recently submitted its recommendations.

[*Translation*]

#### **Socially Desirable Projects**

2386. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects included in the list of socially desirable projects as on date, zone-wise;

(b) the time since when these railway projects are included in the said list; and

(c) the present status of work on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) As on 01.04.2011, there are 129 ongoing New Line projects.

Out of these 129 ongoing New Line projects, 14 projects are having rate of return more than 14%. Other New Line projects have been taken up on socio-economic considerations. Sanction of projects is a continuous process and new projects are taken up every year. Projects are in various stages of execution & progressing as per availability of resources. The Zone-wise number of ongoing new line projects is as under:-

Sl.No.	Railway Zone	No. of ongoing projects
1.	Central	4
2.	East Coast	6
3.	East Central	26
4.	Eastern	10
5.	Northern	8
6.	North Central	4
7.	North Eastern	5
8.	Northeast Frontier	18
9.	North Western	2
10.	Southern	9
11.	South Central	16
12.	South Eastern	5
13.	South East Central	2
14.	South Western	10
15.	West Central	1
16.	Western	3
Total		129

[English]

**MGNREGS under Social Audit**

2387. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether social audit has brought about transparency in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the extent to which social audit has succeeded in curbing irregularities/corruption under the Scheme;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to reward some Panchayats and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to encourage their participation in effective implementation of the Scheme at various levels; and

(d) if so, the details of such awards provided during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The primary objective of Social Audit as provided for under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 is to bring about transparency in implementation. The Rules framed in this regard are being implemented by the States Governments. No specific study/analysis on the extent to which Social Audit has curbed irregularities/corruption under MGNREGA has been done so far.

(c) and (d) The Government has introduced awards known as 'Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar' from 2007-08 and 'Award for best Performing Panchayat' from 2009-10 to recognize outstanding contribution of Civil Society Organizations and performance of Gram Panchayats towards effective implementation of MGNREGA in the country. For the year 2010-11, no awards have been given so far. The details of Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar in 2007-08 and 2009-10 (no award given in 2008-09) and awards for best performing Gram Panchayats in 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Best performing of Gram Panchayat*

Sl.No.	State	Gram Panchayat	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	Khairwahi Machandur	Durg Durg
2.	Haryana	Kaluana	Sirsa
3.	Kerala	Nedumkandam Kottukal	Idduki Thiruvanthapuram
4.	Maharashtra	Pandurni	Nanded

1	2	3	4
5.	Rajasthan	Pampura Badwas Choti	Bhilwara Banswara
6.	Sikkim	Chuba Phong	South Sikkim
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Dhamna Dhamna Khurd	Jhansi Jhansi

*Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar*

Sl.No.	Name of Civil Society Organizations and States	Years
1.	Ashagram Trust, Madhya Pradesh	2007-08
2.	Rozgaar Evam Suchna Adhikar, Rajasthan	
3.	Rupayaan, Odisha	
4.	Unnati, Gujarat	
5.	Aasha Trust, Uttar Pradesh	
6.	Pradan, Odisha	2009-10
7.	Voluntary Health Organisation, Sikkim	

[Translation]

**Competitiveness in MSME**

2388. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to make Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) more vibrant and vital to face competition with big enterprises/multi-national companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formed any committee to review the performance of MSMEs;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the recommendations of the said committee;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up centres under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme; and

(f) if so, the detail thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of MSME has taken following steps:

(i) The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) is being implemented with following schemes:

- Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness scheme
- Promotion of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in MSME sector
- Technology and Quality Up gradation Support to MSMEs (TEQUP)
- Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators
- Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through Quality Management Standards & Quality Technology Tools (QMS/QTT)
- Design Clinics Scheme for Design Expertise to MSME Sector
- Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)
- Setting up of Mini Tool Rooms under PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode
- Marketing Assistance & Technology Up gradation scheme
- Marketing Support/Assistance to SMEs (Bar Code)

(ii) In addition, the Ministry is operating a scheme namely Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for technology up gradation of Micro and Small Enterprises. The scheme aims at facilitating technology up gradation of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing 15% capital subsidy (limited to maximum Rs. 15 lakhs) for purchase of Plant & Machinery. Maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy under the scheme is Rs. 100 lakhs. Presently, 48 well-established and improved technologies/sub-sectors have been approved under the Scheme.

- (iii) National Small Industries Cooperation (NSIC), under the Ministry of MSME is implementing following schemes:

**Marketing Assistance Scheme:**

- Single Point Registration Scheme for Government Purchase
- Tender & Consortia Marketing
- Exhibition
- Buyer Seller Meets
- Raw Material Distribution

**Credit support to MSMEs:**

- Meeting credit needs of MSMEs through tie up arrangement with Banks
- Financing Procurement of Raw Material & Marketing Activities

**Support Services:**

- Performance & Credit Rating Scheme for Small Enterprises

- B2B Portal for MSMEs
- Marketing Intelligence Cell

**Technology Support:**

- Training in various technical trades and entrepreneurship Programmes
- Common Facility Services.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry launched Industrial Infrastructure Up gradation Scheme (IIUS) in 2003 as a Central Sector Scheme with a view to enhancing competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure through public-private partnership in selected functional clusters. A list of projects sanctioned under IIUS along with location, project cost, approved IIUS grant and central grant released to the projects in various states is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Central grant released to the projects under IIUS located in various States (Rs. crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Industrial Cluster	Location	Project Cost	IIUS Grant	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Auto Components Cluster	Vijayawada	30.67	23.01	22.32
2.		Pharma Cluster	Hyderabad	66.16	49.62	48.13
			Total	96.83	72.63	70.45
3.	Assam	Cluster	Guwahati	62.28	52.63	15.79
			Total	62.28	52.63	15.79
4.	Bihar	Handloom Cluster	Bhagalpur	20.82	15.69	0.00
			Total	20.82	15.69	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	Iron & Steel Cluster	Raipur	55.06	31.76	30.81
			Total	55.06	31.76	30.81
6.	Gujarat	Chemical Cluster	Ahemadabad	71.35	41.39	40.15
7.		Chemical Cluster	Ankleswar	152.83	50.00	49.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.		Chemical Cluster	Vapi	54.31	40.49	39.28
9.		Gem & Jewellery Cluster	Surat	61.00	45.61	39.41
10.		Textile Cluster	Narol	145.30	58.28	17.48
			Total	484.79	235.77	185.79
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Pharmaceutical & Allied Cluster	Baddi	80.50	58.28	17.48
			Total	80.50	58.28	17.48
12.	Jharkhand	Auto Cluster	Adityapur	65.63	47.79	15.93
			Total	226.63	164.35	50.89
13.	Karnataka	Foundry Cluster	Belguam	24.78	18.58	18.02
14.		Machine Tools Cluster	Bangalore	135.50	49.12	47.65
			Total	160.28	67.70	65.67
15.	Kerala	Coir Cluster	Alappuzha	56.80	42.60	37.61
			Total	377.36	178.00	168.95
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Auto Components Cluster	Pitampur	62.97	47.23	45.81
17.		Readymade Garments Cluster	Jabalpur	43.93	30.68	10.23
18.		Handloom Cluster	Chanderi	27.80	20.30	5.75
19.		Pandhurna Industrial Cluster	Chhindwara	66.78	43.07	14.36
			Total	201.49	141.28	76.15
20.	Maharashtra	Auto Components Cluster	Pune	59.99	44.99	44.54
21.		Textile Cluster	Ichalkaranji	65.07	32.70	31.72
22.		Engineering Cluster	Nashik	67.26	42.88	41.59
23.		Marathwara Automobile Cluster	Aurangabad	81.35	58.20	17.46
			Total	273.67	178.77	135.31
24.	Odisha	Metallurgical Cluster	Jajpur	80.60	47.00	45.59
25.		Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster	Balasore	81.90	58.28	17.48
			Total	162.50	105.28	63.07
26.	Punjab	Textile Cluster	Ludhiana	17.19	12.69	12.31
27.		Hand Tools Cluster	Jalandhar	79.49	58.28	17.48
			Total	96.68	70.97	29.79
28.	Rajasthan	Marble Cluster	Kishangarh	27.84	20.88	20.66
			Total	27.84	20.88	20.66



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Tamil Nadu	Auto Components Cluster	Chennai	47.49	27.74	26.91
30.		Cereals Pulses & Staples Cluster	Madurai	39.96	29.97	29.07
31.		Foundry/Pump/Motor Cluster	Coimbatore	55.30	39.39	38.99
32.		Leather Cluster	Ambur	67.34	43.94	43.50
33.		Textile Cluster	Tirupur	143.00	50.00	49.50
34.		Engineering Cluster	Tiruchirapalli	102.81	58.28	17.48
			Total	455.90	249.32	205.45
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Leather Cluster	Kanpur	17.65	9.75	6.50
			Total	17.65	9.75	6.50
36.	West Bengal	Multi Industry Cluster	Haldia	58.85	35.97	34.89
37.		Foundry Cluster	Howrah	87.88	40.40	13.47
38.		Rubber Cluster	Howrah	29.74	15.72	10.48
			Total	176.47	92.09	58.84

[English]

### Ammonium Nitrate as Special Category Explosive

2389. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the legitimate fears of classifying ammonium nitrate as a 'special category explosive substance' under Explosive Act, 1884 which would result in treating even minor offences as violation of the Act leading to stringent punishment, been factored in;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding constitution, time of constitution, number of meetings and views of Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted to work on modalities to regulate its commercial usage, handling, storage and sale;

(d) the objections raised or received by the Ministry to the idea of regulating the commercial usage, handling, storage, sale of ammonium nitrate;

(e) the number of ammonium nitrate manufacturers in India;

(f) the manner in which the Government ensures that ammonium nitrate sourced in garb of overtly legitimate uses like agriculture is not covertly directed by subversive acts as was done by Anders Breivik in Norway; and

(g) the instances of diversion/theft/pilferage of ammonium nitrate between 2004-11, Year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Ammonium Nitrate is notified as an "explosive" under Section 17 of the Explosives Act, 1884 vide Government of India, Gazette Notification No. S.O. 1678 (E) dated 21.07.2011. The draft Ammonium Nitrate Rules have also been published for suggestions and objections of the stake holders. The punishment for violations of Ammonium Nitrate Rules notifying under the Explosives Act, 1884 will be in accordance with Section 9B of the Explosives Act, 1884 and not as per Explosives Substance Act, 1908.

(c) and (d) As per the decision taken by Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, an Expert Committee has been constituted to look into the various aspects in respect of Ammonium Nitrate Rules. After notification of Ammonium Nitrate under the Explosives Act 1884, three meetings of the Committee have been

held in the office of Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur on 9.7.2011, 28.7.2011 and 16.11.2011. Participants from various concerned organizations participated in the last meeting held on 16.11.2011. In the last meeting, the Committee has chalked out a programme to Bharuch, Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata, Haldia and Gomia tentatively from 29.11.2011 to 6.12.2011, to visit various premises related to manufacturing, import, storage, bagging, conversion and transport of Ammonium Nitrate in order to get the first hand idea on those premises and to know the prevailing practices. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is a co-opted member of the Committee. The Committee proposes to identify the grey areas in the draft Ammonium Nitrate Rules and address them without compromising the objectives of the forthcoming Ammonium Nitrate Rules.

(e) There are 5 Ammonium Nitrate manufacturers in India namely;

- (i) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Mumbai
- (ii) Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd., Bharuch
- (iii) National Fertilizers Ltd., Nangal.
- (iv) Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Talaja

(v) Smartchem Technologies Ltd., Shrikakulam (AP)

(f) Ammonium Nitrate as such, is not a fertilizer under the Fertilizer (Control) Order. However, three fertilizer companies, M/s National Fertilizer Ltd. (NFL), M/s Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) and M/s Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Ltd. (DFPCL) are the manufacturers of Ammonium Nitrate. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN), which is produced out of the Ammonium Nitrate melt is one of the fertilizers covered under the Fertilizer (Control) Order. M/s Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd. (GNVFC) is the manufacturer of CAN. M/s NFL, M/s RCF and M/s DFPCL sell Ammonium Nitrate to their notified dealers. The quantity of Ammonium Nitrate sold by these companies to the notified dealers is monitored by the companies. The dealers give their undertaking to the companies that they will/they have used the Ammonium Nitrate purchased from the companies for their respective industrial purposes. Since, CAN is a fertilizer, M/s GNVFC sell this product to the dealers approved by the State Governments for agricultural purposes.

(g) The Statement furnished by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization, Nagpur regarding instances of diversion/pilferage of Ammonium Nitrate during 2004-2011, year-wise and State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Statement furnished by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization, Nagpur regarding instances of diversion/pilferage of Ammonium Nitrate during 2004-2011, year-wise and State-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of P.S.	P.S. Case No. and Date	Quantity of AN seized	Name of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5
1.	<b>West Bengal</b> Central Crime Station, Port Blair, A and N Island	546/2011 Dt.21/06/2011	10,000kgs	1. S.G. Babu, Manager, VMR Shipping 2. Nambirajan Manager VMR Enterprise 3. Maheswaran, Agent of Quarry Own. 4. P.Ekka, Driver
2.	<b>Maharashtra and Goa</b> Yaval P.S. Maria Curtorim P.S. (Goa)	3022/11 dt. 09/06/2011 100/11 dt. 19/09/2011	53 Kg.  14 Elec. Detonators and ammonium powder of quantity not informed	Subhash Maharu Sapkale  Unknown

1	2	3	4	5
3.	<b>Karnataka</b>			
	Shankarnarayan PS Udupi Dist.	60/2011 Dt.16/07/2011	2800 kgs	Paras
	Shivaji Circle, Bhadravathi, Shimoga Dist.	109/2011 Dt.26/08/2011	220 kgs	Nagesh
5.	<b>Kerala</b>			
	Mannarghat, Palakkad Dist.	251/11 Dt.08/04/2011	2.30 kgs	Killirani Salam Chami
		252/2011 Dt.08/04/2011	3.40kgs	Bapputty Arappara
		253/2011 Dt. 08/04/2011	11.08 kgs	Assainar Killrani
	Vellikulangara, Trichur	592/11 Dt. 04/08/2011	12kgs	Baby Pradeep
		593/11 Dt. 04/08/2011	10kgs	Peethambaran Babu Not Known
	Mannanthala, Trichur Dist.	363/11 Dt. 16/08/2011	10kgs	Not Known
	Chalakkudy, Truchur Dist.	525/11 Dtd. 04/08/2011	1kg	Not Known
6.	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
	Masturi Bilaspur	272/2011 Dt. 17.06.2011	58.4 Kgs	Paras Ram Shyamwani
	Masturi Bilaspur	273/2011 Dt. 17.06.2011	7 Kgs	Santrif Satnami S/o Kartik Ram Satnami
	Masturi Bilaspur	274/2011 Dt. 17.06.2011	4.3 Kgs.	Harish Kumar S/o Videshi Ram Vishvakarma
7.	<b>Rajashtan</b>			
	Roll Distt. Nagaur	24/2011 Dt. 01/04/2011	1.75 kg	Jagmal Singh
	Buhana Distt. Jhunjhunu	110/2011 Dt. 02/06/2011	12.5 kgs	Unknown
	Khatu Badi Distt. Nagaur	30/2011 Dt. 14/06/20 11	4.9 kgs	Bhanwar Lal
	Khandela, Distt.Sikar	170/2011 Dt. 10/07/2011	15 kgs	Madan Singh Kuri
	Rajgarh Distt. Alwar	270/2011 Dt.18/06/2011	100 kgs	Puranmaf Saini, Rajesh Kumar
	Bansoor Distt. Alwar	302/2011 Dt. 05/07/2011	4.5 kgs	Rameshwar Dayal

One Truck bearing Registration No. AP-35/U-8088 containing 17 MT of AN while in transit from Vishakhapatnam to District Durg for delivery to factory premises of M/s. Special Blasts Ltd., was looted in Bastar District. Written complaint was lodged by M/s. Special Blasts Ltd., to the IG Police (Durg Range), the Superintendent of Police, Bastar District and the IG Police (Anti Naxalite movement) Raipur.

[*Translation*]

#### Supply of Ammonium Phosphate

2390. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has stopped the supply of ammonium phosphate fertilizer to Bihar for the last two years;

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

(c) the number of representatives of people who have sent letters to his Ministry in which they have raised objections against stopping the supply of this fertilizer; and

(d) the time by which the Union Government proposes to provide ammonium phosphate manure to Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (b) Department of Fertilizers monitors the supply of Urea, DAP, MOP & NPK fertilizers to various States. The movement of Ammonium Phosphate is not, at present, being monitored by Department of Fertilizers. The companies' supply Ammonium Phosphate to various States depending upon demand projected by respective State Governments with respective companies directly. Till date, Bihar Government has not requested for any requirement of Ammonium Phosphate.

(c) The letter from Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) Shri B.N. Prasad Mahato dated 27.7.2011 and 26.8.2011 was received in the department for supply of Ammonium Sulphate to Bihar. Besides, the issues were also raised in the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemical & Fertilizers for supply of Ammonium Sulphate to Bihar.

(d) The appropriate action needs to be taken by the State Government. As and when decided by the State Government, the supply of fertilizer would be restored.

#### Closure of Level Crossings

2391. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI RAKESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of such railway crossings which have been abandoned during each of the last three years, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the main reasons for the closure of such crossings;

(c) whether any traffic survey has been conducted before the closure of such crossings;

(d) if so, the details of such crossings; and

(e) the details of the proposals received for re-opening of such crossings and the number of crossings opened during the said period, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) State-wise details of abandoned unmanned level crossings are not maintained. However, Zone-wise details of unmanned level crossings closed on account of low traffic density maintained w.e.f. 01.04.2010 are as under:-

Railway/Zone	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto October, 2011)
1	2	3
Central	2	0
Eastern	22	1
East Central	5	1
East Coast	18	7
Northern	199	18
North Central	23	13
North Eastern	61	16
Northeast Frontier	32	0
North Western	51	6

1	2	3
Southern	11	39
South Central	35	10
South Eastern	20	24
South East Central	33	1
South Western	13	3
Western	44	9
West Central	1	0

Traffic survey is conducted regularly every three years at level crossing to ascertain the level of traffic.

(e) Unmanned level crossings have been closed after due consideration and approvals. No such level crossing has been reopened as per available information.

[English]

#### Review of Railway Projects

2392. DR. P. VENUGOPAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have reviewed its ongoing projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways propose to abandon those sanctioned projects which are now found to be uneconomical;

(d) If so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, project-wise;

(e) whether the Railways also propose to undertake only those projects which are commercially viable; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) There are 129 New Line, 45 Gauge conversion and 166 Doubling ongoing projects. Review of projects is a continuous process. The progress depends on availability of resources. As on 01.04.2011, Railways need approx. Rs. 1,25,000 Crore to complete these projects. No sanctioned project has been shelved.

(e) and (f) Railways undertake new line projects not only based on their commercial viability but also on socio-economic and strategic considerations.

[Translation]

#### Hike in Subsidy on Fertilizers

2393. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase subsidy on fertilizers provided for agriculture to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) No Madam. Presently, there is no consideration in the Government to increase the subsidy on fertilizers. 90% of the requirement of the phosphatic and 100% of that of Potassic fertilizers of the Country is met through imports. Resultantly, the rise/fall in the international prices of Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers and its raw materials has a direct bearing on the cost of P and K fertilizers in the Country. Government of India has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010 replacing the erstwhile concession scheme for decontrolled P and K fertilizers. Prior to 1.4.2010, the MRPs of the P&K fertilizers was fixed by the Government below the actual cost and the difference between the actual cost and the MRPs was reimbursed by the Government to the manufacturers/importers in the form of subsidy. Under the NBS Policy, the MRPs of the P and K fertilizers has been left open to be fixed by the manufacturers/importers and the amount of subsidy is fixed in terms of the nutrients of Nitrogen 'N', Phosphate 'P', Potash 'K' and Sulphur 'S' on annual basis. Accordingly, any increase/decrease in the prices of P and K fertilizers and its raw materials in the international market is adjusted in the MRPs of P and K fertilizers. Since it is fixed on annual basis, there is no consideration in the Government to increase the subsidy.

#### Impact of Dismantling of APM

2394. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether inspite of dismantling the Administered Price Mechanism (APM), the Government continues to have effective control in the investment decisions of all oil and gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal for setting up of independent regulator for the oil and gas sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) and (b) Investment decisions in the oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are taken by their respective Board of Directors as per the guidelines issued from time to time by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE).

(c) and (d) Government has notified the Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006, (19 of 2006) on 1.10.2007, vide G.S.R. 637(E). As per the provision of this Act, Government has also notified, vide G.S.R. 638(E), the establishment of the five-member Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board for regulating the refining, processing, storage, transportation, distribution, marketing and sale of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas excluding production of crude oil and natural gas.

Similarly, the upstream petroleum sector is currently being regulated by Director General of Hydrocarbons (DGH).

#### **Chakkipur Bridge**

2395. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that Chakkipur bridge which connects Punjab and Himachal Pradesh has collapsed recently;

(b) if so, whether rail operations were disrupted due to this collapse; and

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred by the Railways for the repair/renovation of the said bridge during the last three years and the steps taken to restore the rail operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. Due to flash floods in Chakki River, bridge No. 32. (Chakki Bridge) on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Narrow Gauge (NG) section was severely damaged on 12.08.2011.

(b) Yes, Madam. Train services from Pathankot to Nagrotasurian station (approximately 62 kms) on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar NG section in Northern Railway are presently under suspension due to damage to Chakki bridge.

(c) The expenditure incurred by the Railways for repairs/renovation of this bridge during last three years are as below:

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. Lakhs)
2008-09	16.36
2009-10	27.56
2010-11	52.95

The work of repairs of bridge is in progress.

*[English]*

#### **Demand under MGNREGS**

2396. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the rural population demanding work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) following the Government's monitoring mechanism; and

(b) if so, the comparative figure in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) 4.55 crore households demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2008-09 compared to 5.29 crore households in 2009-10 and 5.58 crore households in 2010-11. There has been a steady increase in the demand for employment under MGNREGA during the last three years. During 2011-12 (Upto October 2011) 3.36 crore households have demanded employment under MGNREGA.

*[Translation]***Electoral Rolls**

2397. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI:  
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) whether there are separate electoral rolls for elections of Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and local bodies in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to bring uniformity in electoral rolls for all elections to strengthen democracy?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation and revision of electoral rolls for elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies are the functions entrusted to the Election Commission under article 324(1) of the Constitution. However, superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities has been entrusted to the State Election Commissions under articles 243K and 243ZA of the Constitution.

Further, section 15 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 provides that for every Assembly constituency there shall be an electoral roll and section 13D(1) of the said Act provides that the electoral roll for every parliamentary constituency, other than a parliamentary constituency in the State of Jammu and Kashmir or in a Union territory not having a Legislative Assembly, shall consist of the electoral rolls for all assembly constituencies comprised within that parliamentary constituency and it shall not be necessary to prepare or revise separately the electoral roll for any such parliamentary constituency.

The preparation and revision of electoral rolls for Panchayat and Municipality elections are regulated by the State laws.

(c) It is for the State Governments, by law, to adopt the electoral rolls of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies for local bodies elections.

*[English]***LPG Dealership**

2398. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the LPG dealership as well as retail outlets for diesel and petroleum products opened in Chikkodi area of Karnataka during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to start LPG dealership at Hukkeri, Athani, Chikkodi and Raibag Taluks in Chikkodi areas of Karnataka;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these agencies are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) During the last three years and the period April 2011 to September 2011, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have commissioned one LPG distributorship and 7 Retail Outlets in Chikkodi area of Karnataka. No SKO-LDO dealership was commissioned in Chikkodi area of Karnataka during the said period.

(b) to (d) OMCs have planned to set up 8 LPG distributorships at Hukkeri, Athani, Chikkodi and Raibag Taluks in Chikkodi area of Karnataka. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of location	Number of LPG distributorships
1.	Hukkeri	03
2.	Athani	02
3.	Chikkodi	02
4.	Raibag	01

Since setting up of LPG distributorship is a long process involving advertisement, receipt of application forms, scrutiny of the same, selection of the candidates, field verification of the credentials of the selected candidate, setting up of the infrastructure, procurement of various mandatory licences and approvals, allotment will be effected after the due process is over.

**Request for Land from Maharashtra**

2399. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any request from the Government of Maharashtra for transfer of Railway land at Achalpur under Amravati district for setting up of a textile mill by National Textiles Corporation;

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

(c) the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Request from Government of Maharashtra has been received for transfer of Railway land at Achalpur measuring about 7.73 acres for National Textile Corporation on lease/exchange basis. In this regard, action as per extant policy and instructions has been undertaken.

**Fund for Delegation Visits**

2400. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian business delegation have visited foreign countries for exploring new areas/market of technology infusion/upgradation etc. in the field of Small Scale Industries sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the fund utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the extent to which benefits accrued/likely to accrue by such visits?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Financial assistance is provided on reimbursement basis under the International Cooperation (1C) Scheme of this Ministry to registered Societies, Industry/Enterprise Associations, State/Central Government Organisations, Trusts and Organisations associated with the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for deputation of MSME business delegations to other countries for exploring new areas of technology infusion/

upgradation, facilitating joint ventures, improving market of MSMEs products, foreign collaborations, etc. Such business delegations are quite beneficial for MSMEs as it helps them in exploration of export markets for Indian MSMEs, increasing access to international business networks, technology upgradation/modernization, improved competitiveness, awareness of better manufacturing practices etc.

Year-wise details of funds utilized by the Government under IC Scheme during the last three years and current year (upto 31.10.2011) are as under:

Year	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakh)
2008-09	175.00
2009-10	200.00
2010-11	399.42
2011-12 (upto 31.10.2011)	101.04

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Petrol Pumps**

2401. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of petrol pumps and gas agencies opened during the last three years/proposed to be opened in various parts of the country, particularly in Maharashtra company-wise and location-wise;

(b) the areas in the country where no petrol pumps have been opened. State-wise;

(c) the number of petrol pumps/gas agencies for which screening was held during the last three years. State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite setting up of more petrol pumps/gas agencies in various parts of the country with specific reference to those areas in which there is no such facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF



STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (d) New Retail Outlets (ROs) and LPG distributorships are being 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 suitable locations based on surveys and feasibility studies. Locations having sufficient potential and found to be economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans of OMCs. The intensity of the ROs and LPG Distributorships in an area depends on several factors like population density, economic prosperity of the area and the distance from the existing nearest dealer/distributor etc. The total number of ROs and LPG distributorships commissioned by OMCs during the last three years and current year (April-September, 2011) in the country and in Maharashtra are given below:

	In the country		Maharashtra	
	RO	LPG	RO	LPG
IOC	2773	433	186	18
HPC	2271	205	231	36
BPC	1405	283	151	23
Total	6449	921	568	77

The total number of ROs and LPG distributorships where Letters of Intent (LOIs) have been issued by OMCs during the last three years and current year (April-September, 2011) and yet to be commissioned in the country and in Maharashtra are given below:

	In the country		Maharashtra	
	RO	LPG	RO	LPG
IOC	2045	141	155	11
HPC	2175	123	268	29
BPC	2031	357	268	63
Total	6251	621	684	103

#### Projects under DDP/DPAP/TAD

2402. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:  
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed to approve the projects falling under Desert Development Programme (DDP) area on lines of Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Tribal Area Development (TAD) projects; and

(b) the time by which the remaining DDP Projects are likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development programmes viz. Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96. These programmes have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called? Integrated Watershed Management Programme? (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009, to be implemented as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. Due weightage is given to DDP/DPAP areas while making minimum tentative allocation of areas to States for prioritization/selection of watersheds under IWMP. Under IWMP, the projects are sanctioned by State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) of the concerned State.

(b) No new projects are being sanctioned under DDP, DPAP and IWDP after 2006-07.

#### Lucknow Pilibhit Gauge Conversion

2403. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose gauge conversion on Lucknow to Pilibhit via Lakhimpur section;

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

(c) the funds allocated/spent thereon so far; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Lucknow-Pilibhit via Sitapur, Lakhimpur gauge conversion project (262.76 kms) has been included in Railway Budget 2011-12 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 715.75 crore Preliminary activities for the project have been taken up. An amount of Rs. 1.0 crore has been provided for it during 2011-12. No expenditure has been incurred so far.

(d) No target date has been fixed at present.

*[English]***Barwadih-Ambikapur Line**

2404. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose laying of railway line from Barwadih to Atnbikapur, survey on which had already been conducted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the work on the said railway line is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) An updated Reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for a new line between Ambikapur-Barwadih (182 km) has been completed by South East Central Railway and its report submitted. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 1137.12 crore.

(c) and (d) The work is yet to be sanctioned.

**Beneficiaries under MGNREGS**

2405. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the age group of 18-21 years employed in the country including Haryana under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State wise;

(b) whether age is taken into account while providing employment and wages under the Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Para 1 of Schedule-II of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card to be eligible to apply for work. It is the duty of the Gram Panchayat to register households after making

such enquiry as it deems fit and issue job cards. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment and employment is provided on demand. The State Governments are obliged to provide up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work, if demanded, as mandated in the Act. No separate data regarding employment provided under MGNREGA to people in the age group of 18-21 years is maintained.

(b) No Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

**Competition Act**

2406. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include more provisions in the Competition Act, 2002 to make it self contained;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to empower the Directorate of Investigations the Competition Commission of India (CCI) to search, seize and conduct raids like other agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Committee *inter-alia* to suggest amendments in the Competition Act, 2002 to fine tune it. The work of the Committee is in progress.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

*[Translation]***Rail Link to Bageshwar**

2407. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to lay railway lines from Haldwani to Bageshwar in Uttarakhand;

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

(c) the time frame set for its completion?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### High Speed Trains

2408. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the corridors selected for prefeasibility study to introduce the high speed passenger trains in the country, corridor-wise;

(b) whether some domestic/foreign companies have submitted their proposals for materialising this plan;

(c) if so, the details and the present status of the said proposals; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to expedite the work on the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Railways has selected six corridors for conducting prefeasibility studies. Bids for all cases have been invited and many domestic as well as foreign firms have participated in them. These corridors are:

- (i) Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar (450 km approx.)
- (ii) Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad (650 km approx.)
- (iii) Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijaywada-Chennai (664 km approx.)
- (iv) Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Ernakulam-Thiruvananthapuram (850 km approx.)
- (v) Howrah-Haldia (135 km approx.)
- (vi) Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna (991 km approx.)

(c) Out of six corridors, consultants for four have been selected and studies are at various stages of progress.

(d) Ministry of Railways has also decided to set up of a National High Speed Rail Authority (NHSRA) for planning, standard setting, implementing and monitoring of High Speed Rail projects.

[English]

### Revival of IDPL

2409. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI HEMANAND BISHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is in the process of reviving the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IDPL in current stage is able to provide general drugs to a -majority of people at the reasonable rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Based on revival plan received from IDPL the matter is under active consideration of the Government and such a proposal will be placed before the Cabinet. The revival of IDPL is based on public interest goals, which the organization would be expected to serve when revive for example these could be assistance to government in response to public health emergencies and interventions to make generic medicines affordable and accessible to the common man. The purpose is that while serving clear public interest goals, IDPL should be revived to be a viable organization.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, The list of 87 medicines which IDPL is producing in-house is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement***List of total in House Items—Being Manufactured by IDPL*

Sl.No.	Generic Drugs/Branded	Pack Size
1	2	3
1.	Cap Amoxicillin+Cloxacillin (250+250 mg)	10x10
2.	Cap Amoxicillin 250 mg/Idimox	10x10
3.	Cap Amoxicillin 500 mg/Idimox	10x10
4.	Cap Ampicillin 250 mg/Broacil	10x10
5.	Cap Ampicillin 500 mg/Broacil	10x10
6.	Cap Ampicillin+Cloxacillin (250+250 mg)	10x10
7.	Cap Cebexin-Z	10x10
8.	Cap Cephalexin 250 mg/Cephel	10x10
9.	Cap Cephalexin 500 mg/Cephel	10x10
10.	Cap Doxycycline 100mg/Vivocycline	10x10
11.	Cap Fluconazole 150 mg/Idicon	10x10
12.	Cap Indomethacin 25 mg/Idicin	10x10
13.	Cap Idiglobin	10x10
14.	Cap Omeprazole 20 mg/Idiprazol	10x10
15.	Cap Tetracycline 250 mg/Idilin	10x10
16.	Cap Tetracycline 500 mg/Idilin	10x10
17.	Inj Atropin Sulphate 2 ml	Amp
18.	Inj Dexamethasone IP 2 ml/Idizone	Amp
19.	Inj Diclofenac Sod 3 ml/Idinac	Amp
20.	Inj ETO + Theophyllin	Amp
21.	Inj Furosemide 2 ml/Salinex	Amp
22.	Inj Gentamycin 2 ml/Gencyl	Amp
23.	Inj Pentazocin 1 ml	Amp
24.	Inj Ranitidine IP 2. ml	Amp
25.	OCP	28's
26.	Oral Powder ORS 20.5 gm	Pckt
27.	Soln Povidone Iodine 5%	Bottle
28.	Syp Dry Amoxicillin 60 ml/Idimox	Bottle

1	2	3
29.	Syp Dry Ampicillin 60ml/Broacil	Bottle
30.	Syp Liq Deacos 110 ml	Bottle
31.	Syp Liq Deacos 450 ml	Bottle
32.	Syp Liq Paracetamol 60 ml	Bottle
33.	Syp-Susp. Co-Trimoxazole 60 ml	Bottle
34.	Tab Albendazole 400 mg/Alzol	10x10
35.	Tab Almagel	10x10
36.	Tab Amlodipine 2.5 mg	10x10
37.	Tab Amlodipine 5 mg	10x10
38.	Tab. Atorvastatin 10 mg/lditor	10x10
39.	Tab. Atorvastatin 20 mg/lditor	10x10
40.	Tab Azithromycin 250 mg	10x10
41.	Tab Azythromyc'm 500 mg	10x10
42.	Tab Cephadroxil 500mg/ldroxil	10x10
43.	Tab Cetrasine Hydrochloride 10 mg/ldicet	10x10
44.	Tab Chloropheniramine Maleate 4 mg	10x10
45.	Tab Chloroquine Phosphate 250 mg/ldiquin	10x10
46.	Tab Ciprofloxacin+ TZ SS/Ciporal-TZ SS	10x10
47.	Tab Ciprofloxacin+ TZ DS (500+600)/Ciporal	10x10
48.	Tab Ciprofloxacin 250 mg/Ciporal	10x10
49.	Tab Ciprofloxacin 500 mg/Ciporal	10x10
50.	Tab Co-Trim exazole Paed	10x10
51.	Tab Co-Trimexazole SS	10x10
52.	Tab Co-Trimexazole DS	10x10
53.	Tab Diazepam 5 mg	10x10
54.	Tab Diclofenac Sod + Para (50 + 500) mg/ldinac	10x10
55.	Tab Diclophenac Sod, 50 mg	10x10
56.	Tab Dicyclomine HCL+ Para (20 + 500mg/Spasmi	10x10
57.	Tab Domperidone 10 mg/ldidom	10x10

1	2	3
58.	Tab Erithromycin Stearate 250 mg/Thromyci	10x10
59.	Tab Erithromycin Stearate 500 mg/Thromyc	10x10
60.	Tab Famotidine 20 mg	10x10
61.	Tab Famotidine 40 mg	10x10
62.	Tab Frusemide 40 mg/Salinex	10x10
63.	Tab Griseofulvin-125 mg/Idifulvin	10x10
64.	Tab Griseofulvin-250 mg DS/Idifulvfn	10x10
65.	Tab Ibu + Paracetamol	10x10
66.	Tab Levofloxacin 250 mg/Idiflox	10x10
67.	Tab Levofloxacin-500 mg/Idiflox	10x10
68.	Tab Mebendazole-100mg/Idibend-100	10x6
69.	Tab Methoxaprim 160+800	10x10
70.	Tab Metronidazole 200 mg/Compeba-200	10x10
71.	Tab Metronidazole 400 mg/Compeba-400	10x10
72.	Tab Nimesulide 100 mg/Idinim	10x10
73.	Tab Norfloxacin + Tinidazole(400 +600) mg/	10x10
74.	Tab Norfloxacin 400 mg/Idinor-400	10x10
75.	Tab Oflodil + Ornidazole	10x10
76.	Tab Of'loxacin 200 mg/Oflodii	10x10
77.	Tab Ofloxacin 400 mg/Oflodil	10x10
78.	Tab Paracetamol 500 mg/Idimol	10x10
79.	Tab Phenaramine Maleate 25 mg	10x10
80.	Tab Pyrazinamide 500 mg/Idizinamide	10x10
81.	Tab Ranitidine 150 mg/Idiran	10x10
82.	Tab Ranitidine 300 mg/Idiran	10x10
83.	Tab Roxithromycm 150 mg/Idirox	10x10
84.	Tab Sulbutamol2 mg	10x10
85.	TabSulbutamol 4mg	10x10
86.	Tab Tinidazole 300 mg/Iditin-300	10x10
87.	Tab Vitamin B Complex (Prophylactc) NFI	10x10

**Alipurduar-Bamanhat Line**

2410. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gauge conversion work on Alipurduar to Bamanhat line has been pending since long;

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

(c) 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) Gauge conversion of Alipurduar- Bamanhat section has already commissioned for passenger services on 07.11.2011.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Change in Nutrient based Fertilizer Subsidy Regime**

2411. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a change in the nutrient based fertilizer subsidy regime; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No Madam, No change in Nutrient Based Subsidy regime is under consideration.

**Financial Support to HAL**

2412. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to support financially the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL), Pimpri on account of a report;

(b) if so, whether the fiscal condition of HAL is likely to be improved with an increase in working capital;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of plan envisaged for making efforts to market HAL products through the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) (HAL had engaged Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) to conduct quick study on implementation of revival package and other proposals approved after Rehabilitation package of HAL. IFCI submitted their report in April 2011. Saliient features of the recommendations of IFCI, *inter-alia* includes upscaling of sales to more than Rs. 200 crores, upgradation of Plants to World Health Organisation-Good Manufacturing Practices (WHO-GMP), Rationalization of manpower, Purchase Preference Policy to be continued for next 3 to 4 years and formulation of Business Plan. HAL has assessed the total fund requirement of Rs. 211.91 crores which includes modernization and upgradation of facilities, Working Capital Margin Money, funds required for projects etc. HAL has identified resources to meet their requirement by sale of lands and commercial development of lands. HAL's requests for bridge loan and other financial assistance is under examination of the Government.

(d) The HAL under the Purchase Preference Policy (PPP) supplied medicines to institutional purchases including Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The PPP expired on 06.08.2011 and the Ministry is actively considering a proposal for the extension of PPP.

**Unused Land of HMT**

2413. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to take back the unused land of Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT);

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has received any proposal in this regard from the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(c) The Question does not arise.

*[Translation]***Levy of Road Cess**

2414. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether the Government levies road cess on petroleum products;

(b) if so, the time since when it is being levied and the details of prices of diesel and petrol after such levy;

(c) the total amount of cess collected during the last three years and the current year till September, 2011; and

(d) the average yearly amount being collected through such cess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Finance has informed that currently an Additional Excise Duty (AED) at the rate of 2 per litre is chargeable on Petrol and Diesel. This levy has been imposed on Petrol vide Finance Act, 1998 and on Diesel vide Finance Act. 1999. The revenue collected for the financial year 2011-12 (upto September, 2011) is about 8806 crore (provisional). The amount collected from AED during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 is 16591 crore and 16979 crore, respectively. The price of Diesel and Petrol (inclusive of AED) at Delhi is 40.91/litre and 65.64/litre respectively.

*[English]***Stoppage of Trains**

2415. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any representation for having stoppage of important trains at Tripunithura Railway Station in Kerala, Motipur Railway Station in East Central Railway, Ataria in Sitapur district and Harauni Station in Lucknow division, Muhammadabad and Rasara station in Eastern Railway for Ajmer bound

trains as well as operate the Gorakhpur-Yashwantpur train via Mau-Azamgarh-Shahganj-Faizabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Railways thereto?

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

(b) and (c) The same have been examined but not found feasible for Implementation at present.

**Contribution of NSIC**

2416. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) has set up projects in various developing countries during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, project-wise and country-wise;

(c) the contribution of NSIC to the growth of SSI sector during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the participation of NSIC in SSI Sector?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., (NSIC), a public sector undertaking under this Ministry has set up three projects in South Africa during the last three years. The details of project set up by NSIC in South Africa are as under:

Year	Description of goods/projects	Year of Installation and Commissioning
2008-09	Toilet Role Making Plant (with M/s. SEDA, South Africa)	January 2009
	Exercise Note Book Manufacturing Plants (with M/s. KZN-DED, South Africa)	March 2009
2009-10	Plastic Injection Moulding Machine (with M/s. SMTDC, South Africa)	July 2009



(c) The activities undertaken by NSIC for development and growth of MSME sector in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) In order to strengthen the NSIC and to make it an apex organization for coordination of marketing support programmes for MSMEs, the Government has decided to provide an equity support of Rs. 300 crore to NSIC in three years, as under:

Year	Amount
2011-12	Rs. 155 crore (provided in BE 2011-12)
2012-13	Rs. 75 crore
2013-14	Rs. 70 crore

#### **Statement**

##### *A note on the various schemes and activities of NSIC*

- (i) *Tender Marketing Scheme:* The Corporation participates in bulk global tender enquiries and local tenders of Central and State Government and Public Sector Enterprises on behalf of small scale units. It is aimed to assist MSMEs with ability to manufacture quality products but which lack brand equity and credibility or have limited financial capabilities. Under this scheme, the Corporation has identified large number of items for which it actively participates in tenders of these Departments and Enterprises. On receipt of the orders, Corporation farms out these orders to the units on whose behalf it has quoted.
- (ii) *Consortia Marketing Scheme:* MSMEs in its individual capacity faces problem very often to procure and execute large orders, which inhibits and restricts the growth of MSMEs. NSIC, accordingly adopted Consortia Approach and built groups/consortia of units manufacturing same products, thereby easing out marketing problem of MSMEs. The Corporation explores market and secures orders for bulk quantities. These orders are then farmed out to small units in tune with their production capacity.
- (iii) *Government Store Purchase Programme:* The Government is the single largest buyer of a

variety of goods. With a view to increase the share of purchases from the small scale sector, the Government Stores Purchase Programme was launched in 1955-56. NSIC registers micro and small enterprises (MSEs) under Single Point Registration scheme for participation Government Purchases.

- (iv) *Raw Material Assistance Scheme:* The Scheme aims at helping Small Scale Industries/Enterprises by way of financing the purchase of Raw Material (both indigenous and imported). This gives an opportunity to MSMEs to focus better on manufacturing quality products.
- (v) *Credit Facilitation to MSMEs through Tie-up arrangements with Commercial Banks:* One of the major challenges faced by micro, small and medium enterprises is inadequate access to finance due to lack of financial information and non-formal business practices. In this regard, NSIC facilitates MSMEs in preparing their loan proposals and sanction of loans from commercial banks, NSIC has entered into tie-up arrangements with ten banks (*i.e.* United Bank of India, UCO Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Central Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, YES Bank, AXIS Bank, Karur Vysya Bank, HSBC and Chinatrust Commercial Bank) for sanction of term loan and working capital facilities.
- (vi) *Technological Facilitation to MSMEs through NSIC Technical Service Centres (NTSCs):* NTSCs provide common facility and support services through its various branches and Extension Centres in the area of material testing, machining, EDM, CNC facility, energy and environment services, classroom, practical training for skill upgradation, etc.
- (vii) *Infomediary Services:* NSIC is providing information services with respect to tender and trade information, technological resources in India and abroad, national and international leads, joint ventures opportunities, Government schemes/programmes, large data base with respect to MSMEs etc. These are on-line facilities provided by NSIC to its members. In addition, NSIC has launched its web portal which is available at

www.nsicindia.com and www.nsicpartners.com which contain information about 2,50,000 Indian MSMEs and also information about its counterpart organizations in 23 countries a for B2B facilitation.

- (viii) **Training-cum-Incubators:** Incubation *i.e.* providing hand holding support to MSMEs in selection and operation of selected enterprises is one of the best ways to nurture entrepreneurship. NSIC has set up three such Training-cum-Incubator Centres (TIC) at New Delhi, Howrah and Guwahati for providing hands on training to small enterprises. In addition to its own TIC, NSIC has started leveraging the resources available in the private sector by setting up NSIC -Training-cum-Incubation Centre (NSIC-TIC) in the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode to provide hands on training to MSMEs throughout the country. 35 such NSIC-TIC have been set up under PPP Mode.

The following Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise are also implemented by NSIC:

- (i) **Marketing Assistance Scheme:** NSIC is implementing the scheme on behalf of M/o MSME, NSIC acts as a facilitator to promote marketing efforts and enhance the competency of the small enterprises for capturing the new market opportunities by way of organizing/participating in various domestic and international exhibitions/trade fairs, buyers-seller meets, intensive campaigns/seminars and consortia formation.
- (ii) **Performance and Credit Rating Scheme:** NSIC is implementing the scheme on behalf of M/o MSME. The Scheme aims to create awareness amongst micro and small enterprises (MSEs) about the strengths and weakness of their existing operations and to provide them an opportunity to enhance their organizational strengths and credit worthiness. The rating under the scheme serves as a trusted third party opinion on the capabilities and creditworthiness of the small enterprises. An independent rating

by an accredited rating agency has a good acceptance from the Banks/Financial Institutions, Customers/Buyers and Vendors.

[*Translation*]

### **Decline in Canal Irrigation**

2417. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of irrigation being done through canals in rural areas of the country has declined;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for promotion of irrigation through canals;

(c) whether the canal department charges fees from the farmers without releasing water in canals on many occasions;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for digging and cleaning of canals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The operation and regulation of water in canals is carried out by the project authorities under the respective State Governments. The details about the status of flow in canals are maintained by project authorities. However, the share of potential created from Major, Medium and Minor Surface Irrigation Projects as a percentage of total potential created in the country has declined from 71% in Pre-plan period to 55% at the end of X Plan, the details are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) To improve the irrigation potential through major and medium as well as surface water minor irrigation projects, Central Government has been providing Central Assistance to eligible projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

(c) and (d) The charges proposed for irrigation facilities are decided by the concerned State Governments.

(e) Government of India provides financial assistance under AIBP for eligible Major/Medium Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects for creation of additional potential.

**Statement***Plan-wise Position of Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized (mha)*

	Plan	Potential created					Potential Utilised				
		Major & Medium	Minor		Total	Major & Medium	Minor		Total		
			S.W	G.W			S.W	G.W			
Upto 1951 (Pre-Plan)	Cumulative	9.70	6.40	6.50	12.90	22.60	9.70	6.40	6.50	12.90	22.60
I Plan (1951-1956)	During	2.50	0.03	1.13	1.16	3.66	1.28	0.03	1.13	1.16	2.44
	Cumulative	12.20	6.43	7.63	14.06	26.26	10.98	6.43	7.63	14.06	25.04
II Plan (1956-1961)	During	2.13	0.02	0.67	0.69	2.82	2.07	0.02	0.67	0.69	2.76
	Cumulative	14.33	6.45	8.30	14.75	29.08	13.05	6.45	8.30	14.75	27.80
III Plan (1961-1966)	During	2.24	0.03	2.22	2.25	4.49	2.12	0.03	2.22	2.25	4.37
	Cumulative	16.57	6.48	10.52	17.00	33.57	15.17	6.48	10.52	17.00	32.17
Annual Plans (1966-1969)	During	1.53	0.02	1.98	2.00	3.53	1.58	0.02	1.98	2.00	3.58
	Cumulative	18.10	6.50	12.50	19.00	37.10	16.75	6.50	12.50	19.00	35.75
IV Plan (1969-1974)	During	2.60	0.50	4.00	4.50	7.10	1.64	0.50	4.00	4.50	6.14
	Cumulative	20.70	7.00	16.50	23.50	44.20	18.39	7.00	16.50	23.50	41.89
V Plan (1974-1978)	During	4.02	0.50	3.30	3.80	7.82	2.70	0.50	3.30	3.80	6.50
	Cumulative	24.72	7.50	19.80	27.30	52.02	21.16	7.50	19.80	27.30	48.46
Annual Plans (1978-1980)	During	1.89	0.50	2.20	2.70	4.59	1.48	0.50	2.20	2.70	4.18
	Cumulative	26.61	8.00	22.00	30.00	56.61	22.64	8.00	22.00	30.00	52.64
VI Plan (1980-1985)	During	1.09	1.70	5.82	7.52	8.61	0.93	1.01	4.24	5.25	6.18
	Cumulative	27.70	9.70	27.82	37.52	65.22	23.57	9.01	26.24	35.25	58.82
VII Plan (1985-1990)	During	2.22	1.29	7.80	9.09	11.31	1.90	0.96	6.91	7.87	9.77
	Cumulative	29.92	10.90	35.62	46.52	76.44	25.47	9.97	33.15	43.12	68.59
Annual Plans (1990-1992)	During	0.82	0.47	3.27	3.74	4.56	0.85	0.32	3.10	3.42	4.27
	Cumulative	30.74	11.46	38.89	50.35	81.09	26.31	10.29	36.25	46.54	72.85
VIII Plan (1992-1997)	During	2.21	1.05	1.91	2.96	5.17	2.13	0.78	1.45	2.23	4.36
	Cumulative	32.95	12.51	40.80	53.31	86.26	28.44	11.07	37.7	48.77	77.21
IX Plan (1997-2002)	During	4.10	1.09	2.50	3.59	7.69	2.57	0.37	0.85	1.22	3.79
	Cumulative	37.05	13.60	43.30	56.90	93.95	31.01	11.44	38.55	49.99	81.00
X Plan (2002-2007)*	During	5.30	0.71	2.81	3.52	8.82	3.41	0.56	2.26	2.82	6.23
	Cumulative	42.35	14.31	46.11	60.42	102.77	34.42	12.00	40.81	52.81	87.23

\*Tentative

**Subsidy to Petroleum Companies**

2418. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the subsidy provided in the petroleum sector is mainly collected from three sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such sources;

(c) the details of subsidy collected during the last three years and the current year, source-wise; and

(d) the amount of subsidy disbursed to oil companies during the said period, date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government is providing fiscal subsidy of Rs. 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and 22.58 per cylinder on Domestic LPG under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The details of the subsidy provided by the Government under the said Scheme to the OMCs during

the last three years and current year are given below:

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12* (April- September, 2011)
Subsidy on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG	2,688	2,770	2,904	1,429

\*Provisional

In addition to the above subsidy, the OMCs are being compensated for the under-recoveries on the sale of Petrol (up to 25th June 2010), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG through a Burden Sharing Mechanism in the following manner:

- Government through issue of Oil Bonds/Cash Subsidy
- Domestic upstream oil companies through price discounts to OMCs
- OMCs to bear a portion of the under recoveries

The details of under-recoveries incurred by OMCs and the sharing thereof during the last three years and current year are given below:-

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April- September, 2011)
<b>A Total under-recoveries</b>	1,03,292	46,051	78,190	64,900
<b>B Budgetary support by government</b>				
Oil Bonds/Cash assistance	71,292	26,000	41,000	30,000
<b>C Upstream Discount</b>				
Discount on crude and product	32,000	14,430	30,297	21,633
<b>D Under-recovery absorbed by OMCs</b>				
U/R absorbed by OMCs	Nil	5,621	6,893	13,267

\*Confirmed by Ministry of Finance.

#Unmet gap and provisional.

**Activities under MGNREGS**

2419. SHRI GHANSYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are utilised for development of drought and flood-affected areas;

(b) if so, the amount allocated and utilised by various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct/develop play-grounds in Gram Panchayats under the Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the States/districts in the country including Uttar Pradesh where such play-grounds are likely to be constructed/developed under the Scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for

doing unskilled manual work. The Act extends to all rural areas in the country. No separate funds are earmarked for development of drought and flood hit areas under MGNREGA. As employment is provided on demand, no targets for employment are fixed and no State/Union Territory wise upfront allocation is made. The details of expenditure incurred under the Scheme during the last three years and current year as reported by States/Union Territories on Management Information System (MIS) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The focus of activities under MGNREGA for wage employment is laid down in Schedule-I of the Act. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis and durable assets are created in rural areas by strengthening the natural resource base. Addition of new activities/works in consultation with the State Governments for employment generation under MGNREGA from time to time, is a continuous process. Construction of play grounds in districts as identified by the Central Government for Integrated Action Plan has been included in Schedule-I vide notification dated 21.10.2011. Section 16(1) of MGNREGA provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	State	Total Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto 15 Nov., 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	296390.38	450918.00	543938.55	229305.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3289.54	1725.74	5057.31	14.56
3.	Assam	95380.73	103389.76	92104.35	34790.42
4.	Bihar	131647.97	181687.63	266425.17	41114.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	143447.52	132266.65	163397.81	114105.19
6.	Gujarat	19600.66	73938.25	78822.00	30541.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Haryana	10988.22	14355.28	21470.43	12291.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33227.64	55655.76	50196.38	21930.25
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8772.02	18531.34	37776.70	7944.95
10.	Jharkhand	134171.70	137970.19	128435.40	58843.07
11.	Karnataka	35787.46	273919.35	253716.51	75245.48
12.	Kerala	22453.65	47151.35	70434.07	37159.27
13.	Madhya Pradesh	355496.21	372228.08	363724.90	145693.72
14.	Maharashtra	36154.33	32109.32	35811.97	42362.46
15.	Manipur	34965.82	39316.87	44070.51	3911.92
16.	Meghalaya	8945.10	18352.79	31902.39	6551.86
17.	Mizoram	16455.70	23823.99	29315.12	7404.30
18.	Nagaland	27231.15	49945.76	60537.48	12.26
19.	Odisha	67829.29	93898.37	153314.26	43176.70
20.	Punjab	7177.06	14991.96	16584.21	7927.35
21.	Rajasthan	616439.73	566903.40	328907.14	175549.47
22.	Sikkim	4275.61	6408.99	8525.72	1841.98
23.	Tamil Nadu	100406.47	176123.49	232331.96	127039.20
24.	Tripura	49077.13	72940.80	63186.85	36459.96
25.	Uttar Pradesh	356887.72	590003.87	563120.10	252350.95
26.	Uttarakhand	13579.33	28309.06	38019.88	13565.75
27.	West Bengal	94038.47	210898.16	253246.13	90238.40
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	327.54	1226.12	903.66	455.43
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.03	133.95	123.00	455.43
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	249.96	470.12	993.28	479.87
32.	Lakshadweep	178.68	201.48	251.70	86.48
33.	Puducherry	136.10	726.90	1082.11	756.00
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		2725009.92	3790522.78	3937727.05	1619605.18

[English]

### New Trains

2420. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to run express train between Indore (MP) and Ajmer on daily basis, Express train from Badam Hill Railway Station to Rourkela In South East Railway, restore train service between Chennai-Shenkottai via Tanjavur, Chidambaram, Cuddalore and Intercity train between Balla-Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present, there is no proposal to introduce express trains between Indore-Ajmer and Badampahar (Badam Hill)-Rourkela and restoration of trains between Chennai-Shenkottai via Thanjavur-Chidambaram-Cuddalore and between Ballia-Varanasi via Mau.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Supply of Water from Upper Ganga Lead

2421. SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in supplying water from the Upper Ganga Lead to Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to expedite the process;

(d) whether any Memorandum has been signed between the State Governments of Haryana and Rajasthan regarding the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No Madam, There is no such proposal. However, the National Water Development Agency (NWD) is studying the Feasibility of Sardar-Yamuna & Yamuna-Rajasthan Link under National Perspective Plan (NPP). The link will divert the surplus water of Sardar river which is a tributary of Ganga to provide water for drinking & Irrigation purpose in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana & Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above

(d) No Madam.

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

[English]

### Consumption of Fertilizers

2422. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

(a) the consumption of fertilizers in various States of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the consumption of fertilizers has increased by 46 percent from 2003-04 to 2008-09;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the subsidized fertilizers are used for non-agricultural purposes;

(e) if so, the measures taken to check misuse of subsidized fertilizers; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the consumption of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The State-wise consumption (sales) of major fertilizers like Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April, 2011 to November, 2011) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Demand and Sales of fertilizers in 2008-09 was at record levels. The consumption (sales) of fertilizers depend on Good monsoons combined with increased irrigation facilities, increased area under cultivation, better awareness about usage of fertilizers amongst farmers and better purchasing power in the rural areas contributing to a sharp increase in consumption of fertilizers from 2004-05 onwards.

(d) to (f) No, Madam. Under clause 25 of the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, it is mandatory to sell or use fertilizer for the purpose of fertilization of soil or increase of productivity of crops only. Any person violating this mandatory provision of FCO is held liable under the provisions of FCO and Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the offenders who indulge in any kind of malpractices.

**Statement**

*State-wise consumption (sales) of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilisers during last three years and current year (April, 2011 to November, 2011)*

6.12.11 (Figures in LMT)

Name of State	Year	Urea Sales	DAP Sales	MOP Sales	Complex Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2008-09	27.33	9.97	6.04	16.30
	2009-10	25.95	8.85	6.01	18.15
	2010-11	31.30	10.30	6.04	21.88
	2011-12	19.51	7.24	1.69	15.97
Karnataka	2008-09	12.82	8.07	5.05	8.39
	2009-10	13.77	8.46	6.08	10.76
	2010-11	14.28	8.42	4.14	13.51
	2011-12	9.91	4.97	2.02	10.32
Kerala	2008-09	1.63	0.27	1.51	1.81
	2009-10	1.53	0.30	1.54	2.05
	2010-11	1.44	0.41	1.56	2.22
	2011-12	1.13	0.29	0.96	1.50
Tamil Nadu	2008-09	11.28	3.85	5.84	3.51
	2009-10	9.98	2.94	5.12	6.13
	2010-11	10.15	3.19	4.72	6.83
	2011-12	6.65	2.86	2.38	4.90
Gujarat	2008-09	18.48	8.19	2.22	4.70
	2009-10	18.12	7.62	2.69	4.01
	2010-11	21.19	8.09	2.02	6.55
	2011-12	14.33	4.90	1.11	4.70



1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	2008-09	13.59	8.14	0.88	2.15
	2009-10	15.93	9.47	1.43	2.43
	2010-11	16.92	10.92	1.33	3.52
	2011-12	11.08	6.84	0.48	3.66
Chhattisgarh	2008-09	5.06	2.28	0.92	1.22
	2009-10	5.27	2.65	0.90	1.04
	2010-11	5.54	2.41	0.94	1.32
	2011-12	4.48	1.44	0.24	1.31
Maharashtra	2008-09	22.46	10.15	4.92	10.29
	2009-10	22.87	13.82	7.06	11.13
	2010-11	25.51	14.31	6.37	17.92
	2011-12	17.67	7.21	1.53	12.51
Rajasthan	2008-09	12.97	5.77	0.24	0.66
	2009-10	13.15	5.85	0.42	0.78
	2010-11	15.70	7.16	0.28	1.37
	2011-12	10.23	5.31	0.19	1.15
Haryana	2008-09	17.36	6.61	0.39	0.31
	2009-10	17.95	6.66	0.90	0.48
	2010-11	18.38	7.37	0.66	0.69
	2011-12	11.59	5.61	0.22	0.60
Punjab	2008-09	25.77	8.82	0.81	0.57
	2009-10	24.46	8.06	1.08	0.55
	2010-11	27.17	9.01	0.96	1.03
	2011-12	17.91	6.82	0.39	1.05
Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	54.83	14.93	2.47	7.32
	2009-10	53.08	16.49	3.43	9.40
	2010-11	54.51	17.64	1.92	10.30
	2011-12	33.24	10.61	0.73	8.89
Uttarakhand	2008-09	2.20	0.31	0.08	0.51
	2009-10	2.33	0.38	0.04	0.40
	2010-11	2.23	0.28	0.05	0.57
	2011-12	1.51	0.23	0.01	0.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir	2008-09	1.26	0.59	0.14	0.07
	2009-10	1.22	0.48	0.18	0.00
	2010-11	1.27	0.81	0.19	0.00
	2011-12	0.58	0.41	0.02	0.00
Bihar	2008-09	17.96	4.11	2.13	2.59
	2009-10	17.03	3.97	2.26	2.68
	2010-11	16.94	4.59	1.97	3.11
	2011-12	10.49	2.75	0.38	2.44
Jharkhand	2008-09	1.54	0.80	0.14	0.38
	2009-10	1.50	0.82	0.17	0.68
	2010-11	1.35	0.65	0.06	0.36
	2011-12	1.58	0.53	0.02	0.38
Odisha	2008-09	4.60	1.89	1.34	2.55
	2009-10	4.59	2.21	1.27	2.24
	2010-11	4.57	2.19	1.32	2.31
	2011-12	4.02	1.19	0.36	2.19
West Bengal	2008-09	11.67	4.03	4.62	7.23
	2009-10	11.71	4.55	4.97	8.39
	2010-11	11.26	4.62	3.23	8.76
	2011-12	6.47	2.72	0.99	4.78
Assam	2008-09	2.30	0.14	0.95	0.06
	2009-10	2.56	0.22	0.97	0.06
	2010-11	2.50	0.27	0.96	0.11
	2011-12	1.64	0.21	0.16	0.03
All India	2008-09	266.51	99.03	40.95	71.22
	2009-10	264.48	103.92	46.74	82.03
	2010-11	282.23	112.87	38.91	102.98
	2011-12*	184.44	72.17	13.93	76.87

\*Figures of year 2011-12 (April, 2011 to November, 2011)

**Removal of Ceiling on Poverty Estimation**

2423. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for providing funds under different Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(b) whether the Union Rural Development Minister has called for removal of ceilings on poverty estimation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Tendulkar Committee report pegged the proportion of BPL people at 37.2 per cent of the country's population, with respective State-wise limits;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of families moved from BPL to APL; and

(g) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development implements various schemes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) through States/UTs. Out of these schemes, the SGSY/NRLM and IAY are allocation based schemes, whereas other schemes are demand driven and project based hence no funds allocated under these schemes.

Under SGSY/NRLM funds are allocated on the basis of poverty ratio in the respective States/UTs and under IAY, funds are allocated to States/UTs on the basis of pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio.

(b) and (c) In a Joint Statement issued on 3rd October 2011 by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development it is inter alia stated that the present state-wise poverty estimates using the Planning Commission methodology will NOT be used to impose any ceilings on the number of households to be included in different government programmes and schemes.

(d) and (e) Tendulkar Committee has estimated the all-India combined Poverty headcount ratio for 2004-05 at 37.2 per cent. The Planning Commission has accepted recommendations of Tendulkar Committee. Details of State-wise estimates by Tendulkar Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) and (g) The Ministry of Rural Development does not monitor and maintain the information/data about the number of people brought above the poverty line during the Eleventh Plan Period. However, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a major self employment programme namely the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), in all the rural areas of the country through State Government and Union Territory Administrations, with the objectives to bring the assisted poor rural families above poverty line. The All India Report of Concurrent Evaluation Study of SGSY, conducted through the independent research organizations during 2008, reveals that the percentage of sampled individual swarozgaries crossed the poverty line due to the assistance provided under the SGSY ranged from 17.46% in Chattisgarh to 33.33% in Gujarat. Similarly, members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) who crossed poverty line ranged from 16.28% in Uttarakhand to 33.86% in Meghalaya State.

**Statement**

*Poverty Estimates (Poverty head count ratio in %) for the year 2004-2005 recommended by Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar*

Sl.No.	State	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.3	23.4	29.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.6	23.5	31.1

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	36.4	21.8	34.4
4.	Bihar	55.7	43.7	54.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.1	28.4	49.4
6.	Delhi	15.6	12.9	13.1
7.	Goa	28.1	22.2	25.0
8.	Gujarat	39.1	20.1	31.8
9.	Haryana	24.8	22.4	24.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.0	4.6	22.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.1	10.4	13.2
12.	Jharkhand	51.6	23.8	45.3
13.	Karnataka	37.5	25.9	33.4
14.	Kerala	20.2	18.4	19.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	53.6	35.1	48.6
16.	Maharashtra	47.9	25.6	38.1
17.	Manipur	39.3	34.5	38.0
18.	Meghalaya	14.0	24.7	16.1
19.	Mizoram	23.0	7.9	15.3
20.	Nagaland	10.0	4.3	9.0
21.	Odisha	60.8	37.6	57.2
22.	Puducherry	22.9	9.9	14.1
23.	Punjab	22.1	18.7	20.9
24.	Rajasthan	35.8	29.7	34.4
25.	Sikkim	31.8	25.9	31.1
26.	Tamil Nadu	37.5	19.7	28.9
27.	Tripura	44.5	22.5	40.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	42.7	34.1	40.9
29.	Uttarakhand	35.1	26.2	32.7
30.	West Bengal	38.2	24.4	34.3
	All India	41.8	25.7	37.2

### Performance Achievement

2424. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are behind schedule in achieving targets set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan in respect of new lines, doubling and acquisition of Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) coaches;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether on the basis of performance achieved during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Railways have reduced the target for the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Railways have completed 1480 Km of New Line, 4465 Km of Gauge Conversion and 2006 Km of Doubling in the first four years of Eleventh Five Year Plan against target of 2100 Km of New Line, 6084 Km of Gauge Conversion and 3167 Km of Doubling respectively. During 2011-12, target for completion of 1075 Km of New Lines, 1017 Km of Gauge Conversion and 867 Km of Doublings has been fixed.

The original target for acquisition of Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) for XI Five Year Plan was 2873. During first four years of the Plan period *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2010-11, 2033 EMU Cars have been acquired. 544 EMU Cars are targeted to be acquired during 2011-12.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Target of 9966 Km of New Lines, 5671 Km of Gauge Conversion and 5344 Km of Doublings has been proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

### Integrated Watershed Management Programme

2425. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has modified the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilized under IWMP during each of the last three years;

(d) the details of the wasteland in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the extent to which Schemes implemented for development of such land have been proved to be beneficial in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development schemes viz., Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96. These three schemes have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009 to be implemented under the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. The unit cost norm under IWMP is Rs. 15,000 per ha for hilly and difficult areas and Rs. 12,000 per ha for other areas, to be shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10.

There has been necessity in changing some of the provisions in the guidelines based on experience and suggestions of the State Governments and accordingly necessary changes have been carried out. The Comprehensive list of amendments made in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Projects, 2008 is at given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, the Department of Land Resources, with the approval of the Empowered Group of Officers to suggest measures for Accelerated Development of Left Wing Extremism affected areas, has allowed the flexibility of cost norms upto Rs. 15,000 per ha for IWMP in Integrated Action Plan districts based on adequate justification by State Level Nodal Agencies for IWMP.

(c) The details of fund allocated and utilised under IWMP, by the Department of Land Resources, during last three years are as below:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Year	Allocation	Utilisation
2008-09	1,545.00	1,594.40
2009-10	1,762.98	1,762.65
2010-11	2,458.00	2,456.73

(d) According to the Wasteland Atlas of India, 2010 brought out by Department of Land Resources, in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad, the extent of wasteland in the country is estimated to be 47.23 million hectares. The category-wise and State-wise details are at given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The projects under IWMP are being sanctioned from September 2009 and these projects are in

Preparatory Phase only, wherein preparation of Detailed Project Report, entry point activities and capacity building activities are being undertaken. Hence, the project outcomes are yet to be assessed. However, evaluation and impact assessment studies of pre-IWMP watershed development projects have been undertaken by the Department of Land Resources through various agencies like TERI, ICRISAT, NIRD, etc. The major findings of Some of these reports are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

### **Statement I**

#### *Comprehensive list of amendments made in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Projects, 2008*

Chapter/ para No.	Items as in common guidelines	Items after amendments may be read as
1	2	3
9.IX	<p>There would be a multi tier ridge to valley sequenced approach, which should be adopted towards the implementation of the Watershed Development Projects. The higher reaches or the forests are actually where the water sources originate. The approach, therefore, will be to identify an area, and first look at the forest and the hilly regions, in the upper water catchments wherever possible. When suitable treatment is undertaken, with the support of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, or from the States' Forest programmes or other sources, then the hardest part of the watershed is tackled. Forest Department is managing structures such as check dams, contour-bunds etc. to arrest the erosion and degradation of the forests, which in turn, actually benefit the lower tiers. Thus, in the upper reaches, which are mostly hilly and forested, the onus of implementation would mainly lie with the Forest Departments and the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC).</p> <p>The second tier is the intermediate tier or the slopes, which are just above the agricultural lands. In the intermediate slopes, the watershed management approach would address all the necessary issues by looking at all the best possible options including treatment, cropping pattern, horticulture, agro-forestry etc.</p> <p>As to the third level of the plains and the flat areas, where typically, the farmers are operating, there would be a large concentration of labour intensive works. The watershed development process would be synergized with the employment generating programmes such as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) etc thus providing strong coordination.</p>	<p>There would be a multi tier ridge to valley sequenced approach, which should be adopted towards the implementation of the Watershed Development Projects. The higher reaches or the forests are actually where the water sources originate. The approach, therefore, will be to identify an area and first look at the forest and the hilly regions, in the upper water catchments wherever possible. When suitable treatment is undertaken in forest areas in upper catchments with the funding support from watershed development projects then the hardest part of the watershed is tackled. Forest department is managing structures such as check dams, contour-bunds etc. to arrest the erosion and degradation of the forests, which in turn, actually benefit the lower tiers. Thus, in the upper reaches, which are mostly hilly and forested, the onus of implementation would mainly lie with the Forest Departments and the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs). Irrespective of the type of forests, the land forming integral part of the selected watershed project area having agriculture/wasteland and forest land use, the fringe-forest areas and the degraded areas needing treatment which have implications for the lower reaches of watershed in terms of runoff/ water yield, soil erosion &amp; sedimentation, fodder, etc should be part of the holistic watershed treatment plan, with major focus on soil &amp; moisture conservation. Works undertaken in such forest areas can be funded through IWMP scheme to derive full advantage of the investments made. All efforts should be made to converge MGNREGA, Afforestation Schemes, etc. with IWMP for treatment of forest areas.</p>

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4: Institutional Arrangements at National, State and District Level

4.5: District Watershed Development Unit

Para 29 In districts, where the area under the watershed development projects is about 25,000 hectare, a separate dedicated unit, called the District Watershed Development Unit (DWDU) will be established at district level, which will oversee the implementation of watershed programme in each district and will separate independent accounts for this purpose. Where the area under the Watershed Development Projects is less than approximately 25,000 hectare, the projects will be implemented in accordance with the existing arrangements. However, in each cases one officer shall be exclusively appointed within DRDA either on contract or on deputation to coordinate watershed projects at the district level. DWDU will function in close coordination with the District Planning Committee. There will also be a representation in DWDU for NREGA, BRGF implementing agencies at the district level. Alternatively, the mechanism of approval and implementation of project by District Level Committee/ Collector may continue to prevail.

Para 30 DWDU will be a separate unit with a full time Project Manager and 3 to 4 subject matter specialists on Agriculture/Water Management/Social Mobilisation/Management and Accounts appointed on the basis of their qualification and expertise on contract/deputation/transfer etc. The Project Manager, DWDU would be a serving government officer on deputation or would be recruited from open market by means of a transparent process. If he/she is a serving Government Officer, his/her posting will be done by the State Government. If open market recruitment is necessary, this will be done by SLNA. The Project Manager, DWDU will sign a contract (for a period not less than three years) with the SLNA that will spell out well-defined annual goals, against which his/her performance will be consistently monitored. The arrangements for setting up/strengthening the DWDUs/District Data Cell will be financially supported by Government of India after review of available staff, infrastructure and the actual requirement.

4.5 District Watershed Development Unit (DWDU)

Para 31 The functions of DWDU will be as follows:

a Identify potential Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in consultation with SLNA as per the empanelment process as decided by the respective State Governments.

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Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC)

A separate Cell, called the Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC) will be established at the district level, which will oversee the implementation of watershed programme in each district and will have separate independent accounts for this purpose. It will be set up in DRDA/Zilla Parishad/District Level Implementing Agency/Department in all programme districts as per the convenience of the State Governments and strengthen the same with professional support in the districts implementing large number of watersheds with area more than 25,000 ha. WCDC will function in close co-ordination with the District Planning Committee. District Collector/ CEO, ZP may be designated as Chairman of WCDC and a District Officer of the Department, in which WCDC has been located, may be called the Project Manager for WCDC. The Project Manager will attend to day to day functioning of WCDC and implementation of watershed programmes in their jurisdiction whereas, District Collector/CEO, ZP will have role in securing coordination and convergence along with periodical review of the programme. Representatives of MGNREGS, BRGF implementing agency at the district level should be included in the periodical review meeting of the programme for convergence.

*(For IAP Districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the District Collector should be the Chairman of WCDC)*

WCDC will be a separate unit with a Project Manager and 3 to 6 full time staff (3 in districts with less than 25,000 ha project area and 6 in districts with more than 25,000 ha project area) comprising of subject matter specialists on Agriculture/Water Management/Social Mobilisation/ others as appropriate/ Management & Accounts, and data entry operator appointed on the basis of their qualification and expertise on contract/ deputation/transfer etc. A District Officer of the Department in which WCDC has been located will be the Project Manager. The Project Manager, WCDC in consultation with SLNA will spell out well-defined annual goals, against which his/her performance will be consistently monitored. The arrangements for setting up/strengthening the WCDCs will be financially supported by the Government of India after review of available staff, infrastructure and the actual requirement.

Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC)

The functions of WCDC will be as follows:

Identify potential Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in consultation with Zilla Parishad/Zila Panchayat/District Council as per the empanelment process to be decided by the respective state governments.

1	2	3
5	Institutional Arrangements at Project Level	
5.1	Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	
34	<p>The SLNA would evolve appropriate mechanisms for selecting and approving the PIAs, who would be responsible for implementation of watershed projects in different districts. These PIAs may include relevant line departments, autonomous organizations under State/Central Governments, Government Institutes/Research bodies, Intermediate Panchayats, Voluntary Organizations (VOs). However, the following criteria may be observed in the selection of these PIAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They should preferably have prior experience in watershed related aspects or management of watershed development projects.</li> <li>• They should be prepared to constitute dedicated Watershed Development Teams.</li> </ul>	<p>The SLNA would evolve appropriate mechanisms for selecting and approving the PIAs, who would be responsible for implementation of watershed projects in different districts. These PIAs may include relevant line departments, autonomous organizations under State/Central Governments, Government Institutes/Research bodies, Panchayats, Voluntary Organizations (VOs). However, the following criteria may be observed in the selection of these PIAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They should preferably have prior experience in watershed related aspects or management of watershed development projects.</li> <li>• They should be prepared to constitute dedicated Watershed Development Teams.</li> </ul>
6	Institutional Arrangements at the Village Level and People's Participation	
6.3	Watershed Committee (WC)	
Para 44:	<p>The Gram Sabha will constitute the Watershed Committee (WC) to implement the Watershed project with the technical support of the WDT in the village. The Watershed Committee (WC) has to be registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860. The Gram Sabha may elect/appoint any suitable person from the village as the Chairman of Watershed Committee. The secretary of the Watershed Committee (WC) will be a paid functionary of the Watershed Committee (WC). The Watershed Committee (WC) will comprise of at least 10 members, half of the members shall be representatives of SHGs and User Groups, SC/ST community, women and landless persons in the village. One member of the WDT shall also be represented in the Watershed Committee (WC). Where the Panchayat covers more than one village, they would constitute a separate subcommittee for each village to manage the watershed development project in the concerned village. Where a watershed project covers more than one Gram Panchayat, separate committees will be constituted for each Gram Panchayat. The Watershed Committee (WC) would be provided with an independent rented office accommodation.</p>	<p>The Gram Sabha will constitute the Watershed Committee (WC) to implement the Watershed project with the technical support of the WDT in the village. The Watershed Committee (WC) has to be registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860. The Gram Sabha may elect/appoint any suitable person from the village as the Chairman of Watershed Committee. Sarpanch and/or ward member/Panchayat members may also be member/Chairman of WC. The secretary of the Watershed Committee (WC) will be a paid functionary of the Watershed Committee (WC). The Watershed Committee (WC) will comprise of at least 10 members, half of the members shall be representatives of SHGs and User Groups, SC/ST community, women and landless persons in the village. One member of the WDT shall also be represented in the Watershed Committee (WC). Funds may be released to WC.</p> <p>Alternatively, the WC shall be constituted by the GS and it will be a sub-committee of GP. In such situation, WC need not be registered under Society Registration Act. Funds will be released to WC.</p> <p>The States may adopt any one of the above two options.</p> <p>Where the Panchayat covers more than one village, they would constitute a separate subcommittee for each village to manage the watershed development project in the concerned village. Where a watershed project covers more than one Gram Panchayat, separate committees will be constituted for each Gram Panchayat. The Watershed Committee (WC) would be provided with an independent rented office accommodation.</p>



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Para 45: The Watershed Committee will open a separate bank account to receive funds for watershed projects and will utilize the same for undertaking its activities. The expenses towards the salaries of the WDT members and Secretary of Watershed Committee (WC) shall be charged from the administrative expenses under the professional support to the PIA.

9 Allocation of Funds, Approval of Projects and Release of Funds

9.1 Allocation of Funds to States

Para 66 By the end of February each year, the States will submit detailed Annual Action Plans indicating ongoing liabilities as well as new projects which they wish to take up. The Departmental Nodal Agency at the central level will thereafter, based on total available budget for the year and the criteria as given in Para-64 and 65, allocate specific amounts for individual states from whom proposals have been received. After States have received their allocation against ongoing and new projects, they will be free to sanction their projects within the State allocation. On receipt of the sanction orders for the new projects from SLNA; the Nodal Ministry would release funds directly to the district level agency. The existing release procedure of Departmental Nodal Agencies may however continue if release of funds to the district level agency is not feasible.

Para 67	Budget component	Existing provision in IWMP as per CG 2008 (% of total project cost)
	- Administrative costs	10
	- Monitoring	1
	- Evaluation	1
	Preparatory phase, including:	
	- Entry point activities,	4
	- Institution and capacity building,	5
	- Detailed Project Report (DPR).	1
	Watershed Works Phase:	
	- Watershed development works,	50
	- Livelihood activities for the asset less persons,	10
	- Production system and micro enterprises.	13
	Consolidation phase	5
	Total	100

Para 70 The central share of funds shall be released to the DWDUs/ agency for the three phases of the implementation spread over the project period in the following manner or as decided by the Nodal Ministry.

The funds may be released to Watershed Committee. The Watershed Committee will open a separate bank account to receive funds for watershed projects and will utilise the same for undertaking its activities. The expenses towards the salaries of the WDT members and Secretary of Watershed Committee (WC) shall be charged from the administrative expenses under the professional support to the PIA.

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By the end of February each year, the States will submit detailed Annual Action Plans indicating ongoing liabilities as well as new projects which they wish to take up. The Departmental Nodal Agency at the central level will thereafter, based on total available budget for the year and the criteria as given in Para-64 and 65, allocate specific amounts for individual states from whom proposals have been received. After States have received their allocation against ongoing and new projects, they will be free to sanction their projects within the State allocation. On receipt of the sanction orders for the new projects from SLNA; the Nodal Ministry would release funds directly to the SLNA.

Budget component	Amended provision (% of total project cost)
- Administrative costs	10
- Monitoring	1
- Evaluation	1
Preparatory phase, including:	
- Entry point activities,	4
- Institution and capacity building,	5
- Detailed Project Report (DPR).	1
Watershed Works Phase:	
- Watershed development works,	56
- Livelihood activities for the asset less persons,	9
- Production system and micro enterprises.	10
Consolidation phase	3
Total	100

The central share of funds shall be released to the SLNA for three phases of the implementation spread over the period in the following manner or as decided by the Nodal Ministry.

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Para 71 The release of funds to district implementing agencies/State Government will be done directly on the basis of specific annual proposals received from each district keeping in view their ongoing commitments and the new projects sanctioned and the overall budgetary provision for the district and upon approval of their action plans by the SLNA. DWDUs/Agencies shall release the funds to the PIAs and the watershed committees within 15 days of the receipt of the fund.

Para 73 One of the mandatory conditions for selection of villages for watershed projects is people's contribution towards the Watershed Development Fund (WDF). The contributions to WDF shall be a minimum 10% of the cost of NRM works executed on private lands only. However, in case of SC/ST, small and marginal farmers, the minimum contribution shall be 5% of the cost of NRM works executed on their lands. However, for other cost intensive farming system activities such as Aquaculture, Horticulture, Agro-forestry, Animal Husbandry etc on private land directly benefiting the individual farmers, the contribution of farmers will be 40% for General category and 20% for SC & ST beneficiaries and the remaining cost of the activities *i.e.* 60% for the General and 80% for SC/ST category will come from the project funds subject to a maximum limit of an amount equal to double of the standard unit cost norm for Watershed Development Project.

Para 74 These contributions would be acceptable either in cash at the time of execution of works or voluntary labour. A sum equivalent to the monetary value of the voluntary labour would be transferred from the watershed project account to the WDF bank account that will be distinct from the Watershed Committee (WC) bank account. User charges, sales proceeds and disposal amounts of intermediate usufruct rights shall also be deposited in the WDF bank account. Income earned from assets created under the project on common property resources shall also be credited to WDF.

The release of central funds to SLNA will be made directly on the basis of specific proposals received from SLNA. The fund flow pattern will be as follows:

- i. Project fund relating to Watershed Works, Livelihood and Production System and microenterprises may flow from DoLR to SLNA to WCDC to WC.
- ii. Administrative cost, Capacity Building, EPA, DPR, Monitoring component of project funds may flow from DoLR to SLNA to WCDC to PIA.

One of the mandatory conditions for the selection of villages for watershed projects is people's contribution towards the Watershed Development Fund (WDF). The Contribution of WDF shall be a minimum 10% of cost of NRM works executed on private land only. However, in case of SC/ST, small and marginal farmers, the minimum contribution shall be 5% of cost of NRM works executed on their land. These contributions would be acceptable either in cash at the time of execution of works or voluntary labour. A sum equivalent to the monetary value of the voluntary labour would be transferred from the watershed project account to the WDF bank account that will be distinct from the Watershed Committee (WC) bank account. User charges, sales proceeds and other contributions, disposal amounts of intermediate usufruct rights shall also be deposited in the WDF bank account. Income earned from assets created under the project on common property resources shall also be credited to WDF.

For other cost intensive farming system based livelihood activities/interventions such as Aquaculture, Horticulture, Agro-Forestry, Animal Husbandry etc. on private land directly benefiting the individual farmers, the contribution of farmers will be 20 percent for general category and 10 percent for SC/ST beneficiaries and the project funds will meet the cost of farming system activity to a maximum limit of an amount equal to double of the unit cost of the project for watershed development (*i.e.* Rs. 12,000/15,000 per ha, as the case may be). Farmers' contribution *i.e.* 20 percent for general category and 10 percent for SC/ST of this amount (*i.e.* a maximum of Rs. 4800/6000 and Rs. 2400/3000 as the case may be, respectively for general category and SC/ST beneficiaries) will go to WDF.

Example:

- (a) Assuming the total cost of farming system activity/intervention = Rs. 30,000

Cost of farming system activity to be met from Project fund (@Rs. 12,000/ha project unit cost)

(General category)	= Rs. 24,000
(SC/ST)	= Rs. 24,000

Farmers' contribution towards WDF	
(General category, 20% of 24,000)	= Rs. 4800
(SC/ST, 10% of 24,000)	= Rs. 2400

- (b) Assuming the total cost of farming system activity/intervention = Rs. 20,000

Cost of farming system activity to be met from Project fund (@Rs. 12,000/ha project unit cost)

(General category)	= Rs. 20,000
(SC/ST)	= Rs. 20,000

Farmers' contribution towards WDF	
(General category, 20% of 20,000)	= Rs. 4000
(SC/ST, 10% of 20,000)	= Rs. 2000

Farmers' contribution to WDF in such case would be acceptable in cash at the time of execution of works.

**Statement-II**

**State-wise and category-wise wasteland as per Wasteland Atlas 2010**

Areaq in Sq Km

Sl.No.	State Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total WL	TGA % to TGA		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405.48	289	10323.01	7416.17	109.07	0.00	1215.10	504.83	15.15	130	13123.06	183548	13237	37.79	32.12	318.72	3.76	0.00	0.00	1439	1.77	3295.73	0.00	38788.22	275068	14.10	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	957.70	2162.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1025.07	506.39	20.46	0.00	186.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.09	735.98	5743.84	83743	6.86	
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	1956.80	1626.68	494.69	1025.46	0.00	0.00	160.15	79.41	1300.80	2132.50	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	8778.02	78438	11.19	
4.	Bihar	71.83	0.00	954.39	2761.16	694.65	869.40	0.00	3.97	0.00	0.00	1196.63	76.85	60.63	11.54	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	6.66	12435	0.00	6841.09	94171	7.26	
5.	Chhattisgarh	142.90	0.00	1049.85	3052.58	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	2943.78	3616.46	0.00	0.00	179.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.91	0.00	826.98	0.00	11817.82	135194	8.74	
6.	Delhi	0.72	6.12	7.51	56.09	5.29	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.34	1483	5.62	
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	51.89	216.38	42.79	9.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.78	3.24	0.00	14.69	0.00	3.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.95	0.35	64.33	0.00	496.27	3702	13.41	
8.	Gujarat	392.02	1.73	11614.83	6658.03	0.00	80.59	696.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	1413.86	155.35	44.19	53.06	0.00	75.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.29	0.00	149.49	0.00	21350.38	196024	10.89	
9.	Haryana	0.00	0.96	2.98	837.95	20.86	51.22	69.61	23.26	0.00	0.00	171.02	0.00	914.58	75.63	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.19	35.36	2.51	98.13	0.00	2347.05	44212	5.31	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	170.23	4.52	1103.65	2268.19	0.00	10.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1290.43	0.00	164.36	0.00	49.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.46	0.00	5314.17	12087.20	22470.05	55473	40.36	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	423.14	553.24	1617.25	2280.70	74.67	0.85	16.65	56.68	0.00	0.00	4019.25	238.29	125.55	41.61	1671.02	0.00	226.07	0.00	0.00	3.88	4.98	46379.45	16021.0	73754.38	101387	72.75	
12.	Jharkhand	106.14	0.00	2074.06	3600.33	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4400.59	518.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.82	0.29	961.56	0.00	11670.14	79706	14.64	
13.	Karnataka	127.11	0.00	4745.46	1656.52	13.23	4.63	512.97	035	0.00	0.00	5245.32	644.85	636	9.04	11.62	9.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.36	0.00	1423.09	0.00	14438.12	191791	7.53	
14.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	725.62	787.78	5.06	14.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	572.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.48	28.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	307.68	0.00	2458.69	38863	6.33	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	149369	8.37	6361.08	16231.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12256.23	3136.55	20.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.72	1.48	458.19	0.00	40042.986	308252	12.99	
16.	Maharashtra	547.03	0.00	11251.44	13241.14	59.03	1.76	41.00	26.36	0.00	0.00	10026.96	1189.18	149.72	21.25	3.65	29.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.48	0.00	1643.37	0.00	38262.81	307690	12.44	
17.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	3718.87	900.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	752.10	100.10	1555.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7027.47	12327	31.48
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	454.43	1640.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	291.87	157.12	67.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	255.13	0.00	3865.76	22429	17.24	
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1028.53	1589.03	3367.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6021.14	21081	28.56	
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	972.55	1011.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1239.09	1588.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.87	0.00	4815.18	6579	29.04	
21.	Odisha	671.19	0.00	5445.08	1383.29	424.04	35.56	8.47	23.09	1023.83	421.61	4781.34	1842.38	0.00	1.88	2.79	34.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.90	10.67	531.11	0.00	1664.27	155707	10.69	
22.	Punjab	82.12	0.00	109.94	95.29	78.01	3439	30.14	27.87	0.00	0.00	69.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.92	0.00	394.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1019.50	50362	2.02
23.	Rajasthan	1020.17	864.75	23661.70	14619.38	64.88	64.94	347.12	269.12	0.00	0.00	11365.78	854.34	3918.42	0.00	196.69	0.00	4655.88	11188.21	15586.44	106.86	9.06	4905.72	0.00	93689.47	342239	27.38	

Sl.No.	State Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total WL	TGA % to TGA		
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	579.90	2633.66	3280.48	7096	46.74
25.	Tamil Nadu	107.97	0.91	2128.14	2027.41	55.31	68.25	296.00	83.82	0.00	0.00	2600.55	61.13	1041.74	41.88	34.15	200.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.13	3.94	283.56	0.00	912536	130058	7.02	
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	229.44	29.41	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.28	164.83	522.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1315.17	10486	12.54	
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	211.28	1073.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	714.54	15.35	410.76	1.98	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61	1.48	1142.16	9216.87	12790.06	53483	23.91	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1216.48	264.63	1160.19	1835.12	376.54	721.12	2133.28	718.46	0.00	0.00	1857.31	64.61	21.47	3.48	109.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.16	18.07	411.75	0.00	10988.59	240928	4.56	
29.	West Bengal	20.56	0.58	497.68	802.46	12.55	737	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	534.85	0.00	0.00	2.40	16.10	7.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.09	2.72	64.12	0.00	1994.41	88752	2.25	
30.	Union Territory	0.26	6.12	2.72	49.97	0.77	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	263.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	337.30	9490	3.55	
	Total	6999.03	1714.83	93389.55	91633.00	2532.46	2990.84	5429.83	1737.81	5625.07	4608.45	85809.54	16386.08	7196.44	316.22	2439.85	719.00	5280.07	11188.21	15627.63	505.35	6399	69373.92	40694.80	472261.95	3166414	14.91	

**Source:** 1:60,000 Wasteland Maps-2005-06 prepared based on IRS-P6, LISS III Three Season Data

**Note:** 1,20,849.00 Sq,Km in Jammu and Kashmir is not mapped and hence not considered for calculating the percentage

1. Gullied and/or ravinous land-Medium
  2. Gullied and/or ravinous land-Deep/very deep ravine
  3. Land with dense scrub
  4. Land with open scrub
  5. Waterlogged and Marshy land-Permanent
  6. Waterlogged and Marshy land-Seasonal
  7. Land affected by salinity/alkalinity-Moderate
  8. Land affected by salinity/alkalinity-strong
  9. Shifting cultivation area-Current Jhum
  10. Shifting cultivation area-Abandoned Jhum
  11. Under utilised/degraded forest-Scrub dominated
  12. Agricultural land inside notified forest land
  13. Degraded pastures/grazing land
  14. Degraded land under plantation crops
  15. Sands-Riverine
  16. Sands-Coastal sand
  17. Sands-Desert sand
  18. Sands-Semi-stabilized to stabilized (>40m) dune
  19. Sands- Semi-stabilized to stabilized moderately high (15- 40m) dune
  20. Mining Wastelands
  21. Industrial wastelands
  22. Barren rocky area
  23. Snow cover and/or glacial area total WL - Total Wasteland Area
- TGA - Total Geographical Area

**Statement III**

*Major findings of evaluation and impact assessment studies of pre-IWMP watershed development projects undertaken by the Department of Land Resources through TERI, JCRISAT and NIRD*

(i) The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), 2004: TERI prepared a compendium in 2004 which summarises the major impacts due to the intervention caused by watershed projects in 230 districts of 16 States by independent institutions and bodies. Some of the estimated yields and economic implications as derived from the Impact Assessment Studies of watershed projects compiled by TERI are:

- Overall improvement in land use
- Increase in the net sown area, gross cropped area and area sown more than once
- Increase in the number of irrigation options in all the areas of watershed projects
- Increase in Fuel wood and fodder availability
- Changes in their cropping pattern from one to two crops annually
- Availability of irrigation water in the dry season
- An increase in agriculture-related employment opportunities among beneficiaries and in other sectors for non-beneficiaries
- Marked preference for improved breeds after the project
- Emergence of fishery potential following the development of tanks and other water bodies

(ii) International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), 2008: A study titled "Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed programmes in India" was assigned to ICRISAT, Hyderabad to assess the impact of various watershed development programmes in India. This study evaluated the impact of watershed programmes with the help of 636 micro-level studies including 311 studies included in the

previous study to get more authentic and realistic results. The study *inter-alia* reported that:

- Soil loss of 1.1.tonne/ha/year was prevented due to interventions of the watershed programme.
- Additional water storage capacity of about 38 hectare -meter was created in a 500 ha watershed as a result of watershed programme.
- There was an increase of 52% in area under irrigation, while the cropping intensity increased by 35.5%.
- Benefits of the watershed programmes were more in the low-income regions as compared to high-income regions and also the benefits were more pronounced in the rainfall regions ranging between 700 mm and 1000 mm with the available technologies.
- Most of the watershed programmes were not sensitive to the needs of small and marginal farmers, women and landless labourers and they were left out of watershed related decision making process.
- There was lack of appropriate institutional arrangement to attain potential benefits of watershed programmes.
- People's participation is the key determinant in the success of the watershed programmes. The benefit cost ratio was greater in watersheds where people's participation was higher.
- The macro-watershed (area more than 1000 ha) performs better than micro-watershed area below 500 ha.

(iii) National Institute of Rural Development, 2008: A Study on Impact Assessment of watershed projects sanctioned and completed during 1st April, 1998 to 31st March, 2002 was assigned to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) in 2008. The Study covered 837 watersheds spread over 121 districts in 9 States. The main findings of the study are:

- There is overall development in the IWDP, DPAP as well DDP areas.

- Soil erosion is reduced.
- With rain water harvesting stream flows perpetuated to some extent. Groundwater was recharged. In some cases even traditional water bodies were revived.
- With increased water availability diversification in cropping (mostly to cash crops) was observed. Cropping intensity increased. Crop yields also increased.
- Horticulture (vegetables, fruits, flowers) was taken up as irrigation sources were on the rise.
- Access to drinking water was more and availability periods increased.
- With enhanced fodder/biomass, dairying was on the rise. New enterprises like polyhouses were also taken up.
- More area came under cultivation.
- With all these activities, there was increase in labour days. Migration was reduced.
- Even the poor could send their children for better education.
- More pucca houses were built by the poor
- Several assets were accessed by the stakeholders leading to improvement in quality of life.

[*Translation*]

#### **Policy on Construction of Dams**

2426. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate any policy regarding the construction of new dams in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have also held any discussions and meetings with the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Water Resources does not propose to formulate any specific policy regarding construction of new dams in the country. However, policy aspects of planning and management of water resources projects, including dams, are dealt with in the National Water Policy 2002. The salient features of National Water Policy, 2002 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The State Governments participated in tenth meeting of the National Water Board held on 29th October 1998, Working Group constituted by National Water Resources Council (NWRC), 4th & 5th meetings of NWRC held on 7th July 2000 and 1st April 2002 respectively for formulation and adoption of National Water Policy, 2002.

#### **Statement**

##### *Salient Features of the National Water Policy, 2002*

The National Water Policy — 2002 was adopted by the National Water Resources Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India in its 5th meeting held on 1st April, 2002. The Salient features of National Water Policy — 2002 are as follows:

- Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.
- A well developed information system for water related data at national/state level should be established with a net-work of data banks and data bases integrating and strengthening the existing central and state level agencies.
- Water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.
- Non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rainwater harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilizable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.

- Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit. Appropriate river basin organizations should be established for the planned development and management of the river basins.
- Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfer from one river basin to another, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.
- Planning of water resources development projects should, as far as possible, be for multi purpose with an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach having regard to human and ecological aspects including those of disadvantaged sections of the society.
- In the allocation of water, first priority should be given for drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural Industrie navigation and other uses, in that order.
- The exploitation of groundwater should be regulated with reference to recharge possibilities and consideration of social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented. Adequate emphasis needs to be given to the physical and financial sustainability of existing water resources facilities. There is need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed such as to cover at least the operation and maintenance charges initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently.
- Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach by involving users and other stakeholders alongwith various governmental agencies, in an effective and decisive manner.
- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible.
- Both surface water and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams. Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology.
- Efficiency of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.
- Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
- Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
- The water sharing/distribution amongst the states should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
- Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.

[English]

#### **Societies Registration Act**

2427. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu;

(b) the purposes for which these organisations have been registered;

(c) whether any such organisation has been found working in violation of the aims and objects for which it was registered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Societies Registration Act, 1860 though a Central Act, is administered by respective State Governments. As such, the records of societies registered in UT of Daman and Diu, is available with the UT Government concerned and not with this Ministry.

*[Translation]***Sale of Cars**

2428. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether there is maximum manufacturing of cars in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the sale of cars registered in domestic and international market during the last three years and the

current year; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the production, sale and export of cars and commercial vehicles in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers Association (SIAM), the production of cars have shown an increasing trend over the last two years. However, in recent months, the production of cars have shown a declining trend. The production of passenger cars during the last three years including the current year (upto October, 2011) alongwith the percentage of change is given below:-

(Number of Vehicles)

Category	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11 (Upto Oct., 10)	2011-12 (Upto Oct., 11)
Passenger Cars	15,16,967	19,32,620	24,53,113	13,71,269	13,53,634
% Change	6.36	27.40	26.93	-	(-) 1.29

(c) The domestic sales and export of cars during the last three years and the current year are as under:-

(In number)

Category	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto Oct., 11)
Domestic sales	12,20,475	15,28,337	19,82,702	10,47,804
Exports	3,31,535	4,41,709	4,38,214	2,89,426

(d) The various steps taken in pursuance of Auto Mission Plan (2006-16) and the new Foreign Trade Policy provides additional incentives which will expectedly boost the production, sales and export of cars and commercial vehicles in the country.

(b) whether these hostels are sufficient to meet the requirement;

(c) if not, whether the Railways propose to run more hostels and improve their condition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

*[English]***Hostels in Railways**

2429. SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels being run by the Railways in the country for the children of their employees, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H.MUNIYAPPA): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) As per policy, hostels are set up for wards of Railway employees at centers of education. Proposals exist for expansion of hostel capacity at Pune and for new hostels at Lucknow, Tiruchchirappali, Coimbatore, Indore, Vadodara and Nagpur.



**Statement**

*State-wise number of Hostels run by the Railways is as under:*

Sl.No.	State	Number of Hostels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	01
4.	Bihar	01
5.	Chhattisgarh	01
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	02
8.	Haryana	01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Kerala	01
13.	Karnataka	01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	04
15.	Maharashtra	03
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	01
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Rajasthan	01
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	01
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	02
28.	West Bengal	03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>

**Irregularities under MGNREGS**

2430. SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount involved under various irregularities committed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme during each of the last three years and current year. State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to withhold the next instalment in respect of States where large scale irregularities have been reported; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A total of 2574 complaints regarding irregularities of all types in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country have been received in the Ministry as on 10.11.2011. The State-wise details of complaints are given in the enclosed Statement. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. The details of amounts involved in various irregularities as alleged cannot be ascertained from such complaints, State-wise or year-wise As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. The Ministry has been reminding State Governments about their duty under the Act to have the serious complaints investigated and take necessary action and to ensure that in cases of misappropriation and embezzlement of Government funds not only disciplinary action should be taken against the guilty officials but simultaneously criminal prosecution should also be initiated under Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, besides recovering the amount involved from the persons concerned in accordance with law.

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken to block or stop release of central funds under MGNREGA to any States under Section 27 (2) of the Act, as it may lead

to stoppage of employment under MGNREGA in such States and would defeat the primary objective of the Act to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households

by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work.

**Statement**

*Complaints under MGNREGA as on 10.11.2011*

Sl.No.	State	Received	Disposed	Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	18	21
2.	Assam	43	10	33
3.	Bihar	180	35	145
4.	Chhattisgarh	102	35	67
5.	Goa	1	0	1
6.	Gujarat	44	15	29
7.	Haryana	62	33	29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29	14	15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	6
10.	Jharkhand	125	56	69
11.	Karnataka	31	10	21
12.	Kerala	12	8	4
13.	Lakshadweep	2	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	418	193	225
15.	Meghalaya	4	0	4
16.	Maharashtra	26	14	12
17.	Manipur	13	2	11
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0
19.	Nagaland	6	3	3
20.	Odisha	71	26	45
21.	Punjab	20	5	15
22.	Puducherry	1	0	1
23.	Rajasthan	247	112	135
24.	Sikkim	1	1	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	18	7	11
26.	Tripura	2	2	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	999	419	580
28.	Uttarakhand	27	6	21
29.	West Bengal	44	22	22
	All India	2574	1049	1525

### Gas Turbine Power Station

2431. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1220 MW gas based expansion units at Gas Turbine Power Station (GTPS), Uran is now ready to be launched but held up in long-term gas supply tie up;

(b) if so the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Maharashtra to source/supply 5.4 MMSCMD of Natural Gas to GTPS, Uran from M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. from their KG Basin; and

(d) if so the details thereof and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Government of Maharashtra, all the preparations such as land acquisition, water supply, environment clearance, aviation clearance, power evacuation, financial closure etc. are completed.

(c) and (d) Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra has requested for allocation of 5.4 MMSCMD gas for the 1220 MW Uran Power Project of Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd. (MAHAGENCO). The allocation of KG D6 gas is done by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on pricing and commercial utilization of gas under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) which has decided for projects in pipeline that, necessary allocations from KG D6 fields will be made subject to availability of gas, as and when they are ready to commence production.

### Work in Rajkot Section

2432. DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received representations for installation of standard Inter-locking

system and colour light signal on the Rajkot-Jaipur line and doubling and electrification on Rajkot-Mehsana-New Delhi line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Railways thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Standard Interlocking on Rajkot Jaipur line: The Railway has not received any such representation. However, presently Colour Light Signalling with Standard II(R) Interlocking is already provided on Palanpur-Jaipur section.

Doubling and Electrification of Rajkot Mehnsana-New Delhi line: Patch doubling of Ajmer-Palanpur section is sanctioned and is being done. Regarding electrification, feasibility study for electrification is being carried out for New Delhi-Mehsana section, Final decision shall be taken based on operational and financial consideration as brought out in the feasibility report. However, there is no proposal to electrify Mehnsana-Rajkot section as the electrification of railway track is decided based on financial viability, traffic volume and operational flexibility.

### Doubling of Railway Lines

2433. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doubling work on Chennai to Tuticorin, Dindigul to Kumuli and Palam to Erode sections has not started yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the present status of the work on the said section; and

(c) the time by which the work on said sections is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Section-wise details of doubling work on Chennai-Tuticorin, Dindigul-Kumuli and Erode-Palani sections showing their present status and target date for completion wherever fixed is given as under:

Section	Present status	Target date for completion, wherever fixed
<b>A. Chennai-Tuticorin</b>		
(i) Chennai-Chengalpattu	Double broad gauge line already exists	Not applicable
(ii) Chengalupattu-Villupuram	Works for doubling of this section have been taken up	March, 2013
(iii) Villupuram-Dindigul	Works for doubling of this section have been taken up	Not fixed.
(iv) Dindigul-Madurai	Double broad gauge line already exists on this section	Not applicable
(v) Madurai-Tuticorin	Doubling of this section is not sanctioned	Not applicable
<b>B. Dindigul-Kumuli</b>	No rail line exists connecting Dindigul	
<b>C. Erode-Palani</b>	to Kumuli and Erode to Palani	

#### **Siphoning Off of Diesel**

2434. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that recently about 8000 litre water was found in Diesel Tanker of Railways in Shakurbasti Oil Depot;

(b) if so, the action taken to book the culprits;

(c) whether such type of practices were adopted in past also and could not be detected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to prevent such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. A preventive Vigilance check carried out on 10.10.2011, on the aspect of water mixing in Kerosene, revealed shortage of 7610 litres of Kerosene. Further checks conducted by Railway Vigilance on 12.10.2011, detected 779 litres water in one stationed tank of Kerosene and 559 litres of water in one stationed tank of Diesel.

(b) Suspected staff has been transferred and departmental disciplinary action has been initiated.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Not applicable in view of (c) above. However, procedure of checking quality and quantity of oil has been further strengthened.

[Translation]

#### **Poor Condition of DDP Areas**

2435. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the scarcity of water in the Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas as compared to the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) areas; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to check desertification and provide sustainable water supply to DDP areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, which is concerned with the implementation of the DDP and DPAP, no survey about the scarcity of water in DDP/DPAP areas has been undertaken.

(b) The Department of Land Resources has integrated the DDP and DPAP with integrated Wasteland

Development Programme into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme with effect from 26 February 2009. The main aims of the Integrated Watershed Management Programme are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water; prevention of soil run-off; rainwater harvesting and recharging of the ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods and increasing the household incomes.

[English]

### **Railway Quarters**

2436. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway quarters in the country, Zone-wise;

(b) the number of railway quarters lying vacant due to their dilapidated conditions, Zone-wise;

(c) the number of railway quarters constructed by the Railways during the last three years and the current year, Zone-wise;

(d) the details of railway colonies where Railways have not been supplying safe drinking water, Zone-wise, and the reasons therefor;

(e) the outcome of the instructions issued by the Railways on the complaints made by the All India Railway Men's Federation in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Railways to provide safe drinking water to such colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Railways have approximately 6.2 lakh number of quarters in the Zonal Railways, Production Units and other organizations. Many of these quarters were built long time back as per the standards prevalent at that time. Quarters which can be made habitable, are improved in a planned manner. Replacement and improvement to quarters is a continuous process and works in this regard are taken up every year in phased manner based on availability of funds. Zone-wise details for number of quarters, vacant quarters and quarters requiring replacement are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) to (f) Potable drinking water is made available in Railway colonies. Day to day problems and complaints received in this regard from staff and recognized staff Unions are attended and corrective action taken.

### **Statement**

*Zone-wise details for number of quarters, vacant quarters and quarters requiring replacement are as under:*

Railwas zones	Total Number of Railway Quarters	Number of Quarters Lying Vacant	Number of Old Quarters Requiring Replacement
1	2	3	4
Central	43019	3762	5322
Eastern	37229	5637	3216
East Central	45272	626	2253
East Coast	25043	3626	507
Northern	75867	3047	6845
North Central	26266	1058	1488

1	2	3	4
North Eastern	27015	663	3
Northeast Frontier	53234	4163	4472
North Western	31524	2573	2458
Southern	29276	2920	2094
South Central	34203	2343	4091
South Eastern	48306	3970	3538
Southeast Central	23284	2584	306
South Western	14404	1359	1073
Western	51716	4234	6003
West Central	27518	1116	844
Metro	645	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>593821</b>	<b>43681</b>	<b>44513</b>

[*Translation*]

**People Living Below Poverty Line**

2437. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared the list of people living below the poverty line in the country;

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

(c) whether there are several discrepancies in the list prepared by the Government due to which the purpose for which it is being prepared is not fulfilled; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development provide financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The BPL Census is conducted by the respective States/UTs and the BPL lists are prepared and maintained/updated by the respective State Governments/UT administrations. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology based on Score Based Ranking of each household on socio-economic indicators taken as proxy indicators of poverty

on recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development. 550.821 lakhs rural families were identified under BPL Census 2002, as BPL households, as per last available reports from States/UTs. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) BPL lists prepared on the basis of BPL Census 2002 provide target groups for implementation of programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development by States/UTs. In order to ensure transparency and reduce discrepancies, the States were advised to give wide publicity to the BPL list, get it approved from the Gram Sabha and to display it on the website and in prominent places and the Panchayat headquarters. To ensure that no genuine poor households are left and to address public grievances, States were requested to provide a two stage appeal mechanism so that people can file objections, if any, to the designated authorities.

**Statement**

*Statement showing rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs Under BPL Census, 2002*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.893
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830

1	2	3
3.	Assam	18.728
4.	Bihar	113.410
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.892
6.	Delhi	RD Programmes are not implemented
7.	Goa	0.071
8.	Gujarat	14.512
9.	Haryana	8.583
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.823
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.179
12.	Jharkhand	25.480
13.	Karnataka	19.190
14.	Kerala	Not Available
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40.842
16.	Maharashtra	45.025
17.	Manipur	1.693
18.	Meghalaya	2.052
19.	Mizoram	0.374
20.	Nagaland	1.558
21.	Odisha	Not Available
22.	Punjab	3.445
23.	Rajasthan	17.362
24.	Sikkim	Not Available
25.	Tamil Nadu	34.848
26.	Tripura	Not Available
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
28.	Uttarakhand	6.238
29.	West Bengal	39.250
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	0.107
31.	Chandigarh	RD Programmes are not implemented

1	2	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.160
33.	Daman and Diu	0.005
34.	Lakshadweep	Not Available
35.	Puducherry	Not Available
Total		550.821

\*For Andaman only.

### **Doubling Electrification Work**

2438. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of doubling and electrification work on Udhna-Jalgaon section and Thiruvananthapuram-Kanyakumari section;

(b) the steps taken/being taken to complete that said work in a time-bound manner; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Doubling of Udhna-Jalgaon section with electrification has been taken up. Track linking work in Amalner-Dharangaon section (25 kms.) is in advanced stage of completion. In Vyara-Chinchpada section (60 Kms.), earthwork, bridges works, ballast supply, etc. are in different stages of progress. Doubling of Thiruvananthapuram-Kanniyakumari rail line is not a sanctioned project.

[English]

### **Decline in Output**

2439. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the output from oil fields in Syria, in which Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has a stake, has declined.

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

(c) the steps being taken to arrest this decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has stake in Al Furat project in Syria through its joint venture company Himalaya Energy Syria BV. The output from oilfields of Al Furat project has been reduced by about 17% from mid-September 2011, on the advice of Government of Syria.

(b) Before September 2011, the project was producing oil and condensate at the rate of 85,000 barrels per day. European Union (EU) countries have imposed sanctions on Syria on 3rd September 2011. The European countries having contracts with Syria have stopped importing Syrian crude oil since September 2011. Accordingly, Government of Syria has advised management of Al Furat company to cut down production by about 17% due to these trade sanctions. Presently, the project is producing crude oil and condensate at the rate of 70,500 barrels per day.

(c) EU Oil import sanction prohibits only EU countries from importing Syrian crude oil. OVL is pursuing with Indian refining companies the feasibility of lifting of crude oil from Syria.

#### **Carelessness in Train Operation**

2440. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that a special train which left Trugali to Varanasi via Bhubneshwar on 06th September, 2011 diverted the scheduled route and through three railway divisions in Andhra Pradesh before the gaffe was noticed;

(b) if so, whether this gaffe was the result of a communication gap and created chaos amongst the passengers;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been initiated by the Railways in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry with the measures taken/being taken by the Railways to check the recurrence of such incidents and action proposed to be taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) A special train booked on Full Tariff Rates (FTR) scheduled from Tirupati to Puri inadvertently got diverted on 07.09.2011 from Vijayawada towards Balharshah instead of scheduled route towards Vishakhapatnam over only one Division on South Central Railway. This error was noticed at Warangal station and corrective action was immediately taken and train was returned back on scheduled route.

(b) Yes, Madam. The error was due to relay of wrong route by coaching depot, Tirupati.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The matter has been investigated by South Central Railway and disciplinary action has been taken against officials responsible to avoid recurrence of such incidences.

#### **Supply of Natural Gas**

2441. SHRI D.B CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of natural gas supplied to Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) from the Western Offshore Fields of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and joint ventures like Panna/Mukta and Tapti and Reliance for production of LPG during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the total quantity of LPG which was to be produced and actually produced by the GAIL during the above period, year-wise;

(c) whether GAIL has diverted the natural gas it was supplied for production of LPG to some industries thereby making huge profits;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) The total quantity of natural gas supplied to GAIL (India) Ltd. from the Western Offshore Fields of ONGC and Joint ventures like Panna Mukta and Tapti and Reliance for production of LPG during the last three years and the current year is given below:



Figs in MMSCM

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto October)
ONGC*	560.30	559.26	506.93	208.95
PMT**	511.17	318.39	71.0	0
RIL KG D6**	0	376.28	724.69	465.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1071.47</b>	<b>1253.93</b>	<b>1302.69</b>	<b>674.47</b>

(b) The total quantity of LPG which was to be produced and actually produced by GAIL during the last three years and the current year is given below:

Year	Liquid Hydrocarbon (LHC) Production (including LPG) (MT) (As per MOU Target)	LHC Actual Production (including LPG) (MT)	LPG Production (MT)
2008-09	1260198	1400542	1087986
2009-10	1261027	1439858	1099554
2010-11	1288061	1368971	1068157
2011-12 (Upto Oct., 11)	775748	851054	663928

\*plant calorific value.

\*\*net calorific value.

(c) to (e) GAIL has reported that it has not diverted the natural gas supplied from RIL KG D6 Block for production of LPG to some other industries.

#### **Release of Funds under Rural Development Schemes**

2442. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government release the funds for various rural development programmes/schemes directly to the District Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to modify the procedure for allocation of funds to various States under the aforesaid schemes with reference to review made by the Planning Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development implements rural development schemes of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/National Rural Livelihood Mission (SGSY/NRLM) now known as Aajeevika, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) through the State Governments/Union Territories Administration in the rural area of the country and funds are released directly to District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), State Governments/UTs and Implementing Agencies as per the programme guidelines. No funds are released directly to the District Panchayats except in case of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA where for Chattisgarh and Haryana funds are being released to Zila Panchayat/Zila Parishad.

(c) and (d) No such proposal to modify the procedures to various State Governments/UTs is under consideration.

### Unlocking of Surplus Assets of PSEs

2443. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises has given its recommendations on unlocking of the surplus assets of the Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) to generate resources;

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

(c) whether the Government has consulted respective State Governments in this respect; and

(d) If so, the manner in which the Government proposes to utilize such resources?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has till date recommended unlocking of surplus assets in case of 16 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The administrative Ministry/Department of the concerned CPSE is responsible for preparing a comprehensive package for revival/rehabilitation of loss making CPSEs, after due consultations with all the stake holders, and refer it to BRPSE for its recommendations. Thereafter, approval of the Competent Authority is obtained and the decisions implemented. The concerned administrative Ministry/Department may, if required, consult the State Governments also.

(d) The resources generated from unlocking of surplus assets are utilized for the revival of the CPSE.

#### **Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE
1	2
1.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
2.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.
3.	British India Corporation Ltd.
4.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.
5.	Elgin Mills Company Ltd.

1	2
6.	National Textiles Corporation Ltd.
7.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
8.	Praga Tools Ltd.
9.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.
10.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.
11.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
12.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
13.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.
14.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
15.	HMT Watches Ltd.
16.	HMT Ltd.

### People Brought Above Poverty Line

2444. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Rural Development has no system/mechanism as such of generating data/information about people who were brought above poverty line during a particular year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the extent to which the implementation of rural development schemes is affected in the absence of such data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a number of schemes with specific objectives and the persons crossing the poverty line are not assessed in all these Schemes. However, one of the major Self-Employment Scheme namely Swarnajayanti Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has basic objective to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaries) above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets/micro enterprises in rural areas through a mix of Bank Credit and

Governmental Subsidy. The concurrent evaluation study conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development through reputed independent research organizations during 2007-08 reveals that maximum percentage of individual Swarozgaries and group Swarozgaries who crossed the poverty line due to SGSY activities is in Gujarat (33.33%) and Meghalaya (33.86%) respectively. Similarly minimum number of individual and group Swarozgaries crossing poverty line are in Odisha (14.87%) and Chattisgarh (14.56%) respectively.

### Storage Position of Reservoirs

2445. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been monitoring storage position of various reservoirs spread all over the country; and

(b) if so the details of storage of various reservoirs by the end of 31st October, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Central Water Commission (CWC) is monitoring the storage position of 81 reservoirs of the country on daily basis and issuing the weekly bulletin on the storage position in these reservoirs.

(b) The total live storage of 81 monitored reservoirs as per bulletin dated 31st October, 2011 is 119.899 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) which is 79% of their combined live storage capacity at Full Reservoir Level. The reservoirs wise details of water level and live storage built up in 81 reservoirs monitored by CWC by the end of 31st October, 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

#### *Storage Position report of 81 Important Reservoirs of India*

(As on 31.10.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	State	FRL (MTS.)	Live CAP. at FRL (BCM)	Level (MTS)	Live Storage (BCM)	This year Storage as % of live Cap at FRL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	SRISAILAM	(Andhra Pradesh)	269.75	8.288	264.55	5.614	68
2.	NAGARJUNA SAGAR	(Andhra Pradesh)	179.83	6.841	172.64	4.862	71
3.	SRIRAMSAGAR	(Andhra Pradesh)	332.54	2.300	331.44	2.110	92
4.	SOMASILA	(Andhra Pradesh)	100.58	1.994	98.18	1.517	76
5.	LOWER MANAIR	(Andhra Pradesh)	280.42	0.621	279.01	0.573	92
6.	TENUGHAT	(Jharkhand)	269.14	0.821	260.60	0.368	45
7.	MAITHON	(Jharkhand)	146.30	0.471	146.95	0.471	100
8.	PANCHET HILL	(Jharkhand)	124.97	0.184	126.10	0.184	100
9.	KONAR	(Jharkhand)	425.81	0.176	426.08	0.176	100
10.	TILAIYA	(Jharkhand)	368.81	0.142	368.86	0.142	100
11.	UKAI	(Gujarat)	105.16	6.615	103.41	5.723	87
12.	SABARMATI (DHAROI)	(Gujarat)	189.59	0.735	189.34	0.719	98
13.	KADANA	(Gujarat)	127.70	1.472	126.39	1.058	72
14.	SHETRUNJI	(Gujarat)	55.53	0.300	55.37	0.287	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	BHADAR	(Gujarat)	107.89	0.188	107.65	0.177	94
16.	DAMANAGANGA	(Gujarat)	79.86	0.502	79.65	0.493	98
17.	DANTIWADA	(Gujarat)	184.10	0.399	183.70	0.374	94
18.	PANAM	(Gujarat)	127.41	0.697	127.00	0.668	96
19.	GOBIND SAGAR(BHAKRA)	(Himachal Pradesh)	512.06	6.229	510.01	5.636	90
20.	PONG DAM	(Himachal Pradesh)	423.67	6.157	421.04	5.289	86
21.	KRISHNARAJA SAGRA	(Karnataka)	752.50	1.163	752.18	1.122	96
22.	TUNGABHADRA	(Karnataka)	497.74	3.276	497.01	2.604	79
23.	GHATAPRABHA	(Karnataka)	662.95	1.391	661.33	1.269	91
24.	BHADRA	(Karnataka)	657.76	1.785	657.30	1.700	95
25.	LINGANAMAKKI	(Karnataka)	554.43	4.294	553.34	3.957	92
26.	NARAYANPUR	(Karnataka)	492.25	0.863	491.88	0.790	92
27.	MALAPRABHA(RENUKA)	(Karnataka)	633.83	0.972	632.88	0.853	88
28.	KABINI	(Karnataka)	696.16	0.275	693.42	0.126	46
29.	HEMAVATHY	(Karnataka)	890.63	0.927	888.11	0.716	77
30.	HARANGI	(Karnataka)	871.42	0.220	868.70	0.147	67
31.	SUPA	(Karnataka)	564.00	4.120	554.27	3.017	73
32.	VANM LAS SAGAR	(Karnataka)	652.28	0.802	643.97	0.298	37
33.	ALMATTI	(Karnataka)	519.60	3.105	519.06	2.789	90
34.	GERUSOPPA	(Karnataka)	55.00	0.130	53.76	0.122	94
35.	KALLADA(PARAPPAR)	(Karnataka)	115.82	0.507	116.02	0.492	97
36.	IDAMALAYAR	(Karnataka)	169.00	1.018	167.82	0.984	97
37.	IDUKKI	(Karnataka)	732.43	1.460	727.19	1.172	80
38.	KAKKI	(Karnataka)	981.46	0.447	976.84	0.369	83
39.	PERIYAR	(Karnataka)	867.41	0.173	863.20	0.089	51
40.	GANDHI SAGAR	(Madhya Pradesh)	399.90	6.827	396.42	4.777	70
41.	TAWA	(Madhya Pradesh)	355.40	1.944	354.88	1.944	100
42.	BARGI	(Madhya Pradesh)	422.76	3.180	421.65	2.912	92
43.	BANSAGAR	(Madhya Pradesh)	341.64	5.166	341.21	4.980	96
44.	INDIRA SAGAR	(Madhya Pradesh)	262.13	9.745	258.22	6.568	67
45.	MINIMATA BANGOI	(Chhattisgarh)	359.66	3.046	356.97	2.556	84
46.	MAHANADI	(Chhattisgarh)	348.70	0.767	345.13	0.465	61
47.	JAYAKWADI (PAITHON)	(Maharashtra)	463.91	2.171	461.45	1.313	60
48.	KOYANA	(Maharashtra)	657.90	2.652	655.17	2.332	88
49.	BHIMA (UJJANI)	(Maharashtra)	496.83	1.517	496.83	1.517	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50.	ISAPUR	(Maharashtra)	441.00	0.965	440.26	0.894	93
51.	MULA	(Maharashtra)	552.30	0.609	552.04	0.595	98
52.	YELDARI	(Maharashtra)	461.77	0.809	460.25	0.656	81
53.	GIRNA	(Maharashtra)	398.07	0.524	390.34	0.204	39
54.	KHADAKVASLA	(Maharashtra)	582.47	0.056	581.83	0.047	84
55.	UPPER VAITARNA	(Maharashtra)	603.50	0.331	603.50	0.331	100
56.	UPPER TAPI	(Maharashtra)	214.00	0.255	214.00	0.255	100
57.	PENCH (TOTALADOH)	(Maharashtra)	490.00	1.091	488.33	0.925	85
58.	HIRAKUD	(Odisha)	192.02	5.378	191.24	4.930	92
59.	BALIMELA	(Odisha)	462.08	2.676	445.83	0.537	20
60.	SALANADI	(Odisha)	82.30	0.558	73.91	0.299	54
61.	RENGALI	(Odisha)	123.50	3.432	123.25	3.331	97
62.	MACHKUND (JALPUT)	(Odisha)	838.16	0.893	837.39	0.803	90
63.	UPPER KOLAB	(Odisha)	858.00	0.935	849.88	0.271	29
64.	UPPER INDRAVATI	(Odisha)	642.00	1.456	630.74	0.395	27
65.	THEIN	(Punjab)	527.91	2.344	521.51	1,842	79
66.	MAHI BAJAJ SAGAR	(Rajasthan)	280.75	1.711	281.45	1.711	100
67.	JHAKAM	(Rajasthan)	359.50	0.132	359.55	0.132	100
68.	RANA PRATAP SAGAR	(Rajasthan)	352.81	1.436	350.52	1.006	70
69.	LOWER BHAWANI	(Tamil Nadu)	278.89	0.792	272.81	0.460	58
70.	METTUR (STANLEY)	(Tamil Nadu)	240.79	2.647	232.01	1.529	58
71.	VAIGAI	(Tamil Nadu)	279.20	0.172	276.80	0.120	70
72.	PARAMBIKULAM	(Tamil Nadu)	556.26	0.380	555.51	0.364	96
73.	ALIYAR	(Tamil Nadu)	320.04	0.095	319.92	0.095	100
74.	SHOLAYAR	(Tamil Nadu)	1002.79	0.143	1002.94	0.143	100
75.	GUMTI	(TRP)	93.55	0.312	87.10	0.080	26
76.	MATATILA	(Uttar Pradesh)	308.46	0.707	307.12	0.568	80
77.	RIHAIMD	(Uttar Pradesh)	268.22	5.649	265.09	4.296	76
78.	RAMGANGA	(UTT)	365.30	2.196	362.27	1.969	90
79.	TEHRI	(UTT)	830.00	2.615	817.60	2.111	81
80.	MAYURAKSHI	(West Bengal)	121.31	0.480	114.32	0.157	33
81.	KANGSABATI	(West Bengal)	134.14	0.914	129.72	0.422	46
Total for 81 Reservoirs				151.768		119.899	
Percentage						79	

[*Translation*]**Demand of Chemical Fertilizers**

2446. SHRI KUVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the demand of chemical fertilizers registered in  
respect of each State during the years 2009-10 and 2010-  
11; and

(b) the names of the companies which have been  
accorded approval for the production of fertilizers in view  
of said demand alongwith the quantity of fertilizers  
approved thereof for production by each such company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS  
AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (b)  
The Central Government assesses State-wise and month-  
wise requirement of fertilizers before each cropping season  
in Zonal conferences on Agricultural Inputs in which  
representatives of State Government and fertilizer industry  
participate. The State-wise requirement of major fertilizers  
like Urea, DAP, MOP & Complex fertilizers during the  
years 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in the enclosed  
Statement-I.

The company-wise production of Urea, DAP &  
Complex fertilizers during the years 2009-10 and  
2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statements-II, III and IV  
respectively.

**Statement I**

*State-wise requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP & Complex fertilisers during the year 2009-10 & 2010-11*

(Figures in LMT)

Name of State	Year	Urea Requirement	DAP Requirement	MOP Requirement	Complex Requirement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	27.50	9.75	6.60	20.52
	2010-11	28.50	11.00	6.60	20.50
Karnataka	2009-10	13.75	8.20	5.15	11.20
	2010-11	14.00	8.60	5.65	11.20
Kerala	2009-10	1.63	0.35	1.54	1.90
	2010-11	1.90	0.35	1.55	2.50
Tamil Nadu	2009-10	11.50	4.25	5.84	4.00
	2010-11	11.50	4.25	5.84	4.25
Gujarat	2009-10	18.75	8.00	2.30	4.72
	2010-11	19.50	8.40	2.30	4.83
Madhya Pradesh	2009-10	15.25	8.50	1.20	3.55
	2010-11	16.75	10.00	1.45	3.69
Chhattisgarh	2009-10	5.48	1.77	0.84	1.42
	2010-11	5.70	2.84	1.06	1.40
Maharashtra	2009-10	24.75	12.50	5.60	14.00
	2010-11	25.25	14.70	6.75	14.80
Rajasthan	2009-10	15.10	6.50	0.35	1.37
	2010-11	15.60	7.00	0.55	1.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	2009-10	19.65	7.00	0.85	0.45
	2010-11	19.65	7.20	0.70	0.55
Punjab	2009-10	25.50	8.50	0.91	0.55
	2010-11	26.00	9.25	1.06	0.70
Uttar Pradesh	2009-10	55.00	17.00	2.85	8.50
	2010-11	57.60	19.60	3.70	9.45
Uttarakhand	2009-10	2.15	0.40	0.13	0.45
	2010-11	2.20	0.40	0.09	0.50
Jammu and Kashmir	2009-10	1.40	0.78	0.26	0.00
	2010-11	1.50	0.85	0.36	0.00
Bihar	2009-10	19.00	4.50	2.10	3.10
	2010-11	19.50	4.75	2.30	3.35
Jharkhand	2009-10	2.05	1.15	0.15	0.50
	2010-11	2.10	1.10	0.15	0.85
Odisha	2009-10	5.75	2.25	1.70	3.00
	2010-11	5.750	2.50	1.90	3.00
West Bengal	2009-10	13.00	4.80	4.15	7.50
	2010-11	13.00	5.10	4.00	8.25
Assam	2009-10	2.60	0.35	1.26	0.06
	2010-11	2.60	0.60	1.30	0.05
All India	2009-10	281.90	106.98	43.85	87.73
	2010-11	290.79	120.92	47.80	92.00

**Statement II**

*Plant-wise production of Urea for the years 2009-10 to 2010-2011*

Name of Plants	Production (in '000' MT)	
	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3
<b>Public Sector:</b>		
NFL: Nagal-II	474.0	478.5
NFL: Bhatinda	514.7	553.0
NFL: Panipat	512.9	470.0
NFL: Vijaipur	878.5	916.6

1	2	3
NFL: Vijaipur Expn.	949.6	961.5
Total (NFL):	3329.7	3379.6
BVFCL: Namrup-II	79.2	86.1
BVFCL: Namrup-III	230.4	198.9
Total (BVFCL):	309.6	285.0
RCF: Trombay-V	306.9	341.1
RCF: Thal	1782.2	1783.4
Total (RCF):	2089.1	2124.5
MFL: Chennai	435.9	477.9
Total Public Sector	6164.3	6267.0

1	2	3
<b>Coop. Sector:</b>		
IFFCO: Kalol	601.2	600.1
IFFCO: Phulpur	722.6	745.1
IFFCO: Phulpur Expn.	1000.1	1026.2
IFFCO: Aonla	1000.3	988.5
IFFCO: Aonla Expn.	1000.3	1042.6
Total (IFFCO):	4324.5	4402.5
KRIBHCO: Hazira	1779.6	1840.3
Total Coop. Sector:	6104.1	6242.8
Total (Pub.+Coop.)	12268.4	12509.8
<b>Private Sector:</b>		
GSFC: Vadodara	281.5	245.5
SFC: Kota	382.2	403.4
DIL: Kanpur	0.0	0.0
ZIL: Goa	387.5	396.8
SPIC: Tuticorin	0.0	300.0
MCF: Mangalore	379.5	379.4
GNFC: Bharuch	601.7	643.2
IGF: Jagdishpur	1096.1	1098.5
NFCL: Kakinada-I	757.0	831.6
NFCL: Kakinada-II	723.1	824.0
CFCL: Gadepan-I	1019.6	1032.2
CFCL: Gadepan-II	1011.2	1068.0
TCL: Babrala	1231.7	1116.7
KSFL: Shahjhanpur	972.8	1030.5
Total Private Sector:	8843.9	9370.7
Total (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.):	21112.3	21880.5

**Statement III**

*Plant-wise production of DAP for the years 2009-10 to 2010-11*

Name of Plants	Production (in '000' MT)	
	2009-10	2010-11
<b>Coop. Sector:</b>		
IFFCO: Kandla	722.7	60.1
IFFCO: Paradeep	402.3	916.5
Total Coop. Sector	1125.0	976.6
<b>Private Sector:</b>		
GSFC: Vadodara	0.0	0.0
ZIL: Goa	351.8	151.6
SPIC: Tuticorin	0.0	30.4
MCF: Mangalore	198.1	177.8
TCL: Haldia	183.7	190.3
GSFC: Sikka-I	921.8	706.1
GSFC: Sikka-II	0.0	0.0
Total (Sikka-I & II)	921.8	706.1
CIL: Kakinada	520.6	402.5
CIL: Vizag	0.0	31.8
Hindalco Indus: Dahej	181.8	214.2
PPL: Paradeep	763.7	655.6
Total Private Sector	3121.5	2560.3
Total (Coop.+Pvt.):	4246.5	3536.9

Production of GSFC: Sikka-I & II are combined.

**Statement IV**

*Plant-wise production of Complex Fertilizer for the years 2009-10 to 2010-11*

Name of Company/Unit	Product	.....Production.....('000' MT)	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
<b>Public Sector:</b>			
FACT: Udyogamandal	20:20	181.3	147.6



1	2	3	4
FACT: Cochin-II	20:20	576.8	496.2
Total (FACT):		758.1	643.8
RCF: Trombay	15:15:15	490.4	446.0
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0
RCF: Trombay-IV	20.8:20.8	12.9	0.0
	20:20	0.0	157.9
Total (RCF):		503.3	603.9
MFL: Chennai	17:17:17	0.0	0.0
	19:19:19	0.0	0.0
	20:20	0.0	0.0
Total (MFL):		0.0	0.0
Total Public Sector		1261.4	1247.7
<b>Cooperative Sector:</b>			
IFFCO: Kandla	10:26:26	1191.1	1610.1
	12:32:16	460.6	846.2
Total (IFFCO/Kandla):		1651.7	2456.3
IFFCO (OCF): Paradeep	20:20	1097.7	745.3
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	0.0	0.0
Total (IFFCO): Paradeep		1097.7	745.3
Total (IFFCO)		2749.4	3201.6
<b>Private Sector</b>			
GSFC: Vadodara	20:20	292.9	280.3
CIL: Vizag	28:28	290.1	129.3
	14:35:14	175.7	137.0
	20:20	563.7	592.5
	10:26:26	23.9	0.0
Total (CIL):		1053.4	858.8
ZIL: Goa	19:19:19	0.0	0.0
	28:28	0.0	0.0
	14:35:14	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4
	10:26:26	208.9	332.8
	20:20	22.6	0.0
	12:32:16	134.7	176.7
Total (ZIL):		366.2	509.5
SPIC: Tuticorin	20:20	174.4	175.4
	17:17:17	0.0	0.0
Total (SPIC)		174.4	175.4
MCF: Mangalore	20:20	84.1	45.7
	16:20	0.0	0.0
Total (MCF):		84.1	45.7
CIL: Ennore	16:20	212.6	248.3
	20:20	0.0	12.5
Total (CFL):		212.6	260.8
GNFC: Bharuch	20:20	166.5	166.2
Total (GNFC):		166.5	166.2
TCL: Haldia	28:28	0.0	0.0
	14:35:14	0.0	0.0
	15:15:15	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	30.2	9.8
Total (TCL):		394.0	361.2
GSFC: Sikka-I	20:20	0.0	0.0
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	0.0	0.0
GSFC: Sikka-II	12:32:16	0.0	0.0
CIL: Kakinada	20:20	4.2	0.0
	14:35:14	478.1	515.4
	17:17:17	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	17.0	36.1
	10:26:26	236.3	407.3
Total (GFCL):		735.6	958.8
Hindalco Ind: Dahej	10:26:26	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4
	12:32:16	0.0	0.0
	20:20	0.0	0.0
DFPCL: Taloja	23:23	100.6	123.5
Total (PPL):	20:20	242.7	304.7
	28:28	0.0	0.0
	16:20	0.0	0.0
	14:35:14	0.0	30.0
	12:32:16	33.0	53.3
	10:26:26	171.5	149.5
Total (PPL):		447.2	537.5
Total Private Sector:		4027.5	4277.7
Total (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.):		8038.3	8727.0

[English]

### Management of Groundwater

2447. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the States including Kerala in respect of groundwater management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) 'Water' being a State subject, ground water management is the responsibility of the States. No proposals for ground water management are received from the States/UTs Government including Kerala.

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

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

### Electrification on Daund-manmad Section

2448. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of electrification work on Daund-Manmad section under Central Railway;

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

(c) the time frame set for completion of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Electrification work is in progress on Daund-Manmad section.

(b) Rs. 120 crore has been allocated during 2011-12.

(c) The section has been planned for completion by March, 2013.

### Schemes Sanctioned by CAPART

2449. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes sanctioned by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) for Maharashtra State during the last three years including the current year;

(b) the details of works undertaken and districts covered in these schemes; and

(c) the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The schemes sanctioned by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) for the State of Maharashtra during the last three years viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 including the current year is given below:

Schemes	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	No. of Projects			
PC	9	5	—	—
ARTS	1	1	—	—
OB/WS	4	—	—	—
Gram Shree Melas	3	—	—	—
Disability	—	2	—	—

(b) and (c) The details of works undertaken and districts covered in these schemes and current status is given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*Details of works undertaken and districts covered in CAPART schemes and their current status for 2008-09*

Sl.No.	District	Vo Name	Address	File Number	Project Title	Sanction Amt.	Sanction Date	Released Amt	Status of the Project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Aurangabad	Dilasa Jan Vikas Pratihthan	5-Shivalik Apartment, Samadhana Colony, Distt Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Ws/Mah/ 11/1/2008	Organizing Workshop	70000	11/5/2008 0:00	-	Project Terminated
2.	Chandrapur	Shiv Gramin Vikas Sanstha	Khadsangi, Tal Chumur, District Chandrapur	Pc/Mah/ 11/7/2007	Training And Income Generation Programme	180150	11/4/2008 0:00	90075	Grant Released by Finance Division/ due for progress report
3.	Dhule	Shri Chhatrapati Vikas Sanshta	C/O Sohanlal K. Chhajed, Adinath Park, Opp. Natraj Theatre	Ws/Mah 11/3/2008	Two Days Orientation Workshop on Capart Guideline in Dhule and Nandurbar	70000	2/5/2009 0:00	50000	Project Terminated
4.	Dhule	Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Prasarak Mandal	16, Babu Netaji Subhashchandra Colony, Gondur Road, Devpur	Ob/Mah/ 11/2/2008	Capacity Building of Rural People Under NREGA	386512	2/5/2009 0:00	193256	Grant Released by Finance Division/ due for progress report
5.	Latur	Prayas Sevabhavi Sanstha	At And Po. Kumtha (Khurd), Tal. Udgir	Pc/Mah/ 11/12/2007	Computer Training for Rural Youth	342000	11/4/2008 0:00	171000	Grant Released by Finance Division/ due for progress report
6.	Latur	Vichardhara Gramin Vikas Sanstha	C/O Manavlok Pardhewadi, At-post Karla, Ta-ausa	Pc/Mah/ 11/9/2008	Income Generation Through Soya Product for Self Help Groups	293000	2/5/2009 0:00	146500	Grant Released By Finance Division/ due for progress report

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Nagpur	Vidarbha Handicraft Artisans Welfare Association	Plot No. 47/3, Aulia Nagar, Taj Bagh Busstop, Umred Road, Nagpur-24	Gsm/Mah/11/6/2008	Organizing Gram Shree Mela	1000000	2/5/2009 0:00	989898	Project Terminated
8.	Nanded	Chakradhar Gramin Vikas Pratishthan	44, Sarpanchnagar, Male Gaon Road, Nanded-431605	Gsm/Mah/11/3/2008	Organizing Gram Shree Mela	561000	11/5/2008 0:00	545369	Project Terminated
9.	Nanded	Markandeshwar Jan Kalyan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Shivalaya, 14-Vivek Nagar, Dist. Nanded	Pc/Mah/17/27/2006	Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programmes	1158520	1/20/2009 0:00	439010	Project Terminated
10.	Nanded	Santh Gora Kumbhar Shikshan Sanstha	Rajeshree Niwas, Shrinath Nagar, Near Saibaba Temple, Taroda (B.K.) Tal. and Dist. Nanded	Pc/Mah/11/5/2008	Empowerment of Women: Utilizing and Enterprising Banana in Hingoli Dist.	416650	2/5/2009 0:00		Project Terminated
11.	Nanded	Swargiya Dr. S.B. Nirmal Bahu-Uddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha	Dilip Singh Colony, Govardhan Ghat Road, Wazirabad	Pc/Mah/11/12/2008	Jeevan Saksham Training Programme of Banana Chips and Papad Making for Womens	347602	2/6/2009 0:00	347602	Completed Closed
12.	Parbhani	Raje Sambhaji Sevabhavi Sanstha	At/PO. Kinholra, Tal. Dist. Parbhani	Arts/Mah/11/4/2007	Ferro Cement Tanks Fro Roof Water Harvesting	838506	11/2/2008 0:00	838506	Completed Closed
13.	Pune	Dyan-deep Jankalyan Foundation	407 Shukrawar Peth, Shivaji Road, Pune	Pc/Mah/11/13/2007	Integrated Livelihood Development Support to Women	642000	11/4/2008 0:00	321000	Project Terminated
14.	Pune	Mahila Shakti Pratishthan	L.503, Bharati Vidyapeeh, Katraj,	Gsm/Mah/11/8/2008	Organizing Gram Shree Mela at Pune	691000	11/5/2008 0:00	644841	Project Terminated
15.	Ratnagiri	Sneh Samruddhi Mandal	Sawali "Saptalinginagar, at. PO. Sadawali, Tal. Sangemeshwar, Distt. Ratanagiri"	Pc/Mah/11/2/2008	Training Programme for Papad Making	821000	11/4/2008 0:00	—	Project Terminated
16.	Ratnagiri	Sneh Samruddhi Mandal	Sawali "Saptalinginagar, At. PO. Sadawali, Tal. Sangemeshwar, Distt. Ratanagiri"	Ws/Mah/11/2/2008	Two Days Orientation Workshop on Capart Guideline	70000	11/5/2008 0:00	35000	Project Terminated
17.	Ahmednagar	Chikhali Vikas Pratishthan	At/Po-chikhali, Blk-Shrigonda, Dist. Ahmednagar	Pc/Mah/11/5/2007	Generating Employment- Developing and Manufacture of Aggarbatti	328550	11/2/2008 0:00	164275	Project Terminated
<i>Total</i>						8216490		4976332	

*Details of Works Undertaken and Districts Covered in CAPART Schemes and their Current Status for 2009-10*

Sl.No.	District	VO Name	Address	File Number	Project Title	Sanction Amount	Sanction. Released Date	Amount	Status of the Project
1.	Bhandara	Pandharpur Adivasi Gramin Vikas	Miss. Gauri Kishor Lale, Ambedkar Word	PC/Mah/11/13/2008	Training and Income Generation Programme	148000	8/7/2009 0:00		T&C to be Accepted by VO
2.	Kolhapur	Bhartiya Shetkari (Kisan) Mandal, Karanjphen	At. Karanjphen, Tal. Radhanagari, Dist. Kolhapur	PC/Mah/11/8/2008	Training of SHG Women on Primary Processing of Wild and Medi-plant Fruits and Vegetables	92000	8/7/2009 0:00		T&C of VO Accepted/Pending for Release of Grant
3.	Nanded	A AEE Tuljabhavani Sevabhavi Sanstha, Bhokar	C/O Sunil Bajaj, New Mondha, Bhokar	PC/Mah/11/14/2007	Sill's Training for Income Generation for Village Youths	18700	8/7/2009 0:00		T&C to be Accepted by VO
4.	Nanded	Gramvikas Samajik Arthik Sanskaratik Yuvak Sevabhavi Sanstha	1-11-461, Vasant Nagar, Nanded	PC/Mah/11/4/2008	Empowerment of Rural Women Through Livestock Rearing	94800	8/7/2009 0:00		T&C to be Accepted by VO
5.	Pune	Social Action for Association and Development	A-4, Shanti Garden, Anand Nagar, Sinhagad Road, Dist.- Pune, Maharashtra	PC/Mah/11/15/2008	Income Generation for Socially Excluded Marginalized Women Through Capacity Building of SHGS	599000	8/7/2009 0:00		Project Terminated
6.	Satara	Appropriate Rural Technology Institute	Karve Bunglow, NR Adhikargriha, Laxmi Nagar, Phaltan Distt.- Stara, Maharashtra	Arts/Mah/17/1/2008	Workshops on Development of Village Based Enterprises of Appropriate Technologies in Maharashtra	227700	11/23/200 90:00	194930	Grant Released by Finance Division/ due for progress report
7.	Wardha	Nalanda Bahu Uddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha	At. Wagala, Post Kopara, Tq. Seloo, Wardha	Dis/Mah/1/3/2008	Community Based Training Programme of Disability Persons	322400	8/7/2009 0:00		T&C to be Accepted by VO
8.	Wardha	Yuva Krida Vyayam and Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	C/O Prof. R.K. Moon, Rashtrabhasha Road, B/H Rathi Complex, Wardha	Dis/Mah/1/2/2008	Community based Rehabilitation Project for Persons with Disabilities	225600	8/7/2009 0:00		T&C to be Accepted by VO
Total						1896500		194930	

**Appointment of Judges**

(b) if so, the details thereof;

2450. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating a review in the process of the appointment of High Court and Supreme Court Judges;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring a Constitutional Amendment Bill to connect the constitutional balance of the separation of powers doctrine that has been upset by the 1993 and 1998 'Advocates on Record' judgement on the separation of powers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the status of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill that was introduced in the Rajya Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The existing procedure for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts, is based on the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Record and Anr. Vs. Union of India and the Advisory Opinion dated October 28, 1998. This has been debated in various fora and there have been demands made to change the same. However, no proposal has been finalised by Government.

(e) The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 01.12.2010 and was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee for examination and Report. The Committee has submitted its Report to the Parliament on 30.8.2011. In the light of these recommendations, the process for making amendments to said bill has been initiated.

#### **Corporate Safety Plan**

2451. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of utilization of funds allocated for undertaking safety works under the Railway Safety Fund;

(b) whether the progress in replacement of level crossings with ROB/RUB are very low;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether only 12.62 per cent of the identified level crossings have been replaced;

(e) If so, the reasons therefore and whether progress of other improvement works at level crossings as proposed in Corporate Safety Plan is also very low; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) In the year 2010-11 against an outlay of Rs. 1,700 crore provided under Railway Safety Fund for road related safety works, an expenditure of Rs. 1101 crore was incurred during the year amounting to a utilization of 64.8%.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As on 01.04.2011, against 2194 level crossings having Train Vehicle Units more than one lakh and qualifying for cost sharing with State Government/Road Authorities for construction of ROB/RUBs, 914 works of ROB/RUBs are sanctioned. Moreover, over the years 2831 level crossings have been replaced with ROB/RUBs.

(e) and (f) Provision of lifting barriers, manning, erection of retro reflective safety boards, provision of speed breakers etc. have been planned as improvement works at level crossing and as per the availability of resources, the works are being executed.

*[Translation]*

#### **Provident Fund Facilities under MGNREGS**

2452. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide Provident Fund facilities to the workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Weekly Garib Rath Special**

2453. SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind the cancellation of Garib Rath Yashwantpur-Shirdi train inspite of huge and heavy demand by the pilgrims of the nation;

(b) whether the Railways are considering to introduce any special trains to Shirdi via Yashwantpur Hubli/Gadag/Bagalkot etc. in the interest of huge pilgrims of the region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There is no regular Garib Rath train between Yesvantpur and Sainagar Shirdi. Special trains are run during peak seasons to clear extra rush of passenger traffic.

(b) and (c) At present, a Special train 06201/06202 is running between Mysore and Sainagar Shirdi via Bangalore, Guntakal, Gadag, Bagalkot till 29.12.2011 to clear rush of passengers.

#### **Doubling Work in Karnataka**

2454. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway routes in Karnataka where traffic is affected due to non-availability of double tracks, division-wise;

(b) whether the Railways propose doubling on such routes for better traffic; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, Division-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Traffic is not affected on any of the rail routes in Karnataka due to single track. However, certain routes are congested as their capacity utilization is high. A division wise list of such single line routes and the action taken to augment capacity on these routes is given in the table below:

Sl.No.	Division	Section	Length (Kms.)	Remarks
1.	Mysore	Hassan Jn.-Sakleshpur-Subramanya Road-Mangalore	183	Primarily Ghat section where charted capacity is low and trains are few. Traffic Facility works to augment capacity are in progress in the section.
2.	Mysore	Tumkur-Arsikere jn.	96	Traffic Facility Works to augment capacity are in progress in the section.
3.	Mysore	Arsikere-Birur-Chikjajur	113	Doubling sanctioned and work is in progress.
4.	Mysore	Chikjajur-Harihar-Hubli	190	Traffic Facility Works to augment capacity are in progress in the section.
5.	Mysore	Arsikere jn.-Hassan jn.	47	
6.	Bangalore	Bangalore-Mysore Jn.	123	Doubling sanctioned and work is in progress.
7.	Hubli	Castle Rock-Kulem	26	This section is part of Hospet-Vasco route (352.28 km) for which Doubling is sanctioned.
8.	Hubli	Hospet-Swamihali	59	Traffic Facility Works to augment capacity are in progress in the section.
9.	Palghat	Mangalore Jn-Thokur	16	Doubling with Electrification sanctioned and work is in progress.

#### **Availability of Goods Wagons**

2455. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether essential commodities booked for transportation by goods trains, are kept lying on railway

sidings for long due to shortage of goods wagons in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken for timely transportation of goods;

(c) the details of goods wagon manufacturing units in the country alongwith the measures being taken to increase their production output;



(d) whether the Railways propose to set up more such units in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Railways have not been able to achieve the targets set for production/procurement of wagons during the last three years and the current year; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Adequate numbers of wagons are being made available for transportation of essential commodities by rail.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of goods wagon manufacturing units in the country are as under:

#### **Public Sector Units**

1. M/s Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd., Kankaria Centre, 5th Floor, 2/1, Russel Street, Kolkata-700 071.
2. M/s Braithwaite and Co. Ltd., 5, Hide Road, Kolkata-700 043.
3. M/s Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Burnpur Works, Burnpur.
4. M/s Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Howrah Works, Nityadhan Mukherjee Road, Howrah-711 101.
5. M/s Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd., Mokameh Works, Mokameh.
6. M/s Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Muzaffarpur Works, Muzaffarpur-842001 (Bihar).

#### **Private Industries**

7. M/s Modern Industries, G.T. Road, Sahibabad-201 005, Ghaziabad (U.P.).
8. M/s Besco Limited (Wagon Division), 8, Anil Maitra Road, Ballygunge, Kolkata-700 019

9. M/s Jessop and Co. Ltd., 21 and 22, Jcssore Road, Dum Dum, Kolkata-700 028
10. M/s Texmaco Rail and Engg Limited, Belgharia, Kolkata.
11. M/s Titagarh Wagons Ltd., "Premlata" 4th Floor, 39, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata-700 017
12. M/s Hindusthan Engineering and Industries Ltd., Mody Building, 27, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata-700 001.
13. M/s Jupiter Wagons Limited, 11, Satyen Dutta Road, Kolkata-700 029.
14. M/s Cimmco Limited, Indra Palace, 3rd Floor, H-Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110 001.

Besides these units, Railways are also manufacturing wagons in their workshops at Jamalpur (Eastern Railway), Samastipur (East Central Railway), Golden Rock (Southern Railway), Amritsar (Northern Railway) and Hubli (South Western Railway). The following steps are being taken to enhance wagon production.

- (i) Outstanding orders and past performance of wagon manufacturers are being taken into consideration while deciding fresh orders.
- (ii) Mid-term diversion of order is being done from non-performing to performing units to promote higher production.
- (iii) In addition, Railways have taken over and revived-some of the erstwhile sick public sector wagon manufacturing units.

(d) and (e) Wagon manufacturing factories have been sanctioned/planned to increase production of goods wagon.

**Sanctioned:** (i) Guwahati (ii) Buniadpur (iii) Kazipet

**Planned:** (i) Kalahandi/Bhubaneswar (ii) Kolar (iii) Alappuzha

(f) and (g) Augmentation of wagon fleet is a continuous process, keeping in view projected traffic requirements.

**East Coast Railway**

2456. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to include Banspani-Padapahar, Rupsa-Bangirposi and Bhadrak-Laxmannath Road sections, under a new Railway Division under East Coast Railway (ECoR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways also propose to include Jharsuguda-Barsuan-Kiriburu-Rourkela-Nuagoan and Jharsuguda-Hemgiri sections under Sambalpur Division under ECoR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Survey for Exploration**

2457. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of survey made by public and private sector companies for exploration of oil and natural gas in the North-Eastern States;

(b) the details of exploration work completed by these companies;

(c) the details of crude oil extracted in the North-Eastern States during the last five years and in the current year; and

(d) the details of commercial production of crude oil during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of exploration works carried out by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/

Joint/Venture companies in the North-Eastern States are as under:

**ONGC**—As on 1.10.2011, ONGC has carried out a total 91605 Sq. Km. (SKM)/Semi Detailed Mapping (SDM) equivalent of Geological Survey, 27394 Stations of Gravity Magnetic Survey and acquired 37982 Ground Line Kilometer (GLK) of 2D seismic and 5016.27 sq km of 3D seismic data in the states of Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Sikkim Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

**OIL**—OIL has carried out 27347 of 2D seismic in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. 3D seismic survey of 7676 sq. km. was carried out in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. In addition, OIL has done 4495.56 km of drilling.

**Private/Joint Venture companies**—The exploration activities carried out by Pvt./JVs companies are as under:-

(i) Acquisition of 4492 Line Kilometer (LKM) of 2D Seismic and 1660 Sq. Km. of 3D seismic data.

(ii) Drilling of 18 exploratory wells.

(iii) 4 gas discoveries made in 3 blocks (1 block in Assam & 2 blocks in Tripura)

(c) and (d) The details of crude oil production in the North-Eastern States during last five years *i.e.* 2006-07 to 2010-11 are as under:

Year	Oil production in Million Metric Tonns (MMT)		
	ONGC	OIL	Pvt./JVs
2006-07	1.331	3.107	0.07
2007-08	1.290	3.101	0.07
2008-09	1.223	3.468	0.085
2009-10	1.191	3.572	0.109
2010-11	1.150	3.586	0.103
2011-12	0.699	2.262	0.0538

\*Upto October, 2011.

**Surveys under ECR**

2458. SHRI DINESH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of the ongoing surveys for new railway lines under the East Central Railway (ECR), project-wise;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The details of present status of on going surveys for new railway lines in Hazipur under the East Central Railway, Project-wise are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	KMS	Status with target date of completion, if any
1	2	3	4
1.	Kiul-Gaya	120	Survey has been taken up.
2.	Ghatshila-Ranchi	106	Survey included in the Budget 2011-12. Preliminary works have been taken up.
3.	Simri Bhakhtiyarpur-Bihariganj	54	Survey included in the Budget 2011-12. Preliminary works have been taken up.
4.	Chakia-Bairgania via Madhubani, Phenara	50	Survey has been taken up.
5.	Kusheshwarsthan-Saharsa	35	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
6.	Biharsharief-Jahanabad via Enkgarsarai	65	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
7.	Islampur-Bodhgaya via Manpur	50	Survey has been taken up.
8.	Bihariganj-Naugachia via Udakhunganj	50	Survey has been taken up.
9.	Betia-Thawe via Gopalganj	45	Survey has been taken up.
10.	Betia-Turkolia	40	Survey has been taken up.
11.	Dheng-Sonbarsa via Majorganj, Kanhauli	30	Survey has been taken up.
12.	Aroraj-Narkatiaganj via Lauria	70	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
13.	Lohna-Muktapur via Alinagar, Trimuhani, Bahedi	75	Survey has been taken up.
14.	Hajipur-Bachwara	70	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
15.	Muzaffarpur-Hajipur	53	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
16.	Mokama-Ara	138	Survey has been taken up.
17.	Bapudham Motihari-Riga (Sitamarhi)	60	Preliminary works have been taken up.
18.	Extension of Meral Gram-Bhavathpur line upto Chopan	150	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
19.	Madhuban-Giridih	25	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.

1	2	3	4
20.	Bhagwanpur-Samastipur via Mahua, Tajpur	60	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
21.	Hazaribagh-Garwa Rd	161	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
22.	Islampur-Manpur via Khijar Sarai/ Sarbhad	45	Survey has been taken up.
23.	Bihariganj-Thana Bihpur via Chausa, Pachrasi	50	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
24.	Banka to Jamui	70	Survey has been taken up.
25.	Thawe-Motihari-Choura Dano	90	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
26.	Madhubani-Kamtaul	30	Survey has been taken up.
27.	Bahedi-Shivajinagar-Rusera-Manjhaul-Barauni	65	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
28.	Buxar-Ara-Patna-Mokama	207	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
29.	Ghogardia to Ghoghepur via Kishanpatti, Jamalpur	50	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
30.	Pawapuri-Nawada	35	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.
31.	Nirmali to Bhaptaiphi	20	Survey has been taken up.
32.	Tori-Chatra	66	Survey has been taken up.
33.	Jhajha-Girdih via Sonuchakai	82	Survey has been taken up.
34.	Nawadah-Giridih via Satgawan	136	Survey has been taken up.
35.	Belthra Road to Bansdih	54	Survey has been taken up.
36.	Maheshkunt-Narayanpur via Gogri, Parwata Agwani Ghat, Salarpur	55	Survey has been taken up and expected for completion in 2011-12.

Outlay provided for 2011-12 is approx. Rs. 79.69 lakhs, out of which Rs. 3.64 lakh have been spent upto October, 2011.

**Setting up of Chemical (Education, Research and Development) Institutes**

2459. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Chemical (Education, Research and Development) Institutes in various States in the country;

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

(c) the annual target fixed for setting up of these institutes; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on the proposals received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has no proposal to open Chemical (Education, Research and Development) Institutes in various states of the Country.

*[English]***Projects for Assam**

2460. SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of various railway projects as announced in the Rail Budget 2010-11 and 2011-12 for the State of Assam;

(b) the steps taken/being taken to expedite the completion of said projects;

(c) the present status of gauge conversion under

Barak Valley Project which has been pending for the last 15 years; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite the completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Murkongselek-Pasighat new line project pertaining to the State of Assam has been included in the Railway Budget 2011-12. Preliminary activities like Final Location Survey, preparation plan, estimates, etc. of the project have been taken up.

(c) The present status of gauge conversion projects under Barak Valley is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Overall Progress (%) upto October, 2011	Status/target date of completion
1.	Gauge Conversion of Lumding-Silchar-Jiribam, Badarpur to Baraigram and Baraigram-Kumarghat (367.79 km) sections (National Project)	69.93%	Work in progress. Target date of completion is December, 2013
2.	Gauge Conversion of Katakhal-Bhairabi (84 km)	37.50%	Work in progress. Target date of completion is March, 2014.

(d) Efforts are being made for early completion of these projects by close monitoring of progress of the works, follow up with revenue department and forest department for handling over of remaining revenue and forest land etc.

**Farm Activities on Land**

2461. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify the agriculture land where farm activity has not been carried out for one or more years;

(b) if so, the percentage of the said land in the country including Karnataka, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to utilize such land for afforestation or other purposes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) So far, no specific survey is conducted by the Ministry

of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture to identify the agriculture land where the farm activity has not been carried out for one or more years. However, as per the information furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture, it is informed that in the process of conducting Agriculture Census, data is collected in respect of land use categories including Current Fallows, Fallow land other than Current Fallows, Culturable Wasteland and other uncultivated land excluding Fallow land categories of the operational land holders. These land use categories are defined in enclosed Statement-I. As per the latest Agriculture Census (2005-06), State-wise estimated area under these categories of land, including Karnataka, are given at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) There is no specific scheme/programme or proposal for utilization of agriculture land where farm activity has not been carried out for one or more years for afforestation or other purposes. However, Department of Land Resources has been implementing area development programmes on watershed basis for development of rainfed/degraded areas. Afforestation is one of the activities undertaken under watershed programmes based on the needs of the people of the project area and suitability of the land.

**Statement I***Definitions of select land use categories*

1. *Current fallow*; Cropped area, which are kept fallow during the current year but was cultivated in the previous year. For example with any seeding area is not cropped in the same year, it may be treated as current fallow.

2. *Fallow land other than current fallow*: All lands which are taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years, *i.e.* equal or greater than one year but less than or equal to five years. The reasons for keeping such lands fallow may be one or more of the following:

- (i) Poverty of the cultivator
- (ii) Inadequate supply of water
- (iii) Malarial climate
- (iv) Silting of canals and rivers and
- (v) Unremunerative nature of farming

3. *Other uncultivated land excluding fallow*: This will include:

- (i) *Permanent pastures and other grazing lands*: All grazing lands whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not. Village common grazing lands would, however, be excluded,
- (ii) *Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops*: Cultivable land, which is not included in the net area sown but is put to some agricultural use. Land under casuarina trees, thatching grasses, bamboo bushes and other groves for fuel which are not included under Orchards would be covered under this category.

4. *Culturable Waste*: All lands available for cultivation whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not cultivated during the current year and the last five years or more in succession for one reason or the other category, *i.e.* > 5 years in succession. Such lands may be either wholly or partly covered with shrubs and jungles, which are not put to any use. Land once cultivated but not cultivated for five years in succession would also be included in this.

**Statement II**

*State-wise estimated area of Current Fallows, Fallow other than Current Fallows, Culturable Waste Land and Other Uncultivated Land Excluding Fallow land in the country as per results of Agriculture Census (2005-06)*

(Area in hectare)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Area under Current Fallow	Fallow land other than Current Fallows	Culturable Waste Land	Other Uncultivated Land Excluding Fallow land
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2629053	168445	24418	26776
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36541	52102	28401	33681
3.	Assam	4266	2184	827	28458
4.	Bihar*	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	77504	60493	34726	13868
6.	Goa	800	253	235	713
7.	Gujarat	292677	6573	1705	5852
8.	Haryana	38228	144	567	162
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28247	16824	77051	162938

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24710	26434	1306	58660
11.	Jharkhand*	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	901918	63382	56212	63270
13.	Kerala	26382	14771	25191	12501
14.	Madhya Pradesh	700173	207552	194721	136503
15.	Maharashtra*	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	Manipur	155	48	29	28
17.	Meghalaya	23563	3839	2647	4752
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	159202	274898	92088	173240
20.	Odisha	136179	32636	14856	19108
21.	Punjab	3529	145	125	105
22.	Rajasthan	2476839	1256246	521757	178489
23.	Sikkim	4971	4492	3310	7766
24.	Tamil Nadu	1753578	56644	19536	28438
25.	Tripura	446	1020	1703	1451
26.	Uttar Pradesh	849907	73270	16323	73403
27.	Uttarakhand	63808	22407	7531	14117
28.	West Bengal	33707	8330	24702	20854
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1237	1459	1076	1482
30.	Chandigarh	59	3	5	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	543	29	74	31
32.	Daman and Diu	164	66	115	147
33.	Delhi	310	48	19	65
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1978	736	435	233
All India		10270676	2355473	1151690	1067096

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off. NA - Not Available.

\*Agriculture Census 2005-06 could not be conducted in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Maharashtra.

#Agriculture Census is conducted at an interval of five years.

*[Translation]***Oil Spillage**

2462. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) the details regarding incidents of oil spills along the coastline of the country during the last two years;

(a) the estimated extent of damage caused therefrom;

(b) the details of the contingency plan of the Government to deal with oil spill disasters;

(c) whether the work of ongoing projects at Dadar river, Kandhar area and Ankleshwar have been stopped or reduced as a result of oil spills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In 2009-10, no incident of oil spill was reported. However, minor incidents were reported in 2010-11, which are as under:

(i) On 20th July 2010 in Mumbai offshore, there was drifting of Single Point Mooring (SPM) due to chain snapping resulting in oil leakage of around 80 Metric Tonne (MT). Oil spill dispersant was used to control the environmental impact. No loss of human life or fire was reported in this incident.

(ii) On 21 January, 2011 in Mumbai offshore, there was a minor oil leakage from Mumbai-Uran oil trunk (MUT) subsea pipeline of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC). Oil production from Mumbai High was diverted to other trunk pipeline.

(c) The Committee of Secretaries to the Government of India have approved the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) in 1993 for oil spill response in the maritime zones of India. The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as the Central Coordinating Authority (CCA) to implement the plan, and coordinate response activities in the event of an oil spill at sea.

(c) and (e) No incident of oil spill was reported in the area.

**Decline in Production by RIL**

2463. SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) had proposed to drill 22 wells in the first phase but drilled only 18 wells and also shown constant decline in production from the D6 Block of KG Basin:

(b) if so, the details of enquiry conducted alongwith the punitive action proposed to be taken against RIL in this regard;

(c) whether undue favour has been given to RIL in the KG Basin;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The reservoir and production performance of D1 and D3 fields in the block KG-DWN-98/3 have been reviewed by the Management Committee (MC) and the Contractor has been asked to drill more wells in line with approved Field Development Plan (FDP) and achieve the Production Profile envisaged in the FDP.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

*[English]***Cost Escalation of Irrigation Projects**

2464. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:



(a) whether a number of irrigation projects targeted to be completed during the current plan have been delayed;

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

(c) the cost escalation due to the delay, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the States, 334 projects are ongoing during XI Plan and in addition to these 93 projects have been started New during the XI Plan. Out of these 427 projects, 337 projects are likely to spillover to the XII Plan. Various reasons for time over r un include (i) fund constraints (ii) Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues of PAPs (iii) Land acquisition issues (iv) Forest and environmental clearance (v) inter-departmental clearances *i.e.* railways, roads and highways, power departments etc.

(c) The respective State Governments have to work out the detailed estimate for revision of cost in order to find out the amount of cost escalation regarding projects targeted for completion during the current Plan period.

#### **Tsunami Prone Areas**

2465. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the areas which are prone to Tsunami:

(b) the number of Tsunami warning centres functional at present, location-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated to States/Union Territories for the development of such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The East coast and West coast of India and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are susceptible to Tsunamis triggered by the tsunamigenic earthquakes ( $M > 6.5$ ) in the two subduction zones, viz., Andaman-Sunda-Sumatra-Java subduction zone and Makaran subduction zone in Indian Ocean.

(b) National tsunami warning center, located at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Gajulararamaram, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh is the functional agency in India for issuing tsunami warnings for the entire coastline and Islands.

(c) No state-wise funding is made in view of the national tsunami warning facility established.

#### **Earthquake in Bengal**

2466. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent earthquake which occurred in Duars of North-Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any information centres had been set up to warn the people before the earthquake occurred; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES: (a) Yes Madam.

(b) An earthquake of moderate intensity (Magnitude: 3.8) occurred on 11th November, 2011 at 15:27h (IST) near Jalpaiguri, West Bengal with its epicentre located at Latitude 26.7°N and Longitude 89.4°E.

(c) No Madam.

(d) At present, there is no scientific technique available anywhere in the world to forewarn the occurrence of earthquakes in advance. As the existing mechanism, subsequent to the occurrence of the earthquake, all concerning central and state government authorities are informed about the location, intensity and areal extent of the earthquake for organi/ing effective emergency response actions.

#### **PMGSY in Bihar**

2467. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Bihar during the last three years and the present status of those projects, district-wise including Gopalganj;

(b) the details of projects that have been completed;

(c) the details of projects that have not yet been started together with the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of projects awarded to Central Government agencies alongwith the status of those projects; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the agencies that have not started the work yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) A total of 5,885 road works were undertaken in the State of Bihar during the years 2008-09, 2009-2010 and 2010-11, out of which 1,085 road works have been completed by the State. State is taken as a unit for sanction of projects so district-wise data is not maintained at the NRRDA level. A total of 346 road works including those awarded to Central Agencies, have not been started yet.

(d) and (e) 1,328 road works were awarded to Central Agencies during the years 2008-09, 2009-2010 and 2010-11, out of which 551 road works have been completed and 673 road works are at different stages, and 104 road works have been transferred to Rural Works Department, Government of Bihar.

[*Translation*]

#### **Security Arrangement in Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Section**

2468. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security arrangements for the passengers are inadequate in long-distance trains and only 22 security personnel have been deployed at 33 railway stations at Pathankot-Joginder Nagar railway section;

(b) if so, the details thereof arrangements being made for ensuring the security of train passengers; and

(c) the effective steps likely to be taken by the Railways to prevent the incidents of assault, theft and decoity in the trains in future?

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

Madam. Security in important long distance trains is being ensured through deployment of Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police train escorting parties. Presently, 107 GRP/RPF staff have been deployed at railway station Pathankot and 30 GRP/RPF staff have been deployed in the section upto Joginder Nagar.

(c) Prevention & detection of crime and maintenance of Law & Order in station premises and trains is the responsibility of respective State Governments which they discharge through Government Railway Police. To supplement efforts of State Governments, various steps have been taken to strengthen railway security by way of escorting of trains, setting up of All India Security Help Line, procurement of modern security related equipment, creation of additional posts etc.

[*English*]

#### **Angamali-Sabarimala Project**

2469. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount earmarked/allocated/spent on Angamali-Sabarimala project since its inception, year-wise;

(b) whether the Railways have asked the Government of Kerala to bear 50 per cent of the cost of the said project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Year-wise details of Budget outlay provided and expenditure incurred on Angamali-Sabarimala new line project are given as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Budget outlay	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3
1997-1998	1.00	-
1998-1999	0.01	0.01
1999-2000	5.00	0.2256
2000-2001	1.00	0.3874

1	2	3
2001-2002	20.00	0.3278
2002-2003	10.00	3.9608
2003-2004	10.00	0.4576
2004-2005	2.00	0.2339
2005-2006	1.00	0.3074
2006-2007	5.00	1.2924
2007-2008	10.00	10.2989
2008-2009	15.00	27.6176
2009-2010	15.00	17.2163
2010-2011	25.00	6.00
2011-2012	83.00	3.0301 (Upto 30.11.2011)

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Due to huge increase in cost of the project, Ministry of Railways is in correspondence with Government of Kerala for sharing its cost.

#### **Tax Free Bonds**

2470. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to raise Rs. 10,000 crore through tax free bonds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) has been authorized to mobilize funds to the extent of ? 10,000 crore during the financial year 2011-12 by issue of tax free bonds with a tenure of 10/15 years through public issue/private placement.

#### **Cooperation by ASEAN**

2471. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) are cooperating in the sphere of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector;

(b) if so, the details of projects undertaken/under consideration;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to assess benefits likely to accrue to India from this joint venture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Presently, there is no agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for cooperation in the sphere of micro, small and medium enterprises sector. However, a draft MoU has been sent by this Ministry to the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) for taking up the matter with ASEAN.

[Translation]

#### **Public Amenities in UP Stations**

2472. SHRI RAKESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malipur Station in Varanasi-Lucknow section is lacking in passenger amenities like sheds, drinking water and over bridge;

(b) if so, whether the Railways propose to provide these facilities at all the railway stations in Uttar Pradesh particularly at Malipur; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Basic amenities, as per norms, have already been provided at all stations in Uttar Pradesh including at Malipur.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Coordination between RPF and GRP**

2473. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken effective measures for better co-ordination between the Railway Protection Force(RPF) Government Railway Police(GRP) and State Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Railways that FIR forms are not available on trains in many cases;

(d) the details of measures taken by the Railways in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Railways to boost the security system in trains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Effective co-ordination is being maintained with Government Railway Police and State Police through regular meetings at the Railway Board, Zonal, Divisional level and Post level.

(c) and (d) FIR forms remain available with the staff working on trains like Train conductors, Ticket collectors, Guard, Coach attendants, Government Railway Police (GRP) and Railway Protection Force escort party. Instructions have also been reiterated to Zonal railways for strict compliance.

(e) Measures like escorting of trains, access control, provision of modern security related equipment, strengthening of manpower and security infrastructure have been taken to supplement efforts of States to boost the security system in trains in the country.

#### **Projects for Kerala**

2474. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal from public representatives for the development of railway network/projects in North Malabar especially in Kasargod and Kannur District, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far, project-wise;

(c) the present status of various announcements made from State of Kerala in the last two Rail Budgets;

(d) the details of budgetary allocation made/released for the said projects; and

(e) the steps being taken to expedite the completion/implementation of said announcements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Details of representations received for construction of new line projects falling fully/partly in North Malabar region in Kasargod and Kannur districts in Kerala are given as under:

Sl.No.	Proposal	Status
1.	Thalassery-Mysore new line	An updating survey has been taken up.
2.	Kanhangad-Panthur new line	Survey report is under consideration.

(c) and (d) Details of survey for new projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala announced in the last two Railway Budgets (2010-11 and 2011-12) are given as under:

Sl.No.	Proposal	Present status
1	2	3
<b>NEW LINE</b>		
1.	Madurai-Kottayam	Project is not sanctioned. Survey report under examination.
2.	Erumeli-Punalur-Trivandrum	Project is not sanctioned. Survey has been taken up.
3.	Thalassery-Mysore	Project is not sanctioned. Survey has been taken up.
4.	Chenganur-Trivandrum via Adoor-Kottarakara	Project is not sanctioned. Survey has been taken up.
5.	Madurai-Ernakulam	Project is not sanctioned. Survey has been taken up.
6.	Thakazhy-Tiruvalla	Project is not sanctioned. Survey has been taken up.
7.	Tiruvalla-Ranny-Pampa	Project is not sanctioned. Survey has been taken up.
8.	Kozhikode-Beyepore	Project is not sanctioned. Survey has been taken up.

1	2	3
9.	Nanjangode-Nilambur Road	Project is not sanctioned. Survey has been taken up.
10.	Kannur-Mattannur	Project is not sanctioned. Survey has been taken up.
DOUBLING		
1.	Emakulam-Shoranur 4th line	Project is not sanctioned. Survey has been taken up.
2.	Podanur-Palghat 3rd line	Project is not sanctioned. Survey has been taken up.

Doubling of Kumbalam to Thuravur had been sanctioned in the Railway Budget 2011-12 and preparation of estimate has been taken up.

(e) In view of acute resource constraint being faced by the Railway, aforesaid surveys and doubling work are being progressed as per availability of resources.

[Translation]

#### **Hazipur-Sugauli Line**

2475. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on Hazipur-Sugauli Railway line;

(b) the steps taken/being to expedite the completion of the said work and avoid cost overrun;

(c) the funds allocated/spent thereon so far; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Out of total 150 km length of the project, tender for earthwork, bridges and buildings has been awarded for 82 km length and work taken up.

(b) State Government has been requested to hand over possession of land to Railways at the earliest and also for removal of structures falling in alignment.

(c) Expenditure of Rs. 164.9 crore has been incurred on this project till March 2011 and outlay of Rs. 20 crore is provided in the Budget 2011-12.

(d) Work will be completed in coming years depending upon availability of resources.

#### **Flood Control Projects in Nepal**

2476. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made with regard to ongoing talks between India and Nepal on the construction of embankments upon the rivers originating from Nepal;

(b) the reasons for delay, if any, in the said flood control projects in Nepal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India is providing financial assistance to the Government of Nepal for raising, strengthening and extension of flood embankments on Lalbakeya, Bagmati, Kamla and Khando rivers to tie them with high grounds in Nepal. In addition, flood protection works of Kosi and Gandak Projects in Nepal are maintained by the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively, with central assistance from Ministry of Water Resources.

Major portion of the embankments along rivers Lalbakeya, Bagmati and Kamla in Nepal has been completed. The schedule of completion of these embankments is not known as the same has not been furnished by the Government of Nepal.

The Government of Nepal has further requested for providing financial assistance for construction of embankments on other rivers coming from Nepal to India.

*[English]***Exhibitions for Khadi Products**

2477. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of exhibitions organised by the Government Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises products during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total expenditure incurred for the same during the said period, State-wise, year-wise;

(c) to what extent such exhibitions have helped to promote Khadi products; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) State/UTs-wise number of exhibitions organised by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for khadi and village industries products during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State/UTs-wise expenditure incurred in the said exhibitions during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Exhibitions organised by KVIC have acted as cost-effective media for publicity as well as marketing opportunities for the products. They have also served as an instrument for creating awareness about exclusive and distinctive KVI products. During last three years, sales of Rs. 110.70 crore was achieved through such exhibitions.

(d) Amongst other measures for promoting KVI products, Government has introduced a Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme since 2010-11 to provide for assistance @20% of value of production on khadi and polyvastra.

**Statement I***State/UTs-wise number of exhibitions organised by KVIC for KVI products*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 Upto Nov. 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0
2.	Delhi	10	7	7	2
3.	Haryana	17	12	12	2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	8	7	6	1
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	3	4	0
6.	Punjab	11	8	9	0
7.	Rajasthan	34	17	19	0
8.	Bihar	25	5	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	8	11	9	0
10.	Odisha	15	20	17	4
11.	West Bengal	8	5	10	0
12.	Sikkim	3	3	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	10	11	0
14.	Assam	18	7	16	0
15.	Manipur	1	4	5	0
16.	Meghalaya	7	7	7	1
17.	Mizoram	7	5	5	1
18.	Nagaland	6	5	6	0
19.	Tripura	3	2	1	0
20.	Andhra Pradesh	10	6	12	6
21.	Karnataka	17	16	13	6
22.	Kerala	6	9	9	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	23	16	15	0
24.	Goa	0	0	1	0
25.	Gujarat	12	18	15	10
26.	Maharashtra	14	16	16	1
27.	Chhattisgarh	6	9	9	4
28.	Madhya Pradesh	9	25	26	20
29.	Uttarakhand	7	6	7	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	44	41	35	16
Grand Total		353	300	305	76

**Statement II***State/UTs-wise expenditure incurred in the exhibitions organised by KVIC*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total expenditure (Rs. in lakh)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 Sanctioned upto Nov. 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	1.00	0
2.	Delhi	46.00	128.95	216.56	279.00
3.	Haryana	79.00	63.57	64.00	40.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	11.43	10.59	51.25	30.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.00	12.00	16.97	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Punjab	35.00	22.00	23.00	0.10
7.	Rajasthan	101.30	63.94	34.63	10.00
8.	Bihar	41.40	18.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	22.36	10.65	17.85	10.00
10.	Odisha	21.19	19.69	27.82	13.40
11.	West Bengal	23.38	17.16	24.63	10.00
12.	Sikkim	6.99	6.98	5.96	0
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.01	14.00	34.00	10.00
14.	Assam	44.70	20.00	57.00	10.00
15.	Manipur	2.00	4.00	9.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	21.50	17.93	19.00	10.00
17.	Mizoram	21.00	9.00	9.00	1.00
18.	Nagaland	9.37	8.94	38.00	0.10
19.	Tripura	2.69	1.69	0.88	0.00
20.	Andhra Pradesh	18.89	18.00	15.95	16.00
21.	Karnataka	70.00	27.98	25.95	15.60
22.	Kerala	27.00	18.75	21.93	10.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	50.10	22.91	18.72	10.00
24.	Goa	0	0	10.00	10.00
25.	Gujarat	38.00	70.00	67.00	18.50
26.	Maharashtra	41.87	83.07	77.23	40.00
27.	Chhattisgarh	18.00	11.40	12.84	6.40
28.	Madhya Pradesh	24.16	32.82	36.98	24.46
29.	Uttarakhand	17.93	16.76j	18.69	10.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	194.33	113.56	66.64	35.50
Total		1056.60	864.34	1022.48	620.06

**Contamination of Groundwater**

2478. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of media reports regarding arsenic hazard in ground water;

(b) if so, the details of the districts having arsenic in ground water higher than the permissible limits of World Health Organisation, State-wise including Ballia in U.P.;



(c) whether the arsenic menace has intensified since 1970s when Government sank millions of tubewells in the Ballia regions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether exploratory wells constructed by the Government are not successful;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;

(g) whether large scale misuse of money and siphoning off has been reported in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures taken to counter it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of districts having arsenic concentration in ground water exceeding the permissible limit of 10 ppb as prescribed by the World Health Organization as per studies carried out by Central Ground Water Board

and concerned State Government Agencies are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) No such study linking intensification of arsenic menace and sinking of tubewells by Government since 1970s in Ballia region has been carried out by the Ministry of Water Resources.

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

(e) Central Ground Water Board constructs exploratory wells to delineate arsenic free aquifer zones. The exploratory wells drilled by Central Ground Water Board have been successful and have been handed over to the concerned State agencies for utilization in public water supply schemes.

(f) Statewise details of exploratory wells drilled by Central Ground Water Board are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(g) No such incidence of misuse of money and siphoning off in drilling of exploratory wells in arsenic affected areas has been reported in the Ministry of Water Resources.

(h) In view of (g) above, question does not arise.

### **Statement I**

#### *State-wise details of districts affected by arsenic contamination in ground water*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)
1.	Assam	Dhemaji
2.	Bihar	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali
3.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
4.	Punjab	Mansa, Bhatinda(Sporadic occurrences)
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar, Badayun, Baghpat, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Bara Banki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Kheri, LakhimpurKheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Rae Bareli, SantKabir Nagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Siddharth Nagar, Sitapur, Unnao (As per information from CGWB as wells as State Govt.)
6.	West Bengal	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S- 24 Parganas

**Statement-II**

*Details of exploratory tubewells drilled by Central Ground Water Board in arsenic affected districts:*

Sl.No.	State	District	No. of Exploratory wells drilled
1.	Bihar	Bhojpur	7
		Buxar	3
		Patna	3
		Samastipur	4
		Saran	2
		Begusarai	4
		Darbhanga	2
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	11
		Balrampur	3
		Gonda	2
		LakhimpurKheri	5
		Siddarth Nagar	1
		Mau	1
3.	West Bengal	Ghazipur	3
		Murshidabad	34
		Nadia	21
		North 24 Parganas	50
		Hoogli	4
		Barddhaman	8
		Haora	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Malda	5
		South 24 Parganas	9
		Rajnandgaon	6

[Translation]

**Revenue Expenditure of the Railways**

2479. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:  
 Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:  
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:  
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
 SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are facing a huge revenue shortfall and as a result thereof, several railway projects are being affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for revenue shortfall;

(c) the details of revenues and expenditure incurred under plan and non-plan Heads during the last three years and current year; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Railways to increase the revenues and cut the non-plan expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The actual financial performance in the current financial year would be available only after closure of accounts in May, 2012. However, there is shortfall in earnings realization as compared to the target by Rs. 1997 crore (Approx.) to end of October 2011. Reasons for revenue shortfall are mainly due to dislocation of traffic on account of bandhs, agitations, fog and restrictions on mining of Iron-ore etc. in certain States. Projects are progressed as per availability of resources.

(c) Details of revenues and expenditure incurred on plan and non-plan heads during the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Revenue	(Rs. in crore)	
		Expenditure	Non-Plan
Plan			
2008-09	81658.98	36335.51	72484.53
2009-10	89229.29	39671.85	83685.20
2010-11	96681.02	40792.74	90334.88
2011-12 upto Oct., 11 (Approx.)	56153.86	25513.09	58717.82

(d) The steps taken by the Railways to increase the revenues are optimization of operational efficiency and earnings through progressive increases in axle loads as well as carrying capacity of freight cars. In addition,

Railways have also taken a number of steps to attract additional traffic, which *inter-alia* include implementation of a differential tariff regime for specifically addressing situations arising out of skewed demand during different periods of the year as well as across different regions of the country. A slew of freight incentives schemes are also in place for attracting traffic, particularly in the traditional empty flow direction and during lean season.

As regards control over expenditure, there is constant endeavour on the part of the Railways to avoid wasteful expenditure and control the growth of non-plan expenditure. The steps taken include prioritization of expenditure on works for better use of available resources, improvement in inventory management, optimising the fuel consumption, tight control over expenditure in areas such as contractual payment, overtime allowance, purchase of material etc. austerly and economy measures in areas such as hospitality, publicity, advertisements, inaugural ceremonies, seminars and workshops, contingent office expenses etc.

#### **Review of Oil Wells**

2480. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) the locations of oil wells both in public and private sector in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the drilling work of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in their oil wells;

(c) if so, the details of such review alongwith the findings of the review and action taken against the guilty persons, if any, after the review;

(d) the provisions made by the Government to monitor the work of drilling oil wells; and

(e) the number of incidents where laxity has been shown in the implementation of the said provisions during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The oil wells drilled by public

and private sectors in the country are about 6303 in numbers. The state-wise detail of oil wells are as under:

State	Number of Oil wells
Gujarat	3560
Assam	1222
Arunachal Pradesh	53
Andhra Pradesh	47
Tamil Nadu	145
Rajasthan	86
Total Onland	5113
Eastern Offshore	38
Western Offshore	1152
Total Offshore	1190
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6303</b>

(b) to (e) The performance of Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) including exploratory and development drilling is reviewed by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas on a quarterly basis. In addition, performance of ONGC is reviewed by the Planning Commission and Department of Public Enterprise.

The corrective actions for achieving exploratory and development drilling targets in case of shortfall is advised by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas for compliance. The action taken by ONGC is monitored in the subsequent performance review meetings.

#### **Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas**

2481. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether exploration work of oil and natural gas is not being done by latest and upgraded techniques;

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

(c) the details of latest techniques used for exploration of oil and natural gas during the last two years; and

(d) the impact of use of latest technique on the cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and private/joint venture companies are using the latest and upgraded techniques for exploration work of oil and natural gas.

(c) The details of latest proven technologies employed in the area of seismic data acquisition, processing & interpretation, well logging and drilling for exploration of oil & gas during the last two years, are as under:

- Multi component and long offset seismic
- Seismic Data Processing using Pre-Stack Depth Migration (PSDM) technique
- Passive Seismic Tomography
- Poisson Ratio Modeling
- Amplitude Versus Offset analysis
- Application of Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) imagery technology.
- Airborne Gravity-Magnetic Survey
- Resistivity anisotropy measurement
- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) measurement
- Advanced Sonic measurement
- Measurement While Drilling (MWD) & Logging While Drilling (LWD) techniques

(d) The use of new technologies in exploration of hydrocarbon helps to increase the chances of exploratory success in terms of hydrocarbon discoveries. This would also lead to a reduction in the finding cost of oil & gas.

[*English*]

#### **Public Private Partnership in Irrigation**

2482. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to encourage Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects in the irrigation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of various such projects under execution in Odisha State, *inter alia* indicating the time frame within which these are expected to be completed and put into operation;

(d) the hurdles that are coming in the way of fast-completion of these projects in the State; and

(e) the measures taken to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) The 'National Water Policy 2002 envisages that, "Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible. Private sector participation may help in introducing innovative ideas, generating financial resources and introducing corporate management and improving service efficiency and accountability to users. Depending upon the specific situations, various combinations of private sector participation, in building, owning, operating, leasing and transferring of water resources facilities, may be considered.

Water being a State subject, all related activities are being undertaken by the respective State Governments.

#### **Technology for Rail Safety**

2483. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
DR. RATNA DE:  
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are considering to adopt new technology to make train travel accident-free;

(b) if so, the details thereof *inter alia* indicating the type of technology adopted with the current status of its implementation and the funds allocated to each such technology during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Railways have fixed any time-frame for the implementation of each such technology throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Railways to make the train travel accident free?

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

(b) to (d) The important modern technologies under trial/implementation for railway safety are given below:

(i) Train Protection Warning System (TPWS)- TPWS eliminates the accidents caused by human error like signal passing at danger and over speeding. Two pilot projects of TPWS were sanctioned on Southern and Northern/North Central Railway. The pilot project on suburban section of Southern Railway, *i.e.* between Chennai Central and Gummidpundi (50 Routes kilometres) has been commissioned on 02.05.2008 and is operational. The service trials of pilot project of TPWS on non-suburban section are in progress on Delhi-Agra section (200 route kilometres) of North Central Railway. Five works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 599.47 crores covering 895 Route Kilometres on Eastern Railway, North Central Railway, Southern Railway, South Eastern Railway and Western Railway. A low cost TPWS is being explored by RITES. Fund allotment for 2011-12 for TPWS works is Rs. 50.8 Crore.

(ii) Anti Collision Device (ACD)- Anti collision device (ACD) supplied by Konkan railway corporation limited (KRCL) had been installed at 1736 Route Kilometres on Northeast Frontier Railway. Based on the experience gained on Northeast Frontier Railway, the specification were modified for electrified, Multiple Line, Automatic Signalling deficiencies noticed during trials are being analysed by KRCL for modifying the software. Further, trials will be conducted after removal of deficiencies. ACD works are sanctioned on 6760 route kilometres over 7 zones. Fund allotment for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 28 crore.

(iii) Vigilance Control Device (VCD) - Vigilance Control Device (VCDs) are being provided on locomotives to check alertness of drivers through

sensing positive actions from the driver like sounding of horn,, application of brakes pressing of button every 60 seconds and applying brakes if found lacking thus ensuring train safety. About 75 % of Diesel locomotives and 25% of Electric locomotives have been provided with VCDs. Balance locomotives are targeted for provision by the year 2012.

(iv) Comprehensive Fire and Smoke Detection system in coaches - A pilot project for field trial with fire and smoke detection system has been taken up in one rake of New Delhi-Bhubaneswar Rajdhani. The system is reported to be working satisfactorily. Extensive field trials on a representative population of coaches are planned to be conducted further. Inducting new technologies for safe and reliable train operations is a continuous process. The proliferation of these systems on the entire railway network shall be considered on successful completion of the trials in phases and funds are allocated accordingly.

(e) Awareness drives have been launched to educate Public for Safely crossing the unmanned Level Crossing gates through SMS, Nukkad Natak, News Paper Advertisements, Radio/TV talks, counselling at Schools, interaction with village Panchayat etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Private Sector Partnership in Rural Scheme**

2484. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for private sector participation in implementation of Rural Development Scheme;

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

(c) the functions allocated to these institutions/organization;

(d) whether any monitoring system has been set up by the Government to monitor the works executed by these institutions/organizations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Central Government has approved Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA) Scheme. The scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in Gram Panchayat(s) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunity and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The scope of the scheme is to select private partners to develop livelihood opportunities, urban amenities and infrastructure facility and to be responsible for maintenance of the same for a period of 10 years in selected Panchayats/cluster of Panchayats.

(b) Six companies namely M/s Infrastructure Kerala Limited (INKEL), M/s Mega Engineering & Infrastructure Limited (MEIL), M/s Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS), M/s MARG Limited, M/s SVEC construction and M/s SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited have submitted 9 DPRs for taking up the PURA projects spread over 6 states namely Andhra Pradesh (2), Kerala (2), Maharashtra (1), Puducherry (1), Rajasthan (2), and Uttarakhand (1). Currently, the DPRs are under evaluation by Technical Experts.

(c) Under the Scheme, the selected private partner is required to provide amenities like water supply and sewerage, roads, drainage, solid waste management, street lighting and power distribution and undertake some economic and skill development activity as part of the PURA project. The private partners may also provide 'add-on' revenue-earning facilities such as village linked tourism, integrated rural hub, rural market, agri-common services centre and warehousing etc.

(d) and (e) Under the Scheme Guidelines, there is a provision for appointment of an Independent Engineer in the PURA cluster of Gram Panchayats to supervise and monitor performance during the project life cycle.

#### **Rural Development Schemes in Naxal Affected Areas**

2485. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various rural development schemes including PMGSY, MGNREGA, watershed development programme undertaken in naxal-affected districts of the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to give relaxation in the achievement of targets under these schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the States in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to implement the schemes in naxal affected areas effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing various rural development schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in the country which also includes Left Wing Extremism (LWE)/Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts. So far, relaxations given by the Ministry under various schemes in Left Wing Affected/IAP Districts are as follows:-

**1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**—The Ministry has relaxed guidelines of some rural development schemes for their implementation in Left Wing Extremism affected areas more effectively. Accordingly, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) guidelines have been relaxed including the following:

- (i) All habitations in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts, whether in schedule-V areas or not, with a population of 250 and above (in 2001 census) will be eligible for coverage under PMGSY as against the population of 500 in other areas.
- (ii) In Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts, cost of bridges upto 75 metres under PMGSY will be borne by the Government of India as against 50 metres for other areas.
- (iii) In case of LWE/IAP districts, the minimum tender package amount is reduced to 50 lakhs.

- (iv) The time limit upto 24 calendar months would be allowed for completion of work. However, no extra liability, if any, on account of cost escalation shall be met from the programme fund provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

**2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**—The following amendments in some provisions of the scheme for effective implementation of scheme in Integrated Action Plan(IAP) districts have been made:-

- (i) Cost sharing:- One Panchayat Development Officer (PDO) & Junior Engineer (JE) may be appointed in each Gram Panchayat in the IAP districts with 75:25 contribution of Centre & State respectively for next 10 years.
- (ii) Modification to the Model Recruitment and Service Rules- Recruitment of PDO & JE should be made at the district level and not at the State level and candidate should be a resident of the district. In case of appointment of PDOs, graduate in any discipline can be considered.
- (iii) It has been decided to allow the State Governments to make MGNREGA wage payment through cash in IAP districts keeping in view the difficulties being faced in making of wage payments through Bank/Post Office accounts, where the limited institutional outreach of Banks & Post offices as well as special circumstances prevailing in the IAP Districts, subject to certain conditions. The arrangements for cash payment will be an interim arrangement for one year till proper banking & postal arrangements are established.
- (iv) As per notification issued vide dated 21st October, 2011, Construction of playgrounds has been included in the list of permissible work in IAP districts.

**3. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**—In case of Indira Awas Yojana, following modifications and relaxations have been made for implementation of the scheme in naxal-affected districts:

- (i) 60 identified IAP districts are now treated as difficult areas and are eligible for higher rate of unit assistance of Rs. 48,500/- provided in hilly/difficult areas.

- (ii) In the 60 IAP districts, the district administration has been allowed to construct houses for the old aged, widowed and physically handicapped persons if they so desire.
- (iii) Cluster approach has been requested to be adopted in the 60 IAP districts to facilitate better convergence of amenities and for accelerated development in these areas.

**4. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)**—The Department of Land Resources, with the approval of the Empowered Group of Officers to suggest measures for Accelerated Development of LWE affected areas, has allowed the flexibility in cost norms from Rs. 12,000/- per hectare upto Rs. 15,000/- per hectare based on adequate justification by State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for implementation of IWMP projects in IAP districts.

[English]

**PURA Scheme**

2486. SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is running Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme:

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

(c) the amount released and spent under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State wise;

(d) whether NOC or permission of the State is required for the scheme;

(e) if so, the details in this regard, State wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to run this scheme in all the districts;

(g) if so, the details thereof particularly in regard to district Lakhimpur-Kheri in Uttar Pradesh;

(h) whether the Government proposes to increase the role of Local bodies in the implementation of PURA project; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Central Government has approved Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA) Scheme. The scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in Gram Panchayat(s) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunity and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The scope of the scheme is to select private partners to develop livelihood opportunities, urban amenities and infrastructure facility and to be responsible for maintenance of the same for a period of 10 years in selected Panchayats/cluster of Panchayats. Under the Scheme, the selected private partner is required to provide amenities like water supply and sewerage, roads, drainage, solid waste management, street lighting and power distribution and undertake some economic and skill development activity as part of the PURA project. The private partners may also provide 'add-on' revenue-earning facilities such as village linked tourism, integrated rural hub, rural market, agri-common services centre and warehousing etc.

(b) Six companies namely M/s Infrastructure Kerala Limited (INKEL), M/s Mega Engineering and Infrastructure Limited (MEIL), M/s Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL and FS), M/s MARG Limited, M/s SVEC construction and M/s SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited have submitted 9 DPRs for taking up the PURA projects spread over 6 states namely Andhra Pradesh (2), Kerala (2), Maharashtra(l), Puducherry(l), Rajasthan (2), and Uttarakhand(l). Currently, the DPRs are under evaluation by Technical Experts.

(c) The restructured PURA scheme was launched with effect from 21st January, 2010. No projects were executed during the last three years. However, in the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 66.20 crore was released to concerned District Rural development Agency (DRDAs) of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Puducherry, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. The budget allocation for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 100 crore and no releases has been made till date in the current year.

(d) and (e) Yes, the private partner has to obtain NOC from the State Government. In respect of all the 9 projects mentioned in part (b) above, NOC has been obtained from concerned State Governments by the private partners.

(f) and (g) This Ministry has received 9 DPRs from private partners for taking up the PURA projects spread over 6 states namely Andhra Pradesh (2), Kerala (2), Maharashtra(l), Puducherry(l), Rajasthan (2), and Uttarakhand(l). No DPR has been received in respect of Lakhimpur-Kheri district in Uttar Pradesh.

(h) and (i) Under the scheme, the consent of the Panchayat/a cluster of Panchayats is required to implement the project by the private partner. Signing of the concession agreement by the Panchayat with private partner is also a mandatory requirement for implementation of PURA projects. At the end of the concession period, the Panchayat take over the charge of the created assets through PPP to keep continuity of the services to the public.

[*Translation*]

#### **Workers under MGNREGS**

2487. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the number of workers employed under the Scheme has decreased recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether complaints regarding the lesser payment of wages to the workers have been reported;

(e) if so, the number of such complaints received, State-wise;

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(g) whether the workers not provided employment have been paid unemployment allowances;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) During 2010-11 employment under Mahatma Gandhi



National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was provided to a total of 5.49 crore households. This is against 4.51 crore households in 2008-09 and 5.26 crore households in 2009-10. There has been steady increase in the total number of households provided employment during the last three years. The details of households provided employment under MGNREGA during the last three years and current year (up to October 2011) as reported by States/Union Territories are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. 61 such cases related to under payment of wages under MGNREGA have been reported in complaints received in the Ministry as on 10,11.2011. State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. The Ministry has been reminding State Governments about their duty under the Act to have the serious complaints investigated and take

necessary action and to ensure that in cases of misappropriation and embezzlement of Government funds not only disciplinary action should be taken against the guilty officials but simultaneously criminal prosecution should also be initiated under Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, besides recovering the amount involved from the persons concerned in accordance with law.

(g) to (i) Under MGNREGA unemployment allowance becomes payable in case an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days of receipt of his application seeking employment or from the date on which employment has been sought in case of an advance application, whichever is later, as per Section 7 of the Act. The liability for payment of unemployment allowance is on the State Governments. Information regarding amount of unemployment allowance due or paid under MGNREGA by the States/UTs was not being captured in the Monthly Progress Reports (MPR) till 2009-10. However from 2010-11 onwards, information regarding number of days of unemployment allowance due and number of days for which unemployment allowance has been paid States/UTs-wise is captured in the Management Information System (MIS). These details for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31st October) as reported by various States/UTs in the MIS is given in the enclosed Statement-III. No details of amount paid as unemployment allowance in 2011-12 have been reported in the MIS so far by States/UTs.

#### **Statement I**

Sl.No.	State	Number of Households provided employment			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto October, 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5699557	6158493	6200423	4014803
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80714	68157	134527	2381
3.	Assam	1877393	2137270	1798372	753498
4.	Bihar	3822484	4127330	4738464	565804
5.	Chhattisgarh	2270415	2025845	2485581	2102633
6.	Gujarat	850691	1596402	1096223	571354
7.	Haryana	162932	156406	235281	178616
8.	Himachal Pradesh	445713	497336	444247	337672
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	199166	336036	492277	96269

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jharkhand	1576348	1702599	1987360	1096322
11.	Karnataka	896212	3535281	2224468	486405
12.	Kerlaa	692015	955976	1175816	1108212
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5207665	4714591	4407643	2314918
14.	Maharashtra	906297	591547	451169	654895
15.	Manipur	381109	418564	433856	198116
16.	Meghalaya	224263	300482	346149	150016
17.	Mizoram	172775	180140	170894	166148
18.	Nagaland	296689	325242	350815	Nr
19.	Odisha	1199006	1398300	2004815	869072
20.	Punjab	147336	271934	278134	157181
21.	Rajasthan	6373093	6522264	5859667	3851210
22.	Sikkim	52006	54156	56401	29861
23.	Tamil Nadu	3345648	4373257	4969140	4920805
24.	Tripura	549022	576487	557055	537893
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4336466	5483434	6431213	5317002
26.	Uttarakhand	298741	522304	542391	221173
27.	West Bengal	3025854	3479915	4998239	2317851
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5975	20337	17636	11659
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1919	3741	2290	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	0	6604	13897	9414
32.	Lakshadweep	3024	5192	4507	2027
33.	Puducherry	12264	40377	38118	34867
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		45112792	52585999	54947068	33078077

**Statement II**

SI.No.	States	Number of Cases of Under Payment
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3

1	2	3	1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	20.	Nagaland	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	21.	Odisha	1
12.	Karnataka	0	22.	Punjab	0
13.	Kerala	0	23.	Rajasthan	14
14.	Lakshadweep	0	24.	Tamil Nadu	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5	25.	Tripura	0
16.	Maharashtra	0	26.	Uttar Pradesh	24
17.	Manipur	0	27.	Uttarakhand	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	28.	West Bengal	1
19.	Mizoram	0	29.	Sikkim	0
				Total	61

**Statement III**

Sl.No.	State	No. of Days Unemployment Allowance Due		No. of days Paid	Amount Paid
		2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	345	31518	0	0
3.	Assam	3969	9251	0	0
4.	Bihar	333072	466319	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	12074	6658	0	0
6.	Goa	160	175	0	0
7.	Gujarat	70343	7746	12	1120
8.	Haryana	28	5220	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5215	986	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	176265	53151	13	110
11.	Jharkhand	5881	8623	0	0
12.	Karnataka	149879	3129	0	0
13.	Kerala	14529	5128	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38126	17752	70	1700
15.	Maharashtra	27795	104819	64	6914
16.	Manipur	300810	340406	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	27765	10890	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	238500	162378	0	0
19.	Nagaland	16	Not Reported	0	0
20.	Odisha	12250	- 5667	0	0
21.	Punjab	3546	8012	54	4315
22.	Rajasthan	50735	15355	0	0
23.	Sikkim	29760	23643	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	165566	292013	516	117624
25.	Tripura	2333	10243	6	600
26.	Uttar Pradesh	365336	137786	147	17520
27.	Uttarakhand	57938	52654	0	0
28.	West Bengal	57586	14228	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4671	1167	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	2987	552	0	0
34.	Puducherry	105	491	0	0
Total		2157585	1795960	882	149903

### Setting up of LPG Agencies

2488. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the details of LPG agencies and retail outlets of petroleum products opened in Dausa, Alwar, Jalore and Sirohi areas of Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the agencies screened during the last three years are yet to be set up;

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

(d) whether there is a proposal to allot distributors under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana in various locations of Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time frame by which the same will be allotted?

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) During the last three years and the period April 2011 to September 2011, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have invited applications for setting up of 45 LPG distributorships and 71 Retail Outlet (RO) dealerships in Dausa, Alwar, Jalore and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan, out of which 13 LPG distributorships and 50 ROs have already been commissioned. The details of commissioned LPG distributorships and ROs are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Number of LPG Distributorships/ROs
1.	Dausa	03 (LPG distributorships) 11 (ROs)
2.	Alwar	04 (LPG distributorships) 16 (ROs)
3.	Jalore	02 (LPG distributorships)
4.	Sirohi	04 (LPG distributorships) 09 (ROs)

The rest of the locations in these Districts are pending for commission due to non-receipt of various mandatory licences and approvals, disposal of complaints/litigation, pending court cases, etc. Commissioning of pending

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

distributorships/dealerships is subject to the above-mentioned factors and the OMCs are pursuing early commissioning.

(d) and (e) OMCs have issued notice inviting applications for selection of LPG distributors for establishing 298 LPG distributorships under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana in the State of Rajasthan, out of which 98 have already been commissioned. Selection for the rest of the location is in progress as per the existing policy.

Setting up of LPG distributorship is a long process involving advertisement, receipt of application forms, scrutiny of the same, selection of the candidates, field verification of the credentials of the selected candidate, setting up of the infrastructure, procurement of various mandatory licences and approvals, allotment will be effected after the due process is over.

#### **Water Treaties with Foreign Countries**

2489. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed treaties regarding distribution of water with several countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of water to be made available to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (b) The Government of India has signed a treaty on 12th December, 1996, with the Government of Bangladesh on sharing of Ganga/Ganges waters at Farakka (India), as under:

Availability at Farakka	Share of India	Share of Bangladesh
70,000 cusecs or less	50%	50%
70,000 cusecs-75,000 cusecs	Balance of flow	35,000 cusec
75,000 cusecs or more	40,000 cusecs	Balance of flow

Subject to the condition that India and Bangladesh each shall receive guaranteed 35,000 cusecs of water in alternate three 10-day periods during the period March 11 to May 10.

In addition, Government of India has signed project-specific treaty/agreements with the Government of Nepal as under:

#### **(A) Kosi Project Agreement between India and Nepal, 1966**

The Kosi Project Agreement envisages that His Majesty's Government of Nepal (now the Government of Nepal) shall have every right to withdraw for irrigation and for any other purpose in Nepal water from the Kosi river and from the Sun-Kosi river or within the Kosi basin from any other tributaries of the Kosi river as may be required from time to time. The Union (The Government of India) shall have the right to regulate all the balance of supplies in the Kosi river at the barrage site thus available from time to time.

#### **(B) Gandak Project Agreement between India and Nepal, 1964**

Gandak Project Agreement envisages that His Majesty's Government of Nepal (now the Government of Nepal) will continue to have the right to withdraw for irrigation or any other purpose from the river or its tributaries in Nepal such supplies of water as may be required by them from time to time in the Valley.

#### **(C) Mahakali Treaty between India and Nepal, 1996**

**Article - 3** reads as under:

Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project") is to be constructed on a stretch of the Mahakali River where, it forms the boundary between the two countries (India and Nepal) and hence both the parties (the Government of India and the Government of Nepal) agree that they have equal entitlement in the utilization of the waters of the Mahakali River without prejudice to their respective existing consumptive uses of the waters of the Mahakali River.

**Article - 4** reads as under:

India shall supply 10m<sup>3</sup>/s (350 cusecs) of water for the irrigation of Dodhara-Chandani area of Nepalese Territory. The technical and other details will be mutually worked out.

[English]

#### **Maintenance of Railway Stations**

2490. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are unable to properly maintain railway stations across the country during the financial constraints;

(b) if so, whether the Railways propose to seek help of various State Governments/UTs for proper maintenance of railway stations across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the States thereto; and

(d) the details of other measures envisaged for maintenance of railway stations across the country?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Maintenance of stations is a continuous exercise. Maintenance works are undertaken regularly depending upon the need subject to inter-se-priority of works and availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

#### **UID Cards under MGNREGS**

2491. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI PINAKI MISRA:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to link the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) with the Aadhaar/UID Card Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether workers having Aadhaar Card will only be eligible for employment under the Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of Aadhaar/UID Cards issued in this regard in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a), (b) and (e) In the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Management

Information System (MIS), provision has recently been made to enter the Aadhaar Number of each registered MGNREGA workers. The State Governments are yet to start entering data regarding Aadhaar number issued to MGNREGA workers in the country.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Blending of Ethanol**

2492. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the quantity of ethanol blended petrol and diesel sold so far in the country; and

(b) the per litre price fixed for such petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The quantity of Ethanol-blended Petrol sold by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country from November 2006 to November 2011 is 17,980 Thousand Kilo Litres. No ethanol blended diesel has been sold by the Public Sector OMCs in the country.

(b) Ethanol-blended Petrol is being sold at the same price as that of Petrol.

#### **Contracts for Exploration of Gas**

2493. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to bring a Bill to grant contracts for exploration of gas in the country to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) only;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

Government is not contemplating to bring any Bill to grant contracts for exploration of oil and gas in the country only to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC).

(c) After the implementation of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) in 1999, all blocks for hydrocarbon exploration are awarded to national oil companies and private companies including foreign companies through international competitive bidding. NELP provides equal opportunity and level playing field to all companies. No block is awarded on nomination basis under the NELP regime.

#### **Monitoring of Rural Development Schemes**

2494. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:  
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:  
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inspections are being carried out to monitor rural development schemes;

(b) if so, the details and number of such inspections carried out during the last three years including the current year and the outcome thereof;

(c) the role of the National Level Monitors in the monitoring of rural development schemes;

(d) whether National Level Monitors themselves have been found involved in cases of corruption;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has examined the recommendations of the standing committee on rural development in respect of independent and impartial concurrent evaluation of all the programmes/schemes being implemented by the Government; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development deputed National Level Monitors (NLMs) to visit the districts for

monitoring the implementation of rural development programmes. Inspections are also carried out by designated Officers of the Ministry under Area Officers Scheme. The number of such inspections/visits carried out during the last three years to monitor rural development schemes are as under:

Sl. No.	Type of inspection	No. of Inspections during		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto November, 2011)
1.	NLM	589	585	62
2.	Area Officer	12	9	10

The inspection reports are shared with States/UTs for corrective action.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has evolved the scheme of National Level Monitors (NLMs) as a third party independent monitoring mechanism to ensure effective implementation of rural development programmes. NLMs are deputed to visit the districts to monitor the implementation of rural development programmes and interact with officials, verify the assets created, interact with the villagers and submit the report to the Ministry. NLMs are also deputed to enquire into complaints reported to the Ministry, regarding implementation of its schemes at field level,

(d) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Ministry,

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) The Ministry of Rural Development has accepted the recommendations of the Standing Committee on rural development and taken up concurrent evaluation studies of various rural development programmes, through independent and reputed research organizations located in various parts of the country.

#### **Hydrology Project-II**

2495. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State and the Central Government establishments in which Hydrology Project-II is being implemented, project-wise;

(b) the amount of funds spent on this project during each of the last three years and the current year, including any funds provided by the World Bank;

(c) whether the World Bank has fixed any terms and conditions for this assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Hydrology Project-I has achieved its objectives;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the progress made in the implementation of the Hydrology Project-II till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Hydrology Project-II is being implemented in 13 States and 8 Central Government Establishments.

The project is divided into three components as below:

- (i) Component I—Institutional Strengthening. This component would comprise three sub-components, namely: (i) consolidation of Hydrology Project-I activities in the existing states; (ii) awareness raising, dissemination and knowledge sharing; and (iii) implementation support.
- (ii) Component II—Vertical Extension. This component encompasses all those activities which would enhance the use of Hydrological Information System (HIS) and demonstrate real hydrological data applications for future replication. Sub-components include: (i) the development of hydrological design aids, (ii) the development of decision support systems; and (iii) implementation of purpose-driven studies.
- (iii) Component III—Horizontal Expansion. In the four new States included under Hydrology Project-II, four sub-components would be financed: (i) upgrading/establishment of data collection network; (ii) establishment of data processing and management systems; (iii) purpose-driven studies; and (iv) training.

The names of States and Central Government Establishments indicating the components being implemented in respective State/Central Government Establishments are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The amount of funds spent on the project during each of the last three years and the current year, including funds provided by the World Bank is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year (FY)	Funds spent by the Implementing Agencies	Amount disbursed under Loan by World Bank
1	2008-09	29.98	17.65
2	2009-10	51.95	32.10
3	2010-11	72.87	50.33
4	2011-12 (upto September 2011)	17.78	38.36

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The details of the terms & conditions laid down by the World Bank are given in the Loan Agreement, a copy of which is enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Hydrology Project-I (HP-I) was taken up in December 1995 with the objective to improve institutional arrangements, capacity building, physical facilities and services for hydrological, hydro-meteorological and water quality data management systems including data collection, data validation and storage for data use. The HP-I was implemented in 9 States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Tamil Nadu) and 6 Central Government Establishments (CWC, CGWB, CWPRS, IMD, MoWR and NIH). The objectives of HP-I were broadly achieved by creation of an integrated Hydrological Information System (HIS) comprising physical infrastructure and capabilities for data collection, data processing, data storage through standardized procedures and integrated data validation system to provide reliable, comprehensive and timely data.

(g) The progress made so far in the implementation of the HP-II Project is given in the enclosed Statement-III.



**Statement I**

Names of States and Central Government establishments indicating the components being implemented in respective State/Central Government establishment under Hydrology Project-II

Sl.No.	Name of State	Components being implemented
1.	Andhra Pradesh	I & II
2.	Chhattisgarh	I & II
3.	Goa	I & III
4.	Gujarat	I & II
5.	Himachal Pradesh	I & III
6.	Karnataka	I & II
7.	Kerala	I & II
8.	Madhya Pradesh	I & II
9.	Maharashtra	I & II
10.	Odisha	I & II
11.	Puducherry	I & III
12.	Punjab	I & III
13.	Tamil Nadu	I & II

Sl. No.	Name of Central Government Establishment	Components being implemented
1.	Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB)	I & II
2.	Central Water Commission (CWC)	I & II
3.	Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)	I, II & III
4.	Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	I & II
5.	Central Water & Power Research Station (CWPRS)	I & II
6.	National Institute of Hydrology (NIH)	I & II
7.	Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)	I & II
8.	India Meteorological Department (IMD)	I & II

**Statement II**

LOAN NUMBER 4749 - IN

**LOAN AGREEMENT**

AGREEMENT, dated January 19, 2006 between INDIA, acting by its President (the Borrower) and INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (the Bank).

WHEREAS (A) the Borrower, having satisfied itself as to the feasibility and priority of the project described in Schedule 2 to this Agreement (the Project), has requested the Bank to assist in the financing of the Project;

(B) the Project will be carried oijt in part by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab and Tamil Nadu (hereinafter called the Project States) and in part by Bhakra-Beas Management Board, Central Groundwater Board, Central Pollution Control Board, Central Water Commission, Central Water and Power Research Station, India Meteorological Department, Ministry of Water Resources and National Institute of Hydrology of the Borrower (the Central Agencies), with the Borrower's assistance and, as part of such assistance, the Borrower will make available to each of the Project States and the Central Agencies a part of the proceeds of the Loan as provided in this Agreement; and

WHEREAS the Bank has agreed, on the basis, *inter alia*, of the foregoing, to extend the Loan to the Borrower upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement and in the agreement of even date herewith between the Bank and the Project States (the Project Agreement);

NOW THEREFORE the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

**ARTICLE I****General Conditions; Definitions**

Section 1.01. The "General Conditions Applicable to Loan and Guarantee Agreements for Single Currency Loans" of the Bank, dated May 30, 1995 (as amended through October 6, 1999) with the following modification (the General Conditions) constitute an integral part of this Agreement:- the text in Section 5.01 which reads "(a) on account of expenditures in the territories of any

country which is not a member of the Bank or for goods produced in, or services supplied from, such territories: or (b)" is deleted in its entirety.

Section 1.02. Unless the context otherwise requires, the several terms defined in the General Conditions and in the Preamble to this Agreement have the respective meanings therein set forth and the following additional terms have the following meanings:

- (a) "BBMB" means Bhakra-Beas Management Board of the Borrower, or any successor thereto;
- (b) "Central Agency" or "CA" means any one or all of the following: MoWR, BBMB, CPC<sup>A</sup>, CGWB, CWC, CWPRS, IMD and NIH;
- (c) "CGWB" means the Central Groundwater Board of the Borrower, or any successor thereto;
- (d) "CPCB" means Central Pollution Control Board of the Borrower, or any successor thereto;
- (e) "CWC" means the Central Water Commission of the Borrower, or any successor thereto;
- (f) "CWPRS" means the Central Water and Power Research Station of the Borrower, or any successor thereto;
- (g) "Eligible Categories" means Categories (1) through (5) set forth in the table in Part A.1 of Schedule 1 to this Agreement;
- (h) "Eligible Expenditures" means the expenditures for goods, works and consultants' services referred to in Section 2.02 of this Agreement;
- (i) "Fiscal Year" means the Fiscal Year of the Borrower and Project States beginning on April 1 of any calendar year and ending on March 31 of the following calendar year;
- (j) "Financial Monitoring Report" or "FMR" means each report prepared in accordance with Section 4.02 of this Agreement and Section 3.02 of the Project Agreement;
- (k) "HIS" means hydrological information system;
- (l) "HISCS" means the HIS Coordination Secretariat referred to in paragraph 1 (c) of Schedule 4 to this Agreement;
- (m) "HISMG" means a HIS Management Group referred to in paragraph 1 (b) of Schedule 4 to this Agreement;
- (n) "HP-I" means the India: Hydrology Project, in support of which a development credit (Cr. 2774-IN) was provided by the Association, pursuant to a development credit agreement, dated September 22, 1995, as subsequently amended;
- (o) "HP-I States" means any or all of the Borrower's nine states which participated in the implementation of HP-I, and received financing thereunder;
- (p) "IA" means implementing agency, whether a CA or SLA;
- (q) "IMD" means India Meteorological Department of the Borrower, or any successor thereto;
- (r) "MoWR" means the Ministry of Water Resources of the Borrower, or any successor thereto;
- (s) "NLSC" means the National Level Steering Committee referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of Schedule 4 to this Agreement;
- (t) "New States" means any one or more of the Project States other than HP-I States;
- (u) "NIH" means the National Institute of Hydrology of the Borrower, or any successor thereto;
- (v) "Procurement Plan" means the Borrower's procurement plan, dated June 2004 covering the initial 18 month period (or longer) of Project implementation, as the same shall be updated from time to time in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.02 to this Agreement, to cover succeeding 18 month periods (or longer) of Project implementation;
- (w) "Project Agreement" means the agreement between the Bank and Project States of even date herewith, as the same may be amended from time to time; and such term includes all schedules and agreements supplemental to the Project Agreement;
- (x) "Project Implementation Plan" means the Project Implementation Plan, dated June 2004, adopted by the Borrower, giving details of the guidelines and procedures as shall have been agreed among the Borrower, the Bank and Project States for the implementation, supervision and monitoring of the Project, as the same may be amended from time to time, and such term includes all schedules and agreements supplemental to the Project Implementation Plan;

- (y) "Project States" means the states of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, or the successors thereto;
- (z) "Report-based Disbursements" means the Borrower's option for withdrawal of funds from the Loan Account referred to in Part A.5 of Schedule 1 to this Agreement;
- (aa) "Semester" means any continuous period of six calendar months beginning on April 1 or October 1;
- (bb) "SLA-SEC" means the secretariat referred to in paragraph 1 (c) of the Schedule to the Project Agreement;
- (cc) "State-Level Agency" or "SLA" means a hydrology department or other agency responsible for implementation of the Project in a Project State or, in the case of a Project State having separate surface- and ground-water departments or agencies, any one or more of such departments or agencies; and
- (dd) "Special Account" means the account referred to in Part B of Schedule 1 to this Agreement.

## ARTICLE II

### The Loan

Section 2.01. The Bank agrees to lend to the Borrower, on the terms and conditions set forth or referred to in the Loan Agreement, an amount equal to one hundred and four million nine hundred and eighty thousand Dollars (\$104,980,000).

Section 2.02. The amount of the Loan may be withdrawn from the Loan Account in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1 to this Agreement for expenditures made (or, if the Bank shall so agree, to be made) in respect of the reasonable cost of goods, works and services required for the Project and to be financed out of the proceeds of the Loan and in respect of the fee referred to in Section 2.04 of this Agreement.

Section 2.03. The Closing Date shall be June 30, 2012, or such later date as the Bank shall establish in consultation with the Borrower. The Bank shall promptly notify the Borrower of such later date.

Section 2.04. The Borrower shall pay to the Bank a front-end fee in an amount equal to one percent (1%) of the amount of the Loan subject to any waiver of a portion of such fee as may be determined by the Bank from time to time. On or promptly after the Effective Date, the Bank shall, on behalf of the Borrower, withdraw from the Loan Account and pay to itself the amount of such fee.

Section 2.05. The Borrower shall pay to the Bank a commitment charge at the rate of three-fourths of one percent (3/4 of 1%) per annum on the principal amount of the Loan not withdrawn from time to time.

Section 2.06. (a) The Borrower shall pay interest on the principal amount of the Loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time, at a rate for each Interest Period equal to LIBOR Base Rate plus LIBOR Total Spread.

(b) For the purposes of this Section:

- (i) "Interest Period" means the initial period from and including the date of this Agreement to, but excluding, the first Interest Payment Date occurring thereafter, and after the initial period, each period from and including an Interest Payment Date to, but excluding the next following Interest Payment Date.
- (ii) "Interest Payment Date" means any date specified in Section 2.07 of this Agreement.
- (iii) "LIBOR Base Rate" means, for each Interest Period, the London Interbank Offered Rate for six-month deposits in dollars for value the first day of such Interest Period (or, in the case of the initial Interest Period, for value the Interest Payment Date occurring on or next preceding the first day of such Interest Period), as reasonably determined by the Bank and expressed as a percentage per annum.
- (iv) "LIBOR Total Spread" means, for each Interest Period: (A) three-fourths of one percent (3/4 of 1%); (B) minus (or plus) the weighted average margin, for such Interest Period, below (or above) the London interbank offered rates, or other reference rates, for six-month deposits, in respect of the Bank's outstanding borrowings or portions thereof allocated by the Bank to fund single currency loans or portions thereof made by it that include the Loan; as reasonably determined by the Bank and expressed as a percentage per annum.

(c) The Bank shall notify the Borrower of LIBOR Base Rate and LIBOR Total Spread for each Interest Period, promptly upon the determination thereof.

(d) Whenever, in light of changes in market practice affecting the determination of the interest rates referred to in this Section 2.06, the Bank determines that it is in the interest of its borrowers as a whole and of the Bank to apply a basis for determining the interest rates applicable to the Loan other than as provided in said Section, the Bank may modify the basis for determining the interest rates applicable to the Loan upon not less than six (6) months\* notice to the Borrower of the new basis. The new basis shall become effective on the expiry of the notice period unless the Borrower notifies the Bank during said period of its objection thereto, in which case said modification shall not apply to the Loan.

Section 2.07. Interest and other charges shall be payable semiannually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 in each year.

Section 2.08. The Borrower shall repay the principal amount of the Loan in accordance with the amortization schedule set forth in Schedule 5 to this Agreement.

### ARTICLE III

#### Execution of the Project

Section 3.01. (a) The Borrower declares its commitment to the objectives of the Project and, to this end:

- (i) shall carry out parts of Parts A and B of the Project through MoWR and other Central Agencies with due diligence and efficiency and in conformity with appropriate administrative, financial, technical and engineering practices, and with due regard to social and environmental considerations, and shall provide, promptly as needed, the funds, facilities, services and other resources required for the Project; and
- (ii) without any limitation or restriction upon any of its other obligations under this Agreement, shall cause Project States to perform in accordance with the provisions of the Project Agreement all the obligations of Project States therein set forth, shall take or cause to be taken all action, including the provision of funds, facilities, services and other resources, necessary or appropriate to enable Project States to perform such obligations, and shall not take or permit to be taken any action which would prevent or interfere with such performance.

(b) Without limitation upon the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Section and, except as the Bank and the Borrower shall otherwise agree, the Borrower shall cause the Central Agencies to carry out the relevant parts of Parts A and B of the Project in accordance with the Implementation Program set forth in Schedule 4 to this Agreement.

(c) The Borrower shall make the proceeds of the Loan available to the Project States and Central Agencies in accordance with the Borrower's standard arrangements for developmental assistance to the States of India and Central Agencies.

Section 3.02. (a) Except as the Bank shall otherwise agree, procurement of the goods, works and consultants' services required for the Project and to be financed out of the proceeds of the Loan shall be governed by the provisions of Schedule 3 to this Agreement, as said provisions may be further elaborated in the Procurement Plan.

(b) The Borrower shall cause the Project States and Central Agencies to update the Procurement Plan in accordance with guidelines acceptable to the Bank, and furnish such update to the Bank not later than twelve (12) months after the date of the preceding Procurement Plan, for the Bank's approval.

Section 3.03. For the purposes of Section 9.07 of the General Conditions and without limitation thereto, the Borrower shall:

- (a) prepare, on the basis of guidelines acceptable to the Bank, and furnish to the Bank not later than six (6) months the Closing Date or such later date as may be agreed for this purpose between the Borrower and the Bank, a plan for the future operation of the Project; and
- (b) afford the Bank a reasonable opportunity to exchange views with the Borrower on said plan.

Section 3.04. The Bank and the Borrower hereby agree that the obligations set forth in Sections 9.04, 9.05, 9.06, 9.07, 9.08 and 9.09 of the General Conditions (relating to insurance, use of goods and services, plans and schedules, records and reports, maintenance and land acquisition, respectively), in respect of the relevant parts of Parts A and B, and Part C, of the Project shall be carried out by the Project States pursuant to Section 2.03 of the Project Agreement.

**ARTICLE IV****Financial Covenants**

Section 4.01. (a) The Borrower shall cause Central Agencies to establish and maintain a financial management system, including records and accounts, and prepare financial statements, in accordance with consistently applied accounting standards acceptable to the Bank, adequate to reflect the operations, resources and expenditures related to the relevant parts of Parts A and B of the Project.

(b) The Borrower shall cause Central Agencies to:

- (i) have the respective financial statements referred to in paragraph (a) of this Section for each Fiscal Year (or other period agreed to by the Bank), audited, in accordance with consistently applied auditing standards acceptable to the Bank, by independent auditors acceptable to the Bank;
- (ii) furnish to the Bank as soon as available, but in any case not later than six months after the end of each such Fiscal Year (or such other period agreed to by the Bank), (A) certified copies of the respective financial statements referred to in paragraph (a) of this Section for such Fiscal Year (or such other period agreed to by the Bank), as so audited, and (B) an opinion on such statements by said auditors, in scope and detail satisfactory to the Bank; and
- (iii) furnish to the Bank such other information concerning such records, accounts and the audit of such financial statements, and concerning said auditors, as the Bank may from time to time reasonably request.

(c) For all expenditures with respect to which withdrawals from the Loan Account were Report-based Disbursements or were made on the basis of statements of expenditure, the Borrower shall:

- (i) ensure that all records (contracts, orders, invoices, bills, receipts and other documents) evidencing such expenditures are retained until at least one year after the Bank has received the audit report for the Fiscal Year in which the last withdrawal from the Loan Account was made;
- (ii) enable the Bank's representatives to examine such records; and

- (iii) ensure that such reports or statements of expenditure are included in any audit that the Bank may have requested pursuant to paragraph (b) of this Section.

Section 4.02. (a) For purposes of the relevant parts of Parts A and B of the Project, the Borrower shall prepare and furnish to the Bank a financial monitoring report, in form and substance satisfactory to the Bank, which:

- (i) sets forth sources and uses of funds for the Project, both cumulatively and for the period covered by said report, showing separately funds provided under the Loan, and explains variances between the actual and planned uses of such funds;
- (ii) describes physical progress in Project implementation, both cumulatively and for the period covered by said report, and explains variances between the actual and planned Project implementation; and
- (iii) sets forth the status of procurement under the Project, as at the end of the period covered by said report.

(b) The first FMR shall be furnished to the Bank not later than forty five (45) days after the end of the first Semester after the Effective Date, and shall cover the period from the incurrence of the first expenditure under the Project through the end of such first Semester; thereafter, each FMR shall be furnished to the Bank not later than forty five (45) days after each subsequent Semester, and shall cover such Semester.

**ARTICLE V****Remedies of the Bank**

Section 5.01. Pursuant to Section 6.02 of the General Conditions, the following additional events are specified:

- (a) any of the Project States shall have failed to perform any of its obligations under the Project Agreement; and
- (b) as a result of events which have occurred after the date of the Loan Agreement, an extraordinary situation shall have arisen which shall make it improbable that any of the Project States will be able perform its obligations under the Project Agreement.

Section 5.02. Pursuant to Section 7.01 (k) of the General Conditions, the following additional event is specified, namely, that event specified in paragraph (a) of Section 5.01 of this Agreement shall occur and shall continue for a period of sixty (60) days after notice thereof shall have been given by the Bank to the Borrower.

## ARTICLE VI

### **Effective Date; Termination**

Section 6.01. The following is specified as an additional matter, within the meaning of Section 12.02 (c) of the General Conditions, to be included in the opinion or opinions to be furnished to the Bank, namely, that the Project Agreement has been duly authorized or ratified by each of the Project States, and is legally binding upon each of the Project States in accordance with its terms.

Section 6.02. The date ninety (90) days after the date of this Agreement is hereby specified for the purposes of Section 12.04 of the General Conditions.

## ARTICLE VII

### **Representatives of the Borrower; Addresses**

Section 7.01. The Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary, Director, Deputy Secretary, or Under Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance of the Borrower is designated as representative of the Borrower for the purposes of Section 11.03 of the General Conditions.

Section 7.02. The following addresses are specified for the purposes of Section 11.01 of the General Conditions:

For the Borrower:

Secretary to the Government of India  
Department of Economic Affairs  
Ministry of Finance  
New Delhi-110001  
India

Cable address:      Telex:

ECOFAIRS New      953-3166175  
Delhi

For the Bank:

International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street, N.W. Washington,  
D.C. 20433 United States of America

Cable address:      Telex:      Facsimile:

INTBAFRAD      248423 (MCI) or 1-202-477-6391  
Washington, D.C.      64145 (MCI)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, acting through their duly authorized representatives, have caused this Agreement to be signed in their respective names in New Delhi, India, as of the day and year first above written.

INDIA

By      Authorized Representative

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

By      Country Director, India

### **Statement III**

*The progress made so far in the implementation of  
Hydrology Project-II*

(1) **Decision Support System (Planning) [DSS (Planning)]:** DSS (Planning) component is being implemented by National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) for development of Decision Support System (Planning) for efficient planning and management of water resources in the river basins in 9 States, which were part of HP-I. Consultants have been appointed to assist NIH in implementing this component. So far (a) Inception Report, (b) Needs Assessment Report, (c) Model Conceptualization Report and (d) Database Development Report have been prepared. The development of Generic Model for Upper Bhima Basin has been completed. The customization of DSS Model for six States is nearing completion as per their needs. In the remaining 3 States, the simulation studies are in process.

(2) **Decision Support System (Real Time) [DSS (Real Time)]:** DSS (Real Time) is being developed by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) by engaging International Consultant. This will be used as decision support for

reservoir releases and running hydropower turbines, operation of spillway gates, issue of flood warnings and deployment of areas evacuation measures by concerned authorities on real time basis. So far, reports on (a) Needs Assessment and (b) Specifications for Database, Hardware, Modeling Software and operating software, and Data Acquisition System (DAS) equipment have been prepared.

**(3) Hydrologic Design Aids (Surface Water) [HDA (SW)]:**

HDA (SW) is being implemented by Central Water Commission (CWC) for development of Design Aids for surface water resources. This will help in standardizing hydrological design practices (being used by States and Central Organizations) in the form of Hydrological Design Aids by using 'State of the Art' knowledge in this field. So far, State-of-Art Report, Inception Reports on the Hydrological Design Aids have been prepared. The preparation of models for HDA-I (Assessment of Water Resources Potential - Availability/Yield Assessment), HDA-II (Estimation of Design Flood) and HDA-III (Sediment Rate Estimation) are under progress.

- (4) A Project Coordination Secretariat (PCS) under Ministry of Water Resources has been set up for monitoring and coordination of the project at national level. Consultant has been appointed by PCS for providing technical and management support to PCS and all Implementing Agencies.
- (5) Real Time Stream-Flow Forecasting and Reservoir Operation System and installation of RTDAS equipments in Maharashtra: a model is being developed through consultancy and Real Time Data Acquisition System is being installed. With the help of Data Acquisition System and model, Real Time Stream-Flow Forecasting and Reservoir operation will be carried out on Upper Bhima and Krishna rivers in Maharashtra.
- (6) The States and Central Government agencies are in the process of procurement of various equipment and undertaking works on State specific needs under different components of the Project. The progress made by participating agencies under HP-II on some of the key activities is as given below:

- (i) For establishment of HIS in the new States, which were not part of HP-I, namely Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Goa and Puducherry, network of Hydro-meteorological and Water Quality Sites have been finalized and under various stages of establishment.

- (ii) CGWB has constructed 149 piezometers in Chennai, Goa and Punjab and the work
- (iii) 214 piezometers are under construction in the State of Gujarat.
- (iv) Construction of 2 Class Rooms, one Computer Lab, and Extension of Krishna Hostel at NWA, CWC Pune is under progress.
- (v) Modernisation of Library Building is nearing completion at CWPRS, Pune
- (vi) Construction of State Data Centre buildings has been completed in Himachal Pradesh & Goa, and the same is under progress in Puducherry.
- (vii) Construction work of 5 Divisional Data Centre building and 12 Sub-divisional Data Centre buildings and 2 laboratory buildings are under progress in Himachal Pradesh.
- (viii) Various Data Centres, Hydro-meteorological and Water Quality network established by HP-I States are being up-graded/optimized through procurement of hardware, software and modernization of Data Centres.
- (ix) A total of forty one (41) Purpose Driven Studies (PDS) have been taken up by the Implementing Agencies in water resources sector as pilot projects, which may be replicated by other Implementing Agencies as and when required. These are under various stages of implementation.
- (x) All the States have formed the Hydrological Data User Groups (HDUG), which serve as a common platform for discussions between data users and data providers as per needs of users (Stakeholders). Workshops and trainings have been conducted to provide guidance to States in awareness-raising about the hydrological data availability and use.

*[English]*

**Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal**

2496. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) has submitted its report under Interstate River Water Disputes Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government to take necessary action for publishing the final order of the CWDT in the Gazette of India and have the Cauvery Management Board in place immediately;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the action taken by the Government on this issue;

(g) whether the term of the Tribunal has been extended further;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the amount allocated to CWDT for the fast three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) has submitted its report and decision under section 5(2) of Inter State River Water Dispute (ISRWD) Act, 1956 on 05.02.07.

(b) CWDT has estimated the 50% dependable yield of Cauvery as 740 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC) at Lower Coleroon anicut and has apportioned it between party States as given below:

Tamil Nadu	:	419 TMC
Karnataka	:	270 TMC
Kerala	:	30 TMC
UT of Pondicherry	:	7 TMC
Environmental Protection	:	10 TMC
Inevitable escapages to sea	:	4 TMC
<b>Total</b>		<b>740 TMC</b>

(c) The Party States and Central Government have sought explanation/guidance under section 5(3) of ISRWD

Act, 1956 from the Tribunal on the Report and decision dated 5.2.2007. Further Party States have also filed separate Special Leave Petitions (SLPs) in the Supreme Court against the final report of the tribunal dated 05.02.2007.

(d) and (e) Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu vide letter dated 17.10.2011 has requested Union of India, for notification of the final order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 5.2.2007 in Gazette of India and establishment of Cauvery Management Board.

(f) The SLPs filed by the party states are to be disposed of by the Supreme Court and thereafter, tribunal would forward its report under section 5(3) of the Act to the Central Government. Thus matter is subjudice.

(g) and (h) Central Government vide notification number dated 2 November, 2011 extended the period of submission of further report by CWDT upto 2nd November, 2012.

(i) The details of Budget allocation in respect of CWDT during last three years is given below:

Year	Budget allocation (In thousand of Rupees)
2008-09	13702
2009-10	16000
2010-11	19292

#### **Use of Unhealthy Fuels**

2497. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is ensuring that rural people are not forced to use unhealthy fuel like kerosene and firewood;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard during the last three years and the response received so far in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the scheme of Community Kitchen in rural areas is successful; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF



STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated "Vision 2015" under which it is proposed to increase the country's LPG population coverage from 50% to 75%, by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015, especially in rural areas and uncovered areas.

The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are assessing/identifying locations in a phased manner for setting up LPG distributorship under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana.

During the last three years and the period April 2011 to September 2011, OMCs have commissioned 158 regular LPG distributorships and 75 under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaraks (RGGLVs) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) As on 01.10.2011, OMCs have set up 3192 community kitchens in the country, including 212 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

OMCs have reported that the community kitchens at hospitals/health centres are operating successfully.

[Translation]

#### **Reduction in Prices of Diesel and LPG**

2498. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to reduce the prices of diesel and LPG cylinder;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prices of diesel and LPG have gone down in the international market recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such proposal before the Government to reduce the prices of Diesel and Domestic LPG.

(c) to (d) The details of monthly average price of Diesel and LPG in the international markets since last

price revision on 25.06.2011 are given below:-

Month	Diesel (\$ per barrel)	LPG (\$ per Metric Tonne)
June, 2011	123.44	897.00
July, 2011	125.96	839.00
August, 2011	120.24	865.00
September, 2011	120.02	835.00
October, 2011	118.99	783.00
November, 2011	125.59	786.00

Note—Price of Diesel (0.5% sulphur) is for Arab Gulf Market and LPG Price is Saudi Aramco CP based on 60:40 butane/propane ratio.

The Government, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, continues to modulate the retail selling prices of Diesel and Domestic LPG. Their current prices are below the required market price, resulting in huge under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on the sale of these products. Based on the refinery gate price effective 1.12.2011, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs. 12.03 per litre on the sale of Diesel and Rs. 287.00 per cylinder on Domestic LPG.

#### **Kisan Sewa Kendra**

2499. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the locations where Kisan Sewa Kendras were proposed to be set up in various parts of the country during the last three years particularly in Bihar;

(b) whether reservation policy for SCs and STs is followed during such allotment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Kisan Sewa Kendras (KSKs)/Hamara Pumps/Rural Retail Outlets (ROs) are low cost retail outlets developed by public sector oil marketing

companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC), to cater to rural/agricultural market in order to reach diesel, other petroleum products and non-fuel products at the farmers' doorstep. There is 25% reservation for SCs/STs in the allotment of KisanSewaKendras (KSKs)/Hamara Pumps/Rural Retail Outlets (ROs).

IOC has commissioned 1825 KSKs in the country during last three years and the current year during April-September, 2011, of which 152 KSKs are in Bihar. BPC has commissioned 497 Rural ROs in the country during the last three years and current year during April-September, 2011, of which 66 Rural ROs are in Bihar. HPC has commissioned 610 Hamara Pumps in the country during the last three years and current year during April-September, 2011, of which 28 Hamara Pumps are in Bihar.

[English]

#### **Shortage of Qualified Scientists**

2500. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of qualified scientists for research and development in various research institutes/laboratories under the Ministry;

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

(c) whether there is migration of these scientists to private sector; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to retain these qualified scientists in these institutions and stop migration of talent from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No Madam. There is no shortage of qualified scientists for research and development in various research institutions/laboratories under the ministry.

(c) and (d) No Madam. The number of scientists migrating from Science and Technology Departments to private sector is insignificant. However, Government have taken several measures to retain scientists in the country.

These measures include sharing of proceeds from contractual Research and Development, consultancy and premia and royalty received from the transfer of technology with scientists, mobility of scientists between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), academia and industry, setting up of knowledge enterprises while being in service, induction of new and attractive fellowships such as Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plans, better pay scales to scientists as per the 6th Pay Commission, creation of additional posts in Scientist 'H' grade, enhancement in the fellowship emoluments etc.

#### **Employment in Agro and Rural Industries**

2501. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons employed in agro, rural, cottage and small scale industries separately, State-wise; and

(b) the incentives given/being given by the Government to promote these industries and to encourage the rural people to increase their production and marketing their produce?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per the 4th all India census of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), about 595.66 lakh persons are employed in the MSME sector, which includes agro, rural, cottage and small-scale industries. The State-wise employment created under erstwhile Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) from 1994-95 to 2007-08 and under the on-going Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given at enclosed Statement.

Government in the Ministry of MSME has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to promote agro, rural and cottage industries in the country through various schemes. In particular, Government has introduced the PMEGP since 2008-09 as a credit-linked subsidy-based programme for providing margin money assistance for setting-up of micro- enterprises in the non-farm sector. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board also actively organize exhibitions

of khadi and village industries products and of coir products from time to time, besides providing marketing opportunities to the units through their departmental sales outlets.

**Statement-I**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise estimated employment opportunities generated under REGP/PMEGP*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Estimated employment generated under REGP from 1994-95 to 2007-08 (No. of persons)	Estimated employment generated under PMEGP from 2008-09 to 2010-11 (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandigarh	1580	962
2.	Delhi	5275	963
3.	Haryana	239097	19631
4.	Himachal Pradesh	113482	9834
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	144985	40606
6.	Punjab	237323	19663
7.	Rajasthan	511727	42784
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7809	985
9.	Bihar	59601	72158
10.	Jharkhand	41674	23680
11.	Odisha	93636	60194
12.	West Bengal	370292	166017
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	12081	4840
14.	Assam	185197	66013
15.	Manipur	19157	2792
16.	Meghalaya	36450	3776
17.	Mizoram	70710	5363
18.	Magaland	109532	1732

1	2	3	4
19.	Tripura	40812	4250
20.	Sikkim	11730	650
21.	Andhra Pradesh	493070	135875
22.	Karnataka	304434	43398
23.	Kerala	260332	30995
24.	Lakshadweep	501	320
25.	Puducherry	15261	1633
26.	Tamil Nadu	186344	89376
27.	Goa	25183	3875
28.	Gujarat*	67386	31804
29.	Maharashtra**	302413	72166
30.	Chhattisgarh	111335	31463
31.	Madhya Pradesh	298681	33921
32.	Uttarakhand	'80954	20951
33.	Uttar Pradesh	485968	114461
Total		4944012	1157091

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

**Security Check in Trains**

2502. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any security check is performed for parcels/luggage carried in the luggage compartment of various trains;

(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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Random checks are being carried out on parcels and luggage to ensure that no contraband, dangerous or offensive goods are loaded in the luggage compartment.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Appointment of Public Prosecutors**

2503. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of public prosecutors has suffered since the provision under section 24 of the CRPC to consult Chief Justice of the High Court in the appointment of public prosecutors has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

[*English*]

### **Contract with Sri Lankan Railways**

2504. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for supply and installation of signalling and telecommunication system for railway network in Sri Lanka has been signed between IRCON/Railways and Sri Lankan Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost involved therein;

(c) the time frame set for completion of projects under the said agreement; and

(d) the details of other projects which are under consideration for similar overseas orders?

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

(b) Ircon International Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways, has entered into an agreement on 17.08.2011, with Government of Sri Lanka for the work of supply and installation of signalling and telecommunication system for railway in Northern Province of Sri Lanka. The contract value of the project is US \$ 86.51 million.

(c) The above contract will come into operation only on payment of advances to Ircon International Limited and has a completion period of 36 months after that.

(d) Presently no other similar project is under consideration.

### **Setting up of New R and D Institutions**

2505. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to start new research and development institutions in the country in the coming financial year either under the Department of Science and Technology or under the Department of Biotechnology;

(b) if so, the sectors and locations thereof;

(c) whether there is any plan to start a new institution in Karnataka to explore the possibilities of Herbal Technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Action has been initiated to set up following Research and Development Institutions by Department of Science and Technology and Deptment of Biotechnology in the coming financial year:-

#### **Department of Science and Technology (DST):**

(i) National Centre for Molecular Materials Research (NCMMR), Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala.

(ii) North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR), Shillong, Meghalaya.

#### **Department of Biotechnology (DBT):**

(i) National Institute of Marine Biotechnology and Micro Biology and

(ii) National Institute of Bioinformatics and Computation Biology.

The locations for establishment of the above two DBT institutions have not been finalized yet.

- (c) No, Madam.  
 (d) Do not arise.  
 (e) There is no such proposal at the moment.

[Translation]

### Production of Crude Oil

2506. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether target had been set for oil companies for production of crude oil in the country;

(b) if so, the details of target set for 2009-10 and 2010-11, company-wise;

(c) the percentage of oil produced against the target during the said period, company-wise; and

(d) the reasons for not achieving the set target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of target and actual of crude oil produced by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture companies during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:

Year	2009-10			2010-11		
	ONGC	OIL	Pvt/JVs	ONGC	OIL	Pvt/JVs
Target (MMT)	25.764	3.57	6.624	24.948	3.70	8.830
Actual (MMT)	24.671	3.572	5.262	24.419	3.586	9.682
Actual Production as % of target	95.76	100.8	79.4	97.88	96.9	109.6

\*Million Metric Tonnes

(d) The reasons for shortfall in achieving target for ONGC are as under:

- Consequential effect on crude oil production due to loss of BHN platform in Mumbai High in 2005.
- Delayed production from new wells under Heera Redevelopment Plan.
- Less than envisaged gain from new side-tracked wells from Mumbai High and Vasai East field.
- Decline in base production in Assam Asset and increase in water cut in major matured fields of Ankleshwar Asset.
- Less than envisage gain from ongoing Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) schemes in Assam Asset.

Shortfall in crude oil production in respect of OIL during 2010-11 is due to shutdown of Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) for 89 days.

In respect of Private/Joint Venture Companies, the reasons for shortfall in crude oil production are due to non-availability of transportation pipeline in Rajasthan,

delay in drilling in MA field in KG-DWN-98/3 block in Eastern Offshore and prolonged shutdown of PY-3 Field in Eastern offshore.

[English]

### Study on MGNREGS

2507. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any systematic study on the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) on Indian economy;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to include more works under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Government of India has supported institutions to conduct independent assessments of MGNREGA on different aspects of Indian Economy. The findings of such independent studies suggest that MGNREGA has been an instrument for social and economic security. The multiplier effects of the programme include livelihood diversification in rural areas and increase in availability of work. The framework and provisions of the MGNREGA also contribute towards the larger objective of generating productive employment, empowering rural women and promoting social equity. MGNREGA also has contributed in improvement in ground water, improved agricultural productivity and cropping intensity and reduction in water, agriculture and livelihood vulnerability index.

(c) to (e) Addition of new activities/works in Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in consultation with the State Governments for employment generation under MGNREGA from time to time is a continuous process. Following amendments to para 1 of Schedule-I of MGNREG Act have been carried out to enlarge the scope of works and activities that can be taken up:

- (i) Irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (included vide notification dated 22.7.2009).
- (ii) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level (included vide notification dated 11.11.2009).
- (iii) Irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities for the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, (extended vide notification dated 22.9.2011).
- (iv) Access to sanitation facilities in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (included vide notification dated 30.09.2011)
- (v) Construction of play grounds in districts as identified by the central Government for Integrated Action Plan (included vide notification dated 21.10.2011)

### **Investment in Fertilizer Sector**

2508. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no fresh investment in the fertilizer sector since the last decade;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether various anomalies in the existing investment policy resulted in decline in fresh investment in the fertilizer sector;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address these anomalies and to make investment policy fully recognize the transportation costs and provide for full gas price compensation instead of artificially fixing floor and ceiling prices based on assumed capital cost figures; and

(e) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (e) The Government has notified on 4th September 2008, a new investment policy for urea sector to attract the much required investment in this sector. The policy has resulted in increase of indigenous Urea production by approximately two million tonnes through revamp of existing plants. No new investments under Expansion, Revival and Greenfield plants were materialised.

In order to attract new investments in urea sector, the Group of Ministers(GoM) constituted to review the fertilizer policy has decided in its meeting held on 5th January 2011 to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member Planning Commission to examine the issues relating to investment policy and amendments proposed therein, and make appropriate recommendations. The Committee had several meeting and the report is being finalised soon. For P and K fertilizers, the phosphatic sector are 90% dependent on imports of raw material and Potassic fertilizers are 100% dependent on imports. Hence, no new investment in P and K sector except in SSP fertilisers is expected.

[Translation]

### High Speed Trains

2509. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce new trains running at the speed of 150 kmph for the satellite towns of Delhi particularly Meerut, Faridabad, Sonapat and Panipat etc. on the lines of Delhi-Agra;

(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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

[English]

### Checking Adulteration in Petrol and Diesel

2510. DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples collected to check adulteration in petrol and diesel in various States of the country including Maharashtra during the last one year and the current year;

(b) the number of samples found adulterated out of the above; and

(c) the nature of complaints received and action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) During the last year *i.e.* 2010-11 and the current year (April-September, 2011), 1,23,132 samples of Petrol and Diesel were drawn by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country, including 13,490 samples in the State of Maharashtra. Out of these, 103 samples were found to be adulterated, which includes 7 cases in Maharashtra.

(c) During the last year *i.e.* 2010-11 and the current year (April-September, 2011), dealership of 31 retail outlets have been terminated in line with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), and 18 tank trucks black listed in line with Industry Transport Discipline Guidelines (TDG) by the OMCs against established cases of adulteration in the country. Besides, some cases are under different stages of investigation, while 5 cases are subjudice.

### Investment by OVL

2511. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) proposes to invest \$1.5 billion in Iraq oil block;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) At present, there is no proposal from ONOC Videsh Limited (OVL) to invest \$1.5 billion in Iraq Oil block.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above

### Performance of CCI

2512. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives for establishing Competition Commission of India (CCI);

(b) the performance of CCI till date since it become operational on 1st March, 2009;

(c) the details of the work done and decisions taken by the CCI to address the issues currently in hand viz, Sugar Prices, hike in Cement Prices, hike in Steel Prices etc.; and

(d) the other steps being taken by the CCI to protect the interest of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Competition Commission of

India has been established with the objective to eliminate practice having adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition, protect the interest of consumers and ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants in markets in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(b) Till 28.11.2011, the Commission has received 166 cases under section 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, out of which 88 cases have since been closed/dispensed off. Besides, the Commission has also received 50 cases on transfer from the erstwhile MRTP Commission, out of which 41 cases have been closed/dispensed off. In addition, out of 12 cases received under section 5 and 6 of the Act, the Commission has dispensed off 9 cases.

(c) and (d) The Commission has been investigating information relating to matters connected to protect the interest of consumers *viz.*, hike in Sugar Prices, hike in Cement Prices, hike in Steel Prices, hike in air fare, hike in onion prices, etc. The proceedings before the Competition Commission which is an autonomous statutory body under the Act, are of a quasi judicial nature.

#### **Financial Assistance by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)**

2513. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance allocated/sanctioned by the Maulana Azad Education Foundation to Non-Governmental Organizations/local bodies in different States/Union Territories, under various schemes during the last three years, scheme-wise, NGO/local body-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the financial assistance actually utilized by these NGOs under the said scheme during the said period, scheme-wise, NGO/local body-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there are a number of cases for release of grants-in-aid pending with the Foundation during the last three years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when these cases are likely to be cleared and the funds released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) During the last three years, *i.e.* in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) has provided financial assistance to 229 Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in States/Union Territories amounting to Rs. 30.66 crore under Grant-in-aid scheme. The details of financial assistance allocated/sanctioned by the MAEF to NGOs/local bodies in different States/Union Territories are available on the website of the Foundation, *i.e.* [www.maef.nic.in](http://www.maef.nic.in).

(b) The grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Foundation are released in two installments in the ratio of 70:30. The second installment of 30% is released only after utilization certificate for the first release is received. During the last three years, out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 30.66 crore, the MAEF has released Rs. 19.44 crore to 209 NGOs towards first installment. Of these 209 NGOs, second installment amounting to Rs. 2.44 crore has been released to 64 NGOs.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Since these proposals were not complete in all respect, the NGOs have been advised to submit all required documents to process their proposals for release of grants-in-aid from the MAEF. The Foundation considers applications on first-come first-serve basis subject to the condition that the application is complete in all respects and availability of financial resources.

#### **Projects under Bhusawal Division**

2514. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of various railway projects sanctioned/started under Bhusawal Division of Central Railway during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Railways have received any complaints of irregularities in these projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Projects are not sanctioned/started division-wise.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Research and Development**

2515. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give more importance to research and development by involving the State Governments in a big way;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to give grants to State Governments to undertake research and development activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Science and Technology has been providing funding support for Research and Development (R and D) projects to R and D Institutions, Universities, Voluntary Organizations, State Science and Technology Councils and other autonomous organizations in various States. According to available official statistics, the Union Government has funded 2781, 3515 and 4808 research and development projects at a total cost of Rs. 1072.08 crores, 1467.19 crores and 1270.70 crores during the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. However, in the XII Five Year Plan (2012-2017), a special thrust has been provided for Centre-State Technology Partnerships by assisting the states in adoption and propagation of technologies for public and social goods - agriculture, public health, environment, energy and water related areas.

#### **Seismicity of the North Eastern States**

2516. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the earthquake experienced in the country during the last three years alongwith their magnitude, seismic zone wise;

(b) whether the North-Eastern States of the country fall in the high risk seismic zone;

(c) if so, the details thereof:

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of building dams on the seismicity in the North-Eastern States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Details of the earthquake occurred in the country during the last three years with date, time of occurrence, epicenter (latitude and longitude), focal depth, magnitude, region and seismic-zone in which the epicenter area falls, are presented in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) All the North-Eastern states of the country fall in Seismic zone V which is most seismically vulnerable zone. According to the classification of Bureau of Indian Standards [IS 1893 (Part I): 2002], the country is grouped into four seismic zones viz. Zone-II, III, IV and V. Of these, Zone V is seismically the most vulnerable region, while Zone II is the least.

(d) Comprehensive geo-technical investigations are carried out on the sites identified for major infrastructure projects globally. Accordingly, feasibility studies in respect of structural design and safety planning, Environmental Impact Assessment and operational sustenance of the proposed infrastructure are examined thoroughly prior to the siting of major infrastructure projects.

(e) Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Finance etc. operate various regulatory responsibilities towards location of various infrastructure projects of national importance.

**Statement***Details of earthquakes occurred in the country during last three years*

Year	Mon	Day	Hrs	Min (U.T.C.)	Sec (Deg. North)	Latitude (Deg. East)	Longitude (Km.)	Depth Zone	Magnitude	Region	Seismic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	1	1	16	37	22.3	25.07	92.11	39.9	3.2	Bangladesh India (Meghalaya) Bord.	5
<b>Region</b>											
2009	1	1	21	56	56.1	28.97	76.95	10.0	2.0	Haryana, India	3/4
2009	1	2	6	25	57.5	27.98	76.57	19.8	2.1	Rajasthan-Haryana Bord. Reg., India	3
2009	1	3	13	9	55.4	30.57	79.25	10.0	3.8	Ultrakhand, India	5
2009	1	4	5	20	6.4	21.57	75.31	10.0	4.2	Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra Border	3
<b>India</b>											
2009	1	4	20	23	1.4	6.90	93.77	33.0	5.3	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2009	1	7	10	27	1.6	27.98	93.10	20.0	4.7	Aruhachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	1	8	20	57	52.4	17.71	73.29	10.0	2.6	Maharashtra, India	3
2009	1	9	9	44	9.8	28.93	77.01	10.0	2.1	Haryana, India	3/4
2009	1	9	12	21	20.0	31.91	78.34	10.0	3.0	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	1	9	12	40	19.2	31.76	78.27	10.0	4.2	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	1	11	21	50	10.2	22.86	82.39	10.0	2.2	Chhattisgarh, India	2
2009	1	14	12	47	3.2	32.93	76.19	10.0	2.8	Himachal Pradesh-Jammu and Kashmir Bord. Region, India	4
2009	1	23	9	2	53.1	18.12	81.34	15.0	2.6	Andhra Pradesh, India	2
2009	1	26	16	0	30.9	32.99	75.97	10.0	3.2	Jammu and Kashmir-Himachal Pradesh Border Region, India	4
2009	1	26	17	50	42.1	33.95	76.20	10.0	2.3	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	1	27	6	6	10.6	36.09	76.68	33.0	4.0	India (Jammu and Kashmir)-China Border Region	4
2009	1	27	7	8	25.1	30.10	75.55	14.5	2.0	Punjab, India	3
2009	1	28	20	29	58.4	13.78	92.67	33.0	5.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	1	29	0	35	2.1	23.70	68.17	10.0	3.7	West Bengal, India	3/4
2009	1	29	10	24	9.0	11.74	95.03	20.0	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	1	31	3	7	15.3	32.59	76.40	15.0	3.8	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	1	31	4	27	36.2	12.23	95.18	20.0	5.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	1	31	10	54	0.5	25.59	90.66	10.0	3.7	Meghalaya, India	5
2009	1	31	19	13	24.5	28.99	77.11	10.0	2.2	Haryana, India	3/4
2009	2	1	18	31	59.4	28.92	77.54	13.9	2.6	Uttar Pradesh-Delhi Bord. Region	4
2009	2	5	17	6	17.6	33.07	76.58	10.0	3.1	Himachal Pradesh-Jammu and Kashmir Bord. Region, India	4
2009	2	6	7	32	31.8	24.79	95.22	33.0	4.2	Myanmar-India (Manipur) Border Region	5
2009	2	8	6	2	18.2	28.60	76.87	10.0	2.1	Haryana-Delhi Bord. Region	4
2009	2	8	8	34	26.7	29.09	76.21	10.0	2.2	Haryana, India	3/4
2009	2	8	15	42	10.9	27.37	75.32	10.0	2.9	Rajasthan, India	2
2009	2	10	0	6	12.9	35.04	75.20	33.0	3.0	Jammu and Kashmir, India	5
2009	2	10	12	14	26.3	34.45	74.26	33.0	3.7	Jammu and Kashmir, India	5
2009	2	11	7	33	27.3	23.21	70.38	10.0	3.4	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India	5
2009	2	12	2	12	20.5	31.57	77.43	18.3	3.2	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	2	14	16	28	5.3	29.88	80.04	10.0	3.4	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	2	15	19	35	56.4	25.92	90.25	10.0	4/3	Assam-Meghalaya Bord. Reg	5
2009	2	18	6	4	26.1	17.20	73.83	15.0	2.6	Koyna Region, Maha., India	5
2009	2	19	10	40	36.3	30.34	80.57	10.0	3.1	India (Uttarakhand)-Tibet Border	5
2009	2	20	3	48	48.6	34.15	73.46	10.0	5.4	India (Jammu and Kashmir)—Pakistan Border, Region	5
2009	2	22	13	23	50.9	36.13	74.18	33.0	3.9	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	2	24	17	46	10.8	26.29	94.87	33.0	4.8	India (Nagaland)-Myanmar Border	5
2009	2	25	4	4	21.5	30.73	79.71	10.0	3.5	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	2	26	15	32	29.0	11.97	91.03	33.0	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	2	27	10	42	38.5	20.51	89.07	10.0	4.9	Bay of Bengal	
2009	3	2	14	48	51.1	30.88	79.96	10.0	2.9	India (Uttarakhand)-Tibet Border	5
2009	3	3	0	59	18.3	33.79	78.57	10.0	3.0	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	3	3	1	10	11.8	33.93	78.60	10.0	3.2	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	3	10	17	43	17.6	23.40	69.05	10.0	3.1	Kutch Rsgion, Gujarat, India	5
2009	3	11	2	49	48.0	33.35	76.05	10.0	2.9	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	3	11	12	58	43.7	10.93	91.89	10.0	5.1	Andaman Islands, India Region.	5
2009	3	11	16	38	44.9	17.29	73.56	10.0	2.5	Koyna Region, Maha., India	5
2009	3	12	16	21	36.1	32.49	76.36	10.0	3.6	Himachal Pradesh, India	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	3	13	0	34	18.5	36.85	76.63	10.0	3.4	China-India (Jammu and Kashmir) Border Region	4
2009	3	14	2	22	49.6	28.91	76.96	9.1	2.7	Haryana Delhi Bord, Region	4
2009	3	15	9	14	17.3	32.38	76.63	10.0	3.8	Himachal Pradesh India	5
2009	3	17	1	3	13.4	9.83	91.45	33.0	4.9	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2009	3	18	11	23	47.3	30.86	78.11	10.0	3.4	Uttrakhand, India	5
2009	3	18	12	44	32.3	32.03	75.67	10.0	3.1	Punjab-H.P. Bord. Region, India	4
2009	3	19	5	24	39.4	34.43	73.50	10.0	4.0	India (Jammu and Kashmir)—Pakistan Board, Region	4
2009	3	21	14	10	6.6	11.01	91.75	33.0	4.1	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2009	3	23	13	44	43.8	10.89	91.68	10.0	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	3	24	1	18	31.3	30.47	75.41	10.0	2.4	Punjab, India	3
2009	3	24	12	2	48.6	30.71	79.10	10.0	2.5	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	3	24	12	51	38.8	31.24	77.88	10.0	2.9	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	3	26	4	44	13.0	22.49	85.77	10.0	4.2	Jharkhand India.	3
2009	3	26	10	5	32.3	28.15	76.78	10.0	2.1	Haryana-Rajasthan Bord. Reg., India	2
2009	3	29	12	30	51.9	32.96	76.18	10.0	2.9	Himachal Pradesh—Jammu and Kashmir Board Region, India	5
2009	3	31	1	45	9.9	23.06	70.60	46.0	3.3	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India	5
2009	3	31	1	56	42.6	33.79	75.48	10.0	3.4	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	4	4	1	23	30.1	32.66	76.46	10.0	2.8	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	4	4	3	6	22.5	31.08	74.46	15.0	2.9	Punjab, India	4
2009	4	6	16	57	30.9	28.26	76.48	15.4	2.4	Haryana, India	4
2009	4	8	6	56	27.6	27.62	76.83	20.0	2.0	Rajasthan, India	3
2009	4	9	0	44	27.5	30.41	80.66	10.0	3.3	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	4	9	1	46	57.1	27.01	70.62	35.7	5.2	Rajasthan, India	3
2009	4	9	8	10	57.2	6.43	94.39	101.5	5.3	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2009	4	9	9	43	20.7	30.25	80.22	10.0	2.9	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	4	9	15	23	25.4	28.51	76.84	10.0	2.2	Haryana, India	4
2009	4	10	1	43	42.3	30.92	79.93	10.0	3.0	Tibet-India (Uttarakhand) Border	5
2009	4	10	8	33	36.3	29.24	79.06	10.0	2.5	Uttarakhand, India	4
2009	4	12	2	11	56.6	30.02	75.33	10.0	2.6	Punjab-Haryana, Bord. Region, India	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	4	12	6	47	38.4	25.38	91.69	33.0	3.3	Meghalaya, India	5
2009	4	12	18	42	10.9	23.38	70.09	15.0	3.5	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India	5
2009	4	14	16	56	40.2	22.33	92.33	10.0	3.8	Myanmar-India (Mizoram) Bord. Region	5
2009	4	14	18	23	21.8	29.02	77.99	6.2	2.2	Uttar Pradssh, India	4
2009	4	15	11	25	59.4	27.38	76.03	7.9	2.8	Rajasthah, India	3
2009	4	18	1	33	44.3	31.49	77.46	10.0	3.4	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	4	23	13	26	54.9	27.49	77.12	10.0	2.3	Rajasthan, India	4
2009	4	23	17	12	4.2	31.67	77.17	10.0	2.3	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	4	25	13	24	14.6	28.51	76.97	10.0	1.9	Delhi	4
2009	4	25	14	29	28.4	26.14	91.45	30.4	4.2	Assam, India.	5
2009	4	27	4	2	14.6	36.00	75.44	10.0	3.4	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	4	30	11	58	23.8	33.33	74 .60	33.0	3.0	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	5	4	19	43	16.7	28.70	76.46	10.0	2.6	Haryana, India	4
2009	5	5	14	27	3.6	36.36	73.33	10.0	3.7	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	5	5	21	55	21.7	27.85	76.65	22.4	2.5	Rajasthan-Haryana Bord. Reg., India	4
2009	5	5	22	59	1.1	31.48	76.93	10.0	2.8	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	5	5	23	48	57.3	31.47	77.02	14.8	2.1	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	5	7	1	9	42.0	35.95	74.56	10.0	4.0	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	5	9	2	51	17.5	11.69	92.06	36.5	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	5	9	19	55	9.3	7.55	94.32	51.7	4.3	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2009	5	10	11	2	48.4	30.33	77.06	10.0	3.4	Haryana, India	4
2009	5	15	15	6	31.6	23.67	93.93	33.0	4.5	Myanmar-India (Manipur) Bord. Region	5
2009	5	15	18	39	23.0	30.45	79.31	10.0	3.1	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	5	15	18	42	46.1	30.61	79.35	10.0	3.6	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	5	17	13	22	1.2	28.63	77.20	17.1	2.0	Delhi	4
2009	5	18	23	3	53.3	27.53	87.97	10.0	4.0	Nepal-India (Sikkim) Border	4
2009	5	19	19	29	47.3	33.23	75.57	10.0	4.8	Jammu and Kashmir, India	5
2009	5	20	19	43	51.7	30.38	79. 60	10.0	3.5	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	5	23	2	44	32.7	33.91	74.35	10.0	3.1	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	5	27	13	30	58.8	32.89	75.41	10.0	3.8	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	5	28	15	34	2.8	30.25	77. 55	10.0	3.0	Haryana-Himachal Bord. Reg., India	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	5	29	20	45	49.5	31.86	77.95	23.9	2.9	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	5	30	8	1	7.1	29.70	77.65	22.7	2.6	Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Bord. Region, India	4
2009	6	1	1	40	55.1	26.50	89.17	15.0	3.7	Meghalaya, India	5
2009	6	1	9	23	35.5	29.22	77.49	10.0	2.5	Uttar Pradesh, India	4
2009	6	2	6	36	11.2	30.44	80.45	10.0	4.2	India (Uttarakhand)-Tibet Border	5
2009	6	3	18	42	55.6	23.42	92.98	10.0	4.2	India (Mizoram)-Myanmar Border	5
2009	6	3	19	3	6.1	23.33	94.00	10.0	4.5	Myanmar-India (Mizoram) Bord. Region	5
2009	6	4	13	50	56.7	32.96	76.07	10.0	3.8	Himachal Pradesh-Jammu and Kashmir Eord. Region, India	5
2009	6	9	5	38	22.5	10.85	91.60	33.8	5.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	6	11	3	17	20.2	13.15	93.20	41.9	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	6	15	12	5	25.1	9.03	93.62	19.3	5.5	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2009	6	15	18	26	22.3	29.54	76.06	31.1	2.8	Haryana, India	4
2009	6	16	17	12	7.1	27.98	75.19	10.0	2.6	Rajasthan, India	3
2009	6	16	19	47	56.9	31.37	76.94	10.0	2.6	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	6	17	12	7	31.9	29.59	77.77	10.0	3.7	Uttar Pradesh, India	4
2009	6	17	16	0	53.4	29.38	77.60	10.0	2.4	Uttar Pradesh, India	4
2009	6	18	9	43	54.2	32.09	75.66	10.0	2.5	Punjab Himachal Pradesh Bord. Region, India	4
2009	6	18	17	52	5.4	28.89	76.65	10.0	2.6	Haryana-India	4
2009	6	19	3	3	55.6	32.01	75.82	10.0	2.4	Punjab-Himachal Pradesh Bord. Region, India	4
2009	6	22	13	1	51.6	29.44	80.11	10.0	2.5	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	6	22	21	4	51.4	29.70	79.60	15.0	2.1	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	6	22	22	44	27.8	12.36	94.81	64.1	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	6	22	23	10	3.5	12.14	95.04	15.0	5.1	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	6	22	23	16	30.0	12.15	94.79	12.0	5.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	6	25	8	27	5.5	34.20	75.08	10.0	3.1	Jammu and Kashmir., India	5
2009	6	28	1	30	48.5	31.92	75.26	9.1	2.9	Punjab, India	4
2009	6	28	12	41	19.3	32.65	76.35	10.0	2.9	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	6	30	9	12	54.7	10.44	92.35	33.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	6	30	11	46	33.3	29.45	80.34	15.0	3.3	India (Uttarakhand)-Nepal Border	5
2009	7	5	7	22	19.6	31.30	77.24	10.0	2.3	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	7	5	19	32	18.4	31.33	75.65	10.0	2.1	Punjab, India	4
2009	7	7	0	1	55.7	17.32	73.76	10.0	2.9	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2009	7	7	10	50	23.2	20.81	82.90	16.2	3.0	Odisha	2
2009	7	8	18	9	45.7	27.25	75.38	10.0	2.8	Rajasthan, India	2
2009	7	9	1	39	49.7	33.93	74.41	10.0	3.0	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4/5
2009	7	9	2	31	53.4	31.44	77.28	10.0	2.7	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	7	11	8	51	55.3	22.31	94.36	10.0	4.3	Myanmar-India (Mizoram) Border	5
2009	7	13	7	39	6.0	26.41	89.60	12.0	4.1	Assam, India	5
2009	7	15	0	55	30.6	30.59	76.25	10.0	2.7	Punjab, India	4
2009	7	16	2	1	34.1	32.50	76.71	9.7	2.3	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	7	17	11	7	48.5	32.49	76.21	33.0	4.6	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	7	18	3	30	58.3	27.77	75.80	31.5	3.2	Rajasthan, India	4
2009	7	18	4	48	3.9	32.73	75.65	29.4	3.3	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	7	19	5	27	46.1	30.84	77.17	20.9	2.4	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	7	23	5	12	0.3	32.11	76.29	10.0	2.1	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	7	25	23	28	4.5	28.49	77.20	26.3	2.3	Delhi	4
2009	7	26	7	40	13.0	10.72	94.41	10.0	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	8	11	16.2	10.79	94.33	10.0	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	8	40	55.1	10.66	94.39	10.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	9	40	21.1	10.65	94.44	10.0	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	10	14	15.6	10.89	94.44	10.0	5.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	10	42	25.8	10.68	94.33	10.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	10	58	2.1	10.78	94.43	10.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	11	18	49.9	10.73	94.56	10.0	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	11	55	44.6	10.62	94.11	10.0	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	12	34	32.4	10.72	94.40	10.0	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	12	48	34.9	10.83	94.51	10.0	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	13	29	15.8	10.67	94.39	10.0	5.1	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	13	48	55.3	10.73	94.19	10.0	4/7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	7	26	14	27	0.1	10.53	94.53	10.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	14	49	23.4	10.64	94.35	10.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	14	58	14.8	10.68	94.29	10.0	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	15	26	57.3	10.78	94.29	10.0	5.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	15	51	1.8	10.70	94.39	10.0	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	17	1	4.5	10.64	94.32	10.0	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	17	11	30.0	10.80	94.37	10.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	17	47	54.8	10.74	94.34	10.0	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	19	45	8.6	10.75	94.18	10.0	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	26	21	49	20.9	10.57	94.22	10.0	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	27	2	9	13.6	10.68	94.33	10.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	27	3	31	50.2	10.57	94.34	10.0	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	27	5	39	38.3	10.73	94.20	10.0	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	27	12	8	12.5	10.58	94.35	10.0	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	27	19	15	21.7	10.64	94.36	10.0	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	27	21	15	2.1	10.70	94.30	10.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	28	5	14	57.8	10.63	94.19	10.0	5.1	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	28	13	8	59.3	12.41	92.40	10.0	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	28	19	14	7.3	10.73	94.19	10.0	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	7	30	3	43	40.0	31.67	77.54	15.0	3.6	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	7	30	15	42	44.8	32.25	76.67	12. 2	3.2	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	8	1	18	49	57.5	22.30	79.69	10.0	3.5	Madhya Pradesh, India	2
2009	8	2	10	42	41.6	12.19	92.18	11.0	4.2	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2009	8	3	22	51	25.5	31.37	77.30	10.0	2.6	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	8	6	19	22	1.8	32.05	76.19	10.0	2.9	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	8	6	2.3	44	25.0	33.18	75.50	10.0	3.3	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	8	7	11	25	8.2	32.33	76.42	10.0	3.7	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	8	8	0	59	29.1	36.15	72.73	10.0	3.2	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	8	9	11	58	31.3	31.36	77.57	33.0	2.8	Himachal Pradesh, India	4/5
2009	8	10	19	55	37.5	14.10	92.83	10.0	6.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	10	21	19	38.6	14.36	92.90	10.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	8	10	22	56	18.1	13.87	92.40	10.0	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	11	0	20	11.3	14.02	92.94	34.6	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	11	1	42	52.4	14.01	93.09	38.6	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	11	4	38	0.2	14.24	93.00	32.3	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	11	6	10	2.2	14.14	93.20	38.7	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	11	7	14	37.0	14.12	92.97	38.6	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	11	7	54	38.2	14.37	92.83	22.3	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	11	8	51	29.4	14.15	93.16	38.6	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	11	15	19	5.9	14.00	92.89	15.0	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	11	21	43	47.4	24.22	94.61	116.2	5.3	Myanmar-India (Manipur) Border	5
2009	8	12	0	4	10.9	14.41	93.06	33.0	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	12	3	2	54.4	13.87	93.01	75.9	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	12	4	9	5.9	14.01	92.95	38.7	3.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	12	4	33	25.1	8.94	93.71	51.8	4.9	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	12	23	6	30.6	29.59	79.66	10.0	2.9	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	8	13	0	54	47.8	14.14	92.95	15.0	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	13	9	21	34.8	14.12	92.65	13.3	5.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	13	14	43	39.7	14.28	93.23	41.2	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	13	20	40	7.3	30.90	78.07	10.0	2.8	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	8	13	20	49	32.9	13.89	92.80	44.1	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	14	19	39	51.2	13.99	93.07	38.7	5.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	16	13	23	39.7	31.38	77.12	10.0	2.6	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	8	17	21	27	58.6	13.94	92.83	44.5	4.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	18	5	37	56.9	14.13	92.87	39.3	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	19	10	5	42.1	31.85	78.43	10.0	2.9	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	8	19	10	45	13.1	26.58	92.57	10.0	5.1	Assam, India	5
2009	8	21	12	46	5.1	14.26	93.08	22.5	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	21	14	26	2.0	14.19	93.14	29.9	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	25	17	21	12.7	32.83	76.19	10.0	3.0	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	8	26	2	57	49.6	14.17	93.10	18.3	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	27	16	54	23.2	29.94	80.14	69.2	4.0	Uttarakhand, India	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	8	27	17	50	55.6	14.39	93.35	33.0	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	27	22	39	4.4	14.41	93.07	13.1	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	31	10	41	31.0	14.31	92.84	15.0	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	8	31	17	45	11.7	34.64	77.47	33.0	3.4	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	9	1	12	45	30.8	28.17	77.41	10.0	2.7	Haryana, India	4
2009	9	2	17	21	55.1	11.01	93.51	117.5	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	9	3	0	49	43.0	14.09	93.03	80.0	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	9	3	19	51	9.4	24.30	94.37	107.5	5.6	Myanmar-India (Manipur) Border	5
2009	9	5	6	40	8.0	23.19	70.25	10.0	4.1	Gujarat, India.	5
2009	9	6	1	14	42.2	13.94	92.80	33.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	9	7	6	51	59.7	33.25	75.56	10.2	3.2	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	9	7	14	59	57.0	32.93	75.65	10.0	3.1	Jammu and Kashmir, India	5
2009	9	7	15	19	52.7	32.90	75.76	10.0	3.1	Jammu and Kashmir, India	5
2009	9	8	19	32	48.8	14.24	93.41	26.4	4.3	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2009	9	9	0	7	15.6	10.30	93.87	162.2	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	9	9	14	4	57.5	32.86	75.75	10.0	3.0	Jammu and Kashmir, India	5
2009	9	10	3	26	58.7	31.28	76.85	10.0	3.3	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	9	11	5	56	51.0	29.99	76.99	10.0	2.7	Haryana, India	4
2009	9	12	4	43	26.7	8.56	94.01	15.0	4.6	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2009	9	14	7	22	20.0	28.30	76.45	10.0	2.6	Haryana, India	4
2009	9	14	13	28	38.6	33.05	75.70	25.3	3.0	Jammu And Kashmir, India	4
2009	9	15	18	36	1.9	24.72	94.99	10.0	4.4	Myanmar-India (Manipur) Bord	5
2009	9	18	0	19	41.1	13.23	92.46	99.1	3.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	9	18	14	17	43.0	30.66	79.40	20.0	3.0	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	9	19	18	20	35.5	28.76	79.80	10.0	3.8	Uttarakhand-Uttar Pradesh Bord. Reg., India	4
2009	9	19	23	18	8.4	29.31	75.86	10.0	2.4	Haryana, India	3
2009	9	21	6	6	47.2	13.64	92.04	10.0	4.4	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2009	9	21	9	43	52.9	30.86	79.02	36.3	5.0	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	9	21	20	49	58.6	30.83	78.94	10.0	2.5	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	9	23	2	45	11.0	32.93	75.77	10.0	2.4	Jammu and Kashmir, India	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	9	25	22	40	7.2	32.98	75.74	10.0	3.0	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	9	26	14	32	9.6	27.78	76.65	10.0	2.4	Rajasthan-Haryana Bord Reg., India	3
2009	9	30	9	35	54.3	31.53	77.15	10.0	2.6	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	10	2	2	27	44.5	29.64	77.26	10.0	2.9	Uttar Pradesh-Haryana Bord., India	4
2009	10	2	18	28	58.0	14.07	93.94	33.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	10	3	5	20	54.7	30.00	79.86	16.4	4.8	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	10	3	14	27	57.6	14.04	92.46	10.0	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	10	3	19	44	47.2	31.03	77.06	10.0	2.8	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	10	4	10	29	58.8	33.66	75.25	38.7	3.0	Jammu and Kashmir, India	1
2009	10	7	2	1	5.7	31.51	77.29	10.0	3.0	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	10	7	6	21	55.2	23.32	70.15	10.0	3.1	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India	5
2009	10	7	13	34	32.3	30.42	79.39	10.0	2.9	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	10	8	8	28	33.7	28.73	76.65	10.0	2.6	Haryana, India	4
2009	10	8	17	23	59.1	28.89	77.00	10.0	2.6	Haryana, India	4
2009	10	9	13	26	42.1	26.98	74.28	10.0	3.1	Rajasthan, India	2
2009	10	10	23	29	24.8	13.90	92.44	10.0	3.5	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2009	10	14	17	27	19.0	36.06	78.28	33.0	3.8	China-India (Jammu and Kashmir) Border Region	4
2009	10	14	23	4	52.3	10.89	91.67	10.0	3.8	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2009	10	18	7	0	41.4	28.52	75.62	10.0	2.6	Rajasthan-Haryana Bord Reg., India	3
2009	10	20	9	28	42.4	11.77	95.17	10.0	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	10	20	19	21	17.5	30.58	80.02	10.0	3.1	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	10	20	23	44	8.3	30.84	78.00	10.0	3.4	Uttarakhand, India	4
2009	10	25	1	23	10.6	30.30	80.39	10.0	2.8	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	10	27	6	43	17.1	22.93	69.90	10.0	3.2	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India	5
2009	10	27	18	10	16.4	13.98	92.74	15.0	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	10	27	20	16	17.5	30.37	76.55	10.0	3.0	Punjab, India	4
2009	10	28	13	40	11.1	23.63	69.87	10.0	4.4	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India	5
2009	10	28	19	4	20.3	30.45	76.23	10.0	2.6	Punjab, India	3
2009	10	29	14	5	52.8	27.01	76.28	10.0	2.6	Rajasthan, India	3
2009	10	29	19	57	0.6	26.30	89.97	10.0	4.8	Assam, India	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	10	29	21	5	16.3	8.07	91.90	10.0	5.0	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2009	10	31	15	54	26.8	31.86	76.90	10.0	2.5	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	11	2	21	35	45.1	14.13	93.05	10.0	5.5	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2009	11	6	2	26	10.2	13.12	92.36	10.0	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	11	6	19	50	9.9	14.03	93.22	10.0	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	11	6	20	58	13.8	26.34	92.01	10.0	3.4	Assam, India	5
2009	11	10	2	48	44.5	8.08	91.95	10.0	6.1	Nicobar Islands, India Region.	5
2009	11	10	13	55	51.6	31.09	76.79	10.0	3.0	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	11	14	13	3	34.9	17.14	73.75	10.0	4.8	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2009	11	14	13	34	35.5	17.17	73.83	10.0	4.1	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2009	11	17	0	12	51.1	33.25	76.44	15.1	3.2	Jammu and Kashmir-Himachal Pradesh Border Region, India	4
2009	11	17	17	39	36.5	27.91	92.99	33.0	4.6	Arunachal Pradesh	5
2009	11	20	3	58	31.6	33.44	75.78	38.2	3.6	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	11	25	17	5	53.9	33.65	78.23	10.0	3.5	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	11	26	6	13	3.4	13.64	92.72	33.0	5.1	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	12	1	11	40	45.6	13.65	92.72	28.4	5.4	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	12	2	1	55	18.9	30.73	77.55	10.0	2.8	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	12	3	15	56	41.1	34.47	76.31	10.0	3.1	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	12	4	1	21	10.2	28.72	77.59	10.0	2.5	Uttar Pradesh, India	3
2009	12	5	8	41	22.6	17.26	73.77	10.0	3.2	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2009	12	5	11	47	17.6	12.29	90.50	10.0	4.1	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2009	12	5	11	56	11.0	12.49	90.64	10.0	3.8	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2009	12	5	13	10	46.2	12.42	90.63	10.0	3.9	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2009	12	5	17	0	35.4	29.00	76.95	10.0	2.2	Haryana-Delhi Bord. Region	4
2009	12	7	22	16	34.0	14.14	93.41	33.0	4.1	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	12	8	7	5	20.3	30.36	80.31	10.0	4.1	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	12	10	16	18	57.1	36.06	76.36	10.0	4.3	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	12	11	11	20	54.6	27.71	77.13	10.0	2.3	Rajasthan-Haryana Bord Reg., India	4
2009	12	11	14	3	10.9	14.30	80.53	28.8	3.6	Near The Coast of Andhra Pradesh,	3
2009	12	12	11	51	25.4	17.14	73.81	10.0	5.0	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	12	12	16	25	41.6	17.19	73.72	10.0	4.4	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2009	12	12	21	55	2.9	17.19	73.79	10.0	4.1	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2009	12	15	0	20	44.5	27.50	75.91	10.0	3.0	Rajasthan, India	3
2009	12	15	23	12	14.9	30.09	80.13	10.0	3.2	Uttarakhand, India	5
2009	12	16	5	25	56.1	17.22	73.66	10.0	3.1	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2009	12	16	5	27	3.3	17.22	73.78	10.0	3.6	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2009	12	16	9	55	58.5	28.82	76.21	10.0	2.5	Haryana, India	4
2009	12	18	23	32	56.5	34.12	73.87	10.0	3.6	Jammu and Kashmir, India	5
2009	12	20	17	29	12.6	17.22	73.81	10.0	2.8	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2009	12	21	11	12	17.5	17.19	73.77	10.0	2.9	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2009	12	21	15	20	32.6	31.38	77.91	10.0	3.0	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	12	23	3	49	29.8	17.18	73.78	10.0	3.8	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2009	12	23	6	3	2.5	31.47	77.18	10.0	3.0	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2009	12	26	0	23	38.3	14.14	92.82	27.2	5.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2009	12	27	17	18	45.6	14.31	92.96	10.0	3.9	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2009	12	28	0	34	1.4	32.40	76.48	10.0	3.3	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2009	12	28	6	55	20.0	33.29	77.40	10.0	3.0	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2009	12	29	21	51	55.8	22.88	69.80	10.0	3.2	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India	5
2010	1	3	20	5	7.1	32.91	78.85	15.0	2.9	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	1	5	15	4	31.7	30.00	79.97	10.0	3.4	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	1	7	22	19	51.7	33.98	79.01	15.0	3.2	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	1	9	0	15	53.8	26.96	75.45	10.0	2.3	Rajasthan, India	2
2010	1	10	17	0	39.9	26.02	76.01	10.0	2.7	Rajasthan, India	2
2010	1	11	3	38	42.0	14.27	93.11	33.0	4.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	1	11	5	15	18.0	29.82	80.36	10.0	4.1	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	1	11	6	11	8.1	33.51	75.44	19.1	3.7	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	1	11	19	42	44.6	30.89	77.88	10.0	2.8	Uttarakhand-Himachal Pradesh Bord. Region, India	4
2010	1	12	9	25	29.3	17.18	73.64	10.0	4.1	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2010	1	12	10	46	56.4	36.14	78.01	33.0	3.4	China-India (Jammu and Kashmir) Border Region	4
2010	1	13	10	17	55.6	28.88	77.64	10.0	2.9	Uttar Pradesh, India	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2010	1	16	15	42	30.9	27.80	76.44	10.0	2.2	Rajasthan-Haryana Bord Reg., India	3
2010	1	18	5	58	32.0	32.83	76.68	10.0	2.7	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	1	19	20	45	54.6	32.35	76.76	10.0	3.6	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	1	20	13	44	40.4	10.88	91.75	10.0	4.0	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2010	1	26	6	51	20.1	29.72	80.55	33.0	3.5	Nepal-India (Uttarakhand) Border	5
2010	1	26	16	46	6.5	17.24	73.79	10.0	3.4	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2010	1	27	12	10	14.4	30.44	78.43	10.0	3.2	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	1	29	9	41	2.4	29.17	77.01	10.0	3.3	Haryana, India	4
2010	1	30	8	18	7.8	28.96	76.45	10.0	2.3	Haryana, India	4
2010	1	30	16	39	27.1	12.92	92.10	10.0	4.0	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2010	1	31	0	42	54.5	32.77	76.04	10.0	2.8	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	2	1	5	38	46.7	28.15	75.96	15.0	2.7	Rajasthan-Haryana Bord Reg., India	3
2010	2	2	14	35	49.4	30.52	76.03	10.0	3.3	Punjab, India	4
2010	2	3	5	17	11.2	28.70	76.77	10.0	2.9	Haryana-Delhi Bord. Region	4
2010	2	5	12	17	1.2	27.59	76.30	10.0	2.4	Rajasthan, India	3/4
2010	2	5	15	14	37.7	23.64	70.16	10.0	3.0	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India	5
2010	2	13	0	31	29.5	8.68	92.14	31.6	4.6	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	2	16	4	14	25.2	14.05	92.87	33.0	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	2	16	7	7	52.4	14.05	92.90	33.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	2	16	20	57	55.6	27.96	92.88	25.9	4.2	Arunachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	2	19	2	15	29.9	13.01	93.44	82.3	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	2	21	8	9	40.8	28.54	76.23	10.0	2.1	Haryana, India	3/4
2010	2	22	17	23	46.5	29.93	80.07	10.0	4.6	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	2	23	6	55	45.4	26.28	93.03	33.0	4.7	Assam, India	5
2010	2	24	13	6	45.8	32.20	76.26	10.0	3.2	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	2	24	19	20	52.7	28.58	76.97	10.0	2.6	Delhi-Haryana, Bord. Region	4
2010	2	25	0	49	57.5	28.33	77.39	10.0	2.6	Haryana, India	4/3
2010	2	25	3	51	46.0	14.27	93.25	10.0	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	2	25	22	26	32.4	27.21	88.28	10.0	3.2	Sikkim, India	4
2010	2	26	1	34	45.7	35.24	78.08	33.0	3.7	Jammu And Kashmir, India	4
2010	3	1	21	15	15.8	14.19	92.88	30.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2010	3	2	1	26	56.2	30.58	79.41	10.0	2.7	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	3	3	11	48	18.8	28.83	76.97	16.4	2.3	Haryana-Delhi Bord. Region	4
2010	3	5	5	15	52.2	29.16	76.92	10.0	2.7	Haryana, India	4
2010	3	7	0	27	5.1	27.59	74.68	10.0	2.7	Rajasthan, India	2
2010	3	8	2	7	46.8	30.85	75.60	10.0	2.5	Punjab, India	4
2010	3	8	14	27	17.5	29.69	80.16	10.0	3.1	Uttarakhand., India	5
2010	3	10	17	5	57.9	32.85	76.27	10.0	3.6	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2010	3	11	7	53	16.7	32.60	76.65	10.0	3.0	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2010	3	13	21	45	10.4	32.43	75.95	10.0	3.1	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	3	14	2	43	27.0	8.80	92.27	33.0	4.7	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010 India	3	14	6	53	22.0	31.62	76.07	27.1	4.5	Punjab-Himachal Pradesh Bord. Reg,	4
2010	3	14	19	9	8.5	34.94	73.85	33.0	5.2	Pakistan-India (Jammu and Kashmir Bord. Region	4
2010	3	15	8	9	22.7	28.89	76.64	10.0	2.3	Haryana, India	4
2010	3	16	5	23	2.0	29.21	77.22	10.0	2.8	Haryana-Uttar Pradesh Bord., India	4
2010	3	16	22	44	50.4	31.71	78.06	10.0	3.1	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2010	3	20	20	15	6.5	13.97	92.87	33.0	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	3	20	23	26	43.3	30.35	80.30	10.0	3.2	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	3	22	3	54	22.0	28.72	76.57	10.0	2.2	Haryana, India	4
2010	3	23	6	25	33.1	30.74	80.01	10.0	3.2	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	3	23	9	59	53.9	33.98	75.38	10.0	3.8	Jammu and Kashmir, India	5
2010	3	23	17	46	44.1	28.66	76.62	10.0	2.8	Haryana, India	4
2010	3	25	2	33	32.1	32.72	75.92	10.0	3.5	Himachal Pradesh-Jammu and Kashmir Bord. Region, India	5
2010	3	27	17	20	2.0	13.64	92.75	14.2	4.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	3	28	19	19	20.8	12.97	92.36	10.0	3.9	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2010	3	29	3	13	35.6	30.87	76.51	15.0	2.7	Punjab-Himachal Pradesh Bord. Region, India	4
2010	3	30	16	54	48.9	13.64	92.67	33.0	6.4	Andaman Islands, India Region.	5
2010	3	30	20	33	37.3	13.11	92.36	33.0	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	3	30	23	42	22.4	34.25	73.38	10.0	3.3	Pakistan-India (Jammu and Kashmir) Bord Region	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2010	3	31	7	21	10.6	13.05	92.21	10.0	4.1	Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India	5
2010	4	1	7	19	59.8	13.61	92.92	35.0	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	4	2	19	41	38.0	32.65	76.53	10.0	3.7	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	4	4	18	18	24.8	31.44	77.14	10.0	2.7	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2010	4	4	19	4	13.0	31.35	76.95	10.0	2.6	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2010	4	7	7	5	51.2	27.79	76.62	10.0	3.4	Rajasthan, India	4
2010	4	10	12	26	19.7	32.97	76.23	10.0	3.9	Himachal Pradesh-Jammu and Kashmir Bord. Region, India	4
2010	4	10	19	56	53.4	33.05	76.25	10.0	2.9	Himachal Pradesh-Jammu and Kashmir Bord. Region, India	4
2010	4	13	20	14	56.2	7.93	91.85	10.0	5.3	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	4	14	6	19	24.2	27.55	82.80	10.0	3.4	Nepal-India (Uttar Pradesh) Border	4
2010	4	15	8	12	8.4	28.93	76.93	23.0	2.7	Haryana-Delhi Bord. Region	4
2010	4	15	9	7	59.7	30.24	76.75	10.0	2.8	Haryana, India	4
2010	4	15	20	22	40.8	18.69	74.31	10.0	3.3	Maharashtra, India	3
2010	4	16	19	49	25.2	30.81	77.97	10.0	2.6	Uttarakhand, India	4
2010	4	19	13	54	6.6	11.02	93.86	155.1	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	4	19	22	33	4.0	31.36	75.03	10.0	2.6	Punjab, India	4
2010	4	23	2	27.6	35.83	77.79	33	0	4.5	China-India (Jammu and Kashmir) Border Region	4
2010	4	23	5	27	27.6	31.85	76.00	10.0	2.8	Himachal Pradesh-Punjab Bord. Region, India	4/5
2010	4	26	10	37	41.7	35.34	75.29	10.0	4.3	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	4	27	14	20	37.5	24.19	93.71	33.0	4.1	Manipur, India	5
2010	4	28	18	54	40.4	24.24	94.27	33.0	4.5	India (Manipur)-Myanmar Border	5
2010	5	1	21	18	58.2	13.62	92.64	33.0	5.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	5	1	22	36	27.1	29.91	80.10	18.2	4.6	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	5	2	1	44	44.1	6.48	92.78	10.0	4.7	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	5	2	5	53	44.5	13.58	92.53	24.4	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	5	3	9	50	27.8	32.14	76.48	10.0	3.5	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	5	3	17	15	9.4	30.31	78.31	15.5	4.1	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	5	5	9	31	10.6	14.24	92.85	20.1	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	5	7	5	39	29.5	25.16	92.36	10.0	3.3	Meghalaya, India	5



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2010	5	7	9	23	53.5	13.66	92.65	33.0	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	5	7	17	58	37.2	9.38	92.83	33.0	4.7	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	5	10	13	55	34.2	33.10	77.00	33.0	3.2	Jammu and Kashmir-Himachal Pradesh Border Region, India	4
2010	5	13	0	19	32.0	14 .04	92.43	33.0	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	5	13	8	47	4.6	29.09	77.61	10.0	3.0	Uttar Pradesh, India	4
2010	5	14	8	40	37.6	31.36	76.86	10.0	3.3	Himachal Pradesh, India	4/5
2010	5	14	11	31	31.1	14.06	92.72	33.0	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	5	14	1.6	59	18.0	14.06	92.87	33.0	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	5	16	8	55	47.2	14.40	93.06	33.0	5.3	Andaman Islands, India Region.	5
2010	5	17	9	19	12.0	14.22	93.24	33.0	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	5	18	16	50	18.8	33.36	75.36	10.0	3.2	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	5	22	17	34	4.1	26.86	74.40	10.0	2.5	Rajasthan, India	2
2010	5	25	0	51	58.7	11.25	92.06	33.0	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	5	26	2	22	20.5	32.02	76.92	10.0	2.9	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	5	29	7	25	5.6	31.09	77.78	10.0	4:5	Himachal Pradesh, India.	4
2010	5	28	10	15	45.6	27.96	75.56	10.0	2.4	Rajasthan, India	4
2010	5	30	10	2	13.9	35.53	77.55	10.0	3.7	India (Jammu and Kashmir)-China Border Region	4
2010	5	31	11	37	2.0	29.95	79.98	10.0	3.6	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	5	31	19	51	46.2	11.23	93.92	105.4	6.1	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	6	1	13	33	56.9	24.15	94.83	33.0	4.3	Myanmar-India (Manipur) Bord Region	5
2010	6	1	17	40	7.7	26.26	74.56	10.0	2.7	Rajasthan, India	2
2010	6	2	0	56	16.4	36.23	76.05	33.0	4.1	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	6	2	3	30	5.2	31.56	76.82	18.3	3.1	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	6	2	18	6	4.4	28.71	76.64	10.0	2.6	Haryana, India	4
2010	6	4	11	58	5.7	33.34	75.32	33.0	3.5	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	6	7	17	12	34.2	28.83	77.32	10.0	3.2	Uttar Pradesh-Delhi Bord. Region	4
2010	6	8	11	46	51.3	28.53	79.59	10.0	2.7	Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Bord. Region	4
2010	6	12	9	42	44.7	30.97	78.06	10.0	2.9	Uttarakhand, India	4/5
2010	6	12	19	26	50.6	7. 90	91.96	33.0	7.0	Nicobar Islands, India Region.	5
2009	6	14	16	55	44.7	29.28	80.28	10.0	2.9	Uttarakhand, India	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2010	6	15	9	14	31.8	7.51	91.78	33.0	4.2	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	6	15	23	24	28.6	7.57	91.79	33.0	4.8	Nicobar Islands, India Region	B
2010	6	17	12	48	55.1	29.88	80.71	10.0	3.2	Nepal-India (Uttarakhand) Bord Region	5
2010	6	17	16	27	35.4	29.91	80.76	10.0	2.9	Nepal-India (Uttarakhand) Bord. Region	5
2010	6	18	23	9	32.6	13.29	92.82	10.0	6.1	Andaman Islands, India Region.	5
2010	6	19	9	23	38.5	27.89	76.49	10.0	3.0	Rajasthan-Haryana Bord. Reg., India	3/1
2010	6	20	2	10	33.4	8.11	92.08	10.0	4.3	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	6	21	8	42	19.1	32.77	75.99	10.0	3.4	Himachal Pradesh-Jammu and Kashmir Bord. Region, India	4
2010	6	22	15	42	20.2	30.05	79.65	33.0	2.8	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	6	24	4	8	35.8	7.82	91.94	21.2	5.4	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	6	25	7	29	1.0	7.72	91.89	33.0	5.0	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	6	27	9	43	52.0	14.04	95.34	33.0	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	7	2	18	23	8.0	10.19	92.10	13.8	5.4	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	7	4	2	35	58.9	29.77	80.54	10.0	4.5	Nepal-India (Uttarakhand) Border Region	5
2010	7	5	10	48	41.2	18.43	76.84	16.2	2.7	Maharashtra, India	3
2010	7	6	19	8	23.4	29.80	80.53	10.0	4.7	Nepal-India (Uttarakhand) Border Region	5
2010	7	7	16	52	3.7	18.12	76.66	10.0	2.9	Maharashtra, India	3
2010	7	8	13	47	0.8	14.44	93.04	33.0	5.3	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	7	8	19	6	32.0	32.35	75.59	10.0	3.9	Punjab-Himachal Pradesh Bord Region, India	4
2010	7	9	2	8	40.8	11.29	93.48	90.2	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	7	9	16	52	44.1	27.92	76.43	10.0	2.4	Rajasthan-Haryana Bord. Reg., India	4
2010	7	10	3	16	19.3	30.01	79.62	10.0	4.4	Uttarakhand, India.	5
2010	7	10	5	49	13.9	27.78	80.60	10.0	2.6	Uttar Pradesh, India	4
2010	7	10	16	49	21.6	31.72	77.33	10.0	4.0	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2010	7	11	1	26	44.0	30.36	79.44	10.0	3.5	Uttarakhand, India	5
2010	7	11	13	40	16.7	32.81	76.25	10.0	3.3	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	7	11	21	8	24.7	7.64	91.88	33.0	5.1	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	7	17	1	53	38.8	32.98	73.97	10.0	3.5	Pakistan-India (Jammu and Kashmir) Bord. Region	4
2010	7	18	11	49	16.5	30.07	79.79	10.0	2.9	Uttarakhand, India	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2010	7	20	8	31	0.9	28.76	77.02	10.0	2.4	Delhi	4
2010	7	21	22	19	42.4	31.50	77.50	10.0	2.7	Himachal Pradesh, India	5/4
2010	7	22	6	20	27.5	10.92	91.83	33.0	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	7	23	8	48	31.4	28.52	75.35	10.0	2.1	Rajasthan, India	4
2010	7	25	6	25	14.0	10.91	91.81	33.0	4.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	7	25	13	6	18.8	30.19	78.53	10.0	3.1	Uttarakhand, India	4
2010	7	26	19	13	27.5	26.43	91.32	33.0	4.1	Assam, India	5
2010	8	3	1	48	12.3	11.02	93.27	79.3	5.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	8	6	16	10	40.3	32.77	77.94	38.9	3.1	Jammu and Kashmir-Himachal Pradesh Border Region, India	4
2010	8	7	7	39	33.6	17.14	73.46	10.0	3.4	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2010	8	8	18	13	43.8	31.35	74.47	10.0	3.6	Pakistan-India (Punjab) Bord. Region	4
2010	8	9	22	21	46.2	13.70	92.72	31.4	5.3	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	8	11	23	55	19.7	23.50	70.31	10.0	3.9	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India	5
2010	8	13	17	11	7.9	31.37	77.74	10.0	3.4	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2010	8	14	8	51	5.5	30.83	76.75	10.0	2.7	Punjab-H.P. Bord. Region, India	3/4
2010	8	15	6	8	53.7	26.42	74.34	10.0	4.0	Rajasthan, India	2
2010	3	16	19	36	45.5	19.34	73.79	10.0	2.5	Maharashtra, India	3
2010	8	17	1	39	28.7	11.47	94.89	10.0	5.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	8	19	10	38	12.8	31.38	78.61	10.0	3.1	Himachal Pradesh-Uttarakhand Bord. Region, India	4
2010	8	19	22	19	16.7	11.28	95.23	10.0	5.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	8	21	15	2	35.5	32.79	76.85	10.0	3.5	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2010	3	23	2	11	22.1	23.38	70.39	10.0	3.7	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India'	5
2010	8	25	18	21	26.0	23.61	70.23	10.0	3.2	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India	5
2010	8	26	4	4	36.5	10.20	93.60	10.0	4.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	8	27	14	6	34.6	28.80	77.54	10.0	2.7	Uttar Pradesh-Delhi Bord. Region	4
2010	8	27	14	42	48.9	36.19	72.76	33.0	4.1	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	8	27	15	42	8.9	10.94	92.01	33.0	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	8	29	18	31	12.4	33.13	76.07	10.0	3.8	Jammu and Kashmir-Himachal Pradesh Border Region, India	4
2010	8	30	15	45	12.5	29.02	77.22	10.0	2.9	Haryana-U.P. Bord, India	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2010	8	30	15	47	24.0	29.04	77.29	10.0	2.9	Haryana-U.P. Bord, India	4
2010	8	31	5	55	50.8	17.18	73.80	10.0	3.2	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2010	9	2	3	9	9.2	23.65	71.96	10.0	4.1	Gujarat, India.	3
2010	9	2	9	30	32.9	28.39	75.34	10.0	2.8	Rajasthan, India	3
2010	9	2	16	12	45.9	8.51	91.88	34.3	4.4	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	9	9	22	38	39.3	28.64	76.93	12.9	2.3	Delhi-Haryana, Bord. Region	4
2010	9	11	3	10	39.9	33.83	75.10	33.0	4.6	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	9	11	7	2	7.9	25.92	90.23	10.0	4.6	Meghalaya, India Region.	5
2010	9	11	11	43	6.9	7.80	94.40	10.0	5.4	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	9	12	0	56	34.4	33.53	74.13	10.0	3.7	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	9	18	22	5	53.3	31.47	74.98	10.0	3.5	Punjab, India	4
2010	9	19	11	10	18.1	11.18	95.06	10.0	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	B
2010	9	19	17	26	21.9	23.61	70.46	10.0	3.0	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India	5
2010	9	21	8	36	7.0	33.85	75.08	10.0	3.6	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	9	24	18	45	5.5	33.06	79.20	10.0	3.0	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	9	27	4	36	54.2	12.41	92.61	33.0	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	9	29	15	28	46.8	17.18	73.68	10.0	3.8	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2010	9	30	5	48	45.6	29.01	77.32	10.0	2.3	Uttar Pradesh-Haryana Bord., India	4
2010	10	3	2	58	10.0	14.11	92.98	18.1	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	10	4	3	40	23.9	33.88	77.75	10.0	3.1	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	10	6	2	55	11.4	31.67	76.38	10.0	3.3	Himachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	10	14	22	41	51.3	28.50	79.89	39.1	2.8	Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Bord. Region	4
2010	10	16	19	51	50.8	6.66	94.44	94.2	5.6	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	10	17	5	32	31.3	10.81	91.15	10.0	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	10	17	10	15	12.1	13.04	92.38	33.0	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	10	22	7	4	56.6	28.69	76.59	10.0	2.4	Haryana, India	4
2010	10	31	14	39	21.6	30.88	78.05	10.0	2.4	Uttarakhand-Himachal Pradesh Bord Reg., India	3
2010	11	3	14	33	36.4	28.72	76.53	10.0	2.4	Haryana, India	3
2010	11	3	22	38	17.2	29.73	80.56	10.0	2.9	Nepal-India (Uttarakhand) Bord Region	5
2010	11	4	20	23	33.7	31.35	77.21	28.6	2.7	Himachal Pradesh, India	4,5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2010	11	5	15	5	47.5	24.61	72.53	10.0	3.0	Rajasthan, India	3
2010	11	7	3	40	17.9	34.59	73.88	33.0	4.4	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4
2010	11	9	22	46	21.0	25.22	73.72	10.0	4.7	Rajasthan, India.	2
2010	11	12	18	20	26.9	21.24	70.32	10.0	2.8	Gujarat, India	3
2010	11	15	0	29	24.1	14.07	93.72	33.0	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	5
2010	11	16	11	42	7.9	17.32	73.71	10.0	3.4	Koyna Region, Maha., India	4
2010	11	17	4	37	9.1	28.72	94.52	34.7	4.4	Arunachal Pradesh, India	5
2010	11	21	22	51	38.8	6.54	95.94	241.2	4.7	Nicobar Islands, India Region	5
2010	11	22	10	0	33.9	30.83	78.15	10.0	2.6	Uttarakhand, India	4
2010	11	25	17	14	11.3	32.00	78.10	10.0	2.9	Himachal Pradesh, India	4
2010	11	27	6	27	17.3	27.78	75.53	10.0	2.8	Rajasthan, India	2
2010	11	29	9	2	7.5	28.37	76.23	22.5	2.0	Haryana, India	4
2010	12	12	1	40	4.0	25.0	93.3	15.0	4.8	Manipur (Tamenglong)-Assam Border	5
2010	12	26	5	47	12.0	25.1	85.8	15.0	3.0	Nalanda, Bihar	4,5
2010	12	29	14	4	0	26.0	92.1	15.0	3.5	Meghalaya	5
2011	01	08	15	10	10	23.3	70.4	10	3.1	Kachch, Gujarat	5
2011	01	18	12	17	36	26.5	81.9	5	3.3	Faizabad-Sultanpur District	3
2011	01	26	03	06	45	29.0	77.2	10	3.2	Haryana (Distt. Sonapat-Uttar Pradesh (Distt. Baghpat) Border Region	4
2011	01	27	22	40	04	24.3	94.4	75	4.6	Myanmar-India (Manipur) Border Region	5
2011	02	01	08	52	44	23.7	91.8	10	3.8	Tripura	5
2011	02	01	13	39	56	11.3	93.8	33	5.3	Off East Coast of Andaman Islands	5
2011	02	04	13	53	39	24.8	94.6	72	6.4	Myanmar-India (Manipur) Border Region	5
2011	02	05	13	57	37	16.5	74.3	5	3.1	Karnataka (Belgaon)-Maharashtra (Kolhapur) Border Region	2
2011	02	08	07	23	14	22.5	76.6	8	3.5	Seoni, Madhya Pradesh	2, 3
2011	02	09	04	36	38	36.1	73.6	15	5.0	Northwestern Kashmir	4, 5
2011	02	10	19	27	23	09.2	92.4	45	4.4	Nicobar Islands	5
2011	02	12	10	22	40	23.5	91.0	10	4.0	Bangladesh-India (Tripura) Border Region	5
2011	02	13	00	12	05	14.2	92.9	10	4.6	North Andaman Islands	5
2011	02	16	10	25	25	10.3	91.7	20	4.8	Off West Coast of Little Andaman Islands	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2011	02	18	14	44	14	28.6	77.3	05	2.3	Delhi	4
2011	02	22	22	57	27	24.4	94.4	83	4.1	Myanmar-India (Manipur) Border Region	5
2011	02	26	15	40	08	27.5	75.6	10	3.0	Nim ka Thana (District Sikar), Rajasthan	2,3
2011	03	02	22	00	28	19.0	77.5	5	2.6	Nanded Distt., Maharashtra	2
2011	03	09	13	57	26	8.7	92.4	33	5.0	Nicobar Islands	5
2011	03	14	09	01	29	30.5	79.1	8	3.3	Chamoli, Uttarakhand	B
2011	03	16	02	16	52	29.6	80.1	33	2.5	P I Thoragarh, Uttarakhand	5
2011	03	19	12	42	38	13.1	92.4	3	4.8	Off West Coast of Andaman Islands	S
2011	03	23	05	55	53	36.3	76.6	57	5.2	India (Jammu and Kashmir)-China Border Region	4
2011	03	24	13	55	14	20.9	99.9	33	6.7	Kyanmar	
2011	04	04	11	31	40	29.6	80.8	10	5.7	Nepal-India Border Region	4,5
2011	04	16	03	42	24	18.1	76.6	10	2.6	Maharashtra	2
2011	04	26	17	00	40	25.5	92.5	70	4.3	Meghalaya-Assam Border Region	5
2011	04	28	09	53	07	33.3	76.6	10	3.8	Himachal-Jammu and Kashmir Border Region	4
2011	04	29	02	39	16	25.9	94.7	10	4.3	Nagaland	5
2011	04	29	08	56	49	4.2	95.9	57	5.7	Northern Sumatra	
2011	05	04	20	57	15	30.2	80.4	10	5.0	India-Nepal Border Region	5
2011	05	11	17	07	17	18.2	76.7	5	2.8	Latur Distt., Maharastra	3
2011	05	13	13	06	08	32.4	76.4	9	3.4	Chamba, Himachal Pradesh	4,5
2011	05	13	14	41	01	30.5	78.4	5	2.9	Uttarakashi, Uttarakhand	4
2011	05	17	16	00	45	23.5	70.4	15	3.5	Kachchh Region, Gujarat	5
2011	05	18	01	07	19	10.7	77.7	5	3.0	Tiruppur Distt. Tamil Nadu	2
2011	05	24	03	14	21	25.2	92.4	20	3.4	Meghalaya, India	5
2011	05	29	00	05	37.5	28.0	76.5	8	3.3	Rajasthan-Haryana Border Region	3,4
2011	06	03	00	53	21	27.5	88.0	26	4.9	Nepal-Sikkim (India) Border Region	4
2011	06	03	07	27	13	97	92.7	10	5.9	Nicobar Island	5
2011	06	05	17	45	00	24.6	92.1	12	3.0	Bangladesh-India Border Region	5
2011	06	09	9	51	00	14.2	93.0	8	4.7	Andaman Islands	5
2011	06	13	15	47	59	25.7	91.4	10	2.9	Meghalaya	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2011	06	15	00	59	27	30.. 6	80. 1	10	3.4	Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand	5
2011	06	20	06	27	18	30.5	79.3	12	4.6	Chamoli, Uttarakhand	5
2011	06	23	12	39	39	23.9	91.1	30	4.2	Tripura-Bangladesh Border Region	5
2011	06	23	22	13	46	30.0	80.5	5	3.2	Uttarakhand-Nepal Border Region	4,5
2011	06	30	09	44	02	29.9	79.3	14	3.4	Chamoli-Almora Dist. Border Region	5
2011	07	04	09	44	02	29.9	79.3	14	3.4	Chamoli-Almora Dist. Border, Uttarakhand	5
2011	07	01	21	45	33	25.5	93.0	10	3.6	North Cachar	5
2011	07	07	16	49	37	29.4	94.4	33	3.7	China-India Border Region	5
2011	07	12	01	41	06	29.6	80.4	5	3.1	India (Distt Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand)— Nepal Border Region	5
2011	07	12	07	17	00	26.4	93.3	33	3.9	Central Assam	5
2011	07	14	15	17	41	17.2	73.8	28	3.2	Koyna Region	4
2011	07	16	09	36	49	09.9	92.7	10	4.6	Nicobar Islands, India	5
2011	07	22	00	58	51	24.7	92.0	15	3.9	Bangladesh, India (Meghalaya) Border Region	5
2011	07	26	07	39	17	09.6	76.6	15	3.5	Kottayam-Idukki Dist. Border Region, Kerala	3
2011	07	26	08	45	56	09.7	76.8	15	3.2	Kottayam-Idukki Dist. Border Region, Kerala	3
2011	07	28	17	53	40	25.3	88.6	18	4.5	India (West Bengal)-Bangladesh Border Region	4
2011	07	28	18	42	34	33.3	76.0	21	4.4	Kishtwar, Jammu and Kashmir	4
2011	08	04	19	00	38	28.9	76.9	10	2.2	Haryana	4
2011	08	09	03	33	48	22.8	86.5	5	3.4	West Bengal (Purulia)-Jharkhand (Jamshedpur) Border Region	3
2011	08	12	06	06	32	11.1	79.1	33	3.5	Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu	2
2011	08	13	02	59	14	23.3	70.2	33	4.0	Kachchh Region, Gujarat	5
2011	08	14	15	53	51	23.5	70.4	15	2.9	Kachchh Region, Gujarat	5
2011	08	23	01	23	00	33.1	76.9	20	4.8	Himachal (Distt-Lahul and Spiti) Jammu and Kashmir (Distt-Ladakh) Border Region	4
2011	08	23	20	14	03	28.7	77.0	2	2.5	Distt Sonipat, Haryana	1
2011	08	28	08	01	47	25.9	69.8	15	3.5	Pakistan-India (Distt. Barmer) Border Region	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2011	08	28	08	54	03	30.9	78.5	7	2.8	Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand	1
2011	08	29	15	41	07	12.6	78.7	7	3.2	Krisnagiri-Vellore Border Region, Tamil Nadu	2,3
2011	09	04	20	52	51	25.2	94.3	20	4.2	Ukhrul, Manipur	5
2011	09	07	00	33	20	26.0	91.2	15	3.7	Distt. Kamrab, Assam	5
2011	09	07	17	58	18	28.6	77.0	8	4.2	Delhi-Haryana (Distt-Sonipat) Region	4
2011	09	09	10	26	44	28.6	77.2	5	1.8	Delhi	4
2011	09	09	14	27	46.8	19.6	73.0	9	2.4	Distt. Thane Maharashtra	3
2011	09	11	14	33	46	23.3	70.2	5	3.4	Kachchh Region, Gujarat	5
2011	09	14	23	28	31	28.6	77.1	5	2.4	Sonipat Delhi-Haryana Border Region	4
2011	09	18	12	40	47	27.7	88.2	10	6.8	Sikkim-Nepal Border Region	4
2011	09	18	13	11	59	27.7	88.5	5	5.3	India (Sikkim)-Nepal Border Region	4
2011	09	18	13	54	17	27.5	88.4	9	4.5	India (Sikkim)-Nepal Border	4
2011	09	18	21	51	52	27.6	88.4	28	4.2	India (Sikkim)-Nepal Border Region	4
2011	09	19	00	52	03	18.0	76.7	05	3.9	Latur, Maharashtra	3
2011	09	21	02	24	36	30.9	78.3	10	3.1	Uttarkashi Distt., Uttarakhand	4
2011	09	22	16	44	43	27.6	88.4	30	3.9	Sikkim	4
2011	09	23	13	23	21	24.4	93.8	33	4.5	Imphal	5
2011	09	24	14	32	18	30.9	78.3	10	3.0	Uttarkashi Distt., Uttarakhand	4
2011	09	24	15	21	35	34.1	75.2	42	4.3	Jammu and Kashmir, India	4,5
2011	09	27	11	02	59	36.7	76.7	84	4.9	India (Jammu and Kashmir)-China Border Region	4
2011	09	28	14	39	26	10.9	94.5	10	4.7	Andaman Sea	5
2011	10	01	04	22	15	13.0	95.8	10	5.0	Andaman Sea	5
2011	10	01	12	48	57	13.0	95.8	7	4.9	Andaman Sea	5
2011	10	03	04	35	07	13.4	95.7	10	4.8	North Andaman Sea	5
2011	10	11	06	34	28	28.3	94.1	5	3.6	Arunachal Pradesh, India	5
2011	10	11	13	40	24	13.9	93.8	10	4.9	North Andaman Sea	5
2011	10	12	10	27	25	28.2	76.0	6	3.5	Rajasthan (Jhunjhunun Distt.)-Haryana (Mahendragarh Dist.) Border Region	3,4



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2011	10	13	19	32	54	24.0	91.5	10	3.7	India (Tripura)-Bangladesh Border Region	5
2011	10	15	10	49	16	23.6	86.9	5	3.0	Bankura, West Bengal	3
2011	10	15	10	51	2	23.6	86.9	5	2.8	Bankura, West Bengal	3
2011	10	17	13	04	50	27.3	88.4	5	3.5	Sikkim	4
2011	10	19	18	53	45	16.5	79.0	7	3.6	Nalgonda-Mahbubnagar Distt. Border Region, Andhra Pradesh	5
2011	10	20	17	18	34	21.2	70.7	10	5.3	District Junagadh, Gujarat	3
2011	10	21	02	49	41	27.3	88.6	9	3.0	Sikkim	4
2011	10	21	03	07	07	21.1	70.5	10	3.7	Junagarh Gujarat	3
2011	10	21	14	40	32	24.8	94.0	36	4.5	Imphal, Manipur	5
2011	10	26	16	17	32	31.5	76.8	5	3.5	Mandi, Himachal Pradesh	5
2011	10	29	00	43	41	27.4	88.4	5	3.6	Sikkim, India	4
2011	10	29	09	03	06	27.7	88.4	10	2.5	Sikkim, India	4
2011	10	29	10	18	03	27.5	88.3	10	2.5	Sikkim, India	4
2011	10	30	13	38	55	26.9	92.3	5	3.6	Assam-Arunachal Pradesh Border Region	5
2011	10	30	15	10	29	27.5	88.3	5	2.9	Sikkim Nepal, Border Region	4
2011	11	03	19	37	19	29.7	806	5	34	India (Uttarakhand)-Nepal Border Region	5
2011	11	Os	02	32	05	21.4	85.8	10	3.7	Kendujhargarh, Odisha	2
2011	11	06	18	34	44	30.6	80.3	10	3.8	India (Uttarakhand)-China Border Region	5
2011	11	08	12	41	33	26.3	90.6	15	3.7	Barpeta, Assam	5
2011	11	08	13	37	29	24.7	94.2	60	3.7	Ukhrul, Makipur	5
2011	11	09	09	57	32	26.7	89.4	15	3.8	Jalpaiguri West Bengal	4,5
2011	11	09	15	21	51	20.3	82.6	10	2.5	Nuparha Odisha	2
2011	11	11	09	57	32	26.7	89.4	15	3.8	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	4
2011	11	12	07	01	51	21.1	70.5	10	4.3	Junagadh, Gujarat	3
2011	11	15	10	18	40	11.3	93.7	33	4.5	Andaman Sea	5
2011	11	15	16	59	31	11.0	77.6	7	2.8	Tiruppur Distt., Tamil Nadu	2, 3
2011	11	18	00	15	35	09.8	77.1	5	3.1	Idukki, Kerala	3
2011	11	20	10	29	17	30.4	78.7	33	3.2	Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand	4
2011	11	21	03	15	33	25.1	45.3	80	5.8	India Myanmar Border Region	5

### **Skill Development Programme**

2517. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to impact training for skill development in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in the rural and backward areas where there are no training facilities;

(c) the number of clusters identified for such training and the organisations involved therein including for the tribal people; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises organise Skill Development Programmes at all India level through the MSME Development Institutes, EDIs, KVIC, NSIC and Coir Board.

(b) Skill Development Programmes organised by the these Institutions include Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme, Management Development Programme and Business Skill Development Programme. These programmes are conducted at all India level including rural and backward areas.

(c) Skill Development Programmes are organised at all India level for training of youth including the tribal people. The details of training partners of Entrepreneurship Development Institutes, KVIC, NSIC, MSME-Dfs and Coir Board are available on www.msme.gov.in. in public domain. Funds are not allocated State-wise or Cluster-wise.

(d) The allocation of funds for Skill Development and Training for 2011-12 for the Ministry of MSME stands at Rs. 110.56 crore. There is no allocation, State-wise.

### **Kalasa-Banduri Project**

2518. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka in respect of the Kalasa-Banduri Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The proposal in respect of Kalasa-Banduri Project from the State Government of Karnataka has not been received for techno-economic appraisal.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

### **Frequency of Bangalore-Nagercoil Express**

2519. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the long pending demand for increasing the frequency of Bangalore-Nagercoil Express 16537/16538 as a daily train with convenient timings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said service is likely to be extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Representations have been received including from Hon'ble Member of Parliament for increase in frequency of 16537/16538 Bangalore-Nagercoil weekly Express.

(c) Increase in frequency of 16537/16538 Bangalore-Nagercoil weekly Express has been examined but not found feasible for implementation at present due to operational and resource constraints.

### **Misuse of Section 498A**

2520. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 2772 answered on 18 August, 2011 regarding Misuse of Section 498A and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which changes under this section are likely to be suggested by the Law Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) In the cases Preeti Gupta v. State of Jharkhand (decided on August 13, 2010) and Ramgopal v. State of M.P.(Order dated July 30, 2010) relating to Section 498A, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has observed that complaints are not always bonafide and are at times filed with oblique motive. The Court has, inter-alia, requested the Law Commission of India to examine different aspects of Section 498A including that of making it compoundable.

The Law Commission of India has considered the above decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. As per the information received by the Commission, more than one lakh cases are pending. The subject relating to Section 498A has been discussed at the meeting of Law Commission of India held on 31st October, 2011 and in the light of deliberations, the Law Commission will prepare the Report which will detail the need to make the offence under Section 498A IPC 'compoundable' or not. The Report will also deal with other aspects relating to Section 498A such as making it bailable, process of arrest, conciliation etc.

#### **Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana**

2521. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current position in relation to the implementation of the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana; and

(b) the steps proposed for the technological, credit skill and market empowerment of Mahila Kisans, including the widows of the farmers who had committed suicide in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) was announced in the budget speech of 2010-11. In order to operationalise the Scheme, Guidelines were formulated and States were requested to send proposals under the Scheme. The Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned 33 projects from six states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka during the year 2010-11. Proposals received from the States during the current year are being considered.

(b) The Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) have been asked to provide end to end services through linking up women farmers with the community based organizations providing access to a complete package of options from credit, insurance and inputs, to procurement, value addition and marketing of produce. They have also been asked to emphasize capacity building of women and skill upgradation through handholding, formal and vocational courses. PIAs are required to give priority to women headed households (single women), resource poor households and women groups engaged in Agriculture and allied activities (promotion, production, processing and marketing), while identifying the target group.

#### **Transport in PPP Mode**

2522. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to allow private firms to use the railway network for commodity transport and also develop freight terminals in the country;

(b) if so, the details and present status 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) To facilitate rapid development of a network of freight terminals with private investment to provide efficient and cost effective logistics services with warehousing solution to end users, a new scheme namely Private Freight Terminal has been launched on 31.05.2010. Private Freight Terminal (PFT) can be 'green field' facilities developed by private parties on private land or brown field facilities i.e. existing private sidings/container terminals on private land which can be permitted to be converted to private freight terminals under the provisions of the Scheme. The scheme will facilitate traffic handling at the terminals by private investors thereby increasing IR's market share. A total of 18 proposals have been received so far under the scheme, out of which, 7 proposals for Bamanhari, Nabha (Northern Railway), Rudrapur (North Eastern Railway), Wardha, Tadali, Kalamboli and Somathane (Central Railway) have been given 'In Principle' approval by the zonal railways and one Private Freight Terminal (PFT) at Timmapur (South Central Railway) has been notified.

In order to increase Rail share in the commodities like fertilizers, molasses, edible oil, caustic soda, chemicals, petrochemicals, alumina, bulk cement and fly ash etc., where rail coefficient is traditionally very low, a scheme namely Special Freight Train Operator Scheme (SFTO) has been launched, to attract private investment in special purpose wagons required for transportation of these commodities. The policy has been issued on 31.05.2010. Under this policy a proposal for 3 rakes (tank wagons) for transportation of Caustic Soda and 3 rakes for transportation of Alumina has been approved by the Ministry of Railways.

[*Translation*]

### **Mechanism for Reviewing Development Works**

2523. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has created any mechanism in order to review the development works undertaken for the Minorities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) There is a three tier monitoring mechanism for monitoring implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) at the District level, State level and the Central level. District Level and State Level Committees in the States/UTs constituted for Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme also review projects under MsDP. The Empowered Committee at the Centre also serves as the Oversight Committee at the Centre.

The Ministry has engaged through National Productivity Council (Under Ministry of Commerce), National Level Monitors (NLMs) who are retired officers from Defence Services and Central and State Governments for monitoring the development schemes of the Ministry being implemented in various districts across the country. These NLMs are visiting the districts for monitoring all seven schemes implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs and submit their tour reports to NPC. NPC in turn submits the consolidated quarterly report to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

### **Losses due to Process of Unloading in Godowns**

2524. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred during the process of unloading in the godowns of whole salers and loading them to retailers during the last three years;

(b) the transportation cost aid by manufacturing companies per bag/per tonne to the fertilizer retailers during the said period, company-wise;

(c) whether retailers have to take the fertilizers to the far-flung areas as a result of which the farmers are charged extra amount on account of transportation cost; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard to provide relief to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The information with regard to losses incurred during unloading in the godowns of whole sellers and loading them to retailers is not maintained by Department of Fertilizers, as same are not being compensated by the department.

(b) to (d) As per uniform freight subsidy policy, the rail transportation subsidy from port/plant upto nearest rake point is fully reimbursed on the basis of Railway Receipt (RR) issued by Indian Railways. The normative transportation from the nearest rake point to block headquarters is reimbursed on the basis of per tonne, per KM notified by the Department of Fertilizers on the basis of Tarrif Commission recommendation after a detailed study conducted by them. Therefore, Government is paying full inland transportation cost to the manufacturers/importers for moving fertilizers from plant/ports to various destination in the country upto block level. It is incumbent on the companies to supply fertilizer from nearest rake point to retailer through whole sellers or directly at company's cost. Since the recommendation of the Tarrif Commission for road freight varies from State to State, district to district etc., the cost incurred/reimbursed by fertiliser companies to retailers through whole sellers or directly is not maintained by Department of Fertilizers.

**Administrative Expenditure under MGNREGS**

2525. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether norms for expenditure to be incurred in various heads under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been prescribed;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred under administrative expenses head, State- wise;

(c) whether task rates have been fixed under the Scheme in various States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The utilization of funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is governed by the MGNREGA Operational Guidelines, National Employment Guarantee Fund Rules 2006, norms and advisories issued from time to time. The Central Government bears the entire expenditure on payment of wages at notified wage rates to unskilled manual workers. The cost of material component of projects including the

wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers taken up under the Scheme shall not exceed forty per cent of the total project costs. 75% of material cost, including wages of skilled and semiskilled workers, is borne by the Central Government. Up to 6% of funds are permitted as administrative expenditure for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal, Information, Communication and Technology infrastructure etc.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred under administrative expenses head, State-wise as reported by the States/UTs for the last three years and current year (up to October,2011) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Para 7 of Schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides that when the wages are directly linked with the quantity of work the wages shall be paid according to the schedule of rates fixed by the State Government for different types of work every year, in consultation with the State Council. Formulating schedule of rates is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments and separate State-wise data on the same are not maintained. State Governments are to undertake comprehensive work, time and motion studies to observe out turn and fix rates after the detailed location specific observations.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	State	Administrative Expenses (Rs. lakhs)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto October, 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17236.98	19906.00	42760.86	11732.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	218.16	84.67	270.09	12.03
3.	Assam	2915.05	3411.08	4401.85	1911.38
4.	Bihar	5061.53	6430.59	10950.49	1160.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	4096.11	4812.42	6782.80	2563.40
6.	Gujarat	1080.47	2457.29	3868.96	2527.33
7.	Haryana	363.32	573.61	708.68	430.96
8.	Himachal Pradesh	406.46	2458.18	2447.78	1008.10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	353.14	509.69	1109.20	500.63
10.	Jharkhand	3342.44	4483.25	5883.73	2616.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Karnataka	1634.51	3716.41	6120.18	1865.65
12.	Kerlaa	1793.09	2429.33	3099.97	1529.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13876.43	11169.53	11536.69	5424.36
14.	Maharashtra	1666.77	1473.99	1721.15	1038.78
15.	Manipur	1078.99	2031.54	2098.67	103.47
16.	Meghalaya	431.75	782.39	1332.44	239.31
17.	Mizoram	562.66	1166.38	1699.89	493.44
18.	Nagaland	1099.36	2595.12	3436.84	0.00
19.	Odisha	2757.74	3299.24	4797.42	1550.85
20.	Punjab	421.10	708.59	946.87	429.83
21.	Rajasthan	12704.83	11507.00	15260.57	9172.90
22.	Sikkim	152.34	305.28	491.40	122.99
23.	Tamil Nadu	4506.65	5041.19	10878.86	2567.50
24.	Tripura	1064.24	2211.91	3288.37	1434.41
25.	Uttar Pradesh	11027.35	20885.60	22579.68	9804.12
26.	Uttarakhand	838.08	1072.59	1387.78	533.72
27.	West Bengal	3936.14	7998.79	9629.43	5159.06
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	193.65	364.60	139.90	26.52
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	12.68	10.22	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	88.12	183.20	241.69	52.47
32.	Lakshadweep	3.88	22.48	24.54	11.59
33.	Puducherry	6.10	37.10	58.15	13.47
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		94917.51	124141.72	179965.15	66036.41

NR=Not Reported

*[English]***Sources of Water**

2526. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 34 per cent of the available water sources in India have their origin outside the country;

(b) if so, the names of the water sources and the names of the countries in which they are situated;

(c) whether the Central Government has entered into any long term agreement for water sharing with the Governments of these countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The main course or the tributaries of rivers Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) and Indus originate from neighbouring countries. The

names of the river basins and the countries from where main courses or tributaries originate are as under:

River	Country
Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna	China, Nepal, Bhutan
Indus	China, Afghanistan

About 30% of the upstream catchment area of Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna and about 13% of upper catchment of Indus lies in neighbouring countries.

(c) and (d) Government of India has not entered into a long term agreement for overall water sharing with these countries. However, India has entered into agreement for bilateral co-operation on specific issues related to water.

#### **Schemes for Empowerment of Rural Women**

2527. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to launch schemes that would empower women in rural India by giving them access to credit, to buy a house or to start their own business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has an assessment of the number of women that have taken advantage of such schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), under implementation since April, 1999, is designed as a holistic self employment scheme aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets/economic activities so as to bring them above the poverty line. SGSY is basically a women centric programme, SGSY, with the intention of women empowerment which includes social, economical and political empowerment and inclusive growth has inbuilt mechanism to safeguard their interests. Under SGSY, 50% of the self-help groups formed in each block should be exclusively for the women. The guideline also provides

that 40% of the-total swarozgaries assisted in a year should be women.

SGSY has now been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), now renamed as 'Aajeevika' to implement it in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. The proposed NRLM under the redesigned SGSY is expected to act as a vehicle for women empowerment. NRLM will ensure availability of credit at reasonable rates of interest to SHG members both for meeting their consumption needs and for taking up income generating activities.

To enhance the opportunities for women empowerment, Government of India has announced "Manila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana" (MKSP), as a sub component of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). MKSP recognizes the centrality of women in agriculture and therefore aims to provide direct and indirect support to enable them to achieve sustainable agriculture production. The Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) has been asked to provide end-to-end services through linking up women farmers with the Community Based Organizations providing access to a complete package of options from credit, insurance and inputs, to procurement, value addition and marketing of produce.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) being implemented by this Ministry since, 1985-86 does not provide separate earmarking of financial benefits and physical targets to women. However, as per the IAY Guidelines, the houses constructed are to be allotted in the name of female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of both husband and wife. In case, there is no eligible female member in the family available/alive, IAY house can be allotted in the name of a male member of the eligible BPL family.

(c) and (d) Since inception of the Scheme, about 102.73 lakh women swarozgaries have been assisted under it which is more than 60% of the total swarozgaries assisted during the aforesaid period. Under MKSP Total 33 projects from six states have been sanctioned during 2010-11. These projects will benefit a total of 22,38,700 beneficiaries.

A statement showing details of physical target set, houses constructed/sanctioned and the houses allotted in the name of women and joint name both husband and wife under IAY during the 11th Five Year Plan is given below:

(in lakh)

Year	Physical Target	Houses Constructed/ sanctioned	Houses allotted/ sanctioned to women	Houses allotted jointly both husband and wife
2007-08	21.27	19.92	13.01	6.44
2008-09	21.27	30.14	17.18	9.02
2009-10	40.52	42.27	25.28	10.99
2010-11	29.08	33.48	20.29	8.90
2011-12	27.27	23.10	14.16	4.61

**PSUs without Head**

2528. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether a number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are headless;

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

(c) the extent to which the functioning of PSUs has been affected as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government has launched a special drive to fill up the top posts in these PSUs;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up; and

(g) the number of times Committee on appointment have met during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per available information, 31 posts of Chief Executive were lying vacant in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 30.11.2011. The list of these 31 CPSEs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government has already issued guidelines regarding additional charge arrangements so that regular functioning of these CPSEs is not affected.

(d) and (e) Of the above 31 posts, the recommendations of Public Enterprises Selection Board (PFBS) are already available in respect of 12 posts and are awaiting approval of competent authority. In respect of 14 posts, PESB's recommendations are awaited and in respect of remaining 5 posts the approval of competent authority is available but the appointee is yet to join.

(f) The filling up of vacant Board level posts in CPSEs is a continuous process and the above vacant posts would be filled on regular basis once the incumbent takes charge of the post after completion of all formalities in this regard.

(g) The proposals for the appointment of Board level executives in CPSEs are approved by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet through circulation of files.

**Statement**

*List of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSES)  
where the Post of Chief Executive is Vacant*

As on 30.11.2011

Sl.No.	Name of Central Public Sector Enterprise
1	2
1.	Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited
2.	Central Cottage industries Corporation of India Limited
3.	Central Electronics Limited
4.	Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited



1	2
5.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited
6.	Coal India Limited
7.	Dredging Corporation of India Limited
8.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Limited
9.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited
10.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
13.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited
12.	Hindustan Cables Limited
13.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited
14.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Limited
15.	HMT Chinar Watches Limited
16.	HMT Machine Tools Limited
17.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited
18.	Hotel Corporation of India Limited
19.	HSCC (India) Limited
20.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited
21.	MECON Limited
22.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited
23.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Corporation Limited
24.	National Fertilizers Limited
25.	National Projects Construction Corporation Limited
26.	NEPA Limited
27.	NHPC Limited
28.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited
29.	RITES Limited
30.	SJVN Limited
31.	Telecommunications Consultants India Limited

[Translation]

#### **Decontrol of Diesel and LPG Price**

2529. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Advisory Council has made any recommendations regarding decontrolling of prices of diesel and LPG;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister has informed that no specific recommendation has been made by them regarding decontrolling of prices of Diesel and LPG.

[English]

#### **Construction of Check DAMS**

2530. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAOPATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to construct check dams across rivers so as to store surplus water and also prepare detailed Report thereon;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto;

(c) whether the Union Government has allocated additional funds for the construction of check dams across the course of the rivers; and

(d) if so, the details of the additional assistance to each State during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No, Madam. Union Government has not urged the State Governments to construct check dams across rivers so as to store surplus water and also prepare detailed report thereon.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 Noon.

11.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 2, Papers to be laid on the Table.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Ministers' remarks.

*(Interruptions)...\**

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process Cum Product Development Centre (Technology Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Process Cum Product Development Centre (Technology Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2010-2011.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5413/15/11]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Footwear Training Institute (Technology Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Footwear Training Institute (Technology Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5414/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Footwear Training Institute (Technology Development Centre), Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Footwear Training Institute (Technology Development Centre), Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5415/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited, Kolkata, and its subsidiary for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited, Kolkata, and its subsidiary for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5416/15/11]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5417/15/11]

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

- (c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5418/15/11]

- (d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5419/15/11]

- (e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5420/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5421/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND  
MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN

KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011; alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (2) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5422/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND  
MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the S.O. 2202(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2011, making certain further amendments in the Schedule-I to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 29 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5423/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 665(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2011, containing corrigendum to the Collection to Statistics Rules, 2011 issued under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5424/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5425/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5426/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5427/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5428/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith

Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5429/15/11]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5430/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Amendment Order, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 718(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th September, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5431/15/11]

- (3) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts\* of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5432/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5433/15/11]

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\*Annual Report & Audited Accounts were laid on 11.8.2011.

12.01 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

### 13th Report

[English]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence (2011-12) on the subject "Performance of Coast Guard Organisation".

12.01½

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### Statements

[English]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I beg to lay on the Table the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing further follow up action on the recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:

- (1) 14th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2005-06)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation).
- (2) 23rd Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2006-07)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation).
- (3) 24th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2006-07)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (4) 32nd Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation).
- (5) 33rd Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

- (6) 34th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (7) 44th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2008-09)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).
- (8) 5th Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Drinking Water scenario in rural areas in the country' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation).
- (9) 12th Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation).

12.02 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### (i) 239th Report

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Thirty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on "The Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Work Place Bill, 2010".  
...(Interruptions)

### (ii) Evidence

SHRI P.K. BIJU: I beg to lay on the Table the Evidence tendered before the Committee on Human Resource Development on "The Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Work Place Bill, 2010".  
...(Interruptions)

12.02½ hrs.

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

12.03 hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on "working of Brahmaputra Board-pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources"**\*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resource on "Working of Brahmaputra Board", pertaining to the Ministry of Resources in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II dated 1st September, 2004.

12.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 222nd Report of the Standing Committee on Industry on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 217th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises\*\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the the Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 222nd Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry, at the direction of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha and in pursuance of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha contained in the Lok Sabha Bulletin - Part II dated September 1, 2004.

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5434/15/11

\*\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5435/15/11

The 222nd Report on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in 217th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises contains twenty-one recommendations/observations. These recommendations/observations broadly pertain to allocation of funds under Plan Schemes and streamlining the implementation thereof including those meant for promotion of Khadi and Village Industries and Coir sector. My Ministry has taken necessary action in respect of these recommendations/observations. The Action Taken Notes giving details of the action taken on each of the recommendations/observations have been furnished to the Secretariat of the Committee on 23.6.2011.

The present status of implementation of the major recommendations made by the Committee is detailed in Annexure to this Statement, which is placed on the Table of the House. I would not take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of the Annexure and would request that it may be considered as read.

12.04 hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 2011-12

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): On behalf of Shri Dinesh Trivedi, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 2011-12.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 5436/15/11]

12.04<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011\*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 8.12.2011.

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962."

*The motion was adopted.*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I introduce\* the Bill.

12.05 hrs.

**EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF INDIA  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011\*\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, on behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the. Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

12.06 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377®**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members may personally hand-over slips at the Table of the House immediately as per practice.

**(i) Need to include Gadchiroli, Wadsa, Deori and Brahmapuri towns of Maharashtra under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission**

[Translation]

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission being run by the Urban Development Ministry do not have much number of the cities and towns dominated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is necessary for the holistic development of the poor and backward classes that the Government should provide facilities of the mission to such pre-dominating Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cities and towns of the country by giving them priority.

Hence, I request the Government to take necessary steps to make available the necessary facilities of this programme to schedule tribe people by including Gadchiroli, Wadsa, Deori and Brahmapuri towns of Maharashtra under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

**(ii) Need to implement Central Government's schemes to recharge the underground water in Kota Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan**

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): My Parliamentary Constituency Kota has two districts namely Bundi and Kota. In this constituency, the level of underground water is going down at a rapid speed and both the districts have been put under dark zone. The falling level of ground water has been adversely affecting agriculture production and the fertile land is getting barren. The said districts are the green districts of Rajasthan and most of the foodgrains of Rajasthan are produced here. The foodgrain markets of Kota are very famous due to high level of foodgrain production. There are many rivers flowing through Kota but their water level is decreasing day by day. As a result of this, the falling level of ground water is going to adversely affect the districts Kota and Bundi in future and the signs of it are visible now.

I request the Government to implement the Central Government's schemes to recharge the underground water in districts Kota and Bundi so that the land of the said district may be saved from turning into barren.

\* Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

\*\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 8.12.2011.

® Treated as laid on the Table.

**(iii) Need to resume passenger train services between Faizabad and Lucknow cancelled due to foggy climate**

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): All the passenger/local trains from Varanasi to Allahabad via Faizabad-Lucknow have been cancelled because of the foggy conditions by the Northern Railway as a result of which the poor and the passengers who commute daily for their livelihood are facing immense problems.

The Railways need to resume passenger train service in the interest of public which has been cancelled.

**(iv) Need to address the problems of Tribal people in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh**

[English]

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI (Srikakulam): There are 533 tribes in different States (with many overlapping types in more than one State) as notified in article 342 of the Constitution of India. The total ST population today is 8.08% of the total population of the country. Even after 60 years of the independence and in spite of various measures taken to improve their living standards, the tribal people continue to reel under backwardness, Srikakulam District is one of the most backward districts in Andhra Pradesh as well as in the country. This district comprises of a large number of tribal population as well as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). Most of the population are illiterate and dependent on shifting cultivation and collection of forest produce. The tribal villages are not well connected and far behind in the field of health, education, marketing and living standards. The Tribal people have been bestowed with numerous rights and a concessions under various statutes of Central as well as State Governments, but they remain deprived of the benefits provided under statutory provisions due to their ignorance and apathy of enforcing agencies.

I, therefore, request the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs, to look into the problems of tribal population particularly of the Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh and take remedial steps accordingly.

**(v) Need to develop Royapuram Railway Station as third Railway Terminus of Chennai and ensure operation of trains going to southern districts from Egmore Railway Station in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): There is a large-scale apprehension among the people of Tamil

Nadu that all south-bound express trains presently operating from Egmore would be moved to Tambaram. If the express trains from southern districts are stopped at Tambaram, passengers particularly women, children and elderly would experience great difficulties in reaching to Chennai Egmore/Central for commuting from South to north and vice versa. The length of the Tambaram Platform is about one km. and they have to cross foot-over bridge strenuously. Moreover, the distance from Tambaram to Chennai Egmore and Central is more than 35 kms. Autos are charging exorbitant rates.

It is a well considered opinion that Royapuram (south India's first Railway Station) which is situated just about 5 kms. from Chennai Central Railways Station has the potential to be developed as third terminal after Chennai Central and Egmore. About 16 long distance express trains bound for eastern, western and other parts of the country are currently passing through Royapuram Railway Station. This station has large stretch of land spread across 72 acres in which 16 platforms can be constructed. Presently it is lying with under-utilized platforms, having unutilized lands/buildings, shrubs, dilapidated buildings. Parking bays for both public and private vehicles can be created in north and south blocks.

Chennai Central is already over-crowded. Egmore station is also crowded due to shifting of about ten north bound trains from Chennai Central besides about the same number of trains bound for northern States are passing through Egmore. To overcome this problem, Royapuram is the ideal place for declaration of New Modern Third Rail Terminus.

Keeping in view of the above, I humbly request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to kindly take necessary steps that all trains being presently operated from Chennai Egmore and going to southern districts should continue to be operated from Egmore only. To overcome congestion at Chennai Central, Royapuram Railway Station should be developed as the Third Terminus of Chennai.

**(vi) Need to take into account the sub-castes of Christians in the forthcoming caste census in the country**

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Moninated): The forthcoming caste census has to be taken with directions to the enumerators to ascertain the caste of Christians. The Anglo-Indians, a microscopic minority in the country, is anxious that their identity may not be counted by the



enumerators, as it is feared that they may be counted along with other Christians. In States and areas where there are Anglo-Indians, the enumerators have to be instructed to ask for the Sub Caste and to enumerate accordingly.

West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam, Utharakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Maharashtra, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala States and many cities in India, where Anglo-Indians are residing, are to be considered for conducting the caste census with instructions to enumerators to ascertain sub castes especially of Christians to find out the number of Anglo-Indians.

**(vii) Need to review the operation of Dow Chemicals in Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat**

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): The public of the country has not forgotten the Bhopal gas tragedy so far. In spite of my repeated pleas, the Union Government has given 60 percent shareholding of the Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited to the Union Carbide or Dow Chemica, the company is responsible for Bhopal gas disaster. My submission is how it is justifiable to accord approval for the operation of chloromethane plant worth rupees 600 crore at Dahej in my parliamentary constituency by providing enhanced facilities to the same company which had caused Bhopal gas disaster in consultation with Warren Anderson who is blamed for the said tragedy.

Hence, I request the Government to stop the setting up of such company again in India which caused the most disastrous gas tragedy in the country and claimed the lives of thousands of people the operation of this company should be stopped so that disasters such as Bhopal gas tragedy may not recur.

**(viii) Need to provide adequate pension to old, widows and physically challenged people in the country**

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): The Government is request to make provision for suitable pension for all the senior citizens of the country, who are more than 60 years in age, without having any condition to help old age people above 60 years in age like their BPL status,

income from land or earning of their progeny so that the senior citizen lead a life of self respect and security. On the similar lines, the Government should provide same facilities to widows and physically challenged people by making due provision of pension for them.

**(ix) Need to enhance the quota of Himachal Pradesh for recruitment of youth in Armed Forces**

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): I would like to attract the attention of the Government towards the fact that the youth of Himachal Pradesh comparatively feels more proud to get recruited in the armed forces and serve the country, since the recruitment in armed forces is being made in accordance with the proportionate recruitment policy, lesser number of youth are being recruited from Himachal Pradesh because the state has got less population. Till now, the maximum number of youth who laid down their lives in the wars against China and Pakistan belong to Himachal Pradesh.

As you know that Himachal Pradesh has been given the status of special state because of the hilly region. The cultivable land in Himachal Pradesh is scarce. There is a lack of commercial activities in the state also. The youth of Himachal Pradesh gets employment opportunity in the form of recruitment in armed forces. Because of the rugged geographic and exhausting climate condition in the State, the youth brought up, in such situation, have got extraordinary capacity and skill to fight and defend India's border, particularly located in the mountainous region. Hence, I request to enhance the quota of Himachal Pradesh for recruitment of youths in armed forces.

**(x) Need to provide land under Defence Authority for setting up of Water Treatment Plant at Belgaum, Karnataka for supply of water to residents of the city**

*[English]*

SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): The Belgaum District Administration (Karnataka) has requested the Defence authorities in Belgaum to provide about 5 acres of defence land at Turka Matti Zone, Belgaum for Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KWS and DB), Belgaum in lieu of the provision of alternate and equivalent land so as to enable setting up of a Water Treatment Plant (WTP) of 6 MGD capacity to ensure clean and pure drinking water to the Belgaum city

residents and defence staff therein owing to acute drinking water shortage.

This matter is pending for concurrence of Belgaum defence wing since year 2001. This particular place is ideally and strategically located for setting up of WTP and supply of water to all over the city even in the absence of power supply.

Therefore, I urge upon the Ministry of Defence to direct the Belgaum Defence authorities to ensure provision of this defence land for public purpose.

**(xi) Need to undertake construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana as per specified norms in district Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): The construction work of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in district Chandauli of my Parliamentary Constituency Chandauli is being carried out at a snail's pace. The roads which have been constructed are of very low quality, as a result of which they get broken. The repairs of the broken roads are also not being done. District Chandauli (U.P.) is a naxal-affected area where the development of infrastructure is very necessary. Naxal activities are constantly on the rise due to the lack of roads as a result of which local people are facing so many problems in leading a normal life. Hence, I request the Government to allocate special funds to accelerate the construction work of rural roads in district Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh and to curtail naxal activities. The construction of rural roads will help local people to lead a normal life. In addition to this, investigation of low quality construction work of roads in district Chandauli under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana may be done. Moreover, orders for repairs of broken roads may be issued.

**(xii) Need to take steps to control the high rate of infant mortality rate due to diarrhoeal diseases in the country**

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY (Fatehpur Sikri): As per a recent report published in 'The Lancet' magazine 98 thousand 6 hundred and 21 infants died of rotavirus infected diarrhoea in the year 2008. This number is 22 percent of the entire world.

According to this report, the condition of India is worse than Bangladesh. In India 13 percent children below 5 years of age lose their lives due to diarrhoeal. It is a matter of regret that the Government could not make available my vaccine for diarrhoeal so far. Research has been going on in this regard for many years, I think, if the Government makes the vaccine of diarrhoeal available and include it in the vaccination programme being run for infants, it will curtail untimely deaths to a great extent.

I demand the Government to take all necessary steps to control high infant mortality rate due to diarrhoeal disease in the country.

**(xiii) Need to provide a special package for traditional industries especially to handloom and beedi workers in Kerala**

*[English]*

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): The traditional industries in our country like beedi, handloom, coir, textiles, khadi, bamboo-based handicrafts, artesian and village (cottage) industries etc are plagued by problems of high cost production, low quality, absence of diversified product range, inappropriate technology and incapacity for professional marketing and export. Due to the new liberal policy, the increased mechanization, large scale of production and global competition in quality and price posing, the workers are facing much hardship and threat of massive redundancies in these high employment sectors of Kerala which may result in unemployment, poverty and social problems.

There is an urgent need to provide the special package to the traders, Various trade Unions and Governments have submitted a representation to the Central Government requesting for special package especially to handloom and beedi workers in Kerala.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to consider the plight of these traditional industries and extend a special package as early as possible.

**(xiv) Need to accelerate the pace of rural electrification under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in Odisha**

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): Although an ambitious programme has been undertaken by the Central Government for rural electrification under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during

XI plan period but due to poor performance, delay in execution of the work is being experienced all over the country due to inadequate engagement of manpower as per requirement.

In Odisha, the CPSUs like NTPC, PGCIL and NHPC have been entrusted with implementation of RGGVY Scheme which needs to be expedited.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to take suitable action and issue directives so that the PSUs complete the electrification work to make the scheme successful.

**(xv) Need to accord environmental clearance to the proposal for development of green field airport at Navi Mumbai in Maharashtra**

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): The Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India have accorded in-principle approval for the development of green field airport at Navi Mumbai in May, 2007.

The State Cabinet of Government of Maharashtra approved the development of Navi Mumbai International Airport (NMIA) and appointed CIDCO as nodal agency in July, 2008.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) have granted Environment and Coastal Regulation Zone clearance to the Navi Mumbai International Airport by CIDCO on certain conditions. The No Objection Certificate of Ministry of Environment and Forests is necessary for this proposal.

CIDCO had applied to MoEF for approval of Terms of Reference (TOR) for carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study for obtaining environmental clearance. MoEF have amended CRZ Notification, 1991 for permitting the development of green field airport at Navi Mumbai, subject to detailed scientific study for incorporating adequate environment safeguard measures required for neutralizing damage to coastal environment. TOR for EIA of Navi Mumbai International Airport has been finalized by EAC (Expert Appraisal Committee) in August 2009. MCZMA (Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority) has considered the proposal for CRZ approval and recommended to MoEF in July 2009. The EIA study report (draft) is prepared on the TOR (Terms of Reference). The public hearing was conducted by Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. Based on this, CIDCO prepared final EIA report and submitted to MoEF on 7.6.2010.

The following action has been initiated by the CIDCO in order to comply with the various condition laid down in the Environment and CRZ clearance by the MoEF:

- (i) The revision in the Navi Mumbai Development plan has been worked out by the CIDCO.]
- (ii) The proposal for obtaining forest clearance was submitted on 6th December, 2010.
- (iii) The draft application for filing Notice of Motion in Mumbai High Court has been prepared by the CIDCO.
- (iv) Divisional commissioner Konkan Division has been authorised for Resettlement and Rehabilitation Package of the Project Affected Persons and to negotiate with them.
- (v) A preliminary report regarding the various activities for the development of Mangrove Park at Wagivali has been prepare by M/s. Lewis International and the CIDCO is taking further action.
- (vi) Appointment of consultant for preparing drainage master plan of the area in and around the NMIA is under process.
- (vii) CWPRS Pune is requested to provide Hydraulic Study Report.

The NOC of Ministry of Environment and Forest is necessary for this proposal. I request that No Objection Certification may be given at the earliest to expedite the airport project.

**(xvi) Need to run Mumbai-Nagercoil-Mumbai Train (No. 26339-40) daily**

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): A large number of people from southern parts of Tamil Nadu particularly from Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts are settled in Mumbai and residing there for more than five decades. Most of the people are working on daily wages and are living in a very poor condition. They have to visit their native places frequently during festival times and to attend important family functions. At present there is only one train running between Mumbai and Nagercoil (Train No. 26339-26340). This train runs only five days in a week. People are facing lot of problems without proper train facilities from Mumbai to Tamil Nadu. There is a long pending demand for operation of this Mumbai-Nagercoil-Mumbai train (Train No. 26339-26340) on daily

basis. I, on behalf of people of Tamil Nadu living in Mumbai, appeal to the Hon'ble Minister of Railways through this august House to operate this train as a daily train instead of five days in a week.

**(xvii) Need to ensure adequate supply of fertilizers in West Bengal and also enhance Minimum Support Price of various agro-produce**

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Agricultural Sector in our country plays a very important role in the growth of our economy. Over the years, it has been seen that whenever the growth in agricultural Sector slows down, the overall economy is affected. This year the sector is finding enormous problems. The prices of Fertilizers have gone up tremendously in the recent period on one hand and on the other hand the availability has become scarce. This has put the farmer community into great problems, with special reference to the case of West Bengal.

Besides, they are not getting fair and remunerative prices for their produce in the market, even the MSP is below the cost prices of inputs, resulting in unabated inflation.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate measures to bring down the Fertilizer prices and ensure adequate supply on affordable prices on one hand and also on the other hand raise the MSP of various agro-produce in order to save the farmers community of the country.

**(xviii) Need to resolve the Mullaperiyar Dam Issue**

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): The Mullaperiyar dam was built in 1895 and has outlived its utility. The recent tremors during the past four months numbering twenty has developed cracks and fissures on the ageing structure, the last being on November 18 recording an intensity of 3.8 on the Richter scale. Seismic studies by scientists and engineers have found that the dam site is prone to tremors of intensity up to 6.5 on the Richter scale.

The people of Kerala have always shown magnanimity and cordial neighbourly relations with Tamil Nadu. The State Government of Kerala has now resolved to curtail the storage level of the dam to ensure safety to dilapidated structure while underlining its commitment to Tamil Nadu by not curtailing supplies of even a single drop of water out of the committed quantity. It has long

been established that only a new dam, downstream the present one will provide safety to more than thirty lakh people living in the downstream settlements whose lives are under perennial threat by the recurring tremors in the dam bed. The Government of Kerala is duty bound to ensure safety of more than thirty lakh people living downstream in the event of a disaster by resolving for the construction of a new dam structure.

My earnest appeal to all would be to stand by the decision of the Kerala Government in a spirit of give and take. The Kerala Government's decision to plead for new dam is prudent and workable in the larger interests of people living downstream of the existing dam site and of the bordering districts of Tamil Nadu whose sustenance depends on continued supply of Mullaperiyar waters. I would therefore, urge the centre to resolve the issue with mutual consent of both Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seats. Discussion is on price-rise.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is very important.

...(*Interruptions*)

12.06<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

*At this stage, Shri C. Rajendran and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Everybody wanted a discussion on price rise and inflation for many days. The discussion is scheduled to take place on it under Rule 193. Everybody wants a discussion on it and the public is also watching. Let the discussion take place.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

**12.07 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri S. Semmalai and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, what has happened to them today? What made them rise in their seats today? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the discussion take place on price rise.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Keep quiet please. Let Gurudas ji speak. Question Hour is also adjourned.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Gurudas ji start the discussion.

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

**12.12 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

### Inflation Situation in India

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up the discussion under rule 193. Gurudasji.

[Translation]

Four hours have been fixed for it. We have to conclude it by six o'clock.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): How is it possible to conclude it within the stipulated time?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It can be concluded.

SHRI BAU DEB ACHARIA: Price rise is a serious issue, this discussion cannot be concluded before seven or eight o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Initiate the discussion, the rest of the things will be seen later on.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I extend my thanks to him as well as the House for providing me an opportunity to speak on the issue of price-rise after around ten days. I should congratulate you for calling my name in a wrong manner.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, I did not call your name in a wrong manner rather I called the incomplete name. I said Gurudasji, and Dasgupta was left.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I congratulate the Government, the Opposition and all other hon. Members also. But it is not fair to make delay in taking up the issue of price rise. You think about the public. You may or may not agree with us but the public is annoyed and it is concerned about it. The public of the country wants us to discuss price rise and the Government should also let us know as to what the Government wants to do in such a situation.

[English]

Sir, the point is, the Government should not take satisfaction that there is a respite in prices. There have been statements coming out and televisions are flooded with news - I do not say paid news - that prices have come down to a very reasonable level.

[Translation]

The Government should not agree to neither should we. Wheather Pranab Babu goes to market or not, I will not speak in this regard. He has been playing a very important role in the Government. He has been doing the role of a firefighter for it. But we go to market. Today, the price of lady finger is rupees 75 per kg. ...*(Interruptions)* Not interest. What are you talking? Lady finger costs rupees 75 per kg. in Delhi. Now let me tell you the price in Kolkata. The price of Parwal is rupees 80 per kg.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That too in kg?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Yes, potato cost is rupees 12 per kg. in the market and rupees 11.80 paise in Mother Dairy.

[English]

It is a seasonal respite. It does not signal a dramatic change in the double digit inflation that has overtaken the country. It is a seasonal respite because of the arrival of some seasonal vegetables only. I agree that the price of some seasonal vegetables has gone down. But the general panorama of sky high price has not yet been liquidated. Let it be understood by those who are in power and those who are not in power, by the country as a whole.

Sir, we are discussing the crisis of price in the background particularly prices of food hitting the sky. We are discussing this in the background of a Resolution adopted by this House on the 4th August, 2011 and that Resolution had called upon the Government unambiguously, unmistakably that effective steps should be taken to curb the price rise. It was a mandate of the Parliament. I am sorry the parliamentary mandate has been breached.

Therefore, Sir, today we are not discussing price rise. We are discussing violation of a Resolution of the Parliament by the Government. We are not discussing price rise alone. We are discussing the abject failure of

the Government to implement the Resolution that was adopted by the House expecting that it will lead to some qualitative change in the policy of the Government. But our expectations had not been fulfilled. It is all a dream, the parliamentary judgement is all a dream, is all a fiction, is all a concoction, but it is an option. It is up to the Government to comply with the Resolution or not to comply. It is the sweet will of the Government that will decide. May I ask the Government one thing? Is it the way to run a functional democracy of which we boast in India today?

Therefore, Sri, price rise is incessant over the years, not one year, but over the years. The Government's inaction is also continuing. Incessant is the price rise and the Government's inaction is also persisting. The point is, price rise is never at the centre stage of the political decision making apparatus of the country unfortunately. It is always called a peripheral issue. It is always said that whenever there is growth and development, there is price rise and every time it is said that there is a mismatch, not match, but mismatch. Every time it is said that people are eating more and every time it is said that change of food habits should be adopted. It is not taken to be a fundamental malaise of the economic system. It is taken as a peripheral issue.

So we are left where we are despite the issue being raised in the Parliament. Despite the Resolution adopted in the Parliament, we remain where we had been and the country is languishing in the grip of a double digit, sky high inflation. Sharad Pawar ji do not tell about potato. Tell about pulses. Do not tell about tomato, tell about flour. Prices of some items have come down. It is true of some vegetables, but it is a seasonal respite. Please don't take satisfaction to your heart. The point is, when we ask as to why there is price rise, the reply is that there is a mismatch. What is the mismatch? They say people are eating more. Please imagine this with the country having the highest poor in the world. Even today the Human Development Report says that 33 crore people are poor in this country.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): About 61 crore.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No, I am quoting the Government figure. I know the reality. They are saying it is 33 crore. They are eating more. Who is saying it? It is no other person than the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, who is very close to the Prime Minister.

Sir, the point is, should I laugh at the ignorance of the people placed in the position to take decision on economic policy? Should I laugh at the ignorance or should my head boil because of the bankruptcy of the leaders in the Administration who are called upon to decide the policy? It is a total failure of the Government policy. It is a total mismanagement of the economy.

Let me give you two examples how the Government is moving in what direction. I know he will be replying to me because he is listening. I am thankful that my Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee is listening to me because he has to reply. All right! I will ask him two steps. One, in order to tame the inflation, credit was made costly; Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate was increased 14 times, contraction of the market and the contraction of the market has led to a slow down and we are on the way to a recession. How self-defeating is their policy?

Secondly, occasionally the Government imports to meet the domestic demand. A few years back there was an import of pulses. Did the imported pulse find its place in the market? The pulse was auctioned and it was purchased by the highest bidder. Where did it go? Not to the people but to the godowns of the very high rich food traders. I am giving you two examples. Contraction of credit leading to recession and importing of food grains going to increase the profit of the hoarders. Self-defeating is the policy that the Government has pursued, not always but sometimes.

Sir, what is the price? Mr. Food Minister is very happy because there is a respite. Let me tell him the fact of his Government and not mine. The inflation rate in January 2011 was 9.47 per cent and in September it was 9.72 per cent. Inflation rate is constant. Therefore, do not take any satisfaction. It is because of the seasonal respite. The Government action had fallen flat during the whole year from January to September.

Sir, may I quote another figure from their statistics and not mine? The annual average inflation rate based on the Wholesale Price Index one year before, I quoted the present year, that is, 2010-11, was 9.4 per cent. If the inflation rate is 9.4 per cent based on WPI, then what is the retail rate? It applies to me and also to them. Therefore, for years together, the Government has failed to tackle the speculative food market of the country. Therefore, the Government either is a silent spectator or the Government is a wilful defaulter or the Government is a failed administrator. What words should I choose?

Should I choose wilful defaulter, or failed administrator or a silent spectator?

Again, I am giving you some figures, 10 years' figures. They will be quite relishable for you. In 2001, one kilogram of rice priced at Rs. 10.05. I have not got the latest figures; I have the figures of 2010. The situation has not improved. Price of one kilogram of rice in 2010 is just the double; it is Rs. 19.34. This is the price which is continuous, unabated, relentless and one Government after another failing to take the corrective measures. The price of wheat was Rs. 8.39 per kilogram in 2001. In 2010, it is Rs. 15.64, which is almost double. The price of sugar was Rs. 16.60 per kilogram in 2001. In 2010, it is Rs. 32.12, which is double. Coming to groundnut oil, Rs. 51.73 per litre was the price in 2001. In 2010, it is Rs. 84.07.

*[Translation]*

Everybody consumes edible oil. We consume edible oil in vegetables more or less. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not take it in excess, you may suffer from diabetes.

*[English]*

He was speaking of potato. Let me talk about potato. In 2001, the price of potato was Rs. 7.30 per kilogram. Today, it is Rs. 11.97. You can find a satisfaction; it has not doubled but it is near to double. The price of onion was Rs. 7.92 per kilogram in 2001. Today, it is Rs. 18.16. These are the prices for the poor people. I am not speaking of the price of whisky. Price of whisky has not gone up, thanks to the Government. I must thank the Government.

*[Translation]*

Keep drinking, do not eat food, keep drinking. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him speak.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA I have collected the information for your benefit, Sir, so that you can have a cheap bottle tomorrow night!... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, only a few days back, food price reached all high. It was only a few days back; it may not be today; never it was before. Food price inflation was 12.21 per cent. It is one characteristic.

The second characteristic is widening gap between the retail price and the wholesale price. That is the magic. There is not only gap but widening gap between the retail price and the wholesale price. Just see the contradiction, the contrast. Inflation is sky high and the farmers of Maharashtra are burning their harvest because they do not get the price. When there is inflation, farmers are being cheated. Where is the Government? By Government, I mean State Governments and Central Government, both. We are in a federal structure. You do not let him come and of the vicious circle. You cannot dissolve the whole system. The whole political system of the country is responsible.

Thirdly, this is the paradox of price problem. Paradox of price problem is that inflation is sky high and peasants are totally being ruined. I am telling you that FCI is also not purchasing farmers' produce. In FCI, prices are higher but they are not purchasing farmers' produce. The total Government machinery, the total social system and the total political system is failed to do anything for the farmers.

Sir, next, I would like to come to the Public Distribution System. It is almost inoperative in many of the States. I know there are some States where it is effective but in many States there is no PDS. Which are in the worse state?

[Translation]

Those who are seeking vote in the name of common man and send young leader to the Parliament just to brighten their political image the same common man.

[English]

is in the worse state. According to the Government's statistics, today, not less than 40 per cent are on the boarder line of poverty or below the poverty line. It means, nearly 45 crore people are affected. I am not affected due to this. You have been very kind to increase our salaries. What about others? What about the *rikshaw* pullers?

Sir, it is a long story of failed promises of a faceless Government. Even the most effective advocate will feel

it shameful to defend this Government, who seems to have without any radar. I do not explain what do I mean by the radar? It is completely a radarless Government.

Sir, the point here is this. What is more dangerous? Inflation is compared with economic slowdown. In a pure economics, it cannot be explained. Inflation is on the one end and slowdown is on the other. In the text books it is called inflation. Whatever it might mean, I am surprised that inflation is compared with slowdown. I want to know as to what is the background. It is the United Nations Publication World Economic Prospects of 2012. It is not our Report. They are saying in this Report that 2012 will be the bleakest year. According to them the world is on the verge of another recession. This is capitalism. Maybe, you do not agree with my philosophy. But this is capitalism. Three years back there was a crisis. Three hundred banks had failed in America. Today, again the world is on the brink of recession. This is the background in which India is gradually moving towards recession.

[Translation]

Kindly let me reveal some data, and give me some more time to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time will you take?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Give me as much time as you can give. When you ask me, I will sit down.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tims is left, you speak.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The GDP is all-time low. It is below seven per cent. The agricultural growth rate is 6.7 per cent. Somebody has made a statement from the Government side that wonderful production has taken place this time in agriculture. You can justify your statistics and say this. My statistics is this. The agricultural production is down to 2.2 per cent from 5.4 per cent.

Now take the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector is the heart of Indian economy and not the service sector. Whatever FDI you bring in or whatever FII you can bring in and however growth the service sector can have, the heart of the economy is the manufacturing sector. But the manufacturing sector has also come down to 2.7 per cent from the 7.8 per cent. Please mark the difference.



Investment has also come down. Now, I understand your predicament as to why you had been looking for FDI in the retail trade. You want more money to come from abroad. I understand your predicament. The investment in India has gone down to 28 per cent from 34 per cent. The revenue collection has also gone down.

[Translation]

Chacko Sir, keep remember, it is time to speak. Indian rupee is now at all time low. Your relatives are in America, ask them to send dollars. Your problems will be solved.

[English]

This is the most opportune moment to tell your relatives in foreign countries to send you dollars. You will get Rs. 52 per dollar.

Therefore, Sir, the Government led by an eminent economist, Dr. Manmohan Singh appears to be always.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): He saved the country in 1991. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not disturb him.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am not telling anything wrong about him. I hold him in high esteem. I know him more than you. I came to Parliament when he came to Parliament. I know him more. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The Government led by an eminent economist - not well known economist - has always been on the wrong side. The Government has always been on the wrong side. Its policies have failed and really disaster for the country. I do not magnify. I am not panic-stricken. Let me tell you that I am not panic-stricken. I believe in the resilience of the Indian economy. I do not believe that India and the Indian economy can get shattered. I do not believe that. I know its strength. I know the democratic strength. I know the well-meaning people living in India but let me sound the warning bell to the Government. Please take it seriously.

[Translation]

Comfortable situation is harmful for you and unity is a must to confront dangerous situation.

[English]

The Government appears to be divided. Political ruling combination appears to be divided. Do not divide

the House by taking controversial decisions. Take the House into confidence. You need everybody's support. We are ready to give you our support to fight the speculators but you must have the political will to fight the speculators, to fight the black marketeers and to fight the hoarders. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, give me some more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am giving you two more minutes.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I am coming to the closing part.

This is where I have described the crisis which some people are not agreeable to accept. Please accept the reality. Without augmenting agricultural production, food price cannot be curbed. In such a situation, in such instability of production, there was a Green Revolution and we glorified it. I can still remember that in our student days we wrote on that. The Green Revolution has frittered out and the black counter revolution has taken over Indian agriculture.

Even the people in Punjab are selling their most fertile land. They are selling their land and asking for a passport to go to London to drive a motorcar. That is the condition of the Punjabi farmers in this country. Please remember that.

Sir, in such a situation, may I humbly request the hon. Finance Minister to explain why there has been a decline in the investment in agriculture. Why has there been a decline in investment on agriculture? Why was the flow of credit left to the banks? It is Rs. 32,000 core. It is a very well known sum. But has it been delivered? There is a great gap between the promise and the performance.

Even today, 60 per cent of the farmers are dependent on high cost money lending. Food trade is thriving. New trade has developed in this country, called food trade. What is that? When gap between the retail price and the wholesale price is widening, at that point of time, hoarding and speculation are on the rise. This

Government is responsible for setting up a speculative market. Everything is determined by the movement of the Sensex in Mumbai. We are prosperous because our stock market is booming! We are moving ahead because the stock market is booming! This is absolutely a speculation that you have surrendered the whole nation. Hoarding, black marketing and speculation are on the rise. Food trade has become most profitable. In such a situation, why are the banks financing them? People's money is people's welfare. Now, the slogan is people's money for corporate welfare. Why is the forward trading being allowed even selectively?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am just concluding.

Why has the Essential Commodities Act not been sharpened? Therefore, I would suggest and let the Government consider. Let there be a massive programme for the revival of the agriculture of the country and for augmenting agricultural production. Let there be an effective Public Distribution System in place. Let there be stringent actions against market manipulators. The Government must stop bank loans to food traders. There must be proper utilization of imported food grains. It must be distributed through the Public Distribution System. These are some of the steps, which are necessary. But you cannot control inflation if you cannot control the slowdown of the economy. We must fight the slowdown of the economy. Massive investments must be made by the Government to set up productive social structure in the country. The Government must promote social infrastructure; they must promote creation of jobs; and they must improve the quality of life of the poor people.

We must fight inflation; and at the same time fight cyclical fluctuation, which may lead to recession. This is what we can suggest very honestly to the Government. It is not a political platform.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude, now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, lastly, I am saying let nobody feel bad. Not a caricature of neo-liberalism can save the country. Only a truly welfare State can address the basic problems of the masses.

Sir, put your hand on the heart; just feel what is there in your heart. You must have your eyes to look at not at the shopping malls but the starving people in Jangal Mahal and in other places of India. Look at them; look at the *Adivasis*; and look at the people of backward sections. Take your points from there.

Therefore, I plead with the Government, on behalf of the people whom I represent, that the time has come to accept the reality, not to belittle the crises; and by accepting the reality, the Government must take upon itself the mandate of the people to take emergency massive measures to contain inflation; and at the same time fight slow down that has gripped the country.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for this opportunity.

I would like to participate in the discussion raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta on the Statement laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd November by the hon. Finance Minister. The entire House was listening with rapt attention what the hon. Member was presenting before this house. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I have said it already. I have complemented you and I have high regards for you.

Dasgupta Ji's presentation in this House was always listened to with great attention and we are all his admirers for that matter but today he was losing that penchant. Probably, there was desperation also in his voice because he said that the Minister and the Government should not take satisfaction that there is a temporary reprieve. This admission seems very much disappointing to him.

We had a discussion on this subject on the 4th of August, 2011 in this House. The reason for the desperation of Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is that on the 4th of August, 2011, the food price inflation in this country was 18.2 per cent. Probably, that was an occasion then that he could put the Government on the defensive. In February, 2010, the food price inflation in India was 22 per cent and when we discussed last time in this House, it was 18.2 per cent. Today, we are going to listen to the hon. Finance Minister. I am sure that at the end of this discussion, the Finance Minister will give us some very happy information. According to my information, the food price inflation has come down to below eight per cent. If it has fallen from 22 per cent to 18 per cent and from 18 per cent to eight per cent, the desperation is obvious and the reason we need not search per reasons anywhere else.

But these is one thing. Why, we in India, a developing economy, a growing economy, are facing this kind of a situation? Is it an isolated case? Is it because of the neo-liberal economic policies being pursued by this Government? We all anticipated that whatever is

being discussed, whatever is the ground reality, Dasgupta Ji will conclude only with this Marxist jargon, an outdated dogma which has no relevance to this age at all. Even Communist China is adopting market economy. ...*(Interruptions)*

Yes, I am coming back to that. At the end of his speech, in conclusion he was saying that it is because of the neo-liberal economic policies of this country. When my friend, Mr. P.T. Thomas was correcting him, Dasgupta Ji was a little unhappy. Mr. Thomas said that in 1991 India was in a debt trap and it was Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Finance Minister salvaged the economy of this country, and salvaged the Indian economy. Dasgupta Ji, everybody has to remember that. We may differ in our approach to the problem but we have to admit facts and the fact remains that in the last 20 years whether the policies which we have implemented in the country have done good to this country or not. We have to understand that.

Here is a situation where we have to very sincerely analyze what are the steps that we have taken to contain inflation. As very correctly said by Dasgupta Ji, on the 4th of August 2011, this House unanimously decided to adopt a Resolution. We adopted a Resolution. We directed the Government to take effective steps to contain inflation. Today, even if it has fallen down to below eight per cent, the Finance Minister or none in this side or that side will feel happy. It is not a happy situation. It is not a comfortable level. We have to bring down inflation between five and six per cent.

In the given situation, whether it is possible or not, we have to collectively make an effort. This country needs that because inflation is crippling the economies all over the world. Food production shortage, oil price rise and so many issues are there. Euro zone crisis is there. The American economy is facing crisis. We are not an isolated economy. The world is a global village today. Whatever happens in any part of the world is affecting the economy of every country. So, when there is a liquidity crisis, when there is a financial crisis in any country, we cannot say that it is not our problem; it is their problem. Every problem will affect us also. But today the liquidity crisis of many developed countries, in a way is encroaching upon our problems and aggravating the problem of our economy also. I definitely agree that there is a mismatch of supply and demand, Inflation and price rise means that there is a mismatch of supply and demand. If the question is whether this Government has taken any steps, that question is very, very logical. This Government is

bound to give an answer. I am sure that the Finance Minister will give an answer. While presenting the last Budget, he said that India needs a second Green Revolution. The Agriculture Minister is also sitting here. What the Agriculture Ministry or the Finance Ministry have done is a collective decision. India needs a Second Revolution. Pulses are in short supply; cereals are in short supply. We can be proud that India is the largest producer of wheat in the world; India is the largest producer of rice in the world; India is the largest producer of milk in the world. Unlike in the 50s, when we were going with a begging bowl before many countries of the world to feed our people, today we can export food products from Indian ports to other countries, to those who are starving for food. This is the achievement of the Government led by the Congress Party. You can conveniently forget that. But, today in the current situation when this country is facing inflation and price rise, you can ask whether the Government has taken sufficient steps? The Government has taken steps to increase production and productivity. Without that, there is no shortcut. We can explain anything. But the production and productivity in the area of food is a must.

In the Budget, the government has earmarked the North Eastern area, specially for the production of pulses. There was a special scheme and every effort is made by the Government for this. Nearly 65 per cent of our population is engaged in agriculture. The main thrust of the programme is to increase the productivity and production and we are achieving this. All of a sudden, we cannot increase the food production and productivity. It will take time. The point is whether the Government is moving in the right direction. We are achieving the results which are going to bring down inflation and prices. Hon. Finance Minister has told us this, but do not know whether it has fallen on deaf ears. But, if all of us have heard it, we can see the situation that is developing in a month or two.

What was the inflation rate, when Shri Gurudas Dasgupta presented this Resolution in this House? What happened in the last 48 hours? We should watch with our eyes open. The Finance Minister has asked us to wait for two months, to give us good result. We have to hopefully wait for that. That is what the country is heading to.

Then, I give the answer on the selective ban on exports. When the food products are costly and are not available, when the supply is less, we have to ban exports. Can you say that this Government has failed?

We have banned the export of sugar; we have banned the export of onion. Whichever commodity was in short supply, export of that commodity was banned. Sugar and onion are two examples.

About future trading, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta was saying that there is a big trade going on in future trading. Today, at the way the world is developing, we cannot be isolated. The future trading in commodities is in practice the world over. Sixty per cent of future trading share in the world is that of China. So, if that is happening, it cannot be said as a bad thing. But, the future trading in India is the reason for price rise, as is said by the learned Member, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. The future trading in rice was banned in this country.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: China may be a model to you but not to me. Whatever they are doing, is not right here. I believe in Indian model. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: This is a prick of conscience. I only said about two comparable economies. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: If anybody has a prick of conscience, I am not responsible. I only referred to China because these are two comparable economies in size. It is not because they are ruled by the Communist Party. I do not know whether the real Communist Party is there anywhere at all. That is not my intention. What I said is that these are two comparable economies in size. In India, the Government has banned the forward trading in rice, in cereals and in pulses. Are you not aware of that? If this Government has taken this step, can anybody blame it? Is there anybody unhappy that the export is banned and the forward trading is banned? It is because of this Government and as per the decision of this House. This House discusses on each and every issue. The spirit was taken and that was being implemented in future trading.

The zero import duty was on selected food items. Import of pulses- was done! Edible oil was imported. Sugar was imported. We could do it because we had the foreign exchange reserve. I remember that in the 90s, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta was also a Member of this House and many senior Members who are sitting here, have witnessed that struggle in 1991, when we did not have the foreign exchange reserve even to import ration for one week. Today India does not need any IMF or

World Bank support. We have enough resources to import whatever is in shortage in our country.

After the 4th August Resolution in this House, this Government had taken a decision that wherever there was shortage of food items, especially sugar, pulses and edible oils they were to be imported. Is this what you are blaming the Government for? Distribution of the imported pulses and edible oil through PDS was done. He said that the Public Distribution System is completely destroyed. But, wherever PDS is working, these imported edible oils and pulses were distributed. It is not that it is auctioned and somebody has taken it away. It may be a figment of imagination.

Regarding release of higher quantity of non-levy sugar, the decision was taken by the Government that more sugar was released to the market. Is it not an effective step to curb the inflation and price rise? The fiscal stimulus was withdrawn. It was rolled back. When the world was facing financial crisis, money supply was increased by many countries to increase the production. That affected us also. But, all the fiscal stimulus which were to increase production, were withdrawn.

As he rightly pointed out, there are other casualties also. India was attaining a growth rate of 9.2 per cent. Where have we reached now? Five years back, our rate of growth was 9.2 per cent. This year, we have fallen from that and it is 6.9 or 7 per cent growth rate. This is a big tragedy. This should not happen. If there is poverty and unemployment in this country, there is no shortcut. No jargons can solve it. No slogans can solve it. It can be solved only by increasing production. India's increase of GDP could cross the double digit. We have almost reached the level of 9.7 per cent. If it is growing by 9 per cent, it means that in 12 years, it will be doubled. The agriculture production will be doubled; the industrial production will be doubled. If we want an India without poverty, if we want our India without unemployment, if we want every Indian to have a roof on his head, then we have to increase the production. But, in the tight monetary situation when we have taken certain steps, that affected our growth also. We admit that. But, you cannot blame that the Government has not done anything. When there is inflation, Government takes steps. As you rightly said, 13 times the Reserve Bank of India, the Central Bank of the country has increased its repo rate. What happened? From 5.5 per cent it has gone to 8.5 per cent. Money has become costly. If the money is costly, it has its effects. It affects the production. It affects the industrial growth. Today, if

we are 6.9 per cent, it was because harsh steps were taken as directed by this Parliament. Harsh steps were taken by the Government willing or unwillingly, but the result is that it has affected our growth. We have to have a balance between these two. At the same time, my only appeal to this House is not to raise an accusing finger against the Government saying that the Government has not taken any step in this direction.

The Repo rate revision as also the reverse Repo rate revision and the effective steps taken by the Government to control the liquidity rate have helped us to reach a level today where the food inflation is going to fall from 22 per cent to below 8 per cent. I can understand that this is an unacceptable level and we have to strive to reach a 5 or 6 per cent level. For that, we need to have a collective wisdom.

After a week long trouble today we have got this opportunity. I am grateful to Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. If there is an improvement, at least try to compliment the Government. There is nothing wrong in that. Your ideology may be different, your view may be different. You may not be agreeing with the liberalisation programme. But that does not mean that for anything and everything you should blame the Government. That should not be the attitude of political parties. I honestly feel that while concluding his speech, Shri Dasgupta should have said that with all these difficult situations you have done your job well and I congratulate you. ...*(Interruptions)*

Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee, while sitting at the North Block has to control the whole country. Hoarding should be stopped and all these things should be got done sitting at and the North Block. What is the job of the State Governments? For 34 years West Bengal was ruled with their support. How many raids were conducted? What were the steps taken by your Government? If there is hoarding in a State, what happens? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What ever the hon. Member Dr. Dome has said will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[English]*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Only recently they have come out of the clutches and the tyranny of CPI(M). Now we

\*Not recorded.

can see the difference in Kolkata also where food price will come down. There is a responsibility to be shared by the Central Government and the State Governments. When the Central Government is taking steps, State Governments should also cooperate by conducting raids wherever there is hoarding. Action should be taken by State Governments. But, wherever corrective action is to be taken by both the Governments and if that is not happening, again the accusation against the Central Government and the Finance Minister alone is unfair.

I am not for saying that there is no price rise or there is no inflation. I just want to say one thing. He has quoted the prices of certain items. I accept that all these prices are very high; these are at an unacceptable level. But, when you discussed this very same Resolution on the 4th August 2011, wheat price was Rs. 15.70. Today it is less than Rs. 15. Yet you are accusing this Government saying that prices have gone up. This Rs. 15 also is not acceptable, it should come down. How many times have we increased the support price of wheat and rice? You may forget the farmers in this country, who are the backbone of this country, but we cannot forget them. This UFA Government has increased the support price of rice and of wheat seven times and this is bound to happen. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak when your turn comes.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What all Members have said will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[English]*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: On 4th August 2011 when this House was discussing the price rise issue, Dasguptaji was the main speaker. At that time sugar was Rs. 44 a kg. Today it is Rs. 32 a kg. and again they are raising an accusing finger against the Government. I accept that Rs. 32 is on the higher side and it should come down. Has this Government failed or has this Government not taken action? *Arhar Dal* was Rs. 82 a kg. when this House was discussing this Resolution last time. Today it has come down to Rs. 70 a kg. It is still on the higher side. Has this Government taken a decision or not? Here is a situation where a Government at the Centre

\*Not recorded.

decisively being pro-people, *Aam Adm's* Government, is taking effective steps to control prices.

I also admit that we have not done certain things. If this Government can control inflation and price rise by conducting a *Chetana Yatra*, we could have done that. We are ready to conduct a *Rath Yatra* if price rise will come down. ...*(Interruptions)* But economic policy is not run by this kind of gimmicks. ...*(Interruptions)*

As regards effective economic policy, the economic policy being implemented by the UFA Government since 1991 onwards and effective steps taken by the Government even today is the only solution for the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What all Members have said will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: It is said all over the world that inflation and price rise is a problem all over the world. ...*(Interruptions)* I said the situation ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, I am concluding my speech. Some people were very unhappy when I pointed out the economic scenario in some countries. But today, one has to see the inflation rate in Russia, Australia and China in a comparative situation. The Chinese economy was always a low inflation economy. The inflation was 0.25 per cent there, but today it is 5.25 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not a justification for the Indian situation. I only want to say that this Government and the Reserve Bank are taking holistic decisions as well as effective administrative steps with the cooperation of the State Government and with the cooperation of all assembled here.

We have to fight this menace of price rise and inflation, and I am sure that we will win and we will succeed. I only want a mind-change from the critics of this Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. The next speaker is Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I feel that the discussion on inflation has been cursed in this House. In every session, we try that the discussion on inflation takes place on the first day itself but every time this discussing gets struck due to some or the other reasons and remains struck-up for many years. It starts once again after resolving many issues. The same thing happened this time also. Our colleagues from the Left Party have presented the Motion of Adjournment and due to which the proceedings of the House remained postponed for two days. On the third day, i.e. on the evening of 24th Madam Speaker rejected that Motion of Adjournment. Then while sitting in her chamber, we decided that the discussion will take place under the Rule 193 only but the discussion will take place today only. As per that consensus, we came to the House in the evening of 24th. Shri Sharad Yadav ji was sitting here. Shri Gurudas Dasguptaji started speaking also on that topic but there were so many interruptions by the Treasury Bench that the proceedings got postponed once again and the House got adjourned. On the night of the same day the Government took such a decision that not only the whole opposition got agitated but also the leaders of the parties supporting the Government opposed the decision and one week was wasted in all that. But I would like to thank Pranab da on whose initiative and activeness, a decision was taken to have a discussion with all the parties and thereafter to keep that decision pending for a whole. It was also decided that the proceedings of the House should continue and the House did function yesterday. It was decided yesterday that we will begin this discussion at 12 o' clock but today a new issue come up at 12 o' clock. It has been our stand for very long time that Shri Raja and Shri Chidambaram both are guilty and responsible in the some proportion in 2G spectrum scam therefore we urge hon. Prime Minister to seek his resignation as well. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: But the Prime Minister has taken the resignation of Shri Rajaji but not of Shri

Chidambaram ji. We have been repeatedly demanding his resignation. Since a new dimension got added to it today, therefore, we have raised that demand once again. The proceedings got postponed again due to that reason.

**15.00 hrs.**

But Pranab ji is the witness. When I got a call from Shri Pranab ji in the noon, then I said immediately that our demand remains intact but the proceedings of the House will take place and we will begin the discussion on price rise from 20' clock onwards. I am very glad that discussion started very peacefully. Shri Chacko ji tried to provoke in between and due to which the discussion got interrupted sometimes, but the discussion is going on.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the ninth session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha and I would like to remind Shri Pranab da that irrespective of his being the Finance Minister or not, we kept drawing the attention of the Government towards inflation. But I do not know as to why the Government is going on without blinking an eye and has closed its ears from the pains of the common people. This House passed the Motion twice and I felt great pain Pranab da with your reply to that Motion when you said that it is full of technicalities.

*[English]*

It is too technical a statement.

*[Translation]*

You have tried to entrap the people already trapped in the web of inflation into the cobweb of data. Your statement is of 11 pages and 34 times data has been provided in first five pages. I have said many times that we cannot satiate the hunger of dying people with data, they need food. But you are only providing data and talking about percentage. The Ministers of the Government not only provide data but also try to justify inflation by giving illogical reasons. Sometimes our Minister says that the poor have increased their diet that is why the inflation has gone up. Sometimes the other Minister of the Government says that the Government has started paying more price to farmers for their grains that is why the inflation has gone up. Sometimes he says that the prices in the international market have gone up therefore the inflation has gone up. Recently, I heard the statement of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture: Shri Charan Das Mahant saying that the population of the country has increased therefore inflation is going up.

Pranab da, I would like to ask you about the poor who have started taking more diet. You might know that there was a time when the poor used to make only salted rotis and they used to eat that with just onion and chilly but they used to eat their stomach full. Both the times they used to get only bread, salt, onion and chilly. This Government has snatched away even that morsel of bread, onion and salt from the poor man.

**15.02 hrs.**

*[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI in the Chair]*

I have come here with the list of prices of salt, flour and onion and these prices are not very old. These prices are not of the year 2010 as Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji was saying. These prices are of the month of this December only and this is the bill of the ration of my house. My ration came on 3rd December and I have come with that bill. Pranab da, my ration does not come from any big shop, it comes from Kendriya Bhandar where prices are regulated. This bill is of Kendriya Bhandar, Pandara Park. The price of flour is 18 rupees 20 paise *i.e.*, the price of 10 kg. flour is 182 rupees. Gurudas da, you were talking about 2010 where you said that the price of rice is 18 rupees per kg. Today, the price of even course rice is 27 rupees per kg. the price of salt is 13 rupees per kg. Just adjacent to this Kendriya Bhandar shop, there is a Mother Dairy and Safal outlet where the prices are very much regulated. The price of onion is 25 rupees there. If one wants to eat food by having salted bread with an onion then flour is available at Rs. 18 per kg., salt Rs. 13 per kg. and onion Rs. 25 per kg. Now you tell me how can a poor person manage his two square meals? I have got the bills of both Mother Dairy and Kendriya Bhandar. You were saying that the prices of Arhar pulse, sugar, mustard oil are Rs. 72,33 and 88 per kilogram respectively written in the bill. These bills that I have brought with me is of 3rd December. What would you say about the food of the poor? You have changed the yardsticks of poverty. In the affidavit to the Supreme Court, the Planning Commission has stated that a person earning 32 rupees per day in urban areas and 26 rupees per day in rural areas are above the poverty line. This is a statement given on affidavit. This affidavit was presented by Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia who is the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. I have come here with a note of one of his press conferences in which Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia has said that they had made the calculation on monthly basis but now the same is being presented on per day basis and this is why the amount seems to be so less.

[English]

"In our affidavit to the Supreme court, we had reported the poverty line in terms of monthly expenditure for a family because this is how household budgets are normally understood. However, in public discussion, the monthly consumption expenditure has been converted into a daily *per capita* figure namely Rs. 32 for urban areas and Rs. 26 for rural areas which makes it appear very low." It does not make it appear very low. Pranab da, it is very low.

[Translation]

It is not just seemingly less, it is actually less because in the affidavit statement which the Government has submitted, it is written that if a family of five members living in urban areas spends 4824 rupees per month and a family of five members living in rural areas spends 3905 rupees per month, then that family is above the poverty line. The analysts just divided 4824 rupees with five. Then share of one member comes to 960 rupees. In the same manner, when 3905 rupees is divided by 5, the result comes 780 rupees. They said that this amount is the expenditure of a month. Then, what would be the expenditure of a day? Therefore, they divided 960 with 30 and the result was 32 rupees. In the same manner when 780 rupees was divided by 30, the outcome was 26 rupees. It is said that it is not like reading the Vedas, it is a simple calculation and even a student of class fifth knows how to calculate it. When it was calculated, the result was that if any person spends 32 rupees a day in the urban areas and 26 rupees a day in the rural areas, then he is above the poverty line as per the calculation. The Government provides doles to the people living below the poverty line but these people are not categorized a member of that category he spends 32 rupees on himself. Not only this, the analysts have calculated even further. I have got a copy of Times of India dated 21 September in my hand. They have calculated further in it and talked about how 32 rupees and 26 rupees are being spent. This total amount 4824 rupees included all these things such as food, clothes, house, medicine, education etc, etc. If I say about the expenditure on food only, you will be surprised. All this stuff has been published in an English paper 'The Times of India'. I have brought it after translating into Hindi. If a person spends 5 rupees 50 paise on grains, 1 rupee 2 paise on pulse, 2 rupees 33 paise on milk, 1 rupees 95 on vegetables, 70 paise on sugar, 44 paise on fruits and 78 paise on salt and spices, then he is above poverty line.

I have just told about the prices. The prices of pulse in 72 rupees per kg. and oil is 88 rupees per kg. Then as per this calculation, that person will get 300-gram flour or 200 gram rice, 20 gram pulse. This calculation is generally connotes with gold. Ten gram is equal to one tola. Even this is as per the new concept of tola. The weight of a tola used to be of 12 grams. It means that if a person gets two tola pulse, 250 gram flour, one spoonful of oil, one pinch of salt, twenty grams of sugar, and one part of orange in the name of fruits, then he is above the poverty line. In view of the Government, he becomes rich. It is said that the poor have increased the intake of their diet. This data is being given by the Government and I have put the details of the calculation which has been done by the analysts.

This Government likes one more phrase "rising level of incomes". This phrase has been used in the statement also. I have seen all answers to the questions which have been raised in this topic. In all answers this phrase has been necessarily used

[English]

"a durable solution to inflation in an economy with rising income levels."

[Translation]

I would like to ask Pranab da as to whose income level is rising? Whose income is increasing? It is right that the income of 20% people of the country might have increased but it brings inequality. On the one hand, people eat food in Five Star hotel by paying 2000 rupees per plate and on the other hand, people are longing for two meals a day. I am not talking about them Pranab da, hon. Minister of Finance. You look at me. Whom am I talking about? Let not talk about that piece of paper.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): You have spoken half a dozen times, almost on the same lines.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: No, the hon. Minister of Finance, if you will not set the things right yourself then I will have to speak on the same line. You set the things right, I will change my speech but you do not provide the opportunity to change my speech. If the prices increase, how can I change my speech?



SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The price has decreased today.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Nothing has decreased. Whom am I talking about?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Just one second. The food inflation has come down from 11.41 per cent on 29th October to 6.6 per cent, which is almost a half. From 11.41 per cent, it has come down to 6.6 per cent. All the figures which you are quoting are from the same source, which is my source also. But I am not depending too much on it because I shall have to take all 52 weeks in average. That is why, I am not making too much tom-tomming. But please remember, you were in Government for six years. I know what you did. The country knows what you did, ...*(Interruptions)* Please have patience to listen to me, and I am listening to every word of yours. Do not think that I am reading the note. That does not mean that I am not listening. ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not interrupt me. This is not a good practice. She has kindly conceded. That is why I have risen. If she would not have conceded, I would not have risen. At least, please care about the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House. What I am saying is that I am not making any tom-tomming. This information I had in the morning. But I did not even speak to the Media because I know that there are so many things which ought to be addressed. I am listening to every word of yours though I am reading the note. Please remember that.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I will always yield to the Leader of the House as many times as he wants.

[Translation]

Hon. Finance Minister, you are the leader of the House. As I have said earlier that as many times you would say, I will yield and I would listen to you very sincerely. But I am not citing that old figures which you are talking about. My bill is of 3rd of this month and it is 8th today. I am putting the figures related to the ration bill of my own home and I have brought the ration only five days ago. I do not know what types of data in percentage your officers provide to you. The common people do not understand the language of figures. The common people only understand how much they are spending and what they are getting in return. This is the ration bill of my house of five days ago. You are talking about celebrating

6.6. The Government may celebrate 6.6 but far as the common people are concerned, they have not got any reprieve from inflation. I am giving you the data of date 3rd of this month and it is bill of ration, milk, vegetables of my house. ...*(Interruptions)* You asked me by challenging that we were also in the power for six years and what we did. I know it. Pranab da, the public know what we did. Today I can say with proud that there were two Governments which were formed in India without the support of the Congress Party — one by Shri Morarji Desai and the second by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The Morarji Desai Government came to power in the year 1971 and the Government of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee remained in power from 1998 to 2004. The prices remained stable and the essential commodities remained available for 6 years.

Mr. Chairman, the prices never increased. Shri Gurudas Dasguptaji, you were giving data of the year 2001 and our party was in power at that time. I would like to tell even the reasons why the figures were as such. The then Finance Minister did not talk in percentage terms. Shri Jaswant Singhji is sitting behind me. When he came to present the Budget, then, the journalists asked what he would give to the people in the budget. He said he just wanted if he could add some more money to the savings of a housewife, he would think that his Budget was successful. Howard and Oxford cannot tell about the realities of the Indian economy.

A person who talks about ground realities can understand our economy. As far as English language is concerned the then Finance Minister was able to speak better English than a Harvardian. But the person who are born and brought up in the rural soil, who have understood the rural economy, who have understood the predicament of rural women, who can say that I may put some more money in purse then I will understand that I have presented a good budget. Those who talk in terms of percentage cannot understand the economy of India and nor can find out any solution. Therefore, I would like to submit to you that first listen to me and give reply at right time. If you want to reply in between I will yield because you are the leader of the house and I will yield for the sake of the respect of the leader of the House.

I would like to submit to you that you are talking about the rising levels. It is alright that the income of some people has risen to a level that they can now take meal in five star hotel at the rate of rupees two thousand per plate. But I want you to look at those push-cart vendors, hawkers, way-side vendors who exhaust their

feet, hand and throat together for two square meals of their family. Today I have stood to speak for them. It pains me a lot when I see a hawker who in a chilling cold, when it is very difficult to take out the hands from the pocket, he holds the handle, paddles the tri-cycle cart shouting for the customers. I am on my legs to speak for him. I have risen for that push-cart vendor who in scorching heat, when we cannot dare to keep out, covers many kilometers of distance by pushing his vendor-cart and attracts his customers in a high pitch. Today I have stood up for that street vendor who shouts at the top of his voice to sell grams, groundnuts, pop-crops, puffed-rice by carrying stand on his aged shoulders. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister of the country as to whether his income has increased even by one rupee. Rather whatever he had is spent due to price-rise. Therefore, I would like to submit to you who use the phrase "with rising levels of income" time and again whose income has risen. You kindly look at them also whose income has not increased even by one rupee.

The second argument which you put forth is that you have started provided high support price. It has pushed the prices up. Pranab Da you must be knowing that Sharad Bhau has left from here. Cotton farmers are committing suicide in Maharashtra. Farmers in Andhra Pradesh is declaring crop holiday. Paddy crop farmers in the entire country are requesting to save them. Basmati farmers in my home state are in a pathetic condition. When the Session began, our colleagues from Maharashtra kept coming in the well in order to demand rupees six thousand for cotton. Girish Mahajan, an MLA of our times, had to stage fast. Thirteen farmers have committed suicide in Maharashtra in 72 days. Recently, I went to Bhandara of Gondiya. The farmers of Gondiya and Bhandara had come to meet me. They informed me that the support price is rupees 1080 but agencies are buying at rupees 980. Heaps of paddy crop is lying but it is not being procured. In my home state basmati farmers came to me with a newspaper and asked me as to what I was doing. They asked me to raise voice for them. See, this is Dainik Bhaskar newspaper wherein headings is "Paddy crops made debtor". This is Haryana edition "Basmati made us suffer loss". Mean to say last time we had made good profit but this time nobody is there to buy it because support price for basmati is not fixed. Your import and export policy is responsible for this. You do not give liberty to export paddy as long as the yield is laying at farmers home. But as soon as ...*(Interruptions)* But the moment yield is bought by traders, you grant permission for export. If you allow the export of paddy a

little earlier when it is laying at farmers/homes, the traders will definitely buy it on high price and farmers will get good price. But your import and export policy is so flawed that as long as the yield is laying at farmers' house you do not grant permission to export rice and the moment it reaches exporter you open export for them. This is the reason farmers are suffering. When the farmers from Andhra Pradesh came to me they brought total calculation along with them and asked me as to why they should not observe crop holiday. I said it is the matter of the food security of the country. If you do not produce crops, what will happen to the food security of the country? But they said what will happen to us, did you every think about it? After making calculation they informed that they are bearing a loss of rupees 2000 per acre. Fertilizers, electricity, water everything is costly. They had done all the calculations and told me even after this elevated level of MSP, they are not ready to bear the loss of rupees 2000 per acre. No doubt, the observance of crop holiday will not fetch for them any profit, but, at least they will not suffer any loss. Therefore, they declared crop holiday.

You say that you have increased the minimum support prices as a result of which prices have risen. Farmer sells one commodity and buys rest of the items. But you do not bother about them. You talk about foreign direct investment. If FDI enters into retail market, it will not only snatch the employment of the street vendors, hawkers, I have talked about but also spoil their lives. I know it. Ever since this decision has been suspending some people ask us why we obstructed a major reform. Pranab Da, reform is that which improves the people of the country. Reform is not that which polishes the image in America. Reform does not occur with polishing the image on the international level. The real reform is that which will put the said more money into the pocket of a street vendor, hawker etc. if foreign direct investment is introduced, it will affect the livelihood of the ordinary people who irrespective of adverse weather conditions go to sell their products. Because without going to work even for a single day they will not get food in the evening. FDI will rob them of their employment and ruin their lives. Your third argument is that prices rise is an international phenomenon. If the petrol prices rise on the international level, it has a cascading effect on the domestic price also but the rise in the prices of other commodities in international market do not have any effect on the domestic market. Now you have raised the prices of LPG to Rs. 395. Have you ever thought about a middle class woman, who has been watching the soaring prices of not only the commodities which are cooked but also the

gas on which she cook. Both items are getting out of her reach. The price of LPG is very high. If she uses stove as alternate, kerosene oil is expensive. If she substitutes kerosene stove with hearth, the price of coal is very high. In the similar manner, firewood is also not affordable. Eatables have caught fire and the fire of stoves has been extinguished. What a condition? You say prices are rising due to population explosion. If prices soar with increase in population, then why do you claim that you will bring down the prices in next three months or claim that last week prices have come down. It is a matter of fact that the population which has increased in last three months will not decrease, nor the population had decreased last week. ...*(Interruptions)* who say that prices have come down. Pranab Da there is a different view point for population. If 121 crore people are demanding food, 242 crore hands are also ready to work. It is not a matter of increasing or decreasing price with regard to the existing population, if you provide them employment, they will contribute in the making of India. Moreover, they will not let inflate prices.

But your argument is not an argument rather perverse argumentation. In fact prices have risen due to your wrong policies and prevailing corruption in the Government.

Within one year C&AG has exposed six scams worth crores of rupees. As far as the matters of policy are concerned, it is the result of the wrong policies of the Government that rupee has got declined to such an extent. It is the result of Government's wrong policies that sixty thousand tonnes of grain is getting spoiled for want of proper storage facilities. It is the result of those wrong policies of the Government that it had to take a loan of Rs. 53 thousand crore from the market. It is the result of the wrong policies of the Government that the prices of petrol has been revised 24 times, it is because of that only the RBI had to increase interest rates 13 times. The Government adopts only two methods to reduce inflation, first is to take loan and second is to increase the interest rates. Maharishi Charvak said "Yavat jeevet sukham jeevet, rinam kritva ghrirtarrt peevet." The said saying is completely applicable to this Government, which follows it in principle i.e. to take loan and drink ghee. It was mentioned in the Government's budget that it is going to take a loan of rupees 53 thousand crore from the market. This news was published in one of the newspapers.

As far as interest rates are concerned, when rate of interest increases, it affects industrial development and poses a great threat to housing sector. As you are aware Pranab Da that whenever the economy faces any crisis

then only two things can revive it — housing sector and infrastructure sector. Because it involves all sectors. It requires steel, cement, trucks, crushed stones, and labourers, etc. the industries also become operational and this ultimately generates employment for people. In olden days Kings carried out the digging of ponds during the times of drought. They even got palaces constructed even when they were not required because that construction work used to activate all other sectors. But the situation of construction work and infrastructure during this Government's tenure is really very pathetic. The construction work of national highways which was going on at the top pace is now in a miserable condition. What to talk of new roads, even the old ones are in such a dilapidated condition that even repairs are not being carried out. I was surprised to read today's newspaper that all the Chief engineers of Highway Authority of India have resigned collectively. This is the condition of infrastructure in this Government's regime. It does not give priority to infrastructure sector, increase the interest rates of housing sector, how will it bring back the economy out of the current crisis. The Government takes loan from the international market. I would like to say that if the Government brings back the black money stashed abroad and save the Government treasury from being looted, the very next day inflation can be curbed. The Government has sought some suggestions and a number of committees have given some suggestions also to the Government and we discussed those issues Session after Session. Today I would like to give a suggestion that the Government must bring back all the black money stashed abroad and check the loot of Government treasury, and this will immediately ease the burden of the general public. But the Government does not want to do so. It only wants to present figures like 6.6, 8 point, 12.21 and 27.88 in percentage. But I would like to say that this is not going to help at all. We have been suggesting this to the Government but the people in the administration do not believe the figures being given by us to be true. After so many days Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia has accepted that our figures were indeed correct. You go through his interview, I have brought his interview with me. In this interview he had said:-

*[English]*

"It is true that inflationary pressure is higher than what we had thought it would be. It is absolutely true that we have been hoping that this would happen earlier and to that extent our credibility becomes questioned."

[Translation]

He himself had accepted that their credibility was in question. Whatever I have read is unquote and not only this he further said:-

[English]

"He argued that the Government was hoping that inflationary pressure would ease from the beginning of the next year".

[Translation]

Now unquote.

[English]

By February you will have the January data and if it turns out that inflation is not coming down by then, then we really do not know what we are doing!"

[Translation]

Pranab Da I had read a book long ago, the title of the book was

[English]

"What they do not teach you at Harvard

[Translation]

When I heard the interview of Montek Singh Ahluwalia, the following words immediately came out of my mouth

[English]

What they do not teach you at Harvard.

[Translation]

You are not aware, this is a disappointing statement that we will get the figures of January in February and if inflation is not controlled by then we do not know what we will do. A similar statement was made by him on television that 'I do not know where the country is heading'. Pranab Da the country is going where you are taking it.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am sorry, that was not in connection with the inflation. That was in connection with the attack on Shri Sharad Pawar.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I know. You are right but I am only giving a reply to that. The country is going where you are taking it. Because you are leading the country,

[English]

you are leading from the front

[Translation]

You form the Government. The country is going where the Government is taking it under its leadership. Therefore, I would like to submit that the pessimistic statements made by yourself and Shri Ahluwalia ji that he did not know as to what they would do. A country with 121 crore population cannot tolerate, listen to such negative statements. If they have given the mandate to this Government then it will have to find out the solution. It is only because the Government has to carry out these works the public has given the mandate and the power in its hand and has made us sit on this side of opposition. We are the well wishers of the public and therefore, we will speak on behalf of the public only. Even if the Government finds our speech to be repeated one or anything else. As long as the public will tolerate the pain the Government will keep on giving them addition pain but we will take the favour of the public. Recently, Chacko ji was saying as to whether Jan Chetna Yatra will help curb price rise. No, Jan Chetna Yatra will not bring down the prices, but Jan Chetna Yatra will definitely make the public realize that someone has come to listen to their problems, someone has come to represent their pain, someone has come to understand them. Jan Chetna Yatra was not bringing down the prices, but it definitely assured the public that someone has put forth a table about issues. Therefore, I would like to tell you where there is a will there is a way. Which is why I would like to say that disappointment also comes up with its own solutions. People have the guts to tackle global recession. The manner in which the Government wants to find a solution for this is not fair. It is of the view that foreign direct investment will check price-rise. Small business Saturday moments are going in the country from where the Government wishes to bring foreign direct investment. Have you got those clippings? Wherein small traders, shopkeepers are shouting for their protection. An agitation is going on there to buy goods from small shopkeepers on Saturday. But our Government is hell bent upon killing them. It is also bent upon crushing the farmers.

It makes fun of public for inflation that the general public has increased its intake of food. Therefore, I would like to say that stop making fun of them. Come out of this pessimism. I want to quote two lines of a poet-

“Jahan par band hote hain sabhi ye rashte aa kar,  
vahin se foot padti hain nai raahe jamane ki”.

A path is never closed, one has to find out the way. If you are unable to find out a way then you must resign from your position. We will show you new ways. I can assure you of this.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for allowing me to speak in this important debate. Sir, it is not the first time that a discussion on price rise is being held in this 15th Lok Sabha. Discussion has been ten times and even today it is being held. I was very carefully listening to Shri Pranabda's speech. The arguments given by him might seem correct to him. This government talks about common people. But, today, the common man is the most affected by inflation. The common man is troubled due to inflation. Today, arranging even two time meals has become an uphill task for him.

Sir, I remember that many years ago, the then president of America George Bush had said the same thing as being said today in the House. He had said that “People in India are eating more and that is why there is inflation in the world”. The government is saying the something that the cause of inflation is more consumption of food by people. But, Sir, this is not the case. It is not true. I would like to tell you that when GDP was growing at the rate of 9 percent and production was on upswing, even at that time price rise was around us and you were unable to contain it. I remember that two decades ago. P.L. 480 wheat was imported from America. The red wheat that was not given to even animals was exported to India. That wheat was distributed among people here, but now, due to the hard work of the farmers the granaries are overflowing with grains and the country has become self-sufficient. We can also export grains now but what have you given to farmers?

Sir, this is the wrong idea held by you that you are regularly giving higher rate to farmers and it is also one of the reasons for the inflation. I would like to present the figures of this year only. Shri Pranab Da had said that in the year 2006, the rate of paddy was Rs. 600 per quintal and now the government is giving Rs. 1100 per quintal for paddy. But, Pranab Da, the farmers are not

getting that price. The middlemen are buying paddy for 700. And, do you know what is price of DAP for farmers? The farmers are getting one sack of DAP for Rs. 2000 not one quintal, just a sack. After selling a lot of sacks of paddy, the poor farmer is able to buy one sack of DAP fertilizer and sometimes he does not even get that. The DAP is sent to China via Nepal. The Indian farmers do not get that DAP and the DAP available in the market is spurious. It does not increase crop production.

Sir, one of the reasons for this is that the amount that should be given to a farmer for his produce is not given to him. On the other hand you say that the cause of higher inflation is the higher MSP given to the farmers. Both of the answers given by you are not right. The farmer does not get anything. You have just given him it on paper. You say that this is the duty of State government. The farmers are suffering in the fight between you and the State Government.

Sir, what is the cost of potato at present? Today, the price of potato is Rs. 2 or Rs. 1 per kilogram. No one is buying potatoes and are you aware of the price in market? Shri Gurudas Dasgupta said that the price of potato in market is Rs. 12 per kg. How much profit did the middlemen make? 10 rupees for per kg potato. You are saying that you have contained the whole sale inflation 8 per cent. If you have controlled the wholesale inflation what are the available prices in retail? Have you ever monitored it? If you could not contain the retail prices then the common people will not benefit as they buy things in retail market only, not from the wholesale market.

Sir, the committees, chaired by the esteemed persons, such as Chakravarty Committee had recommended that the inflation should not go beyond four percent. Rangrajan Committee recommended a limit of Six percent and Tarapor Committee recommended a limit of three percent. I mean to say that you yourself admitted that the prices of food items increased upto 19 percent last year. Did you ever analyse the reasons for the same? Why does this price rise takes place? Prices of food items are rising due to future trading and speculation. And I do not hesitate when I say that you have no control over future market. Middlemen keep all the crops and sell them at high prices in the market. This is giving rise to black money and they are getting richer. Farmers are getting poorer while the middlemen are getting rich and you say that you have controlled inflation. Inflation cannot be contained by only controlling price rise in the wholesale market. Till the time you would not provide grains at cheaper rate to the common people in the retail market,

the common man is not going to benefit. It does not matter if you control inflation on paper and show growth rate as 8 per cent.

Sir I would like to say to you that the unorganised labourers, small farmers and rickshaw pullers are affected the most by inflation. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, you rung the bell in just two minutes!

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to your party is ten minutes. You have already spoken for ten minutes.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I have just started speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in one or two minutes.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Please do not say so. Do not be unjust. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, the labourers in unorganised sector, who pull rickshaws or the road side vendors, are the ones who are most affected by price rise. The farm labourers are affected the most.

Sir, the devaluation of rupees is one more reason for inflation. Rupee has crossed the 52 mark against the dollar, infact it is almost 53 rupees now. The items available for the price of one rupee are not available for even ten rupees to farmers at present. You have brought rupee in the market but it's purchasing power has decreased and it is a constantly decreasing. You say on one hand that the income is increasing but I believe that the income is constantly decreasing. You say on one hand that the income is constantly decreasing. You are increasing the income on paper but in reality the income of common man is constantly decreasing. Inflation will increase in proportion to price rise and so would hoarding and black money.

Sir, yesterday the hon. Minister of Finance presented a lot of figures. I would like to ask, whom does he intend to mislead by providing figures? There are a lot of economists in this government. Hon. Prime Minister himself is an accomplished economist. The hon. Minister of Finance is an economist as well, so is the hon. Minister of Home Affairs Shri Chidambaram. Montek Singh Ahluwalia is an economist. There are four economists in the government and still the prices are increasing and on top of it, they are saying that they are trying their best to contain price rise but cannot do anything if they are

unsuccessful in doing so. I was listening to Shri Sushma Ji while she was speaking a few minutes ago. She said that their government did a good job during its tenure of six years and the public is witness to it. If you did good work during the six years, why did the public reject you at the hustings. If you did good work then why did they voted you out? How did you lose? Whatever work you did, public was unable to comprehend it. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, let us look at the state of farmers today? Today, the farmers are committing suicide. You gave a package in Vidharba but they are still committing suicide.

Bundelkhand where the farmers used to not commit suicide, farmers are committing suicides there also. Farmers had committed suicides at many places in Uttar Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I would like to say that a Ministry on Price Fixation should be constituted for it. A ministry should be constituted to stabilize the prices and not let the prices grow beyond a certain level. A department should be set up for it in the Government. In the same manner, the Government should control the price of everything including the industrial produce. Today, the Government has no control over the prices of industrial produce. The industries sell their produces in the market and fix the prices of those things unchecked. The Government cannot control it despite its willingness. I think that on the part of Government Shri Pranab Mukherjee should inform the House when inflation will come down to a 4 or 5 %. He should make the announcement of it here and he should tell this also when and how he will provide appropriate price to the farmers for their produce. Why does the FCI not produce the produce of farmers today? I accept that the State Governments do not purchase, then what is the FCI doing? Why does it not procure the grains?

Sir, I would like to say to you that if the current scenario continues in the coming days, the people will seek the answer. Two and a half years have passed and two and a half years are remaining. If you do not succeed in discharging your responsibilities, then it is not necessary that your Government will come to power again and again. The people have provided this opportunity to Government to curb and check inflation. You are in the power not to let inflation go up and you would say that you have no contribution to it. We are unable to check inflation.

With these words, I would like to request and warn the Government that this is the last opportunity. It is time to wake up now. If you miss the chance, you will keep repenting.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to make an announcement. There are many hon. Members to speak on this subject. So, if hon. Members want to lay their speeches on the Table they can do so.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, all parties have got the opportunity to have discussion on inflation today after very long time and many requests. I think that all the opposition parties wanted to have discussion on the people suffering from inflation in the beginning of the House but intentionally the Government conspired against having this discussion of any type on the poor and poverty in the House. I would like to congratulate the leaders of all opposition parties that the opportunity has been provided to have discussion on inflation today after solving the difficulties. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman Sir, discussions have been taking place on inflation for last many years and the discussion on inflation have taken place even almost dozens times and the discussion is taking place continuously but I think that this Government has failed bitterly in controlling inflation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, order please. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Colleagues, the learned Finance Minister of our country said that inflation would come down in February. The hon. Finance Minister had said that this inflation due to which the crores of people of the country are becoming victims of starvation and are dying of hunger, is momentary. On the part of Government, the Finance Minister gives the statement that this is a momentary problem. I think that it is bad joke with the poor people of this country. Therefore, hon. Chairman, inflation is going up everyday due to wrong economic policy of the Government despite the

Government's assurance of curbing it. The Government has failed in bringing the qualitative reforms in economic policy to control the inflation which should be. The Government says that the price of crude oil is increasing in the international market, therefore the inflation is going up.

Mr. Chairman Sir, regarding the excuse of the Finance Minister, I want to say that the price of crude oil in the international market is decreasing. Through you, I would like to ask him what steps the Government has taken so far? The value of rupee is reducing. The value of a rupee against dollar has reached to Rs. 52 from 42 rupees and now it is 53 rupees. We import our 70% of petroleum. We import fertilizers. When the value of rupee against dollar is decreasing in the international market and we will be unable to check the devaluation of money, then surely whatever we buy from the international market will be costly. Due to the failure of the Government, the poor, hapless and helpless labourers and farmers are suffering from price rise and inflation. They eat more food. They labour and are labourers. The Finance Minister insulted them saying that it is momentary problem. The labourers manage the food for two times to satiate their hunger after working very hard. I do not want to mention names. The people who are sitting here could not bear to see their prices of bread on and wanted shares from these pieces of bread of the poor. We are attacking on their lines. The Government has snatched their morsels from their mouths. These poor are hatching their huts and the big personalities sitting here are unable to bear to see those poor eating their pieces of bread. They are trying to snatch the places of breads of the poor,

Mr. Chairman Sir, today inflation is increasing and diesel is becoming costly. The price of cooking gas has increased by 46%, kerosene by 108%, diesel by 79%, petrol by 96% during the last seven years. I want to ask the Government how it will check inflation? The prices of essential things are increasing as increase in the production cost and price of diesel. In such scenario that inflation will go up. I would like to say that this Government is anti-farmer and anti-poor. The subsidy which is being given in the names of farmers and diesel and which is currently 30%, is being given to the industrialist and people who travel in the Mercedes worth crores. I would like to demand from the Government to cut from that subsidy and it should be provided to farmers, only then you can eradicate poverty from this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only this, the price of kerosene oil has increased. Who uses this oil? The poor rural

\*Not recorded.

people who are living in huts, who have never had electricity facility, they use kerosene. The poor person uses kerosene to light his lamp in the absence of electricity facility. He lightens his dark house by lightening that lamp. But the present Government could not tolerate even that kerosene lamp in the poor man's and the Government has inflated the price of kerosene. The Government is hell bent upon increasing prices, on the other hand we have been engaged in providing electricity. Our Government launched various projects for electricity generation in Uttar Pradesh but the present Government instead of allocating coal block to Uttar Pradesh Government allocated that coal to private companies at throwaway prices.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

**15.56 hrs.**

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you, would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister to ask question to the private companies as to whom they have made the coal block allocations. Ask those companies as to where that coal is being sent? I think the Government has conspired against Uttar Pradesh, and it is anti-farmers also. A lot of discussions were taking place and articles were appearing in newspapers that Security Bill will be introduced. The poor public of this country is being confused, they were misguided that they would get legal right to food. But the Union Government introduced Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) instead of that Food Security Bill. The Government brought FDI because there was a conspiracy to ruin poor people of the country. That is why the Government brought FDI in place of Food Security Bill. Therefore, our party opposed that Bill. ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to congratulate the Government of Uttar Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*) time and again. I would like to congratulate, in the context of tax, the taxes in Uttar Pradesh are lesser than any other state of the country. You can see in this Maharashtra and other states.

**16.00 hrs.**

I want to congratulate the Government of Uttar Pradesh because it has imposed less rate of tax on petroleum products. I would like to submit that food grains are rotting in the entire country but the Government is not distributing it among the poor public of the country. To whom the Government is giving this rotten food grains? It is a serious conspiracy. The rotten grains are being distributed among liquor mafias in the pretext of shortage of godowns. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharad Yadav Ji, please make it brief.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that the prices of iron, cement etc. are increasing. I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude now.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Poverty cannot be removed like this, poverty can only be controlled if we take the inspiration from foreign countries where price index is fixed by considering the financial level of its consumers. But it is the Government of India which fixes the prices by not taking the poor into consideration rather it is done on the basis of the level of the capitalists in the country. Which is why, poverty and inflation are increasing.

I would like to suggest the learned hon. Minister of Finance that until he has the political will power, people who have been born and brought up in five star cultures cannot remove poverty of the country. The Government says there is no poverty, I would say that Uttar Pradesh, which is the biggest state in terms of population is confronting poverty, I challenge my colleagues sitting in front of me who are making a lot of hue and cry that they will come to know through public when we will form the Government there in 2012 and their security will be confiscated.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharad Yadav ji.

You speak now.

[*English*]

\*SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): I would like to express my views on Inflation situation in India on behalf of my party Kerala Congress (M) and to express deep concern on the adverse impact the common people in India are presently subjected to. The fact that spiralling inflation does not necessarily our efforts to attain the targeted GDP rate as the overall fiscal health of the nation being fundamentally sound. Yet the government's effort to contain inflation does not translate in to any significant relief for the common man.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.



Inflation is staying above 9% for past one year and is showing no signs of immediate reduction despite efforts by the Government and the Apex bank. The situation is not limited to a few products but has become epidemic affecting all sectors, essential items not excluded. The current period has witnessed continuous and steady rise in prices of essentials like fuel and food. The food items like vegetables, pulses and nutritional edibles like meat, fruits, milk are becoming dearer at above mentioned rate. The government has taken steps like easing imports and prohibiting exports of essentials but the inflation is yet to be curtailed.

The worst example of price rise is the 33% increase in price of petrol since its deregulation in June 2010. Deregulation of petrol prices was initiated to bring it in tandem with international prices and promote efficiency in oil companies the benefits of which shall be passed on to the consumers.

However, since deregulation there has been 33% increase in petrol prices. It has also been observed that the price hikes across Indian oil marketing companies has been uniform even though they are three different companies having their own refineries and distribution systems which ideally requires different fuel pricing. Thus there is no competition between different players and resembles a collusive pricing policy and the deregulation has failed to pass cost benefits to the consumers.

Therefore the most pressing reform in this sector is not deregulation but determination of prices as per costs of refining of petroleum products and market competition and not taking Singapore price of petrol as referral point. The trend as of now is obtaining Singapore price of petrol converting it to rupee and then adding the costs of freight and import duties to arrive at the price of petrol, which sadly is refined not in Singapore but in India.

It need not be mentioned the importance of petrol in private urban transportation and the direct effect of price rise in petrol in the daily life of the common man, for whom the expenses are increasing but there is no change in income. The recent price rises in petrol has left this group without any alternatives as the spread of urban mass transport system is yet to pick up in various parts of the country.

Besides price rise the petrol sector is also heavily taxed by the Government. About 40% of the cost of petrol amounts to various taxes imposed by the Centre

and State governments. All this taxation and subsequent price rises has made an irreplaceable product unviable for the common man. The situation would further be aggravated with proposed hikes in prices of domestic cooking gas and kerosene.

It is suggested here that instead of passing on the prices of these essentials, steps must be taken to improve the efficiency and enhance the capabilities of public sector undertakings involved in these sectors so that the basic needs of the population are not dependant on the whims of the global producers and the international market.

Coming to food items, the situation is no different with essentials becoming out of reach of the common man. It must be stated here that any rise in prices of food crops has not affected positively the farmers and all the profits have been made by the middle men. Thus short term steps like importing of food grain and curtailing exports is not the solution but eradicating middle men from grains procurement, introducing better means of production, storage and processing of food crops is the need of the hour for combating food inflation.

It is urged that the Government must take stronger and far sighted measures for the control of inflation but should also ensure that the growth and employment generation is unaffected by these measures.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today discussion is taking place on price rise in the House. We cannot speak until we have everything before us. Here the situation is like "shane-shane uth jayenge, sab devan ke that, rahi devi kaath ki aur baba Parasnath". This has become condition.

In brief, efforts were being made for holding a discussion on price-rise. Sushma ji, Gurudas Dasgupta ji, Rewati Raman ji, Dara Singh Chauhan ji, and P.C. Chacko ji has left. ...*(Interruptions)* they had put forth many issues here. I respect Shri Chacko ji, he is a senior Member in this House. He said that the entire world is effected by price rise. The hon. Prime Minister quite often goes to G-20 summits. P.C. Chacko ji has left. ...*(Interruptions)* he has now comeback. ...*(Interruptions)* Thank you so much.

*[English]*

G-20 countries consumer price inflation for September-October, 2011

[Translation]

In September India was at 10.1 percent, 9.7 in Argentina, 7.7 in Turkey, 7.3 in Brazil, 7.2 in Russia, 5.7 in South Africa, 5.5 in China, 5.3 in Saudi Arabia, 5 in the United Kingdom, 4.4 in Indonesia, 3.9 in republic of Korea, 3.5 in the United States of America, there are many other countries, but I do not want to take their names due to time constraint.

Many a times discussion with regard to price-rise has taken place in this House. The Government has put its efforts but the result is not visible. Those efforts are such that we have not found any right path for the last 63 years. When any society, country does not follow the right path, they keep astraying. It is the tragedy of the country that we keep astraying. Sometime we develop attachment and we make our mind that the global change can take place through Russia only. Now we have made our mind that global change will occur through European countries. We never stress our mind that Europe has looted the world for three to four hundred years. Their development, which we see today, is because of the plundering they have done for three-four hundred years. U.K. had ruled our country for two hundred years. Its prosperity is related to the looting of the rest of the world. We want to follow their foot prints. That is not at all a fair path.

Sushma ji and Gurudas ji have put forth their views from different angles. Gurudas ji has left the House. The discussion on this issue took place at length. I do not have time to put forth the things in detail, nor will you provide any extra time. ...*(Interruptions)* it is not his fault, the time is fixed.

Europe has developed because of the loot that the country has done for so many years and we have taken it for granted that the path adopted by Europe need to be followed by the rest of the world. Surely I would like to say that Europe is not a single country, civilizations are not the same, different civilizations exist here and our country too has its own civilization. If the European civilization will take over our society, the country can never hope for better days or progress. They would not leave this path and this path has nothing but destruction for them. The Government is not ready or willing to accept this. What are its efforts directed towards? The Government tries to decrease the repo rate, reverse it or increase it. The Government has tried this 13 times. But what did it change? It had no effect because our black economy is much larger than the white economy. It is

not parallel, it is much bigger. I however, do not know whether it is two times larger or one point five times larger etc. What difference does it make to increase or decrease repo rate in white economy? You should give the task of keeping devaluation of money in check to the Reserve Bank of India. Why is there devaluation of rupee? It is due to current approach of the Government. By current approach I mean that the Government should give RBI the responsibility to stem the devaluation of rupee. This is the reason why the Government increase petrol prices. So, if prices rise there then it would lead to inflation here and so will it increase when the rupee is devalued. The question is; why are the efforts of the Government failing? It is so because these are mere imitations it does not matter how much efforts they put in. It is not a new phenomenon, it has been happening since independence. You can read the speech given in this House in the year 1952 alongwith the speech of Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and you would not find any difference. The problems that were there at that time were not resolved. Those problems keep on increasing and increasing. I do not feel the need to go in detail on this matter. I have already spoken on this subject multiple times. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and leaders of left parties were right when they insisted on debate regarding inflation. All of us wanted the same. Shri Pranab Da left the House. He has already finalised the contents of his speech.

[English]

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): He may be listening in his room also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yadav ji, please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: He has already made up his mind. A number of hon. Ministers of Finance have given Speeches. They are saying the same things over and over again without providing effective solutions. It is useless. The fact of the matter is that you take measures but under the influence of RBI. It is not working. It is of no use. Look at the people ruling your states at present Mr. Chairman, they have never been aware of ground realities. They have not witnessed it. Montek Singh Ahluwalia does not realize that he is living in India. And the pair of Shri Chidambaram and Shri Manmohan Singh is not capable of containing inflation. It is simple, they cannot control inflation. Shri Rewati Raman Singh was speaking rightly. You say that the government has increased the crop prices for farmers but the crops are

not being bought. What was being practiced fifty years ago in Haryana and Punjab is being practiced now and at some places crops are not even being bought. There is no arrangement for purchasing too. This arrangement has not been done under the tenure of any government. No government took this responsibility. This is the situation. You can go to Allahabad, Patna, Darbhanga or Gujarat, Shrimati Sushma Ji rightly said that people are bent on getting crop holding. The country is going to the dogs. Where are you buying the crops? Hon. Minister of Food and Public Distribution is present in the House. The limit of FCI is low ...*(Interruptions)* You are fixing prices for different items. What is the use of fixing prices for items when you are not buying them. Shri Pranab babu was responding to the question raised by Shrimati Sushma Ji. He abruptly stood up. He sometimes stands abruptly and then gives an apt reply. He is wonderful man. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Alright, I will conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked you to be brief.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Alright, I will conclude. I would not go in detail. I was talking about the state of fertilizers. Shri Srikant Jena is present in the House. ...*(Interruptions)* What can he do? Under available arrangement subsidy reaches the mill owners. ...*(Interruptions)* There was an intelligent person who was demoted and Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia is happy. Shrimati Sushma Ji was just quoting figures. ...*(Interruptions)* The figures they quote are not reliable. ...*(Interruptions)* DAP fertilizer is being sold at three times of its original price. It is being sold in black market. It is imported from foreign countries. We have not been able to set up a mill at a large scale in our country till date. In such a state, any help of farmers is unimaginable. We shut down the existing mills. We have not set up even one mill in twelve years and claims of green revolution in east are being made. How much money do you allocate for this — only 400 crore rupees. This is not sufficient. 400 crore rupees for such a vast area is inadequate. It is worrisome that till date the government has not made serious efforts to contain inflation and it is unlikely to do so. It is dependent on weather conditions.

Shri Surendra Nagar, a very wealthy man, had gone to Javar, told me that capsicum is rotting there and

tomatoes are being for Rs. 2 per kg. Shrimati Sushma Ji has just quoted the figures for this place. You can go to any place in the country alongwith Farrukhabad where potatoes are grown, they are being sold at the price of Rs. 2 per kg. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yadav ji, please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: How can inflation be contained then? We cannot collect the profits. We never expanded the Food Corporation of India. We did not construct storehouses. People made their own arrangement for storing potatoes but they are not getting the right price. You gave the crops to the people in special Economic zones (SEZs). You have sold the land nearby cities which resulted in decrease in crop production. Wheat production has decreased by nine percent. You are making such policies which will increase inflation rather than decreasing it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now, the time is up.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to say that the debate should be fruitful this time, the government should become responsible and look for new solutions. There should be no argument, rather we should invite everyone and admit that our methods have not worked and ask for their suggestions. This matter is not related to us. It is the poor people who are suffering due to inflation. We are here to serve them. You are also trying to serve them but it is not working. We should sit together to find a solution.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Today, inflation is at its maximum level in the country and it is severely affecting the middle and lower class and due to this they are facing it difficult to live their lives. Corruptoin and hoarding have increased so much that even the Government is confronting tough situation. Now, even the Government has started saying that it is helpless. If the Government does not take any step immediately, then the increasing inflation can threaten the lives of common people.

The Government starts repeating the same thing that if the next crop is harvested good, the inflation with come down. Just before the inflation reached the double digit, the Finance Minister said that the rate of inflation would decrease in December. The Member of the Prime Minister's Advisory Committee, Shri C. Rangarajan very clearly gave the statement that the inflation will come

down in the coming months. It has become a very widely repeated and hard dialogue and the people of the country have got tired of listening this dialogue. Even today, there are innumerable such people who have lost their capacity to earn two square meals for themselves. If the income increases by 50 paise, the expenditure increases by two rupees due to inflation. The poor are becoming poorer and the living standard of middle class has gone down. The budget of the housewife has got degraded further. Today, the thought of the savings has become an indiscreet idea in the time of inflation. The fulfillment of the necessities from health to other sudden types of necessities is in the hands of God. People want relief from inflation. They want permanent solution for inflation. But the Government has failed in doing so. The Government has continuously failed in checking black marketing/profitteering/hoarding/corruption.

The sowing of Rabi crops has started in my Parliamentary Constituency but the farmers are facing problems due to unavailability of Urea. The Government has failed in providing Urea to farmers. These are the days for giving fertilizers for Rabi crops. And this period will continue for the coming 20 to 25 days.

The dealers have been indulging in black marketing of Urea for the last five years in Jalore district. The Urea of Jalore district is being smuggled illegally to Gujarat. The farmers are either not getting urea or getting the same at high prices. At present, the price of a bag of Urea is Rs. 290 but the dealer is selling Urea at the rate of Rs. 400 to 500 per bag. The wholesale dealer supplies fertilizer to stops everytime. The fertiliser dealer of Sanchor is either not delivering Urea to all the fertilizer and seed shops or are discriminating in supply. The farmers have been staging dharana before the Sub-Division Headquarters against black marketing of Urea but despite that, the administration is not taking any strong step.

The rapidly increasing inflation due to black marketing, profiteering, hoarding, corruption can never be good for the economy. It may have reverse result in a noor country like India. There is a large portion of population of the country even today to whom the benefits of development have not reached and whose income has not increased. Now, the inflation can be controlled only after the Government changes its basic policies according to the poor Indians otherwise the inflation will not be controlled.

Corruption and hoarding are taking place everywhere in which the somewhere and somehow the indulgence of the Government is surfacing. The Government is giving

false hope to the people these days for their political benefits. But now the people have come to know that if the inflation has to be brought down in the country then the Government will have to take some particular steps and will have to check corruption in order to bring down inflation.

*[English]*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Sir, this debate is going on for the last two hours, I was hearing the speeches of everyone including the speech of Sushma didi. I would like to convey my compliments to her for a speech like this. I was also eagerly waiting for the suggestions of the Leader of the Opposition. She delivered a very heartfelt and emotional speech in 45 minutes. It really touches the heart. But, where were the suggestions? After all, she wanted to lead the country. Is the rise in prices effective for one month or two months or one year?

She was saying that the data which was given by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta was from 2001 when her party was running the Government. May I give a reference to that? We have this data. From this side to that side, there will be jugglery of datas. Ultimately the position is this. When one would go to the market, one would feel the price rise. In 2001, the price of rice was Rs. 10.5 per kilogramme. In 2002, it was increased to Rs. 10.41 per kilogramme. In 2003, it was Rs. 11.05 per kilogramme. In 2004, it was Rs. 11.06 per kilogramme. I do not want to go into the details. If I will give you the whole data, then it will take much time. Above datas are indicating that every year there was a price rise whether this party or that party is in Government. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Now, you want to come to power. But merely by delivering a speech you cannot come to power. You need a mandate to come to power. I have conveyed my regard to this very good speech of the Leader of the Opposition.

The price rise is now a phenomenon in our country. It is going on consistently. It needs to be checked before it takes permanent character. It has to be checked. A firm policy has to be laid down.

I have not heard anything from Sushma did! as to what steps have been taken to prevent the price rise from the States where his party is running the Government. I have not heard even a single statement or suggestion about it. I was eagerly waiting for that. It was such a nice speech. I thought there must be some substance at the end of this speech. But nothing was there ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Just by giving a lecture you cannot come to the power. You need a mandate. The price rise is adversely affecting the economic conditions of our people. I do not understand when I have given such a weightage to the speech of Sushma didi, when I have conveyed my respect to her speech, why are you annoyed with that? The price rise is adversely affecting the economic conditions of the fixed income groups.

Poor people who are in unorganized sector are badly affected. All data have been given. Pranab da will say that in the last three months, the rate of inflation is coming down. Yes, it is a winter season. The production of vegetables is much. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is really having courage to purchase *patais* in the winter season but I do not have that courage. In the winter season I purchase only *phool gobis* and *cabbages* but Shri Gurudas Dasgupta purchase *patais*. In the summer season, Shri Dasgupta ji is really having courage to purchase *phool gobis* and *cabbages*, I do not have that courage, and at that time I purchase only *patais*. Therefore, *patais* are no doubt very costly.

Shri Gurudas ji is not present here now. When he goes to the lake town - market, I will also go there. On Saturday I will go to the market and ask the *potato* sellers about the rate, and the rate quoted by them will be less than what the rate quoted by Shri Gurdas Dasgupta ji. It happened on one occasion. Unfortunately, Shri Gurdas ji is not here.

Anyway, Sir, to check inflation in our economy, solution is necessary. I was waiting to hear if any valuable suggestion comes from the Opposition Leader for whom we have great respect.

We have to increase our agricultural production and also we have to strengthen our food supply chains.

Therefore, today the Central Government is required to take necessary steps for increasing our agricultural production and also for strengthening our food supply chains.

Very recently, possibly one month back, if I am not incorrect, a Circular has been issued by the Central Government for purchase of paddy from the farmers and it said that payments should be directly given to the farmers by cheque. It has to be implemented. If this Circular is implemented in every State, I expect that really the farmers will be protected. The Minimum Support Price has been fixed in our State, West Bengal. Our Chief Minister has very rigidly implementing it. If you want to purchase paddy from the fanners, you have to pay the money by cheque. The Minimum Support Price has been fixed at Rs. 1,039. I would request the Central Government also - Pranab da and the other hon. Ministers - to fix the Minimum Support Price to the farmers so that they can sell paddy at a market price, get the benefit and also the concept of middlemen can be eroded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: So early!

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken eight minutes.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Sir, I am entitled to speak at least for 12 minutes. I am speaking on behalf of my Party. I have not spoken even for a few minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: The fertilizer subsidy is needed continuously. Very recently, the Central Government has discontinued the fertilizer subsidy. A few months back, the rate of fertilizer was Rs. 700/- and it has gone up to Rs. 2,100/-. You have discontinued. You kindly tell on the floor of the House that you have not discontinued the fertilizer subsidy and the previous rate would be there.

Sir, in West Bengal and also in Assam, a large number of jute products are there. Time and again we have asked for the Minimum Support Price for the jute producers. One month back, even the hon. Minister has agreed to give 30 per cent support price but it has not yet been extended and implemented in the States of West Bengal and Assam.

Sir, monitoring system is very much required. In the last one or two months, our hon. Chief Minister had gone to ten markets in the city of Kolkata and tried to prevent the price rise.

In this checking, 300 persons have been blacklisted and 300 dealers have been arrested. These steps were required to be taken, which our State Government has taken them very strongly. Such steps have never been taken earlier. There is a Coalition Government of Trinamool Congress and Congress parties in West Bengal. Its leader, the hon. Chief Minister, is going from market to market making surveys for the purposing of checking and curbing the price rise. These steps are to be taken...*(Interruptions)* It has never been done earlier that 300 persons have been blacklisted...*(Interruptions)* In the last 35 years you could not do it but we have done it. You have to bear it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sum up, now.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Sir, the Jute Corporation of India must extend the support price in the areas of West Bengal and also Assam. It is very much needed.

Sir, in West Bengal, there is a huge production of potato. But there is a shortage of cold storages. We need cold storages. Our Government has inherited Rs. 2,30,000 crore as debt. With that we are trying to construct cold storages. We need cold storages. The Central Government must take a policy decision for setting up cold storages in various States. This has to be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sum up, now.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Sir, give me some time.

To increase the field of operation, the scope of the Essential Commodities Act has to be extended. It has to be strongly implemented. If it is strongly implemented, the persons who are selling the products in the black market could be nailed. This way, black marketing of products could be stopped; and some price rise could be checked. So, these steps have to be taken.

There must be a regular monitoring system. By way of a legislation by the Central Government, a monitoring system has to be established. Whatever may be the form of this monitoring system, when it comes into place, certainly price rise would be checked and curbed. I hope that it would be done.

The Central Government in consultation with the State Governments must take effective steps to control price rise. With these few words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I am presenting some suggestions regarding the discussion on inflation under the Rule 193. It is universally known that inflation has gone up and the common people are facing problems. The people living below the poverty line are even more troubled. Therefore, in order to check inflation, my suggestions are as following:-

- The biggest reason behind inflation is forward trading. The people who are involved in hoarding do their hussiners through computer and due to it the prices of the essential commodities go up. Therefore the things used for food or cooking food should be freed from forward trading immediately and for this, the forward trading law must be ammended immediately. To review the forward trading, a Committee of the Chief Ministers was constituted as per the directions issued by the Prime Minister. The Chief Minister of Gujarat was the chairman of this committee. He submitted the report that the inflation goes up mostly due to the prevalence of forward trading of essential commodities. Therefore, these things should be removed from the lists of forwrd trading. This Committee was constituted by the UPA-2 Government and only UPA-2 Government itself is not implementing the recommendations. This is the reason why inflation is not implementing the recommendations. This is the reason why inflation is not coming down. Therefore, the Government should immediately implement all those recommendations which have been submitted to the Government different committees with a view of bring the inflation down.
- Essential Commodity Act also needs to be implemented very strictly. An arrangement should be made for short trail of people who are found violating the Essential Commodity Act and if possible courts should be set up separately for this purpose because the District Magistrates get very less time due to their busy schedule. As a result of this, the culprits will be punished immediately and the incidents of violation of Essential Commodity Act will decrease.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

- The Import-Export Policy should be reviewed and keeping in view on how to bring inflation down, a fresh Import and Export Policy should be framed.

Under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate the Chief Minister of the concerned states should make arrangement for getting daily reports of the edible things in districts till the inflation comes down necessarily. The Government of India can use information technology daily to review inflation.

India is an agricultural country. Until the high growth rate in agriculture is 5 achieved price rise cannot be controlled. Hence, provision may be made to provide loan to the farmers at zero to two percent rate of interest. The government should do planning on comprehensive level to develop agricultural infrastructure. The Government may have doubt as to how the funds will be managed. In this regard I would like to suggest that all the schemes of the Government should be reviewed and the schemes which are not contributing substantially in infrastructural development should be closed.

The funds of those closed schemes should be utilized for the development of agriculture! Infrastructure. It will enhance growth rate of agriculture. Farmers will stop committing suicide and it will also control price-rise.

Price rise and corruption go hand in hand. Hence, transparency should be brought in administration in order to remove corruption. Stringent laws should be framed in this regard. People who indulge in corruption should be penalised immediately. The said practice will attenuate corruption as a result of which price rise will be controlled.

The Government is of the view that the prices are rising due to shortfall in foodgrains. In this respect I would like to suggest that barren land may be made cultivable for foodgrain production. Means of irrigation may be augmented to the maximum. A list of the people who wish to invest in agriculture sector based on the P.P.P. mode may be prepared and they must be given incentives for investment. It will enhance agricultural production and reduce the gap between demand and supply.

Many a time the agriculture produce of the farmers gets spoiled due to the lack of proper storage facilities. Therefore, my suggestion in this regard is that the government should frame a scheme on comprehensive level and provide loans and grants to every farmer who has 5 hectare or more than 5 hectare land for the construction of godowns. The assistance of NABARD may be taken in this regard.

There are many schemes which are in operation for agriculture development, but there are overlapping among them. Therefore, a composite scheme should be formulated with the assistance of technical agricultural experts. All the remaining schemes should be reviewed. After the inclusion of their proper provision into the composite plan the remaining schemes may be discarded so that farmers may understand the schemes properly and increase agriculture production by applying that scheme to his field.

\*DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): The problem of price rise which began in the year 2008 has taken a serious form. The Government has become so helpless that a debate on this burning issue is being held in the House. Today, price rise has posed a threat to the survival of common man. Since the UPA Government has come to power the discussion on the issue of price rise has taken place atleast ten times in this very House but these discussions did not provide any solution. The UPA Government has failed to save the common man from the problem of price-rise.

The dearness allowance of government employees is increased but what about the rest of the public of the country? Why the Government does not pay any attention in this regard? The income of common man is not increasing but the burden of taxes imposed on their income is increasing constantly. The public of the country is feeling deceived due to the scams being carried out at the Government level.

On economic front a common man does not judge working of the Government on any theoretical point of view rather on the basis of his daily experience. Therefore, price rise is a matter of serious concern for him but the role of the Government in this regard is confined to assurances only. Whenever any question is raised about price-rise, the Government tries to escape from its responsibilities sometimes on the pretext of global conditions and sometime by calling it a natural process of development. The bitter experience of the common man is that the price rise is not only prevailing but also its graph is constantly showing upward trend. If we prepare a list of those 100 items which are the need of every common man, we will find that the prices of all the said items have increased by 150 percent during the last three years.

The policies and work procedure of the Government play major role in price-rise. The market understands the indication of the Government. If the Government stores

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

the foodgrains and creates an artificial scarcity, the middlemen and the holders get opportunities to play games. If the Government makes the supply of foodgrains on time, the middlemen will be afraid from creating artificial scarcity, because the Government will interfere in the market. But in our country this fear does not exist anyone and the strength of the black marketers has increased. There is a need to make the agriculture produce marketing law liberal to the extent that foodgrains from the fields may directly reach the customers. It will reduce the role of the middlemen. There is a variety of layers and middlemen between foodgrains and customers as a result of which prices so ar. Hence the Government should minimise the said channels immediately. This is the most unfortunate moment of the independent India that common man is not the priority of the policy makers of the country. The way prices are rising, it seems that Government does not have any control over it. It is the need of the hour that in order to control price-rise the Government, in addition to increase interest rates, should take some other measures also. The Government should make the policy of control effective once again by removing the control of market on the prices of petroleum products.

Today criminal activities are increasing due to poverty in the country. It is also disturbing the peaceful environment of the country and spreading naxalism. I would like to request the Government to take necessary action in order to provide immediate relief to common man. To conclude I would like to quote the following of a poet.

Jalao diye par rahe dhyān itna, andhera dhara  
 Par kahin rah na jaya.  
 Srijan shanti ke vaste hai jaroori ki har  
 Dwar par roshni geet gayen.

\*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): It is very unfortunate that price rise is being justified. Recently an hon. Union Minister said that the increase in purchasing power of the people is the cause of inflation. Hon. Prime Minister has been giving similar speeches. No measures are being taken to control price rise. In fact, such conditions are being created which push inflation upwardly. Hon. Minister of Agriculture has time and again given such speeches which have caused increase in price of food items. This is the reason why most of the people in the country call him as Hon. Minister of inflation. Hon. Minister of Agriculture does not spare any occasion to

give inflammatory speeches that causes increase in prices of food items. God knows what enmity he has against the common people, maybe he is punishing them for voting UPA to power. Shri Sharad Pawar has said on a number of occasions that prices will rise further. Once he said that sugar will be more expensive and at other times he said that there is less possibility of sufficient crop production this year. This was an open invitation to hoarders who made maximum profits after these speeches. As a result prices of sugar and crops increased. Shrimati Ambika Soni does not have any department related to foodgrains or oil under her charge but still she gave many speeches related to inflation. She said that purchasing power of people has increased. They are buying more and more things and that is why things are getting expensive. A few years ago a lady minister of the United States (Condiliza Rice) had given a speech stating that Indians are eating more food which is giving rise to shortage of food grains all over the world. It is likely that Shrimati Ambika Soni is repeating the same speech. Hon. Minister of Finance keeps on fixing new time limits for controlling inflation which gives hoarders plenty of time to reap benefits without worrying.

The person at the forefront, championing the cause of inflation is the Hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy. It seems as if he has adopted the officials of oil companies. The officers in oil companies are living a luxurious life at the expense of government exchequer and still claim that they are bearing losses every day. Shri Reddy is blinded by his affection towards those officers as he has shut his eyes, like Dhritrashtra, towards their profligacies and the pervasive corruption in oil companies. Now and then he approaches hon. Minister of Finance and hon. Prime Minister with a demand for increasing the prices of petrol. The prices of petrol and diesel have doubled during the last two years and yet Shri Reddy has been saying that the oil companies are bearing losses. Now, he has provided another excuse that rupee has fallen against dollar which is causing losses to oil companies. God knows till when Shri Reddy would keep sheltering the officers in oil companies. The officers in oil companies are reaping benefit and taking undue advantage of Shri Reddy ji's affection but the common people are paying the price for the same through sweat, blood and tears. The real selling price of any item stays the same but it keeps changing due to addition of transport costs. For instance if the price of one dozen bananas is 5 rupees in Bhusawal then it would be 12 rupees in Bhopal, 15 rupees in Gwalior and 25 rupees in Delhi. Likewise the onion being sold at the price of Rs. 4/per kg. in Nasik would be available at the price of Rs. 20 in Delhi.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.



The tomatoes that cost rupees 5 per kg. in Bangalore are sold at the price of rupees 40 in Delhi. This is only due to increase in transportation charge. If the transportation costs are low, the prices would be low and an increase in transport costs would result in increase in prices. In this game of prices of petrol/diesel, the poor public is suffering. It is becoming increasingly impossible for the people to arrange two time meals. Before a person had to spend 20 rupees for having a meal but now the same meal costs rupees 50. Cooking oil prices have increased from 80 rupees to 150 rupees. The middle class people are affected the most. Earlier, a person used to spend 1500 rupees for groceries, for entire month. But now he has to shell out 4000 rupees for the same food items. A person has to eat to live and that is why he buys food items despite the high prices. The government is interpreting this forced expenditure of common man as higher purchasing power but it is like beating a person after tying him. Just bind the person with rope and keep beating him and say, he is very strong as he is still alive after so much beating.

If we accept the logic given by the Government that the purchasing power of people has increased then why are farmers committing suicide? Why has their purchasing power not increased? Why have living standards or quality of life not improved? Why are they forced to end their lives? The ground reality is that there is no change in the fortunes of the farmers. They are getting the same prices for their produce as they were getting before 5 years. For example, the middlemen and agents are buying tomatoes and other vegetables at 2 rupees per kilogram and selling them for 40 rupees per kg. 500 kms. away. Farmers are getting the same 2 rupees, the consumer is certainly paying 40 rupees for the same. Both the farmers and poor consumers are being exploited. Only the agents are making hay while the sun shines. They are able to do this openly due to the patronage of their political masters and making profits. The farmers and common people are bearing all the burden because they have got no godfather.

\*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Whenever there is discussion on inflation and price rise in the House, every citizen throughout the country pays attention. This is a very important subject. A number of hon. Members before me gave their speeches and I listened very carefully. The government does not have a magic wond could make the price rise disappear.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The increase in general prices of items indicates a decrease in purchasing power of the currency. It means when the prices increase, the purchasing power of the currency comes down. Inflation does not affect the economy equally at all levels. One of the main reasons for this is the fall in purchasing power of the currency. Inflation makes the individuals and organizations realize decrease in their purchasing power.

First of all, we should identify the reasons behind price rise in the country. Why the price rise is taking place? What are the reasons and causes responsible for price rise? What are the shortcomings or loopholes giving rise to inflation? This is the matter that requires a lot of introspection and research. You cannot find the root cause of inflation without conducting an extensive study of the causes.

I represent the Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency which is an economically backward region. It has got total area of around 53483 square kilometers, of which, 35394 square kilometer is forest area. People get a lot of life saving herbs from these forests. The people here do not use the wood from forests to cook meals but safeguard these forests which keeps the environment in the country clean. Woods catch fire from time to time in these forests and even under such harsh circumstances the local public, especially women, give their full support, without caring for their lives, to put off fire. Most of the youngsters from Uttarakhand are serving the country by enlisting themselves in army. Under the guidance of our hon. UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and our young leader General secretary Shri Rahul Gandhi, our hon. Minister of Defence Shri A.K. Antony made a budgetary provision of Rs. 2200 crores to address the long pending demands of the ex-servicemen regarding pension and increased the pensions and wages of ex-servicemen below the officer ranks, enlisted the young unemployed people of Uttarakhand and provides relief to the pilgrims and the army by laying the foundation stone for the construction of a railway line from Rishikesh to Karnprayag which would save their time and money along with timely supply of food items. This would also create more avenues for employment in the hilly areas and stop migration.

The purchasing power of people has increased due to hike in prions and allowances of the ex-servicemen and the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission. Crores of unemployed people of the country have got the opportunity of employment under the ambitious scheme of the Government of India, the

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and as a result of it, the purchasing power of those people has also increased.

There is an important rule of Economics — demand and supply. Demand and supply are complimentary to one another. If the demand of any commodity increases and its supply decreases, then the price of that commodity increases and if the supply is more than demand then, the price of that commodity will come down for sure. It will be called going up and coming down of inflation.

The main reason behind increasing inflation is the prevailing recession in the world. When there is recession throughout the world, in such a situation achieving 9% of the GDP of Indian economy illustrates the successful policies and foresightedness of our hon. Prime Minister.

One of the main reasons of increasing inflation is the increase of prices of oil at the international level. Due to it, the transportation cost of all types of commodities increases resulting in the price rise of the commodities. Due to increasing expenditure on research, the prices of medicines are increasing and it is initial stage but as the production of medicines increases, the prices will come down.

One cannot make the Central Government solely responsible for inflation. The State Governments are also responsible for it. The taxes levied by the State Governments are also the reason behind inflation. The prices also rise up due to the taxes levied by the State Governments. The wages, allowances etc. of the labourers are also responsible for inflation. These are those factors which affect the prices.

Black marketing, hoarding and betting are also those factors which affect inflation. Hoarding is done to gain more profits. Due to lack of effective measures by the State Governments and taking advantage of the inactiveness of the administration, the hoarders also give a push to inflation.

The prices are increasing due to the expenditure on research of the foreign drug companies. Inflation is going up due to the lack of advertisement of ayurvedic medicines and dispensaries of those medicines and also of awareness among people as well. The rise in the service tax of professionals and non-professionals is also a factor behind inflation.

Some of our colleagues talked about the increase of the support price. If the support price is increased, the price will also increase. Even the grains given by the Central Government to the BPL families do not reach them. Many times the State Governments do not receive the grains and many times they are being black-marketed in the way by the middlemen. The same situation is with the cooking gas also. If the person does not get a thing, he will buy from the black market, then, he will have to pay extra money, for that.

The Government will have to make bureaucracy, target oriented for controlling inflation. See our Uttarakhand. Big announcements were made to provide ration to the BPL families. The people of the State were misled by showing big dreams of providing wheat at Rs. 2 per kilogram and rice at Rs. 3 per kilogram. Crores of rupees were spent on attractive, luring and misleading advertisements. But the ground reality is that the people living below poverty line did not get ration on cheap rate.

In South Asian countries and the world, India faces the maximum number of natural and man-made calamities. The highest number of deaths occurs and the diseases spread in the North India due to flood out of all the natural calamities. Vidharbha, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bundelkhand are those areas which have the highest possibility of drought. Bihar, the central and lower parts of the Ganga basin in West Bengal, delta part of Odisha and Eastern Uttar Pradesh are some such areas where there is the highest possibility of flood. Drought and flood not only take the lives of people, but also affect the income of people living there. In the same manner, due to the loss of lives and property the financial condition of the families also gets affected. Many epidemics spread due to flood and drought and due to the presence of many communicable diseases, the number of patients increases. The fear of disaster always remains in Uttarakhand, a state having adverse geographical conditions. Natural disasters like flood, drought, cloud bursting etc. are such situations in which crops, domestic milching animals, means of employment, houses get destroyed and inflation starts rising itself.

With these words, I conclude my speech. I am not only hopeful but have firm faith that under the leadership of hon. UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Government will control inflation and provide relief to more than 100 billion people of the country from inflation. Under their successful leadership, India will make progress.

\*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): I would like to thank Shri Gurudas Dasgupta also who started the discussion on the situation of inflation under Rule 193.

Many discussions have taken place on inflation but the people have not got any benefit from this discussion. Today, inflation is proliferating. The people are crying and staging dharna but the Government is unmoved. The Government is passing its time and almost three year have passed and the Government is misleading the people by providing data.

This Government does not even know who should be called the poor. This UPA Government has changed the criteria of the poverty line. The Deputy chairman of the Planning commission, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia has kept the people earning Rs. 32 per day in the urban areas and Rs. 25 per day in the rural areas above the poverty line.

Today, the Government has implemented the recommendations of the sixth Pay Commission for the workers in the organized sector. It is a matter of happiness but what is this Government doing for the workers in the unorganized sector. Today the farmers have to spend big amount in the production of crops and when they sell them in the market, they have to bear huge loss. Today, the farmers are committing suicides in Maharashtra. They are not getting appropriate price for their cotton. All this is due to the corrupt policy of the Congress. Today, the Government needs to change its policies. There is nothing but corruption in the Government departments.

The Government mentions about the rise in the international prices, but it is misleading. Today, the commodities which are used by the poor people are becoming more costly. The Government is failing in controlling the prices of these commodities. Therefore, I would like to suggest the Government that if corruption in the Government departments is checked and black money stashed abroad is brought back then inflation can be checked immediately.

\*SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The following points may please be included in the discussion under Rule 193. Today, the inflation has increased due to a gap in the demand and supply in the country and the Union Government has blamed economic crisis for this. The Union Government has claimed that the rate of

inflation will be between 6-7 percent by March, whereas it should not be more than 2 or 3%. Shri Kaushik Basu, the Chief Economic Consultant of the Ministry of Finance has said that the prices would start declining from the month of December and by March 2012, it will be under control. The economic policies of the Government are responsible for price rise. The prices of essential commodities have been increased constantly. The prices of petroleum products have been raised 6 times in a year. The costly food and oil has made a hole in the pocket of the people and they are unable to save money. Unfortunately, this issue is discussed every year in the House. The Government has completely failed in checking the price rise. For short term, the Government should immediately import the essential commodities and for long term, the emphasis should be given on increasing production and making purchase policy inclusive. Apart from wheat and rice the Government should bring other foodgrains also within the scope of minimum support price. The Government should declare the procurement price as support price. In the agriculture sector, the Government, under a long term policy, should not focus on foodgrains. The production will increase when investment is made in agriculture sector and supportive policies are encouraged. The Government should provide employment to the people in other kinds of productive works besides agriculture. The agriculture sector should be opened for big companies so that proper storage of vegetables, fruits and other agricultural products can be done. Inflation can only be checked when the government provides means of livelihood to the persons who have become unemployed due to foreign direct investment in retail sector.

\*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): This is perhaps the ninth or tenth time when we are discussing the issue of price rise. This issue has been discussed in almost every Session. Whenever we discuss this issue, the common people expect that atleast this time the prices would decline, their hardships will come to an end and they will be able to lead a peaceful life.

However, I regret to say that the number of times we have discussed this issue, everytime the prices have increased. We level allegations- counter allegations during discussions, make fun of each other but it begets no results. Prices increased constantly.

Today, the life of a common man has become miserable whether it is a labourer, farmer or a person belonging to the middle class or a low level employee. The people of whole country are affected by this price rise.

I certainly criticize the incident wherein a countryman slapped a senior member. There is a need to introspect as to why did he slap the Member. This slap is not the face of a Minister but on the face of the whole Government. Anguish of a common man has been reflected through this. There is a need to introspect this. If we will only discuss this issue and do not take any steps to control it we may have to face the situation of civil war in the country similar to Egypt and Syria. People are tired of our discussions and now they no longer trust us. We are the representative of public so it is our duty to give them protection however we are not doing anything except holding discussions. We will have to take concrete steps otherwise the situation in the country will get more worse. Once the situation gets worsen it would be difficult to improve it.

There are three economists in the Government however they are sabotaging the interests of the country. One of them says that I have no magic wand to check prices, other says I am not an astrologer, someone says that the people have increased their diet, while the other one says prices have increased due to increase in the purchasing power of people and it would decline in the next 5-6 months but those 5-6 months never comes. I would like to ask as to how long the Government will keep belonging the people?

Wrong policies of the Government are responsible for the price rise. On the one hand foodgrains are rotting in the godowns and on the other people are dying due to starvation. In spite of the orders of the hon'ble court, foodgrains are not being distributed amongst the poor people. So in the end, I would like to submit that we should not only discuss this issue but should also take concrete steps to control it.

[English]

\*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): The steep increase in the price of essential commodities and price rise as a trend in general has affected the poorest of the poor hitting the most and has not spared other poor and the middle class people. They know not what to do having been caught in the grip of spiraling price rise.

Hon. Minister has tried to explain the reason behind this price rise. The requirement and the distribution, the need and the availability or not matched that is the main cause of the problem. They do not meet at a

\*English translation of the speech laid on the Table originally in Tamil.

tangible point. He said distribution process do not meet the requirement level. Instead he must realise that it is only inadequacy in production and manufacturing that has resulted in a gap between the demand and supply. Hence, I urge upon the Government to go into the reasons behind the fall in production and we need to go for suitable action to increase production in all fronts. I would like to point out that this Government has failed miserably on this count.

At a time when even the powerful countries and the developed countries are reeling under economic recession India can still manage to face the pressure. The fundamental reason behind it is that our Indian economy is based on agricultural production.

The effort taken by this Government to give a guarantee to food distribution is there. But at the same time, even half of that effort is not taken to give incentives to agricultural activities and food production. Instead this Government is, resorting to measures against the agriculturists and farm sector.

The agriculturists producing sugarcane are not having the right to fix price on their produce. It is only the Government that determines the price. At the same time, the price fixation of chemical fertilizers that is needed as an input for sugarcane cultivation has been deregulated. Now, it is for the manufacturers of fertilizers to determine the price of their products. At this juncture, I would like to point out that the fertilizers prices have doubled this year. Hence, I urge upon the Government to take into consideration this factor and include the input cost escalation also in the production cost of sugarcane and go for announcing rupees three thousand as support price for sugarcane.

I would like to caution this Government that the agricultural activity as such has been greatly threatened and hampered by the fertilizer-price-increase. Hence, I would like to impress upon that there is an urgent need to have a re-look at fertilizer pricing policy.

Erode and surrounding areas in my constituency produce turmeric in a big way. At a time when fertilizer prices have increased and production cost has also increased manifold, turmeric price has fallen drastically. Last year, turmeric was sold at rupees seventeen thousand per quintal but this year, it has come down to rupees three thousand per quintal. So, the turmeric cultivators have been driven to their wit's end. A situation has arisen that some of them may even be forced to

resort to suicide as attempted by some of the farmers in the neighbouring states. Hence, I urge upon the Government to intervene and help to save the turmeric growers ensuring a protection to their cultivation activities.

Agricultural production has dwindled because of the wrong EXIM policy of the Government improper fertilizer price policy, shortage in power supply and increased cost in getting agricultural inputs and engaging labour.

It is a point to be mentioned here that there is a scarcity of agricultural labour, crop management is heavily affected due to non-availability of labour and disability of soil caused affecting timely intervention required in cultivation of crops.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme aimed at benefiting the rural poor must be integrated with agricultural activities. Hence, I urge upon the Government to make suitable changes in this Scheme. This would help us to provide jobs to the needy poor in the rural areas throughout the year.

The delay in determining support prices causes huge loss to the farming community. For instance, the Government determined the support price for Coconut and Copra long back. I urge upon the Government to immediately increase the support price for Copra to rupees eighty per kilogramme.

I would like to point out at this juncture that we must concentrate on the increase production especially agricultural production. Unless we take this measure and increase production to meet our requirements we may not be able to control the price rise. The Government must resort to suitable measures in this regard.

Agriculture is not only an industry it is also a great service to provide people with food. At least from this angle, the Government must come forward to give a boost.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Today, the issue of price rise is being discussed. It is true that common man is suffering due to inflation. The poor are becoming poorer and the rich becoming richer. The Government needs to pay special attention to agriculture in order to reign in rising prices. The farmers should be provided fertilizers and electricity free of cost. 62% of people of our country are dependent on agriculture. It is necessary to make arrangement for increasing the earnings of the farmers besides agriculture. The condition is same even after

holding discussion 10 times. There is a need to make proper arrangement by the Government. The prices of potato and paddy should be increased. Corruption has contributed immensely in price rise. Besides, special drive should be started with regard to afforestation and animal husbandry as in these two fields we are still ahead of other countries. Hence, there is no need for us to get disappointed.

*[English]*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

Various aspects of inflation have been discussed in this House so far. The Opposition parties are charging the Government, accusing the Government and the Ruling parties are defending themselves. There were also good suggestions, which would definitely help.

Sir, this is the third time I am speaking on this subject in this House; and every time, we make some suggestion but I do not know how far the Government has taken up these suggestions.

In the past, we were happy that when many countries of the world crumbled due to economic recession, India could survive this onslaught. This means that our economy can be inter-dependent as well as independent. So, we have to have some independent ways to save our economy.

Sir, a recent Report by the UN Committee is very alarming. I wish to read out some portions from the Report of the United Nations, Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). It says:

"India is among the most affected countries on account of rising food prices. According to it, this prevented more than 19 million people in the region, a good chunk of them Indians, from pulling themselves out of poverty last year. That should sound a warning call to the Government, which is battling rising food prices somewhat lackadaisically thus far."

Another part of this Report says:

"There is every possibility that India along with select Asian countries, may have to content with an additional number of people between 10 million and 42 million being affected by high food prices over next year."

It further says:

“This could mean that policy makers will have to urgently review and hasten efficiency improvement and expansion of the scope and implementation of key national scales social welfare and poverty alleviation programmes such as the PDS, food law implementation and the NREGA.”

Another study by one Surabhi Mittal, an agricultural economist, says:

“For India to be ranked with some of the poorest nations on impact on inflation and high food prices and postponement of Millennium Development Goals poverty alleviation deadlines is a grave development. Soaring food prices and inflation have brought down the real income of people below the poverty line and may have neutralized the positive impact of targeted programmes such as the NREGA.”

We will lose the impact of NREGA because of the rising food prices. That is what the Report says.

“Bad weather in key food-producing countries, increasing use of crops as bio-fuels and speculation in commodity markets” — which we have been cautioning time and again that speculative market is going to do harm to the people of India — “have added to a long-term decline in agriculture investment and affected global food supplies, according to the study. Further, it warns, it is important to note that in individual countries (where) local conditions, such as poor logistics, can make such problems more acute.”

This is the report. This report is alarming. So, the Government should consider as to how to overcome these problems. The hon. Finance Minister had made a *suo motu* statement on inflation. He had made certain suggestions. One particular point is that there is an urgent need to amend and enforce the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act to enable farmers to bring their products to retail outlets and also allow retailers to directly purchase from the farmers.

This was a scheme which was implemented in Tamil Nadu when the DMK, under the leadership of our leader Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi was in power in the year 1996. We had farmers' market. The farmers can directly come to the market and sell their produce to the retailers so that they will get good price. There is no middle

man. Without a middle man, they can sell their produce. We had formed during the DMK Government, rule, more than 100 such markets throughout the State. That was a very successful scheme. Unfortunately, it is not in force now because of change of guard in the State. ...*(Interruptions)*

Likewise a durable solution to inflation is improving agricultural productivity and strengthening food supply chains. There is a need to realize the importance of strengthening of supply chains. In the early 60s', the cooperative movements were instrumental in playing an effective role to strengthen the supply chains. Now, the role of cooperative societies has diminished and even if there are cooperatives, they are not functioning effectively. So, the Government should think of having such cooperative societies to strengthen the supply chain.

Further, as was earlier demanded by our hon. friend from the TMC, cold storage of perishable food products should be made available in all important places of the country. So, the Government should immediately come up with a scheme for making cold storage units everywhere throughout the country to protect the perishable food items. At least, 40 per cent of the food items are perished because of want of cold storage. The Government should come out with a scheme to build cold storage at various points in the States.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): There has been a steep increase in the prices of the commodities during the last few years particularly in the last one year. This price rise has been on account of the wrong policies of the Government. The prices of essential food items like wheat, flour, rice etc. have doubled during the last 5-7 years. The prices of sugar and arhar (tur) pulses have increased by more than doubled. Even the prices of vegetables and fruits have also increased. Madam, it is the subject of the Union Government to control the prices of essential commodities however the Government has been merely giving assurances that the price would decline by such and such date. The Union Government states that the reason behind this price rise is the increase in the prices of crude oil in the international market. The Reserve Bank of India while deciding the policy rate, for checking price rise, does not

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

take into account the factors like people do not avail loan for purchasing food items and that consumption will not decrease due to increase in the policy rate. When prices increase, the Reserve Bank increases the policy rate as a consequence of which industrial loan becomes expensive and the prices of specified items increase resulting in price rise. Agriculture is the main source of income in rural areas and ironically there is lack of agricultural policies. So far only 40% of area has been irrigated and multinational companies are being looked upon for research in regard to seeds. We do not have proper storage for foodgrains and as a result of this foodgrains to the tune of thousands of crores go waste. Concrete measures should be taken for the supply of foodgrains by tightening up the reins of middlemen, hoarders and black marketers. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has deregulated the prices of petrol and allowed the oil companies to decide the prices of petrol. The oil companies decide the prices arbitrarily. The Government has lefted stock limit on wheat. The stock limit on Sugar is increased in two months. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has made many efforts to check price rise. The constant rise in the prices of petrol, diesel and gas has added to the woes of the common man. During the last 7 years, the prices of gas have increased by 46%, Kerosene 108%, diesel 79% and petrol 96%. The life of farmers have become miserable 15% of diesel is used in cars and 10% is utilised in industries. Even the prices of Kerosene has also increased which is used by the poor. This uncontrolled price rise is increasing the sufferings of the poor.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We the Left Parties have been demanding that the discussion on price rise should be under Adjournment Motion. We had discussed this issue on a number of times. On 4th August, 2010, a Resolution was moved by the Chair. In a rare occasion, a Resolution was moved from the Chair and that is adopted unanimously in the House. It is rarely done. Shall we all agree that the Chair would move the Resolution and would call upon the Government to take effective steps to curb and contain the inflation and rising prices of essential commodities. In spite of such unanimous Resolution and calling upon the Government to take effective steps, one year has already passed. In the statement which was made by the Finance Minister on the very first day of the Winter Session, what concrete steps the Government had taken during this one year

period to contain and control the rising prices of essential commodities. The situation has worsened. What is the argument of the Government? The statement of the Finance Minister is nothing but an exercise to conceal the utter failure of the Government in checking the relentless price rise. What is the argument of the Government? As there is a GDP growth which is at 7 per cent today and few months back it was 6.7 per cent, last year it was 8 per cent. As there is a growth, the demand has risen; the demand has increased. As there is a growth, it has its impact on per capita income.

But what is the real situation today we are facing in our country? The growth that we have here in our country, it has no relation with the income generation or increase in the income of larger section of the people. There is an increase in the income of the people but it is 5 to 6 per cent of the people whose income has been increased. But, it is also a fact that 77 per cent of our population earning is only Rs. 20 per day. That is the situation. When the price rises, it adversely affects the livelihood of the majority of the population of our country. That is the situation prevailing in our country. During this period, we have asked a number of times why the prices of almost all essential commodities are increasing; why there is a speculative trading and why the Government is not taking any concrete measures to ban the speculative in the commodity market? You will be surprised to know the situation in the commodity market—I have the report of Forward Market Commission—in the Financial Year 2011-12, the cumulative value of trade from 01.04.2011 to 15.11.2011 was Rs. 113,83,148.12 crores. In the previous year, the cumulative figure was Rs. 67,1 1,203.18 crore. What is the percentage of increase? Within one year, the percentage of increase in the commodity trade is 53 in the case of value of trade in agricultural commodities during this fortnight ending 15th November. In 2010-11, it was Rs. 77,01,717.99 crore. This year, in the corresponding period, it has increased to Rs. 1,15,66,786.47 crore. That is, an increase by 49.80 per cent. Why is there such an increase? It is because some people are investing in the commodity trading. If there is no increase in the prices, there will be no profit. As there is a profit, investment is done. Because of our pressure when we used to extend outside support to the UPA-I Government, the Government decided to ban futures trading in two commodities. But our demand is that the Government should ban futures trading in all commodities. Let us try for that.

[*Translation*]

The Government should ponder over seriously as to why speculation is taking places. Why prices are increasing? What is the reason behind it? But so far the government has not taken any concrete measures for checking it and commodity the price of everything is increasing.

[*English*]

Even if there is some moderation in inflation rate, it has no impact on the prices of essential commodities.

[*Translation*]

It is not affecting the prices of essential commodities.

[*English*]

Government is happy about what the Finance Minister has said. This morning's report is that the inflation has come down from 8 or 8.5 per cent to 6 per cent. It is also a fact that last year and even this year in the month of February the inflation on food articles touched 20 per cent. If it is a global phenomenon, then why among the G-20 countries, our inflation is the highest?

It is not a fact that there is scarcity in the availability of food grains. We have enough food grains. But the problem is that people have no purchasing power to buy foodgrains. As a result, we have in our country the largest number of hungry people. One in four people among our population is hungry. One-fourth of our population goes to the bed in empty stomach. Such is the situation. Starvation death is also taking place.

In order to tackle this problem, what is required to be done is to universalise the Public Distribution System. Our Public Distribution System (PDS) has been dismantled by introducing the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). If 77 per cent of the population are to depend on Rs. 20 per day, then that means 77 per cent of the population are poor and it means that 90 crore people require subsidized food grains.

What is happening today? The poor people have been divided into A PL and BPL and thereby the PDS has been dismantled in our country. There is a need to revamp it; strengthen it; universalise it; and there is money for it, but what is required is the political will on the part of the Government of India.

Sir, I have many other points. So, give me some more time to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving you 2-3 minutes more.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Kindly give me at least 7-8 minutes more to speak.

In regard to increase in the price of petroleum products, last year, we have seen that every month there has been increase of price of petrol starting from the month of June as price of petrol was decontrolled. Previously, the price of petroleum products was determined through the Administrative Price Mechanism (APM), and the APM has been dismantled. Now, the Import Parity Price has been introduced in place of APM.

[*Translation*]

The Governments logic is that crude prices have increased in international market. When the role of crude oil increased the governments reached price by Rs. 2.

[*English*]

The Government decided to reduce the price of petrol by Rs. 2 when the price of crude increased to \$ 111 a barrel, but when the international price of crude was reduced and it came down to \$ 10 1 a barrel, the price was increased by Rs. 1.87. We are indigenously producing only 24 per cent of crude and we are to import 76 per cent of the crude. But as we have International Parity Price, the price of that 24 per cent crude, which we are producing here, is determined on the basis of international price.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sum up now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, who are gainers and who are earning profit? It is some private refinery companies.

What is the cost of one litre of petrol? If the cost of one barrel of crude is Rs. 5,065 today, the international price of crude is \$103. MR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sum up now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: So, the price of one litre of crude will be Rs. 34. Now, you can add refinery cost of say Rs. 10. But the tax, duties and cess in all petroleum products, particularly, in case of diesel it is 35 per cent and in case of petrol it is 51 per cent.



Now, Sir, the argument of the Government is that Government has to increase the prices of petrol and diesel as the Oil Marketing Companies are incurring huge losses. Are the Oil Marketing Companies really incurring losses? What is the position last year (2010-11) in case of Indian Oil Corporation? The audited accounts show that the profit of Indian Oil Corporation was Rs. 10,645 crore. Its surplus deposit was more than Rs. 44,000 crore. The other two companies are also earning profit.

What is happening, Sir, is there is a problem with the realisation of the recovery cost, but that is not the loss of the company. All the companies are earning profits, The Government is earning from all the petroleum companies. What was the Tax Dividend Cess paid by the Oil Marketing Companies in a year?

Sir, in 2010-11, it was Rs. 1,30,000 crore. How much subsidy is being paid in case of diesel, LPG, and kerosene?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sum up now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will take another five minutes.

Please give me another five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 17 minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will have to relieve you!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please give me five more minutes.

A sum of Rs. 40,000 crore is being paid as subsidy which means the Government is getting revenue to the extent of 90 per cent by putting the burden on the people of our country.

Another problem is in case of fertilizers, which has been mentioned as a burning issue. We have to import 60 per cent of DAP, hundred per cent of MOP. Now, the international prices have increased abnormally, but the Government has refused to increase the subsidy and as a result, the MRP in case of DAP, which was Rs. 450 in the month of January, 2011, had increased to Rs. 950. I am talking of MRP. What is the percentage of increase? Sometimes, there is hundred per cent increase in case of fertilizers.

They are talking about MSP. Dr. Swaminathan Commission recommended that the MSP should be cost of production plus 50 per cent profit. The MSP is , determined or decided by the Government. In case of paddy, this year, it is Rs. 1,050 per quintal. It is nowhere nearer to the recommendation of Dr. Swaminathan Commission. The price of agricultural inputs has increased. If you compare the increase in the price of agricultural inputs with MSP, you will find that even it does not meet the cost of production.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, the problem is that farmers are not getting the higher MSP. Farmers are forced to sell their produce at Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a quintal. I have seen this in my own State. In West Bengal, farmers did not commit suicide in the past but within one month, eleven farmers have committed suicide in West Bengal. During these ten years, two lakh and twenty thousand farmers had committed suicide. Sir, in Vidharba, one farmer commits suicide in every thirty minutes. This is because of the wrong policy, the Neo liberal policy being pursued by this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Government should reverse this neo liberal policy. Because of this neo-liberal policy, there is a proliferation of black money. You are vigorously pursuing this policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please end your speech.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is corruption. There is inflation. There are two main problems which this country's people are facing. There is a need to have complete ban on speculative trading on food grains. There is a need for complete ban. There is a need to introduce universal ization of Public Distribution System. There is a need to provide subsidy to all categories of fertilizers to the farmers so that the cost of production can be reduced to some extent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is a need to change the policy and only then we will be able to save the people of our country. I do not know whether this discussion will have any impact on the Government, We have a number of discussions. There has been no impact on the Government. Government is vigorously pursuing the neo-liberal policy and because of that, there has been a disastrous impact on the livelihood of millions and millions of people of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please be seated. Shri Mahtab may please start now.

*(Interruptions)...\**

\*\*SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): At the outset, while expressing my views on this very important debate on price rise, which has wide ramifications that need to be addressed by all of us collectively by rising above party lines in the larger interest of the common man, particularly the poor and the middle-class who are the worst affected by the rising prices.

When the prices of essential commodities, and the costs of perishable commodities like fruits and vegetables skyrocket, the common man is at a really helpless as there is no corresponding rise in his earnings and he has to make both ends meet from his very meager earnings. It is not that this kind of a situation is prevailing in any one single State or in a State ruled by a particular party, but this is the general situation prevailing all over the country. The policies of the Central Government or the Central Government alone cannot be held responsible. We need to adopt an approach to combat this menace in order to give relief to the common man.

When the Government raises the price of oil, be it petrol, crude or on items like kerosene and gas, it does not do so out of happiness and a whim, but out of economic compulsions. It may be true that an increase in the price of diesel, the economy's main transportation fuel, will push up the cost of food items, including fruits and vegetables, eggs, and many other perishables that are moved largely by truck. Similarly, when kerosene prices are raised, it affects the poorest of the poor. However, we all know how much of Kerosene which is distributed through the public distribution system actually reaches the intended beneficiaries, I doubt whether even 20 per cent of the actual beneficiaries get it because most of it is being diverted for adulterating diesel and other more expensive fuels.

\* Not recorded.

\*\* Speech was laid on the Table.

We all know the scenario which prevailed in 2008 when the international oil prices rose above \$ 130 per barrel and our oil companies suffered under-recoveries of an all time high of Rs. 1,03,292 crore. As the oil companies do not control the cost of crude, the prime driver of the cost of production, the Government has been left with no alternative but to raise the prices in order to bring down the under recoveries to a reasonable level. Had that not been done, today most of our public sector oil companies would have been in red and they would have lost their credibility in the market in terms of their borrowing capacity since they were having negative operating ratios. We all know the pathetic state in which our national carrier, Air India, is today. May be out of compulsions, but a timely decision, however unpalatable it may be, has saved these oil companies. We should not forget this fact.

It is quite natural for the Opposition parties to voice their concerns over the hike in prices as it is likely to lead to even higher inflation and will further burden the consumer, but some renowned economists do feel that the decontrol of petrol prices will have an immediate positive impact on inflation. It can be a matter of debate, but such an opinion exists is the moot point that I wish to make here.

We want every person to have the right of access to sufficient quantity and good quality safe food and towards this end the Government is trying to bring forward a suitable legislation in the form of National Food Security Bill to address this issue. Nobody can deny that right to life also means the right to food, but we have to find ways and means to fulfill this objective in the light of the financial health of our States. The Centre alone cannot be expected to share the whole burden of subsidy implications, and the States have to chip in and I, therefore, say that we have to do something about it collectively. On the issue of whether food entitlement is better than direct cash subsidy, there are arguments and counter-arguments and there is a need to go into the matter in-depth.

When we see a sharp increase in several food items, like the price of onions and potatoes, for example, we should not forget those occasions when the farmers have thrown tonnes and tonnes of their produce on the roads as they could not get a remunerative price for their produce. I take the example of my state of Punjab which is suffering a crisis with Potatoes. The farmers fed up with earning a pittance for their produce are willing to resort to throwing their potatoes on the streets

demanding action from the State Government, This is shameful waste of food and suggests the need for formulating proper policies in order to cut the huge wastage that we see in these food items.

I strongly believe that we need to create a large number of cold storage chains and set up food processing industries on a large scale so that when there is a bumper crop, the food items are not wasted but are preserved and sold during the lean period.

Similarly, there are States which have produced the food grains in large quantities, be it wheat or rice, but do not have the space to store those food grains as the present go-downs are full with the previous year's stocks. Hence, there is a need to create storage facilities on a war footing in order to use these food grains in a proper manner. Otherwise, as is happening in some States, when the farmers do not get remunerative prices, they may declare crop holidays leading to further rise in prices of essential commodities. This has to be avoided at any cost by effective policy measures.

The government proposed a great move by bringing in FDI in multi-brand retail. The policy would have had a great impact on the current state of affairs that we are debating. The FDI policy brought with it the provision for mandatory investment in "Backend Infrastructure". The Retailers would have to invest in processing, manufacturing, distribution networks, design improvement, quality control, packaging, logistics, storage, warehousing and amongst other things, agricultural market produce infrastructure. This is a desperately needed measure as the country severely lacks infrastructure particularly in the case of storage, processing, warehousing, cold storage and refrigeration of food stuffs.

Having years of management experience and technical know-how in supply chain management the lessons to be learnt from these foreign retailers are immense for the domestic retail Industry, Foreign retailers will have the technical and financial wherewithal to build efficient supply chains, cold storage facilities, warehouses, silos, transport capacities and be responsible enough not to allow wastage. One can easily look back at news reports highlighting the wastage and destruction of millions of tonnes of good food grain on account of a lack of infrastructure to manage, store and transport this grain to where it is needed. With millions going hungry while ready food rots this is an annually occurring blot on India's image as a welfare state. I am confident that entry of foreign retailers would greatly improve the

situation. Unfortunately for lack of political consensus, the government has been forced to put this decision on hold.

On the policy front, the Government also needs to look at the role of unchecked speculation on the futures market. Similarly, in the commodity derivative markets also, this speculation has to be checked because as the Reserve Bank Governor once observed that speculative movements in commodity markets are also causing volatility in prices.

In addition, the Government has to look at issues like the non-availability of agricultural workers, non-availability of soft loans and timely assistance from banks and financial institutions, which are also a part of the prime reasons for higher inflation. Strict penal action should be taken against the hoarders and big traders, while taking steps to import the essential commodities without loss of time so that speculative tendencies of the scrupulous elements could be curbed in the beginning itself. Finally, the government must also pay attention to reduce the freight charges and ensure maximum availability of wagons and goods train to supply essential commodities across the country besides curbing the rise in transportation and other taxes and frequent disruptions in transport services which also lead to high inflation.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that high inflation is a challenge being faced not by India alone, but it is more of a global challenge when you keep in mind the stakeholders involved in it and therefore it requires global cooperation and assistance on the issue, in addition to effective policies being implemented by the UPA Government.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): After a lot of tussle, there is a debate held under Rule 193 for controlling inflation. On this occasion I would like to urge the government to take measures to control inflation as in the absence of such measure the poor people would be forced to commit suicide alongwith their families as these rising prices have forced him to stay hungry for many days. On the one hand the employees get dearness allowance while on the other they are forced to spend the double amount of their salary due to inflation. The farmer is not getting fair prices for his produce. Fertilizers have become expensive. The government is not providing

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

subsidies. They are not getting electricity for many days together. The prices of petrol and diesel have increased a number of times. Today, the farmer is not getting the minimum fixed price for potatoes. The basmati growing farmers are being forced to throw away rice.

In view of the above factors, the UPA-2 government has completely failed on every front. Therefore, the government should take strict steps to control these rising prices and inflation.

[*English*]

\*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): This is the debate of all debates — price rise. It affects the poorest sections of population and therefore is both important and imperative. The actions taken by the Government to take price-rise has not been successful enough is evident. The supply side shows that there is plenty of production and there is evidence to prove this. However, production centres are not linked to the markets in an effective manner. One way was to bring in the foreign direct investment in this area as national chains do not have enough capital to do this. Hence, I advocate, that the FDI, after more consultation should be directed in this area of supply chain improvement. This will ensure that the price to farmers will go up and the perishable goods like fruits and vegetables will be saved. This will automatically moderate price at the retail level.

At the demand side, we need to ensure that there is greater regulation and monitoring of the major commodity prices.

The price-rise and inflation is also closely linked to oil price. We need to ensure that the oil prices can be kept within a band using innovative future trading practices. I am sure that we can use our massive brain power of our country to hammer out an effective model.

With these words, I do hope that we do not have to come and speak again on this issue next session of Parliament.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Today, a debate is being held on inflation. The common man thinks that we just talk the issues out without reaching a conclusion. No steps are taken in the interest of the country after the debate. The parliament has lost respect

in the eyes of the general public due to such attitude of the Union Government. There have been multiple debates on inflation during the tenure of this government but it is a matter of regret that the Union Government neglects the raised issues after the debate is over. At least this time, the country needs an assurance that this government should take effective steps after the conclusion of debate.

The public voted for UPA out of NDA, UPA and left parties. The public had hoped that the parties which promised to resolve the issues of the common man would keep their promise but the government forgot not only its promises but the people as well.

The Government takes decision keeping the losses of oil companies, the international rates or sometimes other factors in view. The only thing missing from the considered factors in these decision was the common man.

Despite the hollow claims made by the government, it is true that there has been 300 percent increase in the rates of commodities. On one hand the common man is struggling to arrange meals for two times while on the other hand we are focusing on exports. On the one hand redtapism has forced the small shopkeeper to always look towards the government officials instead of taking care of their business and on the other hand the big players are given concessions.

Inflation shown its effects in one sector but it affects many other fields too. The rise in prices of petrol affects the two wheeler drivers who commute everyday on their vehicles. Likewise, it affects the people who commute through public transport, or an sharing basis students, labourers and many other sectors. The common man is paying more money everywhere than he can afford. He dies every moment. He keeps worrying about the future.

If we pay attention to the last few years it would be evident that the number of big tycoons operating through big retail chains has increased. That is also one of the reasons behind inflation as these big players affect the market with their economic might. The government should take remedial measures strengthening the Public Distribution System (PDS). It is the urgent need of the hour. Secondly, the crops and foodgrains must be bought at reasonable prices from farmers to save them from the cultures of middlemen and brokers. Thirdly, adequate storage facilities should be made to store the foodgrains to save them from perishing. The stocks of essential

commodities such as foodgrains etc. should be limited to prevent the hoarders to affect the market for their own benefit and, most importantly, the Union Government should behave properly with all the states of the country. The states where congress is in power are getting all the dough while other states are being deprived of funds. These double standards are not benefitting anyone. All the states should be treated equally and provided foodgrains as per their requirement. Everyone should have equal claim to essential commodities.

[English]

\*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Shri Gurudas Dasguptaji has raised the matter of inflation and accusing the government that it has breached the resolution approved by the Lok Sabha earlier on the question of inflation.

Actually inflation is a matter of great concern for every country. During the past several months price rise of essential commodities was a matter of great worry for common man of this country. It is still a question whether prices have come down to the affordable levels to common man or reasonably come down. But, accusing the government inactivity is something unrealistic. It is a fact that prices of so many essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar etc. have come down, because of the effective measures taken by the government.

Inflation and increase of price rise are not the problem of India alone. Most of the countries are facing these problems. Mainly this is because of the insufficient production and increase of consumption.

Increasing production should be the main goal to meet the demands. So also, timely distribution with effective and reasonable control of price should be the main concern in the matter of controlling unjust pricing of essential commodities. The remedial measures of the government should be implemented in these directions. An effective PDS system is essential in the country for controlling the price.

It is also essential that, the state governments are to be taken effective measures to check unhealthy stock accumulation of commodities by monopoly businessmen. Free trade of essential commodities all over the country without any check-post regulations will definitely lead to availability and thereby decrease of prices.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I stand here today to participate in the discussion on the Statement laid on the Table on 22nd November, 2011 by the Minister of Finance regarding the situation arising out of inflation in India. What is Inflation? Inflation is at the centre of the macro-economic policy debated today. The current inflation is driven by the relative price of food and money cannot affect relative prices. At times, we get confused between inflation and price rise. There are differences between these two words. I think hon. Finance Minister can explain because invariably what I have been hearing today is while discussing about inflation, we ride into price rise. That is why, we start asking what is the cost of potato in this market? What is the cost of onion in other market? What is the cost of oil in another market?

Today, the issue is inflation in our country. It is for this reason that the Reserve Bank of India is unable to smother inflation through monetary policy. The Indian Central Bank does not possess pulses or milk. Until and unless the Government show its willingness to use food grains' stocks to stabilize prices, current inflation is not going to subside. I am thankful that the Food Minister is present here today along with the Minister of State for Finance and I quote what the Food Minister had said some months back. Mr. Thomas, Union Food Minister was in his illustrious company when he declared this in last October:

"That changing food habits and increasing purchasing power were responsible for the persistent double digit food inflation."

This politically incorrect stand has been shared in the past by people such as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Governor of Reserve Bank of India among others.

They have said that the Government is holding stocks of 50 million tonnes of wheat and rice. High inflation has been caused by rising demands for milk, eggs, meat, vegetables and pulses. They have all pointed out. And here I quote what the Food Minister had said on 28th October, 2011 and this has been published in *Economic Times* in the second paragraph on that news:

"My experience over the past one year is that inflation in 15 essential food items except for a few pulses and edible oils has remained steady. Other than these, prices of paddy, wheat and sugar and other items have been stable. This is one of the reasons for my optimism that food prices will stabilize over the next few months."

Later, he goes on to say:

“On the one hand, we say farmers must benefit and so give them cheap water supply, cheap electricity, higher MSP. In Kerala, for example, we say, farmers must be given higher prices for coconut, copra and natural rubber. Then we grumble about high coconut oil and tyre prices. How can these be controlled?”

Here, again I quote another thing in that same news Shri Madan Sabnavis. He is Chief Economist of Rating Agency called CARE. He has said:

“Large scale procurement of food grains by Government for subsidized supply to low income families reduces their availability in the local market and makes them dearer for middle class.”

Is there any difference between the utterances of that Rating Agency Chief Executive and the Food Minister of the Union Government of India? Contrary to the belief that the average Indian is consuming more following rising prosperity and wages, which I differ, the Arjun Sengupta Committee had estimated that as many as 77 per cent of Indians continue to survive on less than Rs. 20 per day. Yet we say, what has been told by the Food Minister and those rating agencies about which they have been propounding.

Others have pointed out that *annual per capita* availability of cereals in the country actually have declined from 165 kilos in 2008-09 to 161 kilos the next year, that is, 2009-10. Let us not forget that during last 56 years, there have been nine periods of sustained double digit food inflation. This is nothing new. But the newness is on five of these occasions the double digit inflation lasted for more than a year as many as 30 months between 1972 and 1975 and over 15 months between 1994 and 1995. But it has never been so long as it has happened now. Fighting inflation successfully requires understanding the nature of the beast. The Finance Minister's observation in a statement is that the Reserve Bank of India has done its part on the demand side and the Government has to do a lot more. on the supply side. He said that a multi-pronged response has been initiated on the supply side and for obvious reasons it will take some time to produce results. I agree with the Finance Minister. But what about the supply side?

The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India on that same day, the 22nd of November, while addressing a gathering was candid in admitting that food inflation is

fuelling inflationary pressure a second time round, that the challenge of food inflation is a complex issue for a variety of reasons. Raising productivity, increasing capital formation, reversing land use and farm and non-farm occupational patterns, and improved water management will produce results in the medium and long-term nevertheless require attention.

The 12th Five-Year Plan should address this issue in coordination with State Governments which have the Constitutional jurisdiction regarding agriculture and irrigation. What require attention are interventions relating to Public Distribution System besides supply chain management. Secondly, an amendment to the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act needs to be carried out quickly so that the cartel in supply chain is broken and the difference between farm gate and retail price is narrowed for the benefit of farmers and ultimately of consumers.

17.12 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

Thirdly, attempts should be made to visit the issue relating to reducing State level taxes on agricultural products. I think the Finance Minister including the Prime Minister can look into this aspect, call the Chief Ministers together and revisit the tax that different States are imposing on agricultural produce. That will go along way in reducing the prices in the market.

It is often said that inflation is not because of the policy but global commodities and global liquidity are responsible. We have been hearing this number of times from different platforms. Should we then believe that India is experiencing imported inflation which could not be easily tackled? Depreciation of rupee is a major point of concern. I do not understand whether this was allowed to happen or if it was designed. It was the primary duty of the Reserve Bank of India to control volatility of rupee. Why has RBI allowed the rupee to depreciate so rapidly? There has to be an answer.

A sharp fall of about 17 per cent in the value of rupee from near Rs. 44 against the US dollar at the start of 2011 to around Rs. 52 has made the cost of repaying foreign loans costlier by over Rs. 25,000 crore. The Petroleum Ministry has asked for a compensation of over Rs. 60,000 crore to cover the subsidy portion. This was not the situation earlier. Stability had been the landmark of Indian rupee for most part of last two decades.

Presently, currency volatility may be termed as a first sign of Euro zone and the US crises reaching Indian shores. The threat of a global slow down and uncertainty is triggering a sell off in Indian stocks by global funds, which are causing sharp volatility. Net investment in India equities and debt by FIIs dipped to 4.36 billion US dollars so far this year compared with massive 339.5 billion US dollars in 2010. A weaker rupee helps exports, no doubt, but it also pushes the costs of imports. That is our concern.

When Europe's economy is dwindling and the US's economy is in doldrums, how is it - I fail to understand and I would like to be educated by the Finance Minister - that the dollar price is increasing in the world market? Simple economics has made us understand that money supply in the market divided by the volume of goods and services available is equal to the market price. Therefore, the rate of price rise is inflation; and that is the difference. The monetary policy aims at money supply in the market through an increase or decrease in the repo or reverse-repo rates, that is the interest rates, at which the RBI lends to the banks and pays interests on the deposits that the banks make or have to make with the RBI. But that is not yielding the desired results.

These are the suggestions that I am making. The other measures that are to be taken by the Government are relating to the fiscal policy. There are two ways. Fiscal measures could help reduce inflation in the short term. Reduction in indirect taxes such as excise duties and customs would lower the retail prices of various items. Secondly, reduction in Government expenditure needs to be addressed too. That would lower the overall demand in the economy. I would also suggest that the Government should address food inflation, increase allocations through PDS, provide additional food grains to States, reduce import duties so as to allow import of grains at low prices, food exports should be regulated, reduce taxes such as excise, on imported food items, impose stock limits on traders and enforcement of provisions against black-marketeering and hoarding of food.

Before I conclude, I must say that today this Government is sleep-walking and taking the country into an economic crisis. Everybody is aware of the crisis, except the Government. Why is the Government unmoved? Should we say that the Government is wallowing in delusion?

\*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): A modest increase of 2 to 3% per annum in the price level is compatible. It will augment the economic condition. "Too much of anything is good for nothing." Equal rise in prices of labour will lead to threaten the common people. The acceptable limit of rise in price up to 3 to? percentage may be a growth oriented.

The business people and the black marketers are hoarding the essential commodities and by the way accumulating the black money.

The main reason for the price rise is the global financial crises occurred during 2008. Every country has been threatened by sky-rocketing of prices of commodities particularly the prices of food materials. Last year the price of agricultural goods are raised due to various reasons. Now the Government has taken various steps. But the efforts of our Finance Minister, the food material prices are reduced considerably to 8%.

The distribution, procurement of food materials and the weapon to control the prices of goods are laying in the hands of State Governments. The State Government should take necessary steps to control the price rise.

Agricultural goods are not sold in the market without the interference to middlemen. The middlemen are not ready to give the remunerative prices for the producers.

They fix the prices and the market is run by the middlemen. The farmers must get the benefit otherwise they are not ready to be involved in production of cereals, cotton and varieties of dal.

Now because of the effort of our UFA Government, the buffer stock of food materials are satisfactory. Government has increased the minimum support price for wheat and rice. It is encouraging the farmers to produce more food materials.

The crude oil price rise in international market is creating problem. It is the one of the reasons for the price rise of various commodities. Our Government has taken steps to reduce the petrol price as per the market condition of international level. The diesel, gas and kerosene is provided to the people in subsidised rate.

The agriculture people are benefited due to the subsidized diesel.

The effective monetary control is taken by our able Finance Minister by directing the RBI to fix the rate of interest so that it can control the excess circulation of money.

The black money and the fake currency note circulation are an important cause for bringing a set back in our economy. Our Government has been taking number of steps to put an end to this menace. Even then the Co-operation of State Government is essential to make this steps successful one.

The fertilizer prices are much higher in our Indian market. The fertilizer like DAP and MOP have to be imported from foreign countries. The price is very high even in foreign market. So the Government has to supply the fertilizer in subsidized rate.

In order to improve the purchasing power of the poor village people, our Government has introduced the rural employment scheme. It is giving regular employment opportunity to rural workers. The proper implementation of the schemes by the State Government will alone can increase the purchasing power.

Corruption in various departments and in different circles lead to spoil our economy. Eradication of corruption menace from our economy is an essential concept to bring perfection.

In conclusion, I can say that our Government is taking all the steps to control the price rise by using all the monetary, financial and administrative weapons. Now, the price rise is controlled for some extend if all the State Government lend their support to Central Government, it will be easily tackled within a shortest period.

\*SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I would like to participate in the discussion of price rise under Rule 193. This is the 9th session of 15th Lok Sabha. In every session we have been discussing this issue of price rise. I was the Member of 14th Lok Sabha. Atleast fifteen times we discussed this issue. But year after year inflation is going up. Though the Government promised at the time of discussion to take some action, the result is really in action.

The price rise is really the outcome of new liberal policy adopted and implemented by the UFA Govt. Now-a-days the prices of all the essential commodities has

gone up. Govt. has raised the prices of petroleum products for sixteen times and diesel prices for eleven times. Govt. also taken the decision to raise the prices of cooking gas and kerosene. These decisions and steps have really assisted to rise the price again and again.

Govt say some steps are taken but it is not seen in results in any of the items. At the same time prices of urea has gone up. The subsidy amount has reduced with regard to fertilizer and electricity. This would really adversely affect the life of the farmers. This is one of the reasons for farmers suicide for various parts of our country. Atleast 2.8 crores farmers have committed suicide in various parts. It is in this connection that when inflation goes up that would also affect the farmers life.

The purchasing power of the people are not increasing. The unemployment is increasing. In the period of 2005-10 the increase in the labour sector was 2.8%. But now it declined to 8%. How is it possible when the employment opportunities are declining that the people can survive. In every sector Govt. decided to reduce the work force. It is shocking to note that not only to get new employment but the existing employment opportunities are curtailed.

Govt say that the condition for the people of India is shining as stated by the NBA Govt. also. According to the Arjun Singh Commission report 73% of the people are living with the minimum wage of 20 rupee per day. Planning Commission Chairman Ahluwalia stated in recent times that a person getting 32 rupees in urban area belongs to APL category and person getting 26 rupees in rural area is above the BPL category. It is surprised to note how is it possible for any person who lives in urban or rural area even to live with minimum needs with the amount of 26 or 30 rupees per day. We have another shocking report that the number of millioner in India in 2004 was nine and in 2010 it rose to 69. This shows how Govt policies have promoted the rich people and how the poor people have adversely affected.

There are four or five main reasons for the price rise which have already pointed out.

1. Government should ban future trade which really promote the artificial-price rise in the market.
2. The procurement distribution and storage of the food grains should be done by the Government as it was earlier by FCI. Now it is fully entrusted with the private parties.



3. Government should take urgent steps to implement essential commodities act and include more items in its purview.
4. Government role back the increased prices of petrol and diesel which is the most important component and contributed for the price rise.
5. Public distribution system should strengthen in order to make better distribution outlets in the villages. In this regard Kerala is the best modal for the better functioning of PDS system.

Unless the Government change its new liberal policy it is not possible to control the market which has become the monopoly of the corporate sector. Now they have decided FDI in the retail sector also which would throw atleast 20 crores of traders and their family to the street.

When all these situations are emerging it is the part of the new policy for the raising inflation. So I conclude with the strong protest of the new policy taken by the Govt. and request to take very urgent steps atleast to give some relief to the common people.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Sir, this is the 16th discussion on this issue, on the floor of this House during the 7 1/2 year tenure of the UFA Government. It shows the inability of the Government.

Industrial houses as well as the policy-makers are worried with constant increase in inflation in India since March 2008. In the eyes of the economists, inflation refers to generation increase in the price measured against the general level of power of purchase. Unfortunately, as per a national survey, 37 per cent of population is below the poverty line; the persons of these BPL families are dependent on the daily wages, if they get, who work with their hands. The best example is that of our own scheme.

Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, 100 days of work per person per family is being provided. In a number of States like Maharashtra, this Scheme is not being implemented effectively. I would say this Scheme is not being effectively implemented anywhere. Even if you consider one person per family getting work through this Scheme, how much wages he will earn? He may get Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 only. The important question here is

with this money can he feed his family consisting of five members. Kindly consider the price of minimum essential commodities - wheat is more than Rs. 20 per kg., rice is more than Rs. 30 per kg., Tur dal is more than Rs. 17 per kg. - and other items like edible oil, salt or *masala* which are essential daily requirements of a poor family. Apart from this, one has to contribute towards cloth, education of children, illness and marriage of the daughter or son also. In this age of price rise and inflation how will a poor man be able to carry out these commitments?

Unfortunately, two months ago the Planning Commission had come out with a statement that in village Rs. 26 per day and in urban area Rs. 32 per day are sufficient for the livelihood of a person. I am not able to understand this calculation of the Planning Commission. The Government has to accept that for the last three years it has been making commitments to bring down the prices and stop inflation but unfortunately it has not been able to fulfil its commitment. In such a circumstance the Government has no right to continue in Office.

In September, 2011 the inflation rate of India was last reported to be 9.72 per cent. Since 1969 till 2011 the average inflation rate of India was 7.99 per cent. The inflation rate refers to a general rise in prices measured against a standard level of purchasing power. The Government knew that many parts of the country did not get sufficient monsoon and because of this natural calamity the farmers and workers who are totally dependant on farming are suffering a lot. In this age of price rise and inflation, the number of suicides by farmers is increasing. Previously in Vidarbha region the average suicide by the farmers was one or two but unfortunately it has risen to three to four persons per day. My question to the Government is, is the Government serious about it or not; if not, then it has no right to run the Government.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the House that Vidarbha farmers are totally dependent on cotton as cotton is the main crop in Vidarbha and Marathwada. For the last one month farmers are agitating. They are on the roads. Suicides by the farmers are going on. They are demanding Rs. 6000 per quintal of cotton. Due to this, if there is a crop in their hand, they are not getting sufficient rate of it. But on the other side, they have to pay more prices to their essential commodities.

That is why, the farmers and the farmers' community depending upon the farm are definitely in crisis. They are suffering a lot. This issue is to be taken seriously by the Government.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): I would like to express my views on inflation.

The Planning Commission submitted an affidavit in the hon. Supreme Court stating daily expenditure of 26 rupees in rural areas and 32 rupees in urban areas as the criterion to determine and identify people living below poverty line. If this is not a cruel joke with the poor people, then what it is?

The on and off rhetoric by the Minister of Finance that controlling inflation is our utmost priority cannot benefit the poor people. Instead of being relieved the people are feeling the pinch of inflation more and more. Statistics show the whole story and inflation is making the life of poor people harder and harder.

They quote the inflation statistics in relation to the wholesale market. They would know the reality when those statistics are tested in the retail market. The misleading economic statistics provided by the Union Government are entangling the poor people in the vicious circle of poverty where he is not able to even arrange two time meals.

Inflation has not been contained by short treatment of cooking gas, petrol and diesel prices. Christine Lagard, the director of International Monetary Fund said that the rise in prices of commodities this year can push almost 4.4 crore people into the abyss of poverty.

How would India recover from the crises which are hovering around the global economy? Inflation has crossed double digit figures and there would be no respite for common people as the prices of various pulses chana, masoor etc have doubled in comparison to the last year. The prices of milk, vegetables and other food items are also increasing.

Price rise cannot be controlled by increasing the interest rates. RBI has advised to keep the repo rate unchanged. RBI has also expressed concern regarding inflation.

The 100 days employment under MNREGS cannot help the poor people as they earn less and spend more.

Congress should its concern for the common man in 2004 and 2009 but their economy is taking care of the interests of the important people. At the time when prices of vegetables and other essential commodities are skyrocketing, the oil companies are increasing the prices of petrol day by day. Talks are underway to end subsidies on LPG cylinder. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the government wants to see people dying of hunger to get the BPL status.

The inflation has not been brought under control for two and a half years despite the efforts of the Central Government and even the Government has 649 been kept failing.

This Government which gives priority to the politics of the World Bank is unaware of the aspirations of the people.

The repeated assurance of the Finance Minister have been making the inflation worse. The value of rupees has depreciated against dollar. The value of one dollar equals to Rs. 52.29 reflects our derailed economy. Our credibility on the international level has suffered.

Several representatives of the Central Government give many excuses making fun of Indian Economy. Like they say that the poor people have increased their intake of food and the purchasing power of the middle class has increased. Thus, they say, that inflation underlines our development. It seems that the Central Government is neglecting inflation.

The deregulation of the prices of diesel and gas alongwith petrol reflects the derailed Indian economy.

The farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce. On the other hand our imports and exports have doubled which benefits of the hoarders and black marketeers. It shows the helplessness of the Government against inflation. The Cotton growers of the States like Gujarat and Maharashtra are on the verge of committing suicides.

The Government has allowed to increase the prices to implement the pro agri-trade and anti-farmer reforms.

Our Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh desires to establish an equilibrium between inflation and prosperity. That is why he arrests that the people have started taking

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

more nutritious meals as they have got money. As a result of it, there is a huge hike in the demands of fruits, vegetables and milk products. It is also a white lie and there is no scientific basis of it.

The Government bothers much about the losses suffered by the oil companies and increases the price of petrol many times within a month. The audit reports of these companies show that their profits have not come down. If the Government reduces the tax levied on petrol by the Central Government, then, petrol and diesel can be available at lower price but the Government does not want to compromise with the income of the oil companies.

The State Governments are blamed for inflation. The mismanagement on the part of the Government has left the prices of edibles uncontrolled. All in all it is clear that neither the State Governments nor the Central Government are capable of taking any steps against inflation. It does not seem that all these efforts made by the Government are likely to deliver any concrete results.

The solution of starvation is not cash subsidy. In the last weeks the Supreme Court has suggested that no person should die due to starvation and malnutrition. According to the Court, it is the responsibility of the Government that it provides food to the poor as per their needs but will the Government be able to follow this order?

It is clear that the Government's policy has failed. The uncontrolled inflation has made the life of the common man difficult and the dreams of becoming economic superpower is not easy.

Our suggestion is that the Food Security Bill should be passed. Black marketing should be controlled and stringent actions should be taken against hoarders.

*[English]*

\*SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I congratulate the Government in taking positive steps to tackle price rise. Price rise is the result of a variety of issues related to domestic and international factors. In order to reduce the rate of price rise the Government has initiated various steps, as a result it was reduced to 6.6 from 11 in a period of 5 months.

One of the reasons behind inflation is volatility in the price of crude oil. India is vulnerable to Oil shock

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

since we are depended heavily on imported oil. However, the Government has taken various initiatives to tackle inflation which emanates from domestic factors. Availability of essential commodities plays a major role in determining the inflation. The Government adopted various measures to remove all the bottlenecks in the supply chain of essential commodities. The Government has substantially increased procurement capacity of warehousing corporations across the country. Now the country has achieved sufficiency in agricultural produces and exporting them abroad. The Food Security Bill is another land mark in controlling inflation.

\*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): It is very sorry to note that the food inflation has soared to 12.21% in the month of October, 2011. It is very alarming. The common man in the country especially the life of the poorer section has become very miserable and is not even afford to one time meal. The centre cannot be a mere spectator. The inflation largely constituted due to the frequent increase in the price of diesel which has got a direct impact on all the essential commodities. The merciless increase in the price of diesel many times in a year has not only disrupted the common man and the poorer section of our society, but also turning the people into unlawful and illegal and forcing the shree sakthi into prostitution or feed their babies. So, I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to arrest the inflation. We have been noting that the inflation has reached to a highest level and that the prices of all essential commodities have gone up, but one hidden issue which I would like to point out here that the farmers who produce the agricultural products were not getting remunerative price for their produce and they were paid lesser and lesser amount. The middle man is eating an elephant portion of the margin. There is a need for the Government to intervene in this to ensure that the farmers get at least a price which they can afford to go in for further cultivation. In my entire parliamentary constituency Pollachi the main cultivation is coconut, but these coconut growers were not getting remunerative price for Copra. There has been a demand to fix minimum support price for Copra at Rs. 85.00 per kg. and also reduce the cost of fertilizer. Therefore, I urge upon the government to intervene to control the growing inflation to remove the tears of the poorer section of the society as well take immediate step to fix the minimum support price for Copra at Rs. 85,00 per kg. and also to make available fertilizer for poorer farmers at a low price.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Thank you, Sir. At the outset, inflation is a serious component for an economic development. I think price rise is one of the most serious concerns in our country today and pinches every home's budget.

We should all appreciate Sushmaji's speech. She being a woman and me being a woman know how much inflation and price rise hurts each one of us, when we run our homes. But I think inflation and a wider economic policy is an issue, which requires common consensus at the national level.

We had over and over discussions in the last three years on it, since we have come to power in the UFA-II. There is a slight sense of disappointment in each one of us because every Member who is seriously concerned about price rise is not just looking for emotional speeches but looking for solutions. I think, that is why, we are all elected here to look for solutions for the country. Not just look but make it into an agony and situation in Parliament. The Parliament is a place to deliberate, discuss and lead the nation as also find solutions for our generations to come.

The whole problem with inflation and the discussions is that we all have collective aspirations of growth. We want higher, inclusive and sustainable growth and I see all these completely in potential of threat today, as we are going ahead. What are the causes of this inflation?

The fiscal deficit is extremely higher right now. We have talked about slow growth. We have heard Shri Pranab Mukherjee's speech yesterday. He has talked about it from being double digit to six per cent. It is a high inflation. I think we all need to collectively look for a solution here, as the entire world is going into a recession. It is a phenomenon, which goes round every six to ten years. So, I think India today is an economy, which is not insulated by the world.

So, we have to look at how we can change and improve our situation. There has a lot been said on demand and supply but I think the robust growth has been done in agriculture in the last three to five years. There is a tremendous production done by our farmers.

A lot of has been said about the MSP. We are all seriously concerned about the MSP given. Everybody is talking about their own State. There was a lot of discussion on potatoes and cotton. My earlier colleague from Shiv Sena has talked extensively about cotton. I

think we are all concerned about it because as long as the consumer has to be pleased. But the person, who produces it has to get his right MSP.

Now, I will give you an example of sugar. We had a huge agitation in Maharashtra for sugar. We have a great bumper crop of sugar in Maharashtra. We wanted the right price for it. The right price was given but at the same time agricultural production has to be opened in the market. The way the entire economy has opened in our country, why cannot we export all our agricultural goods, when they are surplus for a better price?

In this regard, I will give you an example. Sugar should have been exported at Rs. 670 per dollar. That is, when we were doing well. By the time the Government of India took the decision, by the time the GoM and the order came out, it was three weeks and the prices dropped down to somewhere between Rs. 580 and Rs. 620. Now, who is to take their responsibility?

Even, regarding allowing the export, only five lakh tonnes of sugar was allowed. When we have surplus lying with us and buffer stocks, then why are not we allowing exports in freeing exports and quick decisions, when agriculture needs it? We need decisions at the right time and they have to be taken within 24 hours.

We have talked about commodities. There are a lot of things being said about speculation. If there is an opposition and unless there is a consensus, we will not ask the speculation market. But, today, India has opened its doors. It wants to be a great economy.

Shri P.C. Chacko has talked extensively about China. He got a lot of criticisms. I think he was right because today it is not about how the Government is run. Today, in an open economy where there is a globalization, all the goods have found a home in every market in this country, does not matter how big or small your economy is. In a growing economy like ours, I think whether it is agriculture or commodity products, we have to play with the market and with given circumstances of the world that affect us directly or indirectly in any way.

People extensively talked about PDS. I am proud to say where the State I come from, we are trying an extremely innovative programme called Ghar Pooch Yojana (Drop Off Home) which means goods in the Public Distribution System to make sure that there is no hoarding and there are less leakages, are sent to the village. The Panchayat has a meeting in front of everyone

and entire PDS for three to six months is delivered to the homes. It does not come at any extra cost. It is a very successful tribal programme which has been even considered by the Government of India.

So, I am sure strengthening PDS will definitely help all of us. But I think we all have to be together and which State does not really matter. The NDA Government in Chhattisgarh is doing exceptionally good work and I think I would like to compliment them for the great job they are doing over there in PDS. So, why could we not use such innovative things and rise above politics? There can be a national consensus on this because I think education, health care, malnutrition and price rise are not political issues. They hurt every common man. We really need to change the face of Indian politics. I think there is anybody who would disagree on these issues. You want sugar at a good price in your home so do I. Ratnaji also has a budget in her home so do I. So, all of us who run our homes on budget I do not think anybody has a different view on this.

As a younger Member of the Party I must say that I am completely disillusioned by this on-going debate somehow with no solutions. People are looking at us. When there is so much being said in our country, look at the attendance today on this debate. I think it completely disillusioned each one of us. So, we really need to look and see how we can take it forward. Look at agriculture and put it on the agenda. It is because food inflation is something, we have to look at. We can do without any other infrastructure but we cannot do without food. So, we need to invest all our energies into improving agricultural growth and look at leakages.

What are the most critical points that really drive inflation? Many Members have criticised the statement of the hon. Minister about dietary habits. He is right. The dietary habits have changed to a certain extent. It is not just the dietary habit but it is the supply and demand gap that is really the problem. I would definitely defend Mr. Thomas' statement - increase MSP. The MSP in UPA-I and II has substantially gone up compared to the NDA time. It definitely needs to go up much more. It is a very big component of inflation.

Then there are shocks of global inflation. Today, as it is an open economy, shocks of whatever happens worldwide do affect our economy because our economy is not insular any more. There is financialisation of commodities because commodity is an example whether it is sugar or gold or silver all these commodities do get

affected definitely by financialisation. So, whenever there is a crisis, financialisation and these bonds play a very critical role in inflation.

Lastly, there is pressure steaming from inclusive growth policies. We do a lot of policies for the lower market and they definitely play a big role and put a lot of pressure on inflation. So, we really need to look at it in a much holistic, a pragmatic and open manner. I would really urge all my colleagues here today, let us put this on the agenda, not as a UPA problem but a problem of all of us including NDA because it hurts every common man of this country. I think we owe it to our nation to rise above affiliation and look for good solutions to give betterment.

Today, the entire atmosphere in the country is against all of us. It is 800 people *versus* all these millions of Indians. We are one of them, I think we have all missed the point. We are elected Members. I stand here as 1.6 million people's voice from my constituency. I am not different than who they are. So I think it is time we stand up in a fraternity and prove to the nation that we are 800 people who are one of them, voice of them and we want to make a difference and be a part of India's growth.

\*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): It is very sorry to note that the food inflation has soared to 12.21% in the month of October, 2011. It is very alarming. The common man in the country especially the life of the poorer section has become very miserable and is not even afford to one time meal. The centre cannot be a mere spectator. The inflation largely constituted due to the frequent increase in the price of diesel which has got a direct impact on all the essential commodities. The merciless increase in the price of diesel many times in a year has not only disrupted the common man and the poorer section of our society, but also turning the people into unlawful and illegal and forcing the shree sakthi into prostitution to feed their babies. So, I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to arrest the inflation. We have been noting that the inflation has reached to a highest level and that the prices of all essential commodities have gone up but one hidden issue which I would like to point out here that the farmers who produce the agricultural products were not getting remunerative price for their produce and they were paid lesser and lesser amount. The middle man is eating an elephant portion of the margin. There is a need for the

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

govt. to intervene in this to ensure that the farmers get at least a price which they can afford to go in for further cultivation. Sir, in my entire parliamentary constituency Pollachi the main cultivation is coconut, but these coconut growers were not getting remunerative price for Copra. There has been a demand to fix minimum support price for Copra at Rs. 85.00 per kg. and also reduce the cost of fertilizer. Therefore, I urge upon the government to intervene to control the growing inflation to remove the tears of the poorer section of the society as well take immediate step to fix the minimum support price for Copra at Rs. 85,00 per kg. and also to make available fertilizer for poorer farmers at a low price.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Sir, there has been a continuous rise in the prices of essential commodities for so many years. There has never been a single occasion where the prices have fallen down even marginally. On November 22, 2011, our hon. Finance Minister gave a *suo motu* statement on inflation. In that statement, he accepted that there is a prevalent inflationary condition in our country. He also told the reasons for inflation and gave certain remedies.

First he said:

“During the periods of rapid growth and structural change as India is currently undergoing, inflation does tend to increase.”

He accepted that inflation is an unavoidable thing in our economy. But the question here is, at what rate? If inflation goes on increasing, then the whole burden definitely will pass on to the common man. We are concerned about that. The Finance Minister also mentioned about the global economy and he also accepted the fact that because of the global economic disturbances, there has been rise in prices. He said:

“In a globalised world where the growing Indian economy is dependent on commodity import in critical areas like fuel oil, edible oil and other primary imports, movement of international prices has a direct bearing on level of domestic inflation and its management.”

That is why, we have been continually insisting that the Central Government should come forward to control the diesel and petrol prices. It has become a fashion. Every month the prices of petrol and diesel are fluctuating and are increasing. Yesterday the hon. Finance Minister said that 40 per cent of the prices of petrol and

diesel go in tax. Therefore, these commodities are heavily taxed and because of that heavy tax, our market prices are also going up. The Finance Minister accepted that. Therefore, the Government should come forward to withdraw some part of the tax, then only the inflation can be controlled.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): First you control it in the State of Tamil Nadu...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: We will do it...(Interruptions)

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: You first do it and then we will follow you...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: When there is a mismatch between demand and supply we need to do two things - improve supply and moderate demand. Then, the supply can be improved. For example, if you want to improve the supply of agricultural products, who is going to buy? Since the input costs of agricultural products are rising, the farmers find it difficult to cultivate their land. That is one reason why we come across so many cases of suicides by farmers in States like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and some other parts of the country. The cost of fertilizer is very high. Therefore, the Government should come forward to subsidize the cost of fertilizers and then only it will be easy for the farmers.

The next point is about marketing the agricultural products. In most parts of the country the farmers are not able to sell their produce, especially paddy and wheat. Food Corporation of India is procuring the produce of the farmers in certain parts of the country. For example, they are procuring from States like Punjab, Haryana and even from certain parts in Tamil Nadu. In the State of Tamil Nadu they are procuring only from the Cauvery belt, but not from other parts. In such places from where it is not procured the farmers have to contend with high cost of production and those farmers are not able to sell their products. Only yesterday we heard that only 30 per cent of agricultural produce is being purchased by the Government. What happens to the rest 70 per cent? Nobody is purchasing that. That is why the farmers are not able to cultivate their lands and consequently are suffering a lot. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to procure from all the farmers uniformly and not just from certain parts of the country.

Sir, the other point is about injecting money into the economy. Yesterday our hon. Finance Minister mentioned

that because of the global phenomenon some countries are putting more money in circulation and because of that, the rupee is getting depreciated. It has been said that the Federal Reserve went in for a second round of quantitative easing, and has released 600 billion dollars into the American economy. Similarly, other countries also have done that. In spite of 600 billion dollars being injected in the American economy, the value of our rupee is coming down. The Indian rupee which was Rs. 44.40 to the dollar in April, 2011 has depreciated to Rs. 52. Therefore, in spite of the dollar circulation in the American economy, the value of our rupee is coming down.

Sir, we have come across another thing. There is a lot of counterfeit money in circulation in our country. We cannot deny it. For example, even China and Pakistan are printing Indian notes and circulating them in many parts of our country, Nepal and South Asia. They are printing our notes and circulating them. We have to control them. If counterfeit note circulation goes on like this, then naturally, inflation will also increase. Therefore, this kind of counterfeit money circulation must be strictly controlled. This is another aspect which has to be gone into.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has suggested that the State Governments have to do the needful in several areas particularly in agriculture expansion. As I said, unless we go to the help of the farmers, we cannot improve the situation in agriculture.

As regards PDS, it is another important aspect which the hon. Minister has mentioned. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Ms. Jayalalithaa, is doing very well in implementing the PDS. Now the Government of Tamil Nadu is giving 25 kilograms of rice free of cost. At the same time, the price of gold is also increasing. For the making of *mangalsutra*, four grams of gold are given free of cost to the poor people. They are also given Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of marriage and educated girls are given Rs. 50,000. Such welfare measures are being implemented in Tamil Nadu. Otherwise, people will face a lot of difficulties.

In Tamil Nadu, pension to old people, specially in rural areas, has been increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000. It is something similar to MNREGA. So, when we are implementing such welfare schemes, we need a lot of financial support from the Central Government. Of course, the Government is also doing it partly. Without financial support, the State Government will not be in a position to implement such welfare measures.

The hon. Finance Minister has said that the State Governments should come forward to control inflation. Definitely, the Government of Tamil Nadu will come forward to do the needful in this regard. Already, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written many letters to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister requesting for a special package to tackle the financial crisis. The Government of Tamil Nadu is facing a financial crisis. Hence, the Chief Minister has already written a letter requesting for Rs. 25,000 crore urgently. That letter has been addressed to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, there is shortage of power in Tamil Nadu. It is a big problem which our State is facing. We have requested the Central Government to release a minimum of 1000 megawatts from the Central grid which will be of great help to the people. Previously, when our Party was in power in Tamil Nadu, we produced 10,000 megawatts. The following DMK Government has brought it down to 7000 megawatts. Now, because of this shortage of power, we are not able to provide continuous supply of power to the farmers. Hence, we are requesting the Central Government to provide some kind of relief by releasing electricity from the Central grid. This will help the people of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, our State Government will definitely play their role in controlling inflation but for that purpose, the Central Government should come forward to ease the financial crisis. I am requesting the Central Government to consider the request of the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and help the people of Tamil Nadu.

*[Translation]*

\*DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA (Karnal): I appreciate the ongoing detailed discussion on rising inflation, price rise, and their adverse effects on the poor and the common people. I appreciate the positive support and fruitful steps of the hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson, the UPA Government, hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee and the entire UPA Government. I appreciate that these days the Government is worried about how to control the rising price rise and inflation alongwith increasing per capita income so that the people the country can be saved from it as soon as possible.

The current UPA Government has implemented many welfare schemes for the common people such as

MGNAREGS, Indra Awas Yojana, Rajeev Gandhi Gramin Vidhytikaran Yojana, Indira Gandhi Drinking Water Scheme, Indira Gandhi Matritve Sahyog Yojana, Rajeev Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitran Yojana, Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Crop Insurance Yojana, Kisan Credit Card Scheme, Schemes related to education and health, and food Security Act etc. which have proved very beneficial for the common people. The poor of the country have got benefitted from these schemes and they have opened new avenues of employment. But, even then, the people of the country are troubled due to increasing price rise. The increasing gulf between APL and BPL families is a matter of concern for all.

I would like to request the Government that it has become very necessary to curb the increasing prices and inflation for making the condition of the poor and the farmers of the country better. People are getting their two square meals with great difficulty. The farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. They are not being provided compensations for their destroyed crops in appropriate and time bound manner because the gulf between the costs and the minimum support price is increasing in the country. The storage and maintenance of crops and grains are not being done in proper manner in the country. The continuous rise of the prices of food and life saving essential commodities like Petroleum and Cooking gas, Kerosene, edible oil, oil seeds and the lack of appropriate arrangement of seeds and agricultural equipments, storage, godowns, cold storage, mandis are the main reasons for it. The farmers are very agitated because of the costly education and health facilities, fluctuating inflation, their inability in getting appropriate prices for their crop such as, Basmati rice, 1121 Basmati, PR6, Muchhal rice, wheat, and sugarcane. Farmers, labourers working in the field, businessmen, and the unemployed are unable to feed their families due to big hike in the prices of the DAP and Urea and pesticides in the last and current year. The housewives are unable to run their families properly. The poor are unable to provide good education to their children.

I would like to the Government that alongwith the fruitful discussions on the price rise, necessary measure should be taken to control inflation. In the absence of this, the lives of the common and poor will be difficult. It is very necessary for the Government to have foresightedness, to implement the welfare schemes and to take fruitful and effective steps. We should come forward for solving the problems instead of doing any kind of politics on inflation. This is our moral responsibility and the Government needs to take more and more effective steps in this regard.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue. Whenever we talk about price rise, Supriya ji was speaking correctly, she spoke in a balanced manner. It is good. Whatever we speak if the Government takes it in right spirit, such problems will not occur. Inflation, price-rise have been discussed many a time in the House. The present Government has totally failed in controlling inflation and price rise. First of all they should accept this point. But I would like to give a reply to the points raised by Chacko Saheb today morning. The present Government had claimed that it would control price rise within its first hundred days but price rise could not be controlled so far. Prices are increasing day by day. When discussion is going on in a constructive manner, it is not good to fight. If you see, the price of rice in the year 2004 was Rs. nine per kg, now it is Rs. 24 per kg. The price of rice has increased by two hundred and fifty percent. Earlier the cost of pulses was Rs. 20 per kg only which has now increased to rupees 75 per kg. The price of pulses has increased by three hundred times. Sugar was rupees 13 per kg and now it has increased upto Rs. 32. Not only this the price of Jaggery which is generally consumed by the poor was rupees 10 per kg, has also become costlier than sugar. Similarly, the prices of chilli and onion have also increased.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they have even failed to control the price of salt also. The price of one kg. salt in 2004 was Rs. 4 per kg, which has now increased upto Rs. 14 per kg. The way Mahatma Gandhi ji carried out Namak Satyagrah we must also do it once again during the reign of the present Government. This Government has failed to even control the price of salt. In the similar manner its prices are also increasing. As Chacko ji has told about inflation that it was brought down from 22 percent to 18 percent, and from 18 percent to 9 percent. The hon. Finance Minister has told that

[English]

today it is at 6.6 per cent.

[Translation]

If the figure is reducing in this manner then

[English]

why is the price increasing?



[Translation]

But the fact is that the average inflation rate at the time of NDA Government was 4.6 percent during UPA-I rule

[English]

the average inflation rate was 6.02 per cent.

[Translation]

now it is 9.4 per cent. I am unable to understand as to why the figures are being presented other way round?

[English]

Fiscal deficit is one of the main reasons.

[Translation]

Chacko ji talked about China. Chacko ji is sitting here. Chacko ji informed about the figures of China. Chacko saheb we will provide you the figures of China of the past three years. If their GDP growth was 9.6 in the year 2008,

[English]

their inflation is only 5.86 per cent.

[Translation]

In the similar manner, their GDP growth was 9.1 per cent in the year 2009

[English]

but their inflation is minus 0.7 per cent.

[Translation]

Their GDP growth was 10 per cent in the year 2010 and inflation was at 4.9 per cent. You can also see these figures, these are available. But in our country inflation is increasing more than the GDP growth. This is not only about China but also about other countries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, time is short, therefore, I will not speak much. Chacko saheb said one more thing.

[English]

He said there is mismatch between supply and demand. Due to this, inflation and price rise is going on.

[Translation]

Wheat and rice stock with FCI in March, 2011 is

[English]

both wheat and rice put together, this stock is 459 lakh tonnes. This is more than 100 per cent required.

[Translation]

On the one hand you are saying that there is a gap between supply and demand and on the other hand the stocks are more than enough. When we are having abundant stock of wheat and rice then why are the prices of the said items are increasing? Wrong figures should not be presented. Facts must be accepted in the House and their remedy must be found as to

[English]

how to control it.

[Translation]

This is very important. Chacko saheb has presented this figure too in a wrong manner.

It was said about starvation that

[English]

“Other counties are starving for food”.

[Translation]

Its not other country, its our country which is suffering from starvation more than any other country. The hon. Supreme Court commented

[English]

“There cannot be two Indians on starvation death”.

[Translation]

Our country is one such country which is suffering maximum due to starvation in the entire world. Here people are unable to get three square meals and this is a fact. We are ready to discuss the said figures with Chacko saheb in the House. Since there is scarcity of time, therefore, we are also ready to discuss the said figures outside also. I want to submit that wrong things should not be discussed in such a way in the House.

Similarly, Chacko saheb talked about import and export. Recently, Supriya ji put forth a very relevant point that we fail to do both import and export at the right time of need. For instance, we exported sugar at rupees 12 per kg. in the year 2009-10, it took around six months to issue the order of export but at what rate did we import sugar. We imported at Rs. 32 per kg. Hard labour of our farmers was exported at such a low price and imported at rupees 32 per kg. All these are facts and the reason behind this is delay in the process. As Supriya ji said that the decision with regard to the export which is to be processed should be made within 24 hours. Such decision is not proper. Similarly, he said about farmers. First time in the history of India the farmer said about crop holiday that they will not do farming, this voice is raised in Andhra Pradesh. Five lakh acres of land in Andhra Pradesh has not been cultivated because farmers do not get MSP properly. The farmers said that they did not get the proper price for their crops as a result of which they had to bear loss therefore they would not do farming.

[English]

This is a shame to everybody.

[Translation]

if farmers say that they will not do farming then

[English]

are we not responsible for that?

[Translation]

Why the MSP is not increasing? Implement the recommendation made in the report submitted by Swaminathan Commission. They must agree to all these facts. We would like to give some suggestion to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): You are going on record.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I am healthy by your blessings and there are chances to come to the House for times. ...*(Interruptions)* Health is good. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We wish that you keep coming here. They are recording and your speech is not going on record. It will be difficult for them to record your speech. Speak something which can be recorded.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: We should not get emotional, alright but we have seen the problems of the public, that is why I am getting emotional, otherwise what is the point of being emotional. MSP rate must be increased. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude now.

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I am concluding, I will take only two minutes.

[Translation]

Industrial production is also getting decreased, its trend and growth rate is also very low. Efforts should be made to increase this rate. The contribution of agriculture sector in GDP is getting less time to time. It should also be increased.

[English]

Now I come to infrastructure and housing. This is a very important factor.

[Translation]

When this sector will be active, everybody will get employment. Therefore, we should focus on this sector. Political will power is required to do all this and for that political mind is required. I expect that my suggestion would be accepted and with these words I conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, the people in this country are suffering due to inflation. The poor people and middle class are more affected by inflation than others and farmers are affected the most. Sir, it was seen and heard that an adjournment motion would be brought on this topic; it seemed that the opposition would give tough time to the government.

Sir, you are aware of the conditions in rural areas. When two lambs fight while grazing, they stand on their front two feet and start running in a ferocious manner but when they actually fight, they just back down. I am witnessing the same situation here. The Opposition said many things like; there is inflation, injustice, lack of transparency, the government has failed, nothing has happened, we will remove this government etc. but all that is to be seen is that they are backing down like the lambs only. This is just a symbolic gesture. Today Shrimati Sushma ji talked about inflation and its effects on the

common people in her speech which ended into a rhetoric aimed at thirst for exchange of power at centre. Sir, I would like to comment point wise on the issue of inflation. As you would not give me much time I would not go into too much details or analysis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may ask two or three questions.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I would like to ask the government four questions with your permission. The analysis of principles of economics shows that the whole theory has failed. All of the members who are giving speeches or are presenting some figures only seem to be indulging in rhetoric, their speeches are baseless and devoid of facts. The largest number of economists and the winners of noble prize in the world are in America and yet their economy got collapsed. Therefore, I do not think that the economic theories can bring about any positive change.

In the past also there have been discussions on inflation in this House and the same had increased during earlier times also but earlier the prices rose or fell according to the season. I have been observing for the last three years that prices are increasing and they are increasing irrespective of any decline or fall in inflation. Various statements are being given to explain the cases behind inflation. Sometimes it is said the interest rates have been increased, at other times it is said that the same has been decreased and yet at other times it is said that exports have been stopped. Apart from experimenting with these formulas it is also said that it is State Government's responsibility to check inflation. They do not take any action against hoarders or middlemen. But my question is, why is it that there is no decline in inflation? I want the government and the House to categorically reply to my question.

The poor people, farmers and middle class people residing in villages, are affected by inflation. But the government is not able to contain inflation in any way. It is neither stopping nor decreasing. It seems there is no solution for it and no arrangements are being made to control it. Whom does the future trading benefit, the common people or the farmers and can it not be abolished? Under whose compulsion and whose profit is it being continued? Whom is it benefiting, the farmers, poor people, labourers or the capitalists? According to an estimate, there are around 8200 capitalists in the country who own  $\frac{3}{4}$  capital in the country. Who would keep an eye on them? Who would keep them in check?  $\frac{3}{4}$ th capital is in the hands of 8200 people while the remaining

1/4th is in the hands of 120 crore people. These 8200 people control everything and this is why future trading is not being stopped. For whose profit and under whose coercion the Government is continuing this. Does it intend to benefit the labourers? Why the Government is not putting an end to the future trading?

Sir, there are seven billion people in the world today but there are more animals than human beings. They are also surviving and eating. Why it is so? It is so because they are under control everywhere, livestock is kept in sheds. If they are be freed, then they would die due to scarcity of food. Therefore, there is a need to have a check on them. Why is it that everything has been left on the mercy of markets? Why is not the government fixing the prices, what is preventing the Government from doing so? Why is it that the Government does not appoint experts for this purpose?

Sir, I have listened to the speeches of all the hon. Members who took part in this debate today. Shri Sharad Yadav ji was talking about villages. Tomatoes cost 2 rupees per kilogram in villages while in Patna it costs Rs. 12 per kg. and the same tomato costs Rs. 12 rupees per 2.50 gram in Delhi i.e. 48 rupees per kg.

**18.00 hrs.**

What is the problem?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have a list of nine more speakers to speak on this discussion under Rule 193. If the House agrees, the time for the discussion may be extended by one hour? The reply of the hon. Minister will be tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The discussion may be concluded today and I can reply tomorrow after the Question Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. So, if the House agrees, we may extend the time of the House for one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, the time of the House is extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: What about 'Zero Hour'?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will decide on that after the discussion on this topic is over.

18.01 hrs.

[MR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You can see that potatoes are grown but the farmers do not get more than one or two rupees per kg; the prices in market might be much higher but the farmers do not get anything. Likewise, we have increased the minimum support price of paddy but what is the farmer getting? How many FCI centres has the government opened for them, please tell. Farmers are forced to sell paddy at throughway prices because they have to grow crops in future too. Therefore, Sir, farmers do not get anything but when paddy reaches the storehouses of rich people, from the fields of the farmers, the prices increase.

The items produced in factories cost five rupees whereas at the time when the same item is sold in the markets it costs Rs. 100. No one is there to keep a check on this. Thus, the prices should be fixed. Therefore, I say that:

"Anna Dam ka ghtna-badhna aana ser ke andar ho, Har Karkhania maal ki kimat lagat se dedh guni ho".

Therefore, the Government should tell us as to how the prices of the products produced in factories are decided and whether the same product is being sold at four to five times higher than the actual cost of the same. It is not so. Today, the prices of the factory products are not regulated and there is nobody to check that. But, there is no demand of the products produced by the farmers. But, the same produce is sold to the business men, the prices of the same gets hiked. I would like to know why the Government does not want to implement this formula. What are the difficulties and compulsions? Why has everything been left to market? What are the problems of the Government as it revises the Repo rate sometimes and something it increases the interest rate.

Our Minister of Chemical and Fertilizers is sitting here. He should tell the House about the price of Urea. Why is it that the prices of Urea have increased by one and a half times? Why are the farmer getting Urea in block? Why has the prices of Urea increased so much? What is the compulsion? The production cost of the farmers is

increasing. The farmers are dying and the Government is asking them to increase the production otherwise we will have to beg to the world. How much fertilizers did the farmers demand and how much did they get? If the farmers do not get fertilizers according to their demand then how will they do farming? Today, the farmers are not getting even Rs. 700-800 per quintal for their paddy. What is the Government going to do to resolve their problems and ease their pains? The farmers should get the minimum support price/they should get fertilizers at an appropriate prices.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, many discussions have taken place on inflation but there has not been any positive outcome. The Government should give a categorical reply to some or four questions. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have counting problem.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party time is fixed. You have to be very brief.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

\*\*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): For the past seven years, price rise has become an inbuilt feature of Indian economy. As we all know rising prices have given rise to widespread distress. Rising number of people living below poverty line, social turmoil besides imbalance in the economy. Inflation, which rose faster than ever last month and is close to 10 per cent. Way above the comfort zone of 5 per cent is proving to be a great leveller. What the Central Ministers are doing? They are simply expressing their concern at the rising prices. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister a reputed economist and world fame often bemoans over price rise and talks of reigning in inflation. Whenever inflation rises, RBI hikes the interest rate. Rate hikes by RBI control only part of the inflation

\* Not recorded.

\*\* Speech was laid on the Table.

problem. Except some temporary measures no strong measures have come out so far. The Aam Aadmi continues to suffer from upward price rise and Ministers are happy in issuing lengthy statements.

Unless UFA II takes steps to control price rise, the sufferings of Aam Aadmi would become unbearable and the Government will witness the consequences at the next election to be held in 5 or 6 States. In the absence of measures from the UFA Government is one part to the problem, Government action like the recent hike in petrol prices compounds it further. There are so many factors — poor management of food supply. Poor sentiment of industry etc. Whatever RBI could do, it has done. Further interest rate hike will ultimately hurt growth.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has on many occasions expressed his helplessness 'saying that he did not have a magic wand to give the problems of inflation. Petroleum products prices decide the prices of many other commodities. Government can control the prices of other essential commodities by regulating the price of petroleum products. There is a view that if Government release FCI stock regularly that would bear inflation. Inflation is multifaceted. It has many causes and not all of them are linked. One survey report reads that 10 per cent increase in food prices can send 30 million Indians almost 3/4 of those from rural areas into poverty.

I strongly urge the Centre to modernize the agricultural marketing system. Currently the gap between the farm gate price and retail market price is huge. Remember monetary policy is not the ultimate answer to the current inflationary. Please understand the Government have mismanaged on the price front and RBI has underestimated the problem. A study by rating agency crises states that between 2008-09 and 2010-11 among the 316 goods have registered a sharp rise in price, 36 are raw food products while another 14 fuel item. What does it mean? The price rise affects common man. That is to say the Government is pro-rich and anti-poor. See the writings on the wall and please take corrective measures to control price of essential commodities. If Government fails this Government has no future.

[Translation]

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, our hon. and senior most Member of this House. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta started the important discussion on inflation and price rise at around O'clock. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to be part of this discussion.

Today, under what circumstances we are having a discussion here in very difficult conditions. Those countries which used to claim very proudly that the Sun never sets in their country, are passing through the times recession and debts. The countries which were recognised by the whole world and were followed as role models by other countries of the world for their economic policies, are facing sever recession, unemployment and price rise. Our country also got affected and when the whole sale price index reached 7.15% in December, 2009 and that is when all this started for the first time and then slowly by the year 2010 increased upto 10% and it was only after that, we have started the discussion continuously on how to check it. Although, it was not the first time when inflation and price rise took place. This time, when our country got trapped in inflation the inflation touched double digit for almost four month but our country had faced inflation of above 20 per cent for 2 years continuously *i.e.* from the year 1972 to 1974 and from 1978 to 1981. Our country had faced even 33.3 per cent of inflation in September, 1974 and the country incurred huge losses at that time. Perhaps, that was the situated which was referred by many Members of the House today while being disappointed by it, a famous poet of that time said. "Is Tarah Pabandi-e-Majhab Ke Sadke Aapke, Jab se Aazadi Mili Hai Mulk Mai Ramjan hai." This was the eva when the huge problem of hunger ramined continuously before the people and today, a major thing was said by one hon. leader of Opposition that our people have not been born in Harward. I would like to say that our Finance Minister is the son of the soil and he is well aware of the problems of the country. I would like to say with full confidence that we are glad that our hon. Finance Minister and the Leader of the House were also born and brought up in rural background. They know the ground reality and have reached here on their merits. Since they are well aware of the ground realities of the rural areas, they will try to solve their problems for sure. I will surely like to say a fundamental thing have which was mentioned by Shri Bhartruhai Mahtab Ji also that we are having discussion on inflation but we are not discussing the basic behind that and the factors which have made the difference. Even if the rate of inflation falls below ten percent, it does not have any effect on the development and the growth rate. But, if the same inflation goes above 10%, it affects the prices of essential commodities immediately. If affects even the development immediately. I would like to draw the attention towards only a matter or philosophy which we all follow that the entire economy which is based on production, productivity and consumption and even such productivity which is increased

by increasing the artificial demand through advertisements, what kind of development are we achieving by accepting production and productivity as criteria and taking that further? Whatever criteria we follow in our economy all are based exclusively on consumption and if the economy is based on consumption then we will have to face unnumerable changes before us in the coming times. A renowned economist has written in his book "Effluent Society" which is a famous book, has mentioned that very little time has passed since the human beings have become civilised. They have spent crores of years in adverse circumstances. In such a situation we need to understand why they needed to advertise the breads as the human beings themselves search for their breads. Therefore, we need to ponder over the economy which increases its productivity on the basis of demand because even in other countries. Such economic have reached on the verge of collapse. But it is a matter of happiness for us that the ways in which our Prime Minister and our Finance Minister led the country in such global circumstances and I would like to congratulate both of them. I see a ray of hope in the Prime Minister who as the Finance Minister, who brought back the gold mortgaged and I think Mother India must have felt bad but he retrieved the lost glory and prestige and he saved the country from the crisis very soon. Today, the regime of the Government is in the hand of such Prime Minister. I think that he will surely help us in recovering from this crisis.

Sir, I would definitely want to make few points here. After all what are the reasons behind global recession and inflation? As I have already said that our economy which is based on production and consumption, cannot take care of its environment. Gandhi ji had said "The earth has enough resources for our need, but not for our greed" and be it the effect of La Nina, or appearance of Central Asia and many of parts of China in the form of a bowl of dust. A major part of South Asia and Eastern Asia which is called as the bowl of rice could not produce enough rice to meet the requirement of the entire Asia. If inflation continues like this, more than 64 million people of Asia will be on the verge of poverty. Therefore, it is required that we should keep ourselves ready to face the challenge of inflation caused by global factors. It is time and again mentioned here that inflation was at a steady level during NDA rule. I would like to submit as to what was the growth rate during NDA rule. First of all that is to be discussed.

The second point that I would like to make is that the price of crude oil during the NDA rule was 34 dollars

per barrel. Ever since the UPA Government has come to power, the average price of crude oil has been 120 dollars per barrel. We all know it very well that the price of oil affects all other products, and economy. I would also like to add that the stock of rice, wheat, maize was around 547 million metric ton during the year 1999 whereas it came down to 315 million metric ton during the year 2006. In this way, a major part which was known as the bowl of rice there began the global recession due to environmental crisis. Second point is that price rise is a global factor which initiated inflation and third most important point is that the manner in which land is being utilized for food grains, bio-fuel and other products, it has brought changes in economy which has affected recession.

Sir, I will conclude with some suggestions. I want to make two very important points. Many hon. Members have said in the House that the demand of food products has got increased, people say that poor people have started eating more. It is not like that, nobody said like this that poor people have increased their diet. Increase in demand of food items does not mean increase in consumption. Therefore, if someone correlates increase in demand of food products with increase in consumption, that is not correct.

In addition to this I would like to submit that a poor person spends sixty percent of his income on his food. It is his helplessness. Therefore, if someone believes that prices have increased and inflation is caused by poor people then that is not a right attitude. The present Government has taken many steps, which any responsible Government is supposed to take. First, the present Government has increased minimum support price, second, waived off the loans of farmers of crores of rupees, implemented Sixth Pay Commission, and provided financial package to Bundelkhand. Apart from minimum support price I would like to urge the Government to reduce the difference between farm gate price and retail price in the coming days so that farmers may get the benefit of the same.

In the end I would like to make two points. First of all it is necessary to understand the fact as to how the countries like Brazil, Turkey etc. have come out of inflation. The methods they have adopted are astonishing and unique. Turkey did not go against the convention and increased the interest rate rather decreased repo rate and gently decreased interest rate as a result of which they came out of inflation. Therefore, I understand we should also follow the examples of other countries and control inflation and price rise in future.

The last point I want to make is that the Opposition has said that if the Government is unable to control inflation, then the opposition must be given the opportunity. I would like to say that it is the public which gives the opportunity in a democracy. Who are we to give an opportunity? People will decide whether they want to get trapped in the web of shining India or want to support the party which is committed to the empowerment of common man. In a democracy, it is people who decide their fate themselves.

**\*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:** There has been a discussion on inflation in every session in the House but without any resolution. The government talks about the common man but today, the common man is suffering the most due to inflation. Government does not seem to be making any efforts to curb inflation. We have not been able to define a path for ourselves for the last 63 years. Inflation is rising in the country. The growth rate is plummeting. This is not just a cause of worry but a challenge also. The government has been trying to control inflation but despite the continuous efforts made during the last three years, the consumers have no respite from inflation. In fact, the situation has worsened due to the increasing monopoly of middleman on the retail prices.

The government states that the gap between demand and supply is a major cause of inflation. But what is the government doing in this regard? Why is it that more crops than buffer stocks are stored in the storehouses? Such hoarding by the government is also proving to be a cause of increasing price rise. It is that in the absence of storage facilities crores of tonnes crop is getting destroyed every year. New storage houses are not constructed. There has been no expansion of F.C.I. (Food Corporation of India). Agriculture is losing its appeal. No efforts are being made to increase the crop production. Time and again, prices of petrol and diesel are being increased which contributes to the rise in inflation. If the black money stashed abroad by corrupt people is brought back to the country and the loot of exchequer is checked, then inflation would surely go down. Inflation has crossed all the records in the last ten months. The problem of poor people has got multiplied due to increase in prices of milk, vegetables and cereals. Despite the increase in crop production there is no likelihood of relief from the price rise. The farmers in Rajasthan are struggling even more. There was good production of millet in Rajasthan but their produce was not bought. The farmers were forced to sell their crops at very cheap prices. There was a

good production of pulses this time. But due to heavy rainfall the crops got destroyed. Farmers were not given any compensation. Indira Gandhi Canal Project is one such project that if its water is diverted, the farmers here would be in a condition to provide relief to the country through crop production. The proposal for distribution of water between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan is under consideration of the Union Government but Rajasthan is not being provided its share. Crop Insurance Scheme is proving to be ineffective in providing relief to the farmers. Efforts are being made to keep the rules and regulations such that farmers do not get any relief.

There is a huge gap between the wholesale prices and retail prices. The government machinery has been completely jolted. The person reeling under the inflation cannot have their stomach full with statistics. They would get food by decreasing inflation. The government has changed the definition of poverty itself. The government states that a person who spends 32 rupees in urban areas and 26 rupees in rural areas is not poor. Is it not a distasteful joke with the poor people? This government is against the farmers. There is a need for second green revolution in the country but there is a black revolution in the Indian agriculture due to the policies of the government. Farmers from places like Punjab are disenchanted with fanning and leaving country in search for greener pastures to foreign countries. Farmers are forced to pay much more prices than the actual price to buy fertilizers. Fertilizer plants have been closed for a long time. Not even one government fertilizer plant has been set up during the last 12 years. The effective Public Distribution System should be strengthened to control inflation. Future trading is one major reason for inflation. Despite multiple discussions on future trading, the same is not being banned. The government should declare compensation for farmers and effective measures to reduce inflation must be taken. This time the debate must prove to be productive and the government should firmly follow an action plan to provide relief to farmers in order to reduce inflation.

**SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani):** Sir, before I begin my speech through this House, I would like to urge the 85 percent poor people, farmers and labourers of six lakh villages in this country to make it a point to watch the Lok Sabha Channel, so that they know who is representing them in the Parliament. I would also like to urge the farmers of this country to learn only two things. Shri Pawan Bansal ji is aware that the leaders of farmers in Haryana, Chaudhary Chotu Ram used to tell farmers to identify their well wishes and their enemies. If

you learn to fight your enemies and get along with your friends then sky is the limit for you. But it is unfortunate that the farmers in this country do not understand this. They are divided due to caste, religion, communities etc. and that is why they are suffering so much. I would like to urge the poor farmers and labourers to understand that Indian politics is beset with casteism, religion and communalism. If they would like to be rich then they should be courageous and identify their enemies and friends. Then and only then they can build a new India.

Sir, I am a farmer. I got elected as a Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly in the year 1967. At that time the price of 40 kg. rice was 200 rupees. In our state 40 kgs. is known as a 'maund'. We used to earn 100 rupees per maund. The prices of deferent items were as follows:

Urea - 45 rupees for sack  
 Cement - 10 rupees per sack  
 Cement - 10 rupees per sack  
 Kudal - 6 rupees  
 Plough share - 2 rupees  
 Dhoti - 13 rupees for two.

We used to sell 40 kg. of rice, spend 76 rupees, buy five items and still had 24 rupees left out of the 100.

Our farmer does not understand the repo rates of the RBI. He only understands the currency, gold, silver, pennies, clothes, rice, paddy, wheat, jawar, millet, mustard, masoor etc. We earn our money through these only. This is our RBI account. We do not know the price rate of your inflation. We analyse inflation like this. Today, we earn 800 rupees on selling 40 kg. rice. Prices could be 24,25 or 32 rupees here but we get 800 rupees for top quality rice. But when it comes to buying other items, the prices are expensive. For example, a sack of urea costs 320 rupees; cement; 350 rupees, spade; 125 rupees, plough share; 45 rupees, a pair of plain dhoti; 250 rupees. My expenditure is 1060 rupees and earning is 800 rupees. If we add 24 rupees out of 67 rupees to the remaining amount, the total figure comes to 284 rupees. For selling 40 kg. of rice we buy 40 kg. of other items from market and bear the loss worth 284 rupees per maund.

The industrialists and businessmen are getting rice at the rate of Rs. 284 per maund from 85% farmers of the country. This is a clear loot. Who will do the justice when the who's who of the country are involved in this loot?

I urge the Finance Minister. I had been in the Rajya Sabha from the year 1980 to 1986, then he was the Leader of the House and if we, the opposition parties have the most respect for any leader of the Treasury benches, then he is Pranab Babu. At that time, Shrimati Indira Gandhi Ji was the Prime Minister and I was in opposition. At that time, Shrimati Indian Gandhi had given slogan that "Jaat Par Na Paant Par, Muhar Lagao Hath Par". And I had reminded her of her slogan and said that the public says "Choti Do Ya Moti Do, Indira Maiya Roti Do". Today, you said that "Jaat Par Na Paant Par, Muhar Lagao Hath Par" and now the poor, farmers and labourers say that "Choti Do Ya Moti Do, Sonia Maiya Roti Do". You have to think as your Government is in the power. It is not the Government of Shri Manmohan Singh. If there is anything wrong with the Government, then you are responsible for that. You will have to think because you are everything in the Government and actions are being taken under your directions. If your presence is not there, there will be no value in the Government. Therefore, I urge you to think over it. Sir, the country got independence in the year 1947. Total 14 members of the family including my father, my eight uncles my four cousins were freedom fighters and their statues have been installed. My father was the owner of 100 acres of land and the grandson of the farmer who was the owner of 100 acres of land in the year 1947, is the owner of 2.5 acres or 5 acres of land today. Where were Birla, Tata, Dalmia, Ambani in the year 1947 and how much their assets have multiplied today? Can you do justice is it? The grandson of the farmer who was the owner of hundred acres of land becomes a labourer of 2.5 acres and the family members of the man who worked as a nozzle man at Petrol pump, becomes the richest millionaire of the world. If they haven't looted the country or acquired the wealth illegally whether from bank or Government exchequer, how could they acquired so much wealth Without the acquiescence on the part of your government? What actions will you take to erase the inequality? Please, you tell me how you will erase this inequality? I am narrating my own experiences. "Pandit Baanche Pothin Lekha, Kabira Baanche Aankhin Dekha". Now you will provide data and I will get trapped in the web of data as I am just a village.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You are expressing socialist thoughts, not like the leader of the BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): You should learn how to like in the present. ...*(Interruptions)* A farmer of the village is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*



SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Please listen to me. It is not important where from do I come. No person holds a permanent identity. If anybody joins the Congress Party, it does not mean that he has become Congress man. I am a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party. I were and will remain a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party because I have full faith in it but I am a follower of the economic policy of Dr. Lohia Ji. You have solved many problems. I would like to request hon. Pranab babu. Whatever I speak is influenced from the thoughts of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who was the most renowned economist of the world. He was a famous economist, freedom fighter and confidant of pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru. I would like to read out what Dr. Lohia Ji had spoken in this Lok Sabha on price rise. He had said that "The law-makers should lower the prices of commodities instead of increasing their salaries. Why do they not work on bringing the prices of commodities down instead of increasing their power and salaries"? Four types of people reside in this country. The first type is of the people who like on the treasury of the Government and receive allowances and pensions and as the inflation goes up, their dearness allowances increases also. The other type belongs to businessmen and industrialists who earn benefits. Therefore, they do not suffer from inflation. If the inflation affects anybody, then they are 85 per cent of India who are labourers and farmers and those who are helpless and halpless. If you want to check inflation then, I would like to demand to provide dearness allowances of atleast four thousand per month to every person of the 85 per cent population of the country consisting of farmers, labourers and the poor people as the dearness allowances of an MP, MLA, Government employees are increased as inflation goes up. It will check inflation. We also need allowances. Till 60 to 65 years of age, we face harsh circumstances like being drenched in rains, shiver in winter, bathe with sweats in summer. Have you seen a poor mother in the village who sleeps onhay stock in the night of winter while keeping her child close to her and when the child weeps due to cold, she covers her child with her dress to save from cold and sleeps keeping her child very close to her. Once upon a time, seeing this seence, Ramdhari Singh Dinker had said-"Kutte ko milte dudh bhat, bhukhe bachche akulate hain, Ma ki haddi se chipkar thithur jade ke raat bitate hain". India is still there. I would like to know what type of Hindustan do you want to build. Why should the Government increase dearness allowance? Why the exchequer of the country be squandered. Shri Veer Bahadur Singh might be knowing as there is a proucheb in the villages of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which

means that 'the resources constraint, splurge increase'. The Exchequer of the country is becoming empty but the Government's expenditure is increased. Please, stop the squandering of the exchequer. Secondly, in this Lok Sabha, on 9 September, 1964 he had said that "the prices cannot be controlled, but it is necessary to control the factors related to price rise. I want that the prices of wheat, cement, kerosene, cloths should be bound in such a coordination that if one decreases, the other also decreases, if one increases, other should increase also. It will benefit all including the farmers, consumer of the urban areas, and the country also. A good scheme can be formulated on this basis. Price needs to be made interdependent. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh was saying why the Government do not constitute a Price Fixation Commission? The Government Land ceiling Act for us that we can not own more than 15 acres land.

Ceiling of land means ceiling of income. There is a ceiling of 85 percent income for farmers, on the other hand a handful to industrials have been given liberty, they may go up to infinity but we cannot cross 15 acre of land. By restricting 85 percent people and giving liberty to 15 per cent people, for how long the country is going to progress like this? Therefore, I request the Government not to create such an India otherwise there will not be any progress. Be audacious, strengthen your will power. Nationalisation of bank was done by Indira Ji for the sake of votes. She gave the slogan 'remove poverty' Indira Gandhi had never dreamt of introducing Ambani, Birla, Tata, Dalmia and FDI. I regret that I was the opponent of Indira Ji but today's Congress is the real enemy of Indira Gandhi and is distorting the policies framed by Indira Ji. Therefore, I would like to request them to learn from that brave lady who was known to be the iron man of the country. We were her opponents. I am against her ideology. My ideology is different, therefore, I request the Government to pay attention in this regard.

Sir, I would like to tell Pranab Babu that the number of consumers is increasing and cultivable land is falling short. The cultivable land in the year 1984 was 13 crore hectare, in 2005 the same was 12 crore hectare and 11.5 hectare in 2009. Consumption is increasing and cultivable land is decreasing. Why has the cultivable land got decreased? The Government has provided land for Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Why does not the Government provide barren land for setting up Special Economic Zone? It will help in creating a new India. But the Government will not set up SEZ's there, the reason being that if development will begin in those areas the

rural people, dalits, tribals, backward, poor, helpless, deprived people, weaker section of the society will open shops, and get employment opportunities as a result of which they will become prosper. The Government does not want the sons of 85 per cent people of India to gain self respect, it does not want them to be empowered and face the world confidently. The Government wants to make them helpless. Therefore, this is the major cause behind price rise.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would only like to make few more points before I conclude. He gave the answer of question No. 4759 on 08.12.2010 that top 20 percent people have 52.7 per cent and 20 percent people who belong to bottom level have 5.2 percent. Where do we stand? Whose income has increased? Sushma ji was saying and being a good orator she had made very cogent points. She has delivered four five speeches. The other hon. leaders too have given their speeches. It would have been better if those speeches were put together and a unanimous decision was taken. Which is required utmost. We do not live in illusion, as Babu Raghuvansh Singh Ji was saying that he did not think it to be appropriate that a Member of opposition must blindly oppose the Government only for the sake of opposition. It was written in Bihar Legislative Assembly that Opposition is also part of the Government in a Parliamentary democracy. If the Government has right vision, policy, intention and the leaders are also good then we will definitely assists and cooperate them they have wrong policies, ill intention, incompetent leaders, we will definitely protest against them. This is my natural duty.

In the end I would like to urge the Government to pay attention towards one thing. He gave an answer to a question in Lok Sabha wherein it was mentioned that by the end of June 2010 there would be a debt of 233 American dollar on every citizen of this country. As far as the debt of 233 dollars is concerned what has Shri Humkadeo Narayan Yadav taken from America, what has Dara Singh Ji, Shailendra ji taken? We people who are sitting here what have we borrowed from America? Salt, turmeric, cloth, housing, medicine, what have we borrowed from America. But we also owe 233 American dollars to America and a child who will be born today will also have a debt of 233 dollar. Every Indian who is born in this country and who grows old here will die with a certain amount of foreign debt over him. Even the shroud is taken away by the foreigners, this is our Indian. Could you stop them here? Let me conclude with one last point. They have said that they have given a lot to the farmers. How much have they given? How much have they given?

As per an unstarred question No. 69 dated 22.02.2011 the total Institutional agriculture loan on farmers including the farmers who committed suicide was Rs. 5,82,106 crore as on 31.12.2010. The Government has provided a loan of Rs. 5,82,000 to 85 percent farmers of the country and on the other hand it has provided a loan of Rs. 10,54,390 crore to a few capitalist and business houses of India. We have been obliged a lot. As if we were asking for alms which are provided to helpless blind people. We are not demanding any food like physically handicap people, we are demand our share.

Please give the share. Give me my share. Where is my share? You said that you waived off debates of a lot of farmers. What debt of farmers have you waived off? You have given 6,538 crore rupees to 3.69 crore farmers till 31.12.2010 under Loan Waiver scheme, 2008. Only 6538 crore rupees were waived off under the scheme but it was claimed that 65 thousand crore rupees or 76 thousand crore rupees were waived off but the statistics prove otherwise. Therefore, if you want to control inflation, I urge you to set up a 'Trice Commission' to fix the cost of farming and the cost of industrial production and we the socialist alongwith Shri Mulayam Singh ji, used to go to jail in the footsteps of Shri Rammanohar Lohia while chanting slogans "My stomach is empty due to hunger, stop looting, the prices of food items should be controlled and the factory products should be sold at 1.5 times the price of its production cost". Please formulate a policy that whenever the prices of factory products such as iron, cement, medicines and clothes rise, the prices of foodgrains too should rise. People raise hue and cry at the time of increase in prices of wheat, rice, vegetables, production cost for farmers but no one bats an eyelid at the time of increase in the prices of cement, iron, clothes and medicines. India demands food, clothes and shelter. Food should be affordable. Clothes should be cheap, construction material for houses like cement and iron should be affordable. The farmers should get fair price for their crops and get the necessary items in the market at a reasonable price. Farmers would be benefited only then, otherwise he is bearing losses at both ends, *i.e.* at the time of selling as well as purchasing. They are the ones affected by inflation. Therefore, I urge you to wake up and assume your responsibility and if you want India to not suffer from inflation then make some policy. If needed you would get all kinds of support in this endeavour. Shri Pranab ji steps forward as a saviour. Please come forward to take price rise and call an all-party meeting. I conclude my speech with these words.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me this chance to participate in the discussion on the Inflation Situation in India. For more than four and a half hours many hon. Members have discussed this matter. In the Fifteenth Lok Sabha, Inflation Situation and Price Rise issues have been discussed many times. But what have we seen? We have seen "that the poor villagers are starving the farmers are committing suicide; and the price of essential commodities is increasing by leaps and bounds day by day. What is the reason behind this? The only reason for this is the wrong economic policy; the wrong financial policy and the wrong agriculture policy of the UPA-II Government.

The prices of essential commodities are increasing day by day. The price of petrol and diesel is increasing, which is correlated in this sphere of agriculture. In the sphere of agriculture, the materials used in agriculture such as agriculture implements, fertilisers, etc., are available at very high cost and the farmer is unable to meet this expenditure. ...*(Interruptions)*

Similarly, the Government should look into the contradiction in fertilizer which the farmer is using to produce food grains — as they are taking money from the banks for the same. As regards the yield that they have produced, we have seen that the price that he is getting is not commensurate and the farmers are getting into a very bad position.

The prices of essential commodities like rice, pulse, flour and all others are increasing day by day. Why is it increasing day by day? The main reason for this is that the hoarders are hoarding the yield produced by the farmers, and the farmers are also not getting the financial assistance or remunerative price while selling their produce.

Today, paddy reaping is going on, and the farmers are not getting the actual value of paddy. The Government has announced MSP for the paddy production. I belong to a rural area, and I belong to an agricultural middle-class family. I have seen from the very beginning of paddy sowing as to how much is the cost that is incurred by them for paddy sowing. The paddy that is produced by them is collected in their homes, and they are selling the paddy. The Government is declaring the minimum MSP for it, but it also does not reach them, The Government is mainly responsible for this as the Government is not taking care of the poor people with respect to its economic policy, agriculture policy and financial policy.

More than 85 per cent of people - those who are living in a very troublesome way - are not giving education to their children; they are not able, to provide medicines and medical facilities to their dependents due to want of money; and their production is also not increasing.

Therefore, my suggestion is that the Government should look into it, and the Government should maintain such economic, agriculture and financial policies that will be helpful for the farmers; will be helpful in decreasing the price rise in our country; and will be helpful in decreasing the inflation situation in our country.

\*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I am whole-heartedly welcoming the initiatives taken by the Government for an open discussion about inflation. Hon'ble Member, Gurudas Dasgupta while in his deliberations questioned that whether our Hon'ble Prime Minister know anything about Economics. First of all, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Member Gurudasji, it is our Hon'ble Prime Minister who was the then Finance Minister in 1991 who saved our country by his extraordinary courage. Today, all of us, purposefully forgetting the days which our country faced at that critical time. We must be thankful to our Hon'ble Prime Minister for his foresightedness. Today our country is considered as one of the fast growing economics. We all know the inflation is deeply connected with supply and demand. The rural India is producing all kinds of food grains; but the farmers in our country are not getting the real benefits of their hard work.

I am requesting the policy markers to give much more importance to our farmers. They are facing difficulties. The frequent fluctuations in price level is badly affecting our farmers. They are struggling to meet both ends. The fertilizer price is day by day skyrocketing. The MSP is to be increased in such a way to meet the expenses on agriculture. In the current year Budget, there was an allocation of 4.75 lakh crore rupees for farmers to the tune of 7% interest but I would like to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister and request him to review the matter immediately. With great sorrow, I would like to point out that this flagship programme which was announced by our Hon'ble Finance Minister in the last Budget is not properly being implemented. The local bank managers are not giving such loans to the needy farmers. That is why the important programmes are not succeeding.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

If we will look into the implementation of our flagship programmes, many of them are like this. I would like to mention that if we are serious about all these, we can control the inflation by helping the farmers to some extent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shrimati Putul Kumari. Please be brief because we have to take some of the 'Zero Hour' matters also after this.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on this subject. This is a sensitive issue. I would like to say a few things before I say anything on this subject. At the time of struggle for independence, Gandhi had inspired the citizens of India to fight for two goals namely, self-respect and self-employment. He aspired for self-employment because there is no self-esteem without self-employment. We attained freedom, but we could not understand when and how the aspiration for self-respect and self-employment got sacrificed at the alter of capitalist culture. Capitalist Civilisation gave birth to global revolution and this global revolution has led us to this day. Whether we talk about inflation or price-rise, these are two sides of the same coin, one has taken birth from another. What is the matter that an hon. Member before me said that there has been debate for 15 times on this issue. This is the second time that a debate is being held on this issue while I am present, there has been debate for 15 times before. We have not been able to take any action on this or understand it properly. We are discussing price-rise but it is increasing to gargantuan products. Why this helplessness? Why are our rules or schemes ineffective? Either we lack will power or the situation has gone out of hand. This is an issue worth consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I am from Bihar and my Parliamentary constituency is Banka. Bihar has not seen any progress for years. There is no sugar mill or any other factory in Bihar. Farming has been the only means of livelihood in Bihar for years. The conventional form of farming could not make farmers prosperous but at least it was enough for basic sustenance. But as the time passed, the conventional farming was abolished. Price rise has sky rocketed. The prices of diesel and fertilizers have increased a lot. Fertilizers are not easily available and when available, the prices are so high that after the deduction of prices of diesel and fertilizers the support price is so less that the farmers feel cheated and left

with no recourses. The small farmers leave the villages and lead towards cities in search of work to support their families. The people of Bihar might be backward but they are courageous and know how to tackle difficulties. I can say this with pride that despite so many difficulties, the farmers in Bihar do not commit suicide. We hear a lot about instances of suicide in Vidarbha. We have small farmers in Bihar but they do not commit suicide. But they flee to cities for survival.

They drive autos in Delhi and work as Masons and carpenters. They build grand bungalows for the capitalists and they themselves live in huts. I know that people are coming not only from Bihar but also from other states. Many times I think what and how they must be eating their stomach full. Even if they are earning five to seven thousand rupees, what would they be eating? Today, when we talk about nutrients, it is shown on the television. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am an Independent Member and you are like my guardian. Please, let me speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every independent Member cannot speak on every issue.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am concluding within a minute. We talk of nutrients. We say that we must take pulses since it is rich in protein, we should drink milk as it has calcium, take green vegetables and fresh fruits but one who earns only five thousands rupees per month and is unable to eat his stomach full them, how can he think of taking nutritious diet? This is a big issue and I would like to draw the attention of the House towards this. There are so many arrangements and there are Directive Principles enshrined in the Constitution, even then, why is it that even after so many years we are still discussing these issues like inflation, poverty and starvation etc. The discussions on these issues must have been concluded by now because these are directive principles under which we do discussions on those topics. Whenever, a new Government is formed, we have certain expectations from that Government. I would like to remind that our Prime Minister is a famous economist and a learned man. He should make any way out otherwise its result will be very dangerous.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is all right. In every Bill, everyone cannot speak. You may be an Independent Member. Try to speak very briefly.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Because, this will divide India into two parts. On the one hand, there will be a few rich people and on the other hand, there will be a huge number of poor people. I would like to remind all of us, of the French Revolution. When the French Revolution took place and the pro-revolution people surrounded the palace of the queen, then, she asks her servant as to why those people were shouting. Then, he servant told her that they were crying for bread. Then, the queen replied if they are not getting bread, then why don't they eat cake? Being highly insensitive like this may pose great challenges before the Government in the coming days.

Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kamleshwar Baitha may start now. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak only for three minutes because we have to take up 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamu): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the issue of inflation.

Today, a comprehensive discussion took place on the issues of inflation in the House. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji had initiated the discussion on inflation and Shrimati Sushma Swaraj defined inflation very comprehensively. All the hon. Members have expressed their opinions. I have listened carefully to the opinions expressed by them. Today, we will have to go into the root cause of inflation. I, also, would like to focus some lights on what inflation and poverty are?

The number of child labourers is increasing in the entire country whether they are working in hotels or doing

\*Not recorded.

household works in somebody's home or working at brick kiln or are being employed as child army by the Maoists. After all, what is the reason behind this? We will have to go into the roots of this. Their parents are unable to provide stomachful meals and clothes to these children. They are unable to send their children to school, which is why they sell their children to work in hotels or at brick kiln or in somebody's house for doing the household works.

I hail from Jharkhand. I come from the area which is tribal dominated. There are a lot of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people there. Today, the people of these places are regularly migrating to other places in search of employment. This is the month of Aghan and is the time of paddy harvesting but the people have already migrated for their livelihood with their parents and children. Today, I would like to ask all Members what is the reason behind inflation and we will have to go into the root of that. Many of our hon. Members have demanded to put a ceiling on everything. As there is a limit of 15 acres land for the farmers to own, in a similar manner, there should also be a limit for the industrialists who set up industries in the country and say that they are making money. Unless and until a limit is fixed for them, everything will not be right in the country. I would like to say one thing ...(Interruptions). If I will not be allowed to speak, then we are only two Members representing the party. One of them, my guruji has not come today, and only I am here. We hail from Jharkhand. If we are not allowed to speak, how are we going to express our thoughts? Therefore, at least two minutes more must be given to me.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak briefly. I am allowing you to speak and come to the point. Do not drag on because every Member will not be able to speak in every Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that there should be parity between the rates on which the Government procures the produce of the farmers and the rates on which the Government provides the things to them. There should be a limit for both giving and taking. There should be a limit at the time of selling and purchasing. As the Government provides subsidies for the rich capitalists, in the same manner, it will have to implement subsidies for the poor

also. The Government will have to provide subsidies for the poor also. The Government will have to provide subsidies for 85 per cent of the people. The Government will have to fix prices of everything only then inflation can be controlled otherwise inflation will reach its highest level which will enrage people and nobody will be there to save us from that.

[*English*]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Thank you for allowing me to speak on this most important discussion. What is the basic reason of the price rise? When there is a disparity between the demand and supply, we can find the price rise. If the demand is more than the supply, then we can find the exorbitant rise in prices.

Another pertinent point is that, after adopting the policy of globalization in 1991, a huge chunk of upper middle class started earning more and poor became more poor with the result, demand has increased exponentially but supply has not increased correspondingly.

I would like to suggest a few steps to be taken by the Government. For example, the Government has to give priority to agriculture sector and agricultural research with a view to increasing the productivity. There is a lack of irrigational facilities. It is a fact that the Government has reduced the subsidy on fertilizers. Efforts should be made to bring down the cost of seeds and fertilizers. More funds should be earmarked to research in the agriculture sector and development in the field of agriculture. Menace of the middle men should be removed completely because they take away the fruits of the farmers.

I would like to bring the aspect about the role of the black-marketers, speculators and hoarders. Stringent punishment should be initiated against them because it leads to the collapse of the Public Distribution System. Public Distribution System should be revamped and more and more essential commodities including vegetables should be dispensed to the poor as well as to the APL at subsidised rate and the Government should monitor on regular basis the efficacy of the PDS system.

There is a Monitoring Cell under the Ministry of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution System. But, it has failed miserably in the last few years to contain the prices of the essential commodities. I would end by stating a refreshing point made in the statement

by the hon. Finance Minister that the Government has committed to bring down inflation to a more acceptable level. It is a welcome statement. We endorse it. We are hoping that the Government should strive towards this commitment and be successful in bringing down the inflation level so that the poor are not put to more problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The reply of this discussion shall be tomorrow.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up 'Zero Hour'.

[*Translation*]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important issue. They must be aware that recently the hon. Health Minister had made a statement that in spite of all opposition he has decided to announce rural MBBS course. I would request you to intervene in this regard. Rural MBBS is a retrograde step. Many years ago we had abolished the cadre of licenced medical practitioner and introduced a two year special course which was at par with MBBS. We had closed all medical schools. Once again in the year 2011 we are going to take a step which will set double standard. People who complete Rural MBBS in three or three and a half years by studying forty modules will treat the poor, rural people, whereas, MBBS will remain to be the minimum qualification for cities.

**19.00 hrs.**

It may result in heavy losses because it is a matter of life of the people. The Government will provide training to the faculty also alongwith trainee doctors as they have to teach the trainee doctors afresh. Therefore, they will be provided training once again. We all know that there is a shortfall of doctors in rural areas but it does not mean that they will provide them the training of compounder and send them to rural areas by affixing a label of doctor on them. In doing so we will be playing with the lives of rural, illiterate people. It is unconstitutional. The most important thing is that the Standing Committee on health is examining this subject. The committee is evaluating it. On the other hand the Ministry is unable to

give any cogent reply. It has been repeated time and again in the House, therefore, it should be brought to the House. Discussion should take place on Rural MBBS. No discussion has taken place on this topic so far. I request the House that the hon. Health Minister should take a call on this. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Sir, this is very important.

[*Translation*]

It is unconstitutional. Rural MBBS student will become a doctor by studying forty modules in three and a half years and he will be recognized as a doctor. ...(*Interruptions*) A discussion should take place on this in the House. I request all of you that action must be taken in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Sir, the Government should not do this. ...(*Interruptions*) This should be stopped. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.C. Chacko, Shrimati Annu Tandon, Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi, Shri Sajjan Verma, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Dhananjay Singh, Shri Kamal Kishore 'Commando', Shrimati Poonam Vdjibhai Jat, Shri Gorakhnath Pandey Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel and Dr. P. Venugopal are allowed to associate with Dr. Jyoti Mirdha on this issue.

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency Tiruchirappalli is one of the four major cities in Tamil Nadu. The present population of the city is about 12 lakh. Tiruchirappalli city is eligible for inclusion under the JNNURM Scheme as per the present population. It has appeared in the newspapers that Tiruchirappalli city is included in the list of JNNURM cities. But to my surprise, Tiruchirappalli city does not find a place in the list of JNNURM cities as per the list of Ministry of Urban Development.

Tiruchirappalli city is connected by eight State Highways and four National Highways. Tiruchirappalli is one of the main cities in the State and it is regularly visited by people belonging to Tamil Nadu and adjacent States. Due to the floating population, traffic congestion in Tiruchirappalli is increasing every day. Tiruchirappalli city needs financial assistance under JNNURM Scheme to provide basic amenities. On behalf of my Constituency

people I appeal to the Ministry of Urban Development to include Tiruchirappalli city in the list of JNNURM Scheme cities and release financial assistance for the development of the city.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Bharatpur city is situated in Rajasthan, wherein two railway line overbridges are under construction for the last three years. One overbridge is being constructed on Bharatpur to Kumher road railway crossing and second one is on Bharatpur to Mathura road railway crossing. First overbridge is under construction at LC 252 and second one is on LC 244. The speed of construction work is extremely slow. Most often, the work remains closed as a result of which all sorts of transport gets affected. It causes traffic jams for hours. Here, no bypass service road has been constructed for the convenience of traffic. I, through the House, would like to request the hon. Railways Minister to immediately issue the orders for completion of the construction work of the said railway overbridges. It is worth noting that the State Government has completed the construction work of approach road.

I would urge the hon. Minister of Railways to issue directions to complete the said railway overbridges so that the general public and farmers may get rid of traffic problems.

[*English*]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Sir, I wish to raise this important issue relating to the doubling of railway line from Kotsila to Purulia under Southeastern Railway under Adra Division in West Bengal. Ranchi to Purulia is a distance of 122 kilometres. Doubling of 88 kilometres of the line has been done. A stretch of only 34 kilometres now remains to be doubled. We have urged the hon. Railway Minister again and again, but till date, it has not been done. If Kotshila to Purulia railway line of 34 km is made double line, it will be very effective from the point of view of passenger amenities. Ranchi is the Capital city of Jharkhand; and industrial belt is there in Jharkhand like Bokaro, Durgapur and Jamshedpur; all other related industries are there. So, this 34 km railway line should be made a double line. The cost would also not be very huge because there is no river and there is no need of any bridges. Hence, I urge that this railway line of 34 km. should be made a double line immediately by which the poor people would be helped considerably.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the UPA Government has pushed Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the era of bullock-cart. The UPA two Government and its administration remind Andaman of pre-independence era when it was called 'Kala-Pani'. Two hundred meter land was left on both the sides of Andaman trunk road in the year 1979. Link road is also called the life line of Andaman. Andaman and Nicobar Islands has no legislative assembly, it is governed from Delhi. The officers from Delhi went to Andaman and framed a draconian law sitting in air-conditioned rooms. I have a copy of that law in my hand. The law was framed on 15th September, 2004. As per law the 200 meter land on left and right side from the central line of Andaman trunk road was reduced to thirty meter. Remaining 170 meter land was given to Jarwa reserve. The national highway from Diglipur to Port Blair was sanctioned by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Government in February, 2004. At the beginning of the tenure of the Government, the National Highway ATR was reduced to 227 kilometres from 333 kilometres on 25 August, 2005. It was reduced by 106 kilometres. After that buffer zone was created on 30 October, 2007. At that time the Government enacted the law without consulting anyone. Have you ever heard of buffer zone between various states in India? I have the map of Andaman and Nicobar. Jarwa Reserve stretches upto 5 kilometres in the ocean. If any person from Andaman would enter that zone, he could be fined alongwith a jail term of upto 3 to 7 years. They were not satisfied with this too. The white line on the map indicates the 5 kilometre long buffer zone in the ocean and five kilometres buffer zone in the village. As a result of this law Andaman has been destroyed. There is a letter sent by the Government of Andaman and Nicobar administration regarding the preservation of Jarwa lying with the Government. This file is there for making the existing Aboriginal Tribes law more stringent. I have urged the Hon. Lieutenant Governor through a letter to grant Authority of Legislative Assembly to our Gram Sabha in the absence of Legislative Assembly in Andaman and Nicobar. Shri Pranab Ji was talking about FDI on 7th of this month and holding talks with the stake holder. Who would be the stake holder now? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not make a speech. Please come to the point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: There would be farmers, hon. Chief Minister or political parties. I had urged the

hon. Lieutenant Government to tell as to who were the stake holders of Andaman-whether the political parties or the representatives of people in Gram Sabha where the popular will of the people lies. Therefore, I would like to urge the Lieutenant Governor and the Government to go to Gram Sabha and same Andaman by amending the law. I am here to raise this demand.

[*English*]

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Thank you Mr. Chairman for giving me an opportunity to raise a very important matter which is not only confined to my constituency but all the constituencies all over India. Just like the farmers' suicide issue another issue of educational loan debt is looming large on the country.

When the education loan was liberalized, everybody could get the loan. People from all walks of life, especially the poor people, got the education loan. The great problem which is now facing the poor people is how to repay this loan. We thought that it was an investment for the future of the country. In the 'Zero Hour' I do not wish to make a long speech but I would like to say that in 2009, the UPA Government waived the interest on education loan. The problem is that the banks have initiated recovery proceedings from those who have taken loan prior to 2009. The poor farmers, the parents who are the co-guarantors are suffering a lot. Banks are charging interest at the rate of 10.5 per cent to 13 per cent. No student will be able to repay the loan after the completion of the course.

So, through you, I would appeal to the Government to take urgent steps to reduce the interest to 5 per cent and also make a revised repayment schedule of, at least, three years after the completion of the study. Otherwise, the farmers, who are the co-guarantors, will not be able to repay the loan and they will commit suicides. It will be a great tragedy for the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Mr. Chairman, my speech in the zero hour is related to the discussion on price rise had been held today for six hours. The salaries of the government employees have increased 18 times in the last two decades but the support prices of wheat and paddy have increased by only 5 times. Although during this period input costs in farming increased due to which the cost of production and the selling price are almost neck to neck. The state



governments estimate the input costs and send the files with recommendations for the future support price to the Union Government. But the Commission for Agriculture Cost and Prices does not give much importance to their recommendations and it relies on its own estimates for recommending the support price.

Swaminathan Commission had recommended 5 per cent profit on cost price and still the farmers would get only minimum wages. All of the inputs in farming have become dependent on input capital. The crops would not be able to be a part of profit market. The buying arrangement of most of the crops also prove to be useless. The prices decrease due to excessive crop production and receipt of export of large quantity of crops in the 'Mandis' cause fall in rates.

I would like to ask the government what steps are being taken to rectify the afore said issue? I would also like to urge that the import and export of crops produce should be synchronized with the crop cycle. Thank you.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Sir, I represent Dewas constituency in Madhya Pradesh. The 'Surface Transport Department' had sanctioned funds out of Central Road Fund for construction of 10 roads in my Parliamentary Constituency. It is unfortunate that there is BJP government in Madhya Pradesh. The Union Government granted an amount worth crores of rupees, two times to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Tenders were passed twice for construction of those roads but both the times the due process was halted midway by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. I would like to inform the Union Government that the Surface Transport Department has no control over the State Government. At least the Surface Transport Department should change its policies. There should be some sort of pressure on State Government as funds worth crores of rupees are granted to them. Such pressure would ensure the construction of roads which are approved first. The example in my case is that the funds allocated for my constituency are being spent on the construction of roads in the constituencies represented by a BJP Member who called the tenders for the same. I urge the Surface Transport Department of the Union Government to reform its policies to prevent such injustice. This should be stopped, otherwise I would be forced to go to courts against the State Government of BJP and the Union Government.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): Sir, I, would like to draw you attention

towards the incident of fire in Jaipur Depot and the setting up of M.B. Lal Committee subsequently. That Committee gave a lot of recommendations. There were a lot of meetings and decisions but despite that fires broke out in three or four places in the oil depots of IOC, BPEL, HPCL and ONGC and a lot of people lost their lives in these incidents. After these incidents there were discussions regarding installing fire extinguishers. Suggestions were provided tenders were issued but despite all of these measures the work that was to be done on the lines of the proposed recommendations was not done even after 12 months from the date this tender was issued. I could not understand the reasons for this. Despite all of this the families of the people who lost their lives have not been given any compensation. It has been three years since the incident in Jaipur but they have not been given any compensation. Big incidents are taking place everywhere but still the Ministry is responding very slowly. This is not acceptable.

The actions should be taken on it immediately. Recently, when the outbreak of fire took place in America, they controlled it within six hours although it was a big incident. But if such incidents take place in India, it goes for 24 hours. Therefore, I urge the Government to act immediately for fire-fighting operation on the lines of recommendations given by the M.B. Lal Committee.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I associate myself with the speech of Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Sir, I associate myself with the speech of Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): Sir, my Parliament Constituency Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh is an area situated on the border of India and Nepal. All the rivers originating in Nepal discharge their water into Bahraich directly resulting in devastating floods every year and causing the loss of wealth, lives and cattle. If any kind of development work is done in this area it gets devastated completely every year due to floods. All types of diseases breakout there due to water logging. All dams get damaged due to flood. Due to floods, even big dams and bunds get broken. I would like to narrate an episode of an incident of 15 August, 2011. I, myself reviewed the dam stretched over 62 to 64 kilometers. The names of the dams are — Balha and Bahrauli. When I went there, the dam was completely damaged. The officials deployed there were doing nothing to stop the flow of flood water. I myself carried the materials like brick stones on my

head and the people present there started the repairing work of the damaged dam. Thus, the flow of flood water could be stopped. I would like to request the Central Government to conduct investigation of the money allocated to Uttar Pradesh Government especially Bahraich in the years 2010-11 and 2011-12. If any kinds of irregularities are found in it, then the State Government should be made responsible for that.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman Sir, towards the fact when the First Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru on the request of the first Chief Minister of Bihar, Dr. Shrikrishna had announced to set up the first Public Sector Oil refinery of the country in Barauni. It was even set up. With its announcement, this was also decided that when the oil refinery will operate, 37 Petro-Chemical Units from its NAPTHA will be set up and Barauni will be the Lankashire of India.

When Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited Barauni, I was present there. She had also given assurance. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited, he also gave assurance. But, with great pain, I would like to say that after setting up Barauni oil refinery wherever the oil refineries were set up, Petro-chemical units from their NAPTHA had also been set up. But, not a single petro-chemical unit was set up at Barauni. Through you, I would like to request the UPA Government that it is a heritage of history. The announcement of it was made by a great soul. Today, Bihar is the victim of industrial backwardness. Lakhs of youth are unemployed. The poor are losing their faith and trust in democracy. Terrorism and extremism are spreading.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Barauni oil refinery was expanded. The announcement was made by Shri P.C. Seth in the year, 1980 and the stone laying ceremony of Petro-chemical unit was fixed in Barauni. But due to sickness of his child, he could not come from Mumbai and the announcement remained on papers only. I do not want to take much time but the history has given us pain and has neglected and done injustice to us. Through you, I would like to demand from the Government that the Petro-chemical factory should be set up with the NAPTHA of Barauni oil refinery factory.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am obliged to you for providing me the opportunity to speak. I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House towards a very serious issue. My Parliamentary Constituency consists of Kalahandi and Navpada districts. In the months of June

and July when the rainfall was less in the area, the farmers thought that it is going to be drought. Therefore, a large number of people went to the banks asking for the crops insurance. There are around 42 branches of banks in Kalahandi and Navpada whose nodal branch is Bhuwani-Patna. Almost 22365 farmers got their crops insured with these banks from July 25 to July 31 and when the date was extended later on, the farmers got their crops insurance till 16, August and they paid money for that. After that, the nodal branch, Bhuwani-Patna collecting all premiums submitted the amount of premiums and declaration form in the form of demand draft in the name of AIC of India Limited, Regional office, Bhubaneswar on October, 7 while the cutoff date of AIC was 16 September, 2011. After that, the AIC of India Limited sent back the declaration forms to the nodal branch after finding some faults in scrutiny. After correcting them, when the nodal branch sent the declaration forms and premium amount to the AIC of India Limited, then it did not accept.

Sir, both the districts are facing severe famine at this time and more than 75 per cent of the crops has been damaged. The farmers are helpless and if the Government or the AIC of India Limited do not accept the premium amount of farmers, you can imagine what the condition of farmers will be. Sir, this insurance has been done by the small and poor farmers. Through you, I would like to request the House and the chair that AIC of India Limited should be directed to accept the premium amount and declaration form of the farmers. If this does not happen, then the future of 22365 farmers will be in dark and there will be no value of my being here in the House. Sir, I am requesting to provide money of the crops insurance to the farmers. If this is not done, I am having no option except going on fast unto death. The Government should pay attention to it and the farmers should be protected.

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to raise a matter of urgent public importance in this House. The Employees Provident Fund scheme is in a very pathetic condition for the last few years and the recipients also are suffering a lot because of its faulty implementation. Nowadays the living cost and medical expenses have been hiked with the speed of a rocket. The pension recipients must get the minimum pension of Rs. 3,000 and the members of private and guild workers have to get the consideration. Out of 35 lakh pensioners 14 lakh

pensioners are getting a pension below Rs. 500 and it is also a disgrace to mention that some of the pensioners are getting only Rs. 12/- as monthly pension. In their service period these people contributed towards this scheme for several years and at the end of their service career they are getting a very meagre amount as pension. If they deposited this amount in a bank as a savings account or had invested in any other scheme of deposit, then the interest may have been higher than the EPF.

In Cashew sector most of the workers are women and all of them are living below poverty line. After their retirement they are fully dependent on this nominal pension. Earlier they were getting the death fund and had the commutation facility. But with the implementation of the new scheme the death fund and commutation have been withdrawn. It should be reinstated.

In the above circumstances, I urge upon the Government of India to take necessary steps to increase the pension amount to at least Rs. 3000 and the fund should be accumulated from different sources of schemes implemented by the Government of India at the earliest to safeguard the interests of the poor pensioners without delay.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express the pains and pangs of area, where Veer Kunvar Singh, fought the biggest war to free the country from the slavery. Sher Shah Suri, who belong to this area got the biggest road, sher shah suri road constructed for the entire country and linked the entire country.

Sir, I am talking about the area where the culture of the country took birth. Lord Rama attained knowledge in the ashram of vishwamitra and today Buxar, Bhojpur, Kaimur and Rohtas are not connected to the capital of Bihar properly. The two lane national highways, Mohaniya—Arrah and Buxar-Arrah submerged at Arrah from where the roads goes towards Patna. Even today the people there have to face problems. The Koilwar rail cum road bridge of British era is of no use today as a result of our unending efforts the two lane roads are likely to be converted into four lanes but there is just one bridge Sone bridge on the big river like Sone at Koilwar, which is having just one lane road. If a four lane bridge is not constructed there then the western areas of the national highway Mohaniya-Arrah, Buxar and Arrah

which connects to the state capital will be of no use. The people of such an important, mythological and historical area have to face a lot of problem.

Therefore, through you, I would like to urge that for proper and smooth transportation of people from the capital of Bihar to the western part of Bihar, a four lane new bridge should be constructed on Sone. Fortunately, that area itself is not backward but a developed area. In the absence of proper transportation facilities, the trade and transportation of people has come to a standstill.

The need of the hour is that to connect the state capital by both the under construction roads, a new four lane bridge should be constructed on Sone at Koilwar.

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I rise to speak on an important issue. An airport has been constructed in Gaya district of Bihar. The locals and the people of Bihar are demanding that this airport should be named after Lord Buddha. A proposal has been passed in the Bihar Legislative Assembly which has been sent to the Union Government.

I demand from the House that the said airport should be named after Lord Buddha.

SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT (Kachchh): Sir, today I would like express my views on very important issue. I hail from Kutch region and there are three major ports — Kandla, Navlakhi and Mundra Port. Whenever coal is brought at these ports from other countries, it is transported to different regions through rail wagons. However, I regret to say that whenever coal is unloaded, it is transported to other regions in open wagons. Whenever the train, carrying coal in open wagons, passes through cities, it emanates coal dust which causes pollution in the surrounding villages. Further, whenever the train halts at signal some anti social elements climb upon the wagons and steal coal. Whereever the train stops, a huge quantity of coal is pilferaged causing heavy loss to the nation. The agricultural land also gets affected due to the coal dust and besides this, transportation of coal in open wagons also causes air and soil pollution.

The third important thing is that whenever these trains pass through some small city or town, it emanates coal dust due to which the people living in the nearby areas have to face several problems and diseases related to eye.

Through you, I would like to request the Minister of Railways that, if at all the railways has to transport coal from one place to another, it should transport it in tarpolin or covered wagons. This is my only submission.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in the 'Zero Hour' today. I wish to apprise this august House of the need to set up the Dera Baba Nanak - Kartarpur Corridor, a long-pending demand of the Sikhs throughout the world.

Dera Baba Nanak in India and Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan is separated by just a distance of two miles across the international border and is closely connected with the life of Guru Nanak Dev ji, who was the first Sikh Guru. Kartarpur Sahib is where the revered Sikh Guru spent the" last seventeen years of his life. An Islamic grave, a Hindu *samadhi* and a Sikh *angitha* dedicated to this revered Guru are located in the compound, a co-existence of shrines that is unique to Kartarpur Sahib,

Historically, Kartarpur Sahib has been a popular pilgrimage site for the Sikhs, particularly those visiting Dera Baba Nanak. However, post-partition its access has been restricted for Indians. Due to its proximity to the border, many Sikhs throng the specially created platform on the Indian side called 'Shaktisthal' to catch a glimpse and hear the *kirtan* from Kartarpur Sahib.

Currently, only a few Indians get special permits to visit Kartarpur Sahib and then they have to travel a long route via Wagha border. Construction of the Dera Baba Nanak - Kartarpur Corridor is a matter close to the hearts of Indian Sikhs and Sikhs worldwide. They want an arrangement so that the devotees can pay obeisance at this historical Shrine of Kartarpur Sahib by entering the Pakistani territory through a special corridor, without a visa or passport and return on the same day.

In 1999, the Government of Pakistan had agreed to this corridor and even offered to construct the infrastructure on its territory. However, since then, there has been little progress in this matter.

I would urge the Ministry of External Affairs to take up this matter with the concerned authorities in Pakistan and create a roadmap for the setting up of this corridor.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Kindly allow me to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Thank you. Mr. Chairman. At the outset I would request the

Government to enhance the pension of employees of the Andhra Pradesh Cooptex. I would like to express my deep gratitude to the UPA Government for announcing a package for improving the conditions of weavers in the country. I want to bring to the kind attention, through you, of the hon. Minister of Textiles regarding enhancement of pension to the employees of the Andhra Pradesh Cooptex. They have served in this Organisation for thirty to forty years.

The Government of India was kind enough to grant them pension under 1955 EPS Pension Scheme some sixteen years ago. They are getting a meager pension ranging from Rs. 185 to Rs. 1,700 till date. Their life is pathetic in these inflationary days. They are unable to make ends meet with this meager monthly pension.

In this connection, particularly retired textile employees from north coastal Andhra Pradesh and the entire State, have requested me to represent their case for enhancing monthly pension to a minimum of Rs. 6,000 so that they can lead a dignified life.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue. I, through you, would like to inform the hon. Finance Minister that there are around five lakh postal saving agents in our country. Recently, the Government has taken a decision that no commission will be given to the said agents. This decision of the Government will make five lakh agents unemployed and jobless. I would like to urge that the Government is unable to generate employment for the people, on the other hand it has posed a threat to the livelihood of five lakh people by not providing commission to them. I would like to submit that agents helps multiply the savings. I contacted the Ministry in this regard and asked as to why they have stopped it. The Ministry apprised that a Commission was constituted in the Chairmanship of Deputy Governor of RBI which commuted that the saving amount is deposited in banks. I would like to know as to who deposits the said money in banks. It is these agents only who go from door to door and motivate people for saving. This decision of the Government will make five lakh agents and 25 lakh people unemployed. I, through you, would like to submit that recession could not affect Indian economy due to our saving. The hon. Finance Minister should withdraw the said decision and continue the commission for the agents.

[English]

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): I want to associate myself with the Zero Hour issue raised today by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): I want to associate myself with the Zero Hour issue raised today by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, an epidemic of encephalitis has spread in districts Deoria and Takia of Poorvanchal in Uttar Pradesh. This is a water born epidemic which spreads during rainy season and hundreds of people lose their lives daily. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has spent Rs. 2031.22 lakh in order to provide ICU facilities in the hospitals of nine districts affected by this epidemic so that the crowd of patients in BRD College may be attenuated and similarly running IEC-BCC schemes in Kushinagar with the cooperation of Union Government, the people have been vitally benefitted from the schemes. The Director General, Health Service, Uttar Pradesh Health Mission has moved a proposal to set up hospitals in remote areas for the treatment of this disease. The Uttar Pradesh Government has spent Rs. 481.28 lakh for nine districts under this scheme. Sir, thousands of people are dying, efforts must be made to save them.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an

opportunity to raise an important issue. My Parliamentary Constituency in Jharkhand consists of three districts namely Giridih, Dhanbad and Bokaro. The world has been developing at rapid speed but the public of my Parliamentary Constituency is deprived of Akashvani and FM Programmes due to non-availability of Akashvani centre and FM radio station. This district has one of the most important pilgrimage centre for Jain's namely Parasnath. The most important thing is that this is a farmer dominate region but even farmers do not get information about it. students also have requested the Government to set up a new FM transmission line here so that the people of this area may get benefitted from the same.

[English]

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): I want to associate myself with the Zero Hour issue raised today by Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I want to associate myself with the 'Zero Hour' issue raised today by Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 9th December, 2011 at 11 a.m.

**19.43 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday December 9, 2011/  
Agrahayana 18, 1933 (Saka)*

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