

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 10, 2011/Phalgun 19, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of our colleague, Shri Baliram Kashyap.

Shri Baliram Kashyap was a sitting Member of the Lok Sabha representing the Bastar Parliamentary Constituency of Chhattisgarh. Earlier he was a Member of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Lok Sabhas from 1998 to 2009 representing the same Parliamentary Constituency.

Earlier, Shri Kashyap was a Member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1972 to 1992. He served as a Minister of State in the Public Works Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh from 1977 to 1978 and as a Cabinet Minister for Tribal Welfare, Government of Madhya Pradesh from 1978 to 1980 and again from 1989 to 1992.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Kashyap was a member of the Committee on Agriculture during the Twelfth Lok Sabha. He was a member of the Committee on Human Resource Development during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Shri Kashyap served as a member of the Committee on Petitions during the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. He was a member of the Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment in the present Lok Sabha.

A well-known social activist Shri Kashyap strove for the welfare of the poor, downtrodden and the deprived sections of the society.

Shri Baliram Kashyap passed away in the early hours of today at Raipur at the age of 75.

We deeply mourn the loss of our friend 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.

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Construction of ROB/RUB

*201. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the ongoing Railway Over Bridge/ Under Bridge (ROB/RUB) projects, zone-wise;

(b) the number of such ROB/RUB projects which are running behind schedule, zone-wise;

(c) the reasons for the delay and whether the works of various ROB/RUB projects have been held up or delayed due to paucity of funds;

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

(e) whether the Railways have received any request from railway zones for allocation of more funds in this regard; and

(f) if so, the follow-up action taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The numbers of ongoing ROB/RUB Projects zone-wise is as under:

Railways	Number of on going ROB/RUB
1	2
Central	15

1	2
Eastern	59
East Central	72
East Coast	34
Northern	149
North Central	64
North Eastern	26
Northeast Frontier	7
North Western	46
Southern	245
South Central	105
South Eastern	23
South East Central	29
South Western	61
Western	51
West Central	36
Total	1022

(b) No, Madam. The work of bridge over Railway track is progressing commensurate with the progress of approaches.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Railway Traffic

*202. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *alias* KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of share of Railways in handling of the country's transport sector as compared to other modes like road transport and aviation sectors;

(b) whether the volume of transport handled by the Railways has declined during the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to face the competition given by the other modes of transport sectors?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The percentage share of various modes of transport in freight traffic was worked out on the basis of a study conducted by RITES, a Railway PUS, in 2007-08. The share of Rail Transport in freight, when worked out in terms of Net Tonne Kilometres, stood at 36.06%, while the share of Road Transport was 50.12%. Other competing modes of transport constitute the residual 14%. Similar statistics have not been compiled for Passenger Transportation. With the recent thrust on increasing expansion of rail network and introduction of new services, the data on freight and passenger traffic becomes dynamic and needs continuous updating through such studies to get proper perspective. A clear picture of market share will emerge on completion of such a study.

(b) No, Madam. The volume of freight and passenger traffic has increased in the last three years and is shown in table below:

Transport Output	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net Ton Km (NTKM) in billion	521.372	538.226	600.548

Transport Output	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Year on Year (YOY) Growth in NTKM	8.39%	3.23%	11.58%
Passenger Km (PKM) in billion	771.07	839.296	904.76
YOY Growth in PKM	10.81%	8.85%	7.8%

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Steps towards augmenting the market share is a continuous process. Railways offer environment friendly and economical mode of transport under one vast organizational network with least time taken in transit, as compared to road. Railways make continuous efforts to increase its market share leveraging these advantages, and have initiated action by issuing policies like Wagon Investment Scheme, Railways' Infrastructure for Industry (R3i) policy, Railway connectivity to Coal and Iron Ore Mines (R2Ci) policy, Special Freight Train Operation Policy (SFTO), Private Freight Terminal Policy, Container Operators Policy, Leasing of Vehicle Parcel Units (VPUs) Policy, etc. This has had a salutary effect on improving freight traffic on the railways and consequently improving its market share. Similarly, in increasing the market share for passenger, railways have concentrated on improvement in services like increasing the number and speed of trains, riding comfort of trains by manufacturing higher speed coaches, increasing safety by adopting various modern gadgets, improving passenger amenities at both stations and trains, etc.

[English]

Pricing of Drugs

*203. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maximum allowable post-manufacturing expenses for fixing the maximum retail price of medicines manufactured in the country is about cent per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether allowance of cent per cent post-manu-

facturing expenses in fixing prices helps the retail chemists to earn more profits at the expense of the poor who cannot afford such expensive medicines;

(d) if so, whether the Government/National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority proposes to review the extant mechanism for fixing the prices of drugs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) There are broadly two categories of drugs under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95) for the purpose of price fixation/revision and monitoring. These are scheduled drugs (drugs under price control) and non-scheduled drugs which are out of price control. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes/revise prices of 74 bulk drugs listed in the Schedule I of the DPCO, 1995 and formulations containing any of these scheduled bulk drugs under the provisions of DPCO, 95.

The prices of scheduled formulations are fixed/ revised under paragraph 7 of DPCO, 95. "MAPE" (Maximum Allowable Post-manufacturing Expenses) means all costs incurred by a manufacturer from the stage of ex-factory cost to retailing and includes trade margin and margin for the manufacturer. While fixing the prices of indigenously manufactured scheduled formulations, MAPE is allowed at 100% by NPPA. 100% MAPE also includes trade margin (wholesaler/retailer margin) and margin for the manufacturer besides the selling and distribution expenses and other related marketing expenses etc. As prescribed in DPCO, 95 a margin 16 per cent is allowed to the retailer and as per practice wholesalers margin is allowed at 8 per cent in respect of schedule formulations.

In the case of an imported formulation, the landed cost forms the basis for fixing its price along with such margin to cover selling and distribution expenses including interest and importer's profit which shall not exceed fifty per cent of the landed cost. In respect of imported formulations for which equivalent domestic substitutes are available, 35% margin is allowed by the NPPA.

No person can sell any formulation (medicine) of price controlled category to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government. In case, a company is found selling at prices higher than the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government, action is taken against them as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995.

The extant mechanism for fixing the prices of drugs is under review. The Draft Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 is under consideration of the Government.

Diversion of River Water

*204. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the reported diversion of water of the river Brahmaputra by a neighbouring country;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed its impact on the overall hydrology, including flood-management, hydel power etc. before it subsumed in the Indian territory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) At present, no water diversion project has been noticed on the Brahmaputra River. However, Government is aware of the construction

activity at Zangmu, on the main Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra) River in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China.

The issue of Chinese activities on river Tsangpo (Brahmaputra in India) impacting the flow of water in the downstream areas in India has been taken up with the Chinese authorities at the highest level. The Chinese side has categorically denied that it is constructing a dam on the Brahmaputra River for the purposes of water diversion. During the visit of Hon'ble External Affairs Minister to Beijing in April, 2010, the Chinese Foreign Minister shared information about construction activity at the Zangmu hydropower station which was widely reported in the Indian media. He stated that Zangmu was a small project with its main function being generation of power and not water supply. He also stated that the power station would not store and regulate the volume of water and this would not have an adverse impact on the downstream areas.

Government has taken up this matter with the Chinese side, including during the recent visit to India by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in December 2010. The Chinese Premier said that China's development of upstream areas will be on the basis of scientific planning and study and will never harm downstream interests. The Chinese side has also conveyed that the construction at Zangmu is that of a small power project, which will not store water or regulate the volume of water, and therefore, will not have an adverse impact on the downstream areas.

(c) and (d) At present, the development undertaken by China on River Brahmaputra are mainly Run of the river projects catering to the local irrigation and electricity requirements in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR). If the water from the water resources projects in Tibet is diverted into some other basin in China then it may affect the quantity of flow of water in downstream areas in India during the lean season. However, if the water is released back into the same river after generation of electricity, the effect on flows of water downstream in India may not be significant.

Government keeps a constant watch on all develop-

ments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Roads under PMGSY

*205. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government undertakes upgradation of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) after the expiry of the guarantee period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the number of proposals submitted, approved and pending for upgradation of roads during the above period, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak

Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time Central Government intervention to release funds for connecting eligible habitations (besides certain provisions for upgradation) through All-weather roads. The rural roads under PMGSY are constructed, maintained and owned by the respective State Government. As such the responsibility to ensure maintenance of assets so created lies with the State Government. Accordingly, the roads constructed under PMGSY are covered by 5 years maintenance contract to be entered into along with the construction contract with the same contractors as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds to service the contract is to be budgeted by the State Government and placed at the disposal of State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA). The roads already constructed under PMGSY are, therefore, not undertaken for upgradation after the expiry of guarantee period.

(c) As per programme guidelines, no funds are allocated for upgradation of such roads that are constructed under PMGSY.

(d) The State-wise details of upgradation proposals submitted and cleared under PMGSY during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-I. State-wise details of the upgradation proposals, which have been returned to State Governments, is given in Statement-II. Presently, no such proposal for upgradation is pending under PMGSY.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise details of upgradation proposals submitted and cleared under PMGSY during last three years and current year

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08			2008-09		
		Value (Rs. in crore)	Roads	Length (in km)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Roads	Length (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	527.57	366	2071.63	1226.83	865	3543.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						
3.	Assam				4.35	3	7.90
4.	Bihar-RWD				217.03	153	574.66
5.	Bihar-NEA	214.14	83	529.89	37.22	19	90.04
6.	Chhattisgarh	478.35	300	1752.74	243.47	240	853.82
7.	Gujarat	145.04	185	960.49	197.32	172	948.44
8.	Haryana	446.82	108	1085.23	370.94	66	695.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	187.38	78	982.55	14.47	6	48.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	192.09	25	334.55	92.73	8	123.57
11.	Karnataka	647.54	308	2414.03	619.33	308	2069.80
12.	Kerala	294.21	322	733.27	230.47	200	533.54
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2005.45	1578	7088.64	2448.64	1861	8551.12
14.	Maharashtra	1385.00	402	4444.47	142.28	85	534.74
15.	Manipur				77.49	42	211.34
16.	Nagaland	94.71	22	341.50			
17.	Odisha	477.97	280	1377.40	1532.38	604	4264.36
18.	Punjab	344.21	63	763.90			
19.	Rajasthan	1895.59	600	8355.24	804.97	337	3496.87
20.	Tamil Nadu				1293.67	2386	5047.91
21.	Tripura	66.36	10	107.47	93.19	15	150.57
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2122.97	736	6196.67	2692.86	1140	7636.07
23.	West Bengal	8.43	5	29.90	75.17	37	217.30
	Total	11533.83	5471.00	39569.57	12414.81	8547.00	39600.00

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11		
		Value (Rs. in crore)	Roads	Length (in km)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Roads	Length (in km)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh				172.59	164	566.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.90	6	32.15	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Assam						
4.	Bihar-RWD						
5.	Bihar-NEA						
6.	Chhattisgarh						
7.	Gujarat						
8.	Haryana	241.63	69	611.32			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.02	4	31.04			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				145.56	16	134.88
11.	Karnataka	810.22	429	2787.98			
12.	Kerala				256.27	220	621.46
13.	Madhya Pradesh						
14.	Maharashtra	133.61	133	521.09	1645.04	965	6062.22
15.	Manipur						
16.	Nagaland						
17.	Odisha						
18.	Punjab	432.58	71	925.92	235.36	36	499.37
19.	Rajasthan	664.75	228	2725.28			
20.	Tamil Nadu						
21.	Tripura						
22.	Uttar Pradesh	49.07	14	158.07			

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	West Bengal				71.16	15	144.49
Total		2364.78	954.00	7792.85	2525.98	1416.00	8028.43

Statement-II*Project proposals received and returned to the States*

Sl. No.	State	Value (Rs. in crore)	No. of Roads	Length (in km)
1.	Gujarat	323.58	668	1253.73
2.	Karnataka	1398.37	733	4303.84
3.	Manipur	216.95	123	460.76
4.	Nagaland	96.04	18	297
5.	Rajasthan	1953.42	822	7988.62
6.	Tripura	457.05	116	730.68
7.	Uttarakhand	16.94	10	22
8.	Uttar Pradesh	4294.06	1765	9657.39

*[English]***Rain Water Harvesting**

*206. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rain water harvesting is one of the techniques used for conservation of ground water;

(b) if so, the details of agencies/authorities designated for conserving ground water through rain water harvesting;

(c) whether the Government has organised training camps on rain water harvesting;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds made available for the purpose for the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the outcome of the various awareness campaigns launched by the Government for conservation of water?

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) Water is a State subject. Therefore, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to implement various schemes for conservation of water including rain water harvesting. However, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued directions to Heads of Central Road Research Institute, National Highway Authority of India, Central Public Works Department, Railway Board, Sports Authority, Airports Authority of India, Civil Aviation, Youth Affairs and Sports to implement the Scheme of Ground Water Recharge of rainfall runoff along all National/State Highways and other roads, railway tracks and other establishments of Railways, all stadia and airports. CGWA has also issued

directions 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.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources has organized various training programmes on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water as follows:

- A total of 18 training courses were conducted during 2008-09 under the Information, Education and Communication scheme of Ministry of Water Resources as a measure of capacity building for designing rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures for Central/State Government Organizations, NGOs, Academic institutions, etc. During the current year, 40 training programmes have been organized in different parts of the country.
- Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training and Research Institute conducts training programme on 'Artificial recharge techniques in different hydrogeological conditions' every year for officials from Central/State Government Organizations and Academic Institutions. One such programme has been organized during the last two years and the current year.
- Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training

and Research Institute has organized 18 Orientation courses on 'Ground Water Development and Management' for State/UT Government organizations/NGOs/Academic Institutions during the current year. Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water formed a major component of the programme.

- During the current year, training programmes on "Sustainability of ground water sources" have been conducted by Central Ground Water Board in 23 States in coordination with State Drinking Water Supply Departments under the aegis of Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development.
- Central Ground Water Board has implemented demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge with an outlay of Rs. 100 crore during 11th Plan. State-wise details of the fund released for the last two years and current year is given in the Statement enclosed.

(e) The awareness campaigns and training programmes conducted by Central Ground Water Board have helped the stakeholders in understanding the importance of ground water resources, realize the need for water conservation and learning various measures of water conservation including rain water harvesting and artificial recharge.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released to State Government under Central Sector Scheme for Demonstrative Artificial Recharge to Ground Water during XI Plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Demonstrative recharge projects being implemented	Approved cost	Fund released 2008-09	Fund released 2009-10	Fund released 2010-11	Total Fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02	205.20	0	91.014	52.64	143.654

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	259.668	77.9	0	103.867	181.767
3.	Chandigarh	01	776.03	0	0	543.221	543.221
4.	Gujarat	02	316.24	0	0	221.368	221.368
5.	Jharkhand	01	16.49	0	0	11.543	11.543
6.	Karnataka	02	205.743	0	76.41	67.61	144.02
7.	Kerala	04	39.05	11.715	0	10815	22.53
8.	Madhya Pradesh	02	431.86	0	0	302.302	302.302
9.	Maharashtra	01	15.15	0	0	10.605	10.605
10.	Punjab	01	179.453	53.836	0	0	53.836
11.	Tamil Nadu	04	526.35	33.3	368.445	0	401.745
12.	Uttar Pradesh	02	1780.703	0	504.44	728.5	1232.94
13.	West Bengal	01	111.091	33.327	0	44.436	77.763
Total		24	4863.028	210.078	1040.309	2096.07	3347.294

Vanishing Companies

*207. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR *alias*

J.K. RITHEESH:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies which were identified as vanishing companies;

(b) the details of the companies which were later traced and found functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any action against the promoters/directors of these companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to

trace the other companies which were declared as vanished?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) 238 companies were declared as vanishing companies.

(b) Out of 238 companies, 151 companies have been deleted from the list of vanishing companies as criteria is no longer applicable to them. The State-wise breakup of these companies is given as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of the Companies
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Bihar	3
3.	Delhi	28

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	39
5.	Karnataka	9
6.	Kerala	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5
8.	Meghalaya	1
9.	Maharashtra	10
10.	Orissa	3
11.	Punjab	4
12.	Tamil Nadu	12
13.	Uttar Pradesh	6
14.	West Bengal	13
Total		151

(c) to (e) The Central Government has filed complaints against the companies identified as vanishing under the Companies Act, 1956 and also, filed FIRs against their promoter directors under the IPC.

National Old Age Pension Scheme

*208. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme;

(b) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the States have been able to achieve the targets set out under the scheme;

(d) the mechanism in place to monitor the imple-

mentation of the scheme; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to achieve the objectives of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) was launched on 19-11-2007 by modifying the eligibility criteria for old age pension from 'a destitute person of 65 years and above' to 'a person who is 65 years and above and belonging to a household below the poverty line' and by renaming the then existing National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). The scheme is implemented in all the States and Union Territories. IGNOAPS is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which was transferred to State Plan in the year 2002-03. Under IGNOAPS, central assistance of Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary is provided and State Governments have been urged to make an equal contribution. At present 19 States are contributing Rs. 200 and above, 11 States are contributing between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200 and 5 States are not making any contribution. Details of State contribution are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme, State-wise as compared to the estimated number of beneficiaries to be covered is given in the enclosed Statement. During 2010-11, 169 lakh beneficiaries were provided central assistance as compared to the estimated number of 189 lakh beneficiaries.

(d) The Schemes under NSAP, including IGNOAPS, are implemented by the State Governments. Identification of beneficiaries and disbursement of assistance is the responsibility of the State Governments. Implementation of NSAP is monitored through Monthly Progress Reports, Nodal Officers Meetings and Performance Review Committee Meetings.

(e) States have been asked to identify all the eligible beneficiaries and adequate funds have been provided to

meet the requirement of central assistance. The number of beneficiaries receiving central assistance have increased from 87 lakh under NOAPS during 2006-07 to 169 lakh under IGNOAPS during 2010-11.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Estimated number of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries covered during 2010-11	Achievement per cent	State Contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	971709	971709	100	Nil
2.	Bihar	2341267	2341267	100	Nil
3.	Chhattisgarh	530193	530193	100	100
4.	Goa	11592	2734	24	800
5.	Gujarat	457296	279834	61	200
6.	Haryana	215198	130306	61	300 (below 70 years), 500 (above 70 years)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	90619	90619	100	130
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	129000	129000	100	125
9.	Jharkhand	841976	676003	80	200
10.	Karnataka	811726	797862	98	200
11.	Kerala	432300	176064	41	50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1222212	1061033	87	75
13.	Maharashtra	1937477	1057510	55	300
14.	Orissa	1193176	1193176	100	Nil
15.	Punjab	166689	166689	100	250
16.	Rajasthan	631040	558087	88	300 (below 75 years), 550 (above 75 years)
17.	Tamil Nadu	1015000	995237	98	200
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3310152	3274780	99	100
19.	Uttarakhand	193029	183501	95	200
20.	West Bengal	1271631	1271631	100	200

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	26829	14500	54	Nil
22.	Assam	650748	596965	92	50
23.	Manipur	50714	50714	100	Nil
24.	Meghalaya	73043	48112	66	50
25.	Mizoram	23747	23747	100	50
26.	Nagaland	40462	40462	100	100
27.	Sikkim	15169	15169	100	200
28.	Tripura	136592	136592	100	200
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5154	1063	21	300
30.	Chandigarh	4350	4216	97	300
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6956	944	14	300
32.	Daman and Diu	630	130	21	300
33.	NCT Delhi	94000	94000	100	800
34.	Lakshadweep	480	36	8	100
35.	Puducherry	15523	15523	100	400
Total		18917679	16929408		

Welfare of Minorities

*209. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to launch pilot projects for setting up and expansion of Industrial Trainings Institutes (ITIs) under PM's 15-Point Programme for minorities in different States including Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) One of the schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities is upgradation of skills through technical training, under which identified Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are upgraded to Centres of Excellence or new ITIs are set up. 60 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) located in minority concentration districts have been covered for upgradation into Centres of Excellence by the Ministry of Labour and Employment which is included as one of the schemes under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities. However, there is no proposal to

launch pilot projects for setting up and expansion of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) under Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities in different States, including Punjab.

Conversion of Waste Plastic

*210. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for promoting projects which aim at recycling the plastic waste and convert it into petrol, diesel and LPG;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with status of the projects;

(c) whether these projects have been developed under the overall guidance of the Gas Authority of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) GAIL (India) Ltd. has initiated a collaborative research project with Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) at Dehradun on "Scale up Studies for the Conversion of Waste Plastic and Low Polymer Wax to value added hydrocarbons". The objective of the project is to develop a feasible system for conversion of waste plastics and low polymer wax/polyethylene (PE) wax to value added hydrocarbons, fuels/petrochemicals. The project is at an experimental stage.

Funds for Panchayats

*211. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated and utilized by Panchayati Raj Institutions for infrastructure development and rural connectivity under various Central Government schemes during the last three years and

the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase allocation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken note of complaints/irregularities/mismanagement of funds by the States including Kerala and West Bengal during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Ministry of Panchayati Raj administers the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme wherein the untied development grants can be utilized by the Panchayats, Municipalities and other local bodies for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure which includes development of rural connectivity. The grants released and expenditure reported under BRGF are enclosed in the Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) This Ministry has received complaints in respect of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, etc. Such complaints have been referred to the State Governments concerned for necessary action.

Statement

Funds Released and Expenditure Reported Under Development Grant Component of BRGF (As on 07-03-2011)

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Funds Released to States	Expenditure Reported by States
1	2	3
2007-08	2521.67	2490.69

1	2	3
2008-09	2893.53	2461.42
2009-10	3344.32	2957.84
2010-11	3481.55	1289.07

[Translation]

Job Cards under MGNREGS

*212. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of job card holders under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State-wise;

(b) the number of male and female job card holders among them;

(c) the percentage of job card holders provided employment during 2009-10 and 2010-11 along with the percentage to whom 100 days employment was provided in a year and their national average percentage, State-wise;

(d) the percentage of female job card holders who were provided 100 days employment during 2009-10 and 2010-11, State-wise;

(e) whether only 40 per cent female card holders have been provided employment in various States including Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, one job card is issued per household and may include names of any number of adult members of the

household (both male and female members) who are willing to do unskilled manual work. Women headed households and single member households, men or women, may also be issued a job card. Data regarding total number of job cards issued and number of women headed households and single women-household issued job cards is maintained at the central level. State-wise details for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till date) are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Para 1 of Schedule-II of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in any rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. The household holding a Job Card has to, under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment. Therefore, the number of households provided employment has to be seen against the number of households who demanded employment. Similarly, number of households completed 100 days of employment has to be seen against the number of households provided employment. State-wise details of the number of households provided employment, number of households completed 100 days of employment and percentage of households completed 100 days of employment during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 so far is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(e) State-wise details of the total persondays of employment generated, women persondays and its percentage against total persondays is given in enclosed Statement-III.

(f) Proviso to para 6 of Schedule-II of the Act provides that priority shall be given to women in such a way that atleast one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Act. As reported by the States, women participation at national level is 48% against a minimum of 33% provided under the Act.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Year 2009-10			Year 2010-11		
		Employment provided	Households completed 100 days	% of Households completed 100 days	Employment provided	Households completed 100 days	% of Households completed 100 days
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6158493	1395537	22.66	5916482	634183	10.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68157	276	0.4	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	2137270	130457	6.1	1281485	15065	1.18
4.	Bihar	4127330	282797	6.85	1409786	68145	4.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	2025845	160851	7.94	2292130	84366	3.68
6.	Gujarat	1596402	103752	6.5	900863	49588	5.50
7.	Haryana	156406	8837	5.65	179840	4218	2.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	497336	48283	9.71	358354	10596	2.96
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	336036	21360	6.36	76237	1754	2.30
10.	Jharkhand	1702599	133296	7.83	1609359	87727	5.45
11.	Karnataka	3535281	445930	12.61	1685155	59779	3.55
12.	Kerala	955976	43596	4.56	1017877	17303	1.70
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4714591	678717	14.4	3277137	154881	4.73
14.	Maharashtra	591547	22630	3.83	337911	24703	7.31
15.	Manipur	418564	101	0.02	80495	4	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	300482	13453	4.48	224184	1435	0.64
17.	Mizoram	180140	7059	3.92	119464	0	0.00
18.	Nagaland	325242	103436	31.8	274586	2870	1.05
19.	Odisha	1398300	82710	5.92	1720542	114996	6.68
20.	Punjab	271934	7702	2.83	227926	3129	1.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Rajasthan	6522264	1514420	23.22	4893960	129613	2.65
22.	Sikkim	54156	12633	23.33	39408	1847	4.69
23.	Tamil Nadu	4373257	760689	17.39	5804347	290108	5.00
24.	Tripura	576487	214218	37.16	544714	20959	3.85
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5483434	796929	14.53	6239411	199818	3.20
26.	Uttarakhand	522304	20664	3.96	353162	7611	2.16
27.	West Bengal	3479915	72123	2.07	4721065	63371	1.34
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20337	657	3.23	2068	0	0.00
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3741	24	0.64	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	6604	121	1.83	8835	198	2.24
32.	Lakshadweep	5192	20	0.39	2166	2	0.09
33.	Puducherry	40377	385	0.95	37021	108	0.29
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		52585999	7083663	13.47	45635970	2048377	4.49

Statement-II

State	HH issued job-cards upto FY 2009-10	HH issued job-cards till date	No. of Women headed house- holds till date	No. of Single Women Households till date
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	11722646	11685058	3272775	1120193
Arunachal Pradesh	135140	35242	15157	6298
Assam	3611714	3743226	440184	329952
Bihar	12403792	11290010	143262	110433
Chhattisgarh	3574607	4066040	409013	151731

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	3570123	3943073	106565	41524
Haryana	459367	550529	66894	36613
Himachal Pradesh	994969	1017113	289916	168774
Jammu and Kashmir	664494	384229	1118	825
Jharkhand	3697477	3897871	514897	215070
Karnataka	5220895	5183913	103931	34194
Kerala	2599453	2879742	724632	392774
Madhya Pradesh	11292252	11458323	146544	65685
Maharashtra	5699877	5745140	868590	515645
Manipur	426533	322132	94954	42264
Meghalaya	372523	384169	112091	54368
Mizoram	180803	184140	33887	12218
Nagaland	325242	333690	85908	57339
Odisha	5802442	5965240	148597	57558
Punjab	704874	800246	135508	94682
Rajasthan	8827935	9802731	654722	359511
Sikkim	70050	74181	19258	11015
Tamil Nadu	6535710	7804272	4171596	3010780
Tripura	607010	590693	120056	45580
Uttar Pradesh	11698780	12524232	29266	22666
Uttarakhand	893496	951940	159069	105816
West Bengal	10351948	10708321	372028	168498
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12763	28390	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10923	1	0	0
Daman and Diu	NR	0	0	0
Goa	14279	13923	14680	12988

1	2	3	4	5
Lakshadweep	6079	6207	0	0
Puducherry	60780	63858	0	0
Chandigarh	NR	4	0	0
Total	112548976	116437879	13255098	7244994

Statement-III

Sl. No.	State	Year 2009-10			Year 2010-11		
		Total Persondays (in lakhs)	Women Persondays (in lakhs)	% of Women Persondays	Total Persondays (in lakhs)	Women Persondays (in lakhs)	% of Women Persondays
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4044.30	2349.60	58.10	2758.82	1569.48	56.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.98	2.92	17.20	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	732.95	203.03	27.70	297.11	68.87	23.18
4.	Bihar	1136.88	341.48	30.04	478.95	139.98	29.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	1041.57	512.52	49.21	829.54	374.32	45.12
6.	Gujarat	585.09	278.19	47.55	347.55	164.74	47.40
7.	Haryana	59.04	20.55	34.81	54.61	18.80	34.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	284.94	131.32	46.09	141.59	79.01	55.81
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	128.71	8.58	6.67	20.13	2.34	11.64
10.	Jharkhand	842.47	288.53	34.25	645.28	209.02	32.39
11.	Karnataka	2003.43	737.07	36.79	587.43	270.37	46.03
12.	Kerala	339.71	299.61	88.20	327.25	295.36	90.26
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2624.00	1160.54	44.23	1205.41	503.56	41.77
14.	Maharashtra	274.35	108.80	39.66	130.74	65.03	49.74
15.	Manipur	306.18	146.89	47.98	11.55	5.24	45.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Meghalaya	148.48	70.08	47.20	71.51	30.64	42.84
17.	Mizoram	170.33	59.60	34.99	48.58	11.48	23.63
18.	Nagaland	284.27	123.74	43.53	112.50	36.99	32.88
19.	Odisha	554.09	200.84	36.25	755.44	296.54	39.25
20.	Punjab	77.17	20.26	26.25	55.50	21.70	39.10
21.	Rajasthan	4498.10	3008.86	66.89	2022.72	1384.59	68.45
22.	Sikkim	43.27	22.17	51.24	16.91	8.09	47.84
23.	Tamil Nadu	2390.75	1982.09	82.91	2360.19	1815.68	76.93
24.	Tripura	460.22	189.12	41.09	283.81	107.65	37.93
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3559.23	771.34	21.67	2028.94	306.18	15.09
26.	Uttarakhand	182.41	73.46	40.27	106.54	45.48	42.69
27.	West Bengal	1551.68	518.62	33.42	1068.83	333.28	31.18
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.83	2.62	44.94	0.29	0.17	56.11
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.61	87.14	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	1.85	1.16	62.70	2.67	1.78	66.62
32.	Lakshadweep	1.41	0.53	37.59	0.71	0.23	31.99
33.	Puducherry	9.07	5.76	63.51	10.48	8.42	80.37
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		28359.46	13640.49	48.10	16781.58	8175.02	48.71

[English]

Higher Prices of Anti-Cancer Drugs

*213. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of drugs for curing cancer is outside the purview of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995;

(b) if so, the justification thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the high

prices of anti-cancer drugs in the domestic market;

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

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the prices of anti-cancer life saving drugs including subjecting such drugs to DPCO so as to make them within the reach of cancer patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Anti cancer medicines are non-scheduled drugs. In respect of drugs—not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 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 and D, cost of utilities/packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc. The inclusion of the drugs under price control as per Para 22.7.2 of the Drug Policy, 1994 was not based on the essentiality criteria but based on market competition and monopoly situation.

As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increases beyond 10% per annum is noticed, subject to prescribed conditions, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

The Pharmaceutical Policy as amended from time to time also envisages making available quality medicines at reasonable prices to the patients.

Higher Prices of Khadi

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

(a) the total number of weavers working at present in Khadi and Village Industries in the country;

(b) whether the number of weavers is on the decline during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Khadi garments have registered shortfall in its overall marketing;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the efforts being made by the Government to improve the sale of Khadi garments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH):

(a) As per the data compiled by KVIC, an estimated 1.24 lakh weavers have been working in the khadi and village industries (KVI) in the country.

(b) and (c) There is no decline in the number of weavers in KVI Sector during the last three years. In fact, their number is growing steadily as may be seen from the following table:

Year	Number of Weavers (Rs. in lakh)
2007-08	1.07
2008-09	1.17
2009-10	1.24

(d) and (e) There is no shortfall in sale of khadi products including khadi garments as evident from the annual figures of sale of khadi as reported by KVIC and a steady growth in sales has been maintained during last three years as indicated below:

Year	Sale of Khadi (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	724.39
2008-09	799.60
2009-10	867.01

(f) The steps undertaken by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to improve the sale of khadi include schemes like (i) 'Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP)' for improved design and packaging of khadi garments, (ii) Introduction of a scheme named 'Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' for renovation of 30 khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing 100 weak selected institutions, (iii) Incentivize production and sale of khadi and polyvastra by introducing a new scheme named 'Market Development Assistance (MDA)' with assistance to khadi institution @ 20% of the value of production, to be shared among spinners/weavers, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45, (iv) Arranging financial assistance to the tune of US \$ 150 million (around Rs. 700 crore) from Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement a comprehensive Khadi Reforms and Development Programme (KRDP) through 300 tentatively selected khadi institutions over a period of three years from 2009-10, which *inter alia*, provides for opening of new sales outlets in metropolitan cities and state capitals and renovation and modernization of institutional sales outlets, with professional support made available through a Marketing Organization set up in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Besides the above, KVIC organized a number of exhibitions in collaboration with khadi institutions and other agencies to popularize khadi in the country, particularly among youth. Also KVIC has undertaken special drives for intensive marketing of khadi and village industries products during festive occasions like Holi, Deewali, New year etc.

Utilisation of Vacant Land

*215. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of vacant land owned by Railways, currently, zone-wise;

(b) the area of vacant land put to commercial use during the last three years, zone-wise;

(c) the revenue earned by the Railways from commercial utilisation of such land; and

(d) the plan/programme chalked out for gainful utilisation of the remaining land?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (d) Indian Railway network occupies a land area measuring about 10.65 lakh acres. Ninety per cent of this land is directly under railway tracks, yards, workshops and allied infrastructure. The vacant land, measuring about 1.13 lakh acres is mostly in the form of a narrow strip along tracks which railways has been utilizing, or plan to utilize, for its expansion in the form of doubling, third line, quadrupling, gauge conversion, freight corridors, yard remodelling, traffic facility works, workshops, etc. and for servicing and maintenance of track and other infrastructure.

Railway also plans to utilize its vacant land, not required by railway for its immediate future operational needs, for setting up of rail coach and component factories, loco component factories, wagon factories, coach rehabilitation and wagon repair workshops, multi-model logistic parks, auto hubs, cold storage and perishable cargo centres, etc.

Vacant land not required by railway for its immediate future operational needs is also utilized for commercial development, wherever feasible, for the interim period, through a Statutory Authority namely Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) set up in 2007 through an act of Parliament. Till now, developers have been fixed by RLDA for 5 sites involving an area of about 45 acres and a revenue of approximately Rs. 71 crore has been realised. Realisation of additional revenues through such measures is an on-going process.

Corporate Social Responsibility

*216. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of social responsibility activities undertaken by the corporate sector;

(b) whether the Government has urged upon the corporate sector to set aside two per cent of their average net profits for corporate social responsibility activities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which such directives are proposed to be enforced by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) This Ministry does not maintain any data base in this respect.

(b) to (d) The Companies Act, 1956 does not have a provision to mandate Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, after examination of the Companies Bill, 2009 introduced in Lok Sabha, has recommended spending of 2% of average net profit during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities by a class of companies along with sufficient disclosure in the Directors' report to the members. The report is under examination. This Ministry has issued Corporate Social Responsibility Voluntary Guidelines in 2009 for adoption by companies voluntarily. These Guidelines are also available on the website of the Ministry i.e. www.mca.gov.in.

Special Programme for MSMEs

*217. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) the role of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) reckoned for MSMEs, especially for those enterprises having innovation and R and D as prominent aspect of their business;

(b) whether the Government has launched certain schemes for spreading IPR awareness in some areas so as to assist MSMEs in value addition;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that MSMEs register their IP rights to safeguard their knowledge capital?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) have become an important tool for trade and commerce as they enable companies/organizations including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to have a competitive advantage. An enterprise with good IPR has better marketability of its products and enjoys a niche in global economy. Such enterprises can also earn through licensing of their IPRs to others and engage in securing market. Therefore, enterprises having R and D and innovation are definitely benefited.

Recognizing importance of awareness on IPR, Government has taken several initiatives which *inter-alia* include:

- (i) Ministry of MSME has launched a scheme on Building awareness on Intellectual Property Rights for MSMEs under National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) during 11th Five Year Plan. Objective of the scheme is to enhance awareness among MSMEs about IPRs to take measure for protecting their ideas and business strategies. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for taking up identified initiatives such as Awareness/Sensitization Programmes, Pilot studies, Interactive Seminars/Workshops, Specialised Training, Assistance on Grant of Patent and Geographical Indications (GI) registration, setting up of Intellectual Property Facilitation Centres (IPFCs) for MSMEs and Interaction with International Agencies. Organization of Awareness Programme is one of the key components and so far 105

Awareness Programmes have been conducted in various locations in the country. IPFCs assist MSMEs to have an access to best practices for identification, protection and management of IPRs as a business tool.

- (ii) Department of Information Technology (DIT) is implementing a Scheme on IPR awareness in Electronics and IT Sector. This scheme also supports International Patent Protection in electronics and IT for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Technology Start-Ups to encourage indigenous innovation and to recognize value and capability of global IT and capture growth opportunities in areas of Information Technology and Electronics. Under this scheme, 50% of total cost (to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh), towards filing international patent by SMEs/Start Ups can be reimbursed by DIT.
- (iii) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has undertaken a Plan Scheme for modernization and strengthening of Intellectual Property Office during 11th Five Year Plan. This Scheme has a component of creation of awareness among stakeholders and users by organizing awareness and sensitization programmes. Under this Scheme, Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) regularly conducts Intellectual Property awareness programmes and also in collaboration with other organizations like Industry Associations/Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), and National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) in the country.

[Translation]

Scheme for Gas Victims

*218. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rehabilitation programmes undertaken for the welfare of Bhopal Gas Leak disaster victims;

(b) whether additional funds were approved under the New Plan of Action for the victims;

(c) if so, the details of the additional Central assistance made available by the Union Government to the State Government and the ratio thereof; and

(d) the present status of rehabilitation works being undertaken for the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh had implemented First Action Plan approved by the Government of India with a total outlay of Rs. 258 crore from 1990 to 1999 for medical, economic, social and environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims. Under Medical Rehabilitation, 6 Gas Relief Hospitals, 9 Day Care units and 3 Ayurvedic, 3 Homeopathic and 3 Unani Dispensaries have been established for Bhopal Gas Victims. Under Social Rehabilitation, measures included providing pension to the widows of gas victims and construction of 2486 houses for family members of deceased gas victims. Under Economic Rehabilitation, an Industrial Training Institute was set up for providing vocational training to gas affected children and 152 industrial sheds constructed for enabling gas victims to get employment. Also the schemes were implemented for providing training and skill upgradation to the gas victims in the various fields of traditional crafts such as zari-zardosi, flower making, tailoring and embroidery. Under Environmental Rehabilitation measures, various activities such as plantation of trees, development of green belts and Childrens' Parks, construction of Sulabh Sauchalayas and augmentation of safe drinking water supply were taken up.

In addition to the above mentioned various rehabilitation activities undertaken under First Action Plan, a super specialty hospital, Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre has been providing free of cost medical facilities to the gas victims. Further, the

State Government of Madhya Pradesh has implemented a project for supply of safe drinking water to the residents of the 14 localities situated near the Union Carbide (India) Ltd. Plant site at Bhopal under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Rural Mission (JNNURM).

(b) and (c) In July, 2010, Government of India has further released its share of 75% of the approved total outlay of Rs. 272.75 crore as Additional Central Assistance for schemes for medical, economic, social rehabilitation and for providing safe drinking water under the New Plan of Action submitted by Government of Madhya Pradesh. The remaining 25% of the expenditure will be contributed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) As part of the New Plan of Action, under Medical Rehabilitation, action has been initiated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for procurement of equipments for the Hospitals established for gas victims and also for upgradation/renovation of the buildings of these hospitals. Under Social Rehabilitation, action has been initiated for implementation of Pension Plan for widows of gas victims, establishment of community development centres for yoga, establishment of schools in gas affected wards, construction of houses for gas victims and upgradation of sewage system of existing gas victims' colonies. Under Economic Rehabilitation, courses have been identified for training under the scheme for providing employment to the gas victims with 50% capital investment by the Government. Locations have been identified for establishment of marketing cells for providing sale of the products made by gas victims. For providing safe drinking water, Bhopal Municipal Corporation is in the process of constructing overhead water tanks in 11 gas affected wards, laying of feeder pipe lines for these tanks, and also providing individual domestic water connection in the houses situated around the UCIL factory and for purchase of water tankers.

[English]

Development of Gas from KG Basin

*219. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will

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

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in the targetted gas output from D-6 field in Krishna Godavari (KG) basin;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow the project-developer to increase its capital expenditure in developing the D-6 field; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The rate of natural gas production as per the approved Field Development Plan (FDP) is about 61 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) and the current natural gas production rate is about 51 MMSCMD in the block KG-DWN-98/3 during the current year. As per FDP, the production in the block is expected to go upto 86.92 MMSCMD in 2013-14 and the production would start declining from 2018-19. The field is expected to produce for a total of 13 years i.e. till 2022. The operator has intimated that the participating volumes in the main channel which are connected to 18 producing wells are limited and well pressures are declining faster than originally envisaged. Directorate-General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) has asked the contractor to expeditiously drill more development wells to augment gas production to the level of approved FDP. Contractor has undertaken further development drilling in the block.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal with the Government to increase the capital expenditure in developing the block KG-DWN-98/3.

[Translation]

Houses under IAY

*220. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the target for construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) particularly for SCs/STs and BPL families during the 11th Five Year Plan so far;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized during the first four years of the plan, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for failure in achieving the targets of IAY in various States;

(e) whether the Government has revised the targets during the mid-term appraisal of the plan;

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

(g) the details of the steps taken to achieve the revised targets of the scheme in the remaining period of current plan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) to (c) The approved Outlay for Rural Housing for the 11th Five Year Plan was for Rs. 26882.21 crore (at 2007-08 price) which translates into construction of about 140 lakh houses. Based on the projected housing shortage, the Planning Commission had expressed the need for construction of about 150 lakh houses under IAY during the Eleventh Plan period. The year-wise budgetary outlay provided for Rural Housing, funds released, target set and target achieved during each year of the 11th Plan period, in given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budgetary Allocation	Expenditure (Release)	Physical Target (In lakh)	Achievement (In lakh)	%age achievement
2007-08	4040.00	3885.53	21.27	19.92	93.65
2008-09	8800.00	8800.00	21.27	21.34	100.32
2009-10	8800.00	8800.00	40.52	33.86	83.56
2010-11	10337.50	8866.00\$	29.09	16.57*	56.96
2011-12	10000.00**	—	28.12#	—	
Total	41977.50	30351.53	140.27	91.69	

\$ Upto 7-3-2011

* Upto 31-1-2011

** As per Budget Estimate 2011-12 submitted before the Parliament.

Tentative

The unit cost under IAY which was Rs. 25,000 in plain areas and Rs. 27,500 in hilly/difficult areas during 2007-08 was enhanced to Rs. 35,000 in plain areas and Rs. 38,500 in hilly/difficult areas w.e.f. 1-4-2008 and again to Rs. 45,000 in plain areas and Rs. 48,500 in

hilly/difficult areas w.e.f. 1-4-2010.

As per IAY Guidelines, at least 60% of the total funds are to be utilized for SCs/STs. However, in case Waitlist of one category is exhausted, the houses can be allotted to the other categories. A statement showing

the State-wise, year-wise Central funds allocated, released, funds utilized, physical targets set and achievement made under Indira Awaas Yojana during the first four years of the 11th Plan, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The achievement of target was 93.65% in the year 2007-08 and 100.32% in 2008-09. During the year

2009-10, the achievement was 83.52% of the physical target. This was mainly because of imposition of Model Code of Conduct due to General Elections held for the Lok Sabha in 2009.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

Statement

Year-wise Central Allocation, Funds Released, Total Available Funds, Fund Utilized, Physical Target and Achievement under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2007-08 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2007-08							
		Financial (Rs. in lakh)				Physical (Nos of Houses)			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Available Fund #	Expenditure	Target	Achievement (No. of Houses constructed)		
							Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36027.75	36201	50217.17	46838.00	192148	194861	98306	47591
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1395.30	1874.15	3144.19	1332.72	6765	6422	0	6422
3.	Assam	30853.66	32429.53	53195.53	43346.7	149593	150776	29450	49251
4.	Bihar	106344.49	95693.97	201957.8	149428.6	567171	430864	221132	13374
5.	Chhattisgarh	5571.39	5571.39	8018.87	7913.32	29714	30093	5974	12774
6.	Goa	221.90	188.12	265.85	109.81	1183	735	5	102
7.	Gujarat	17668.82	17668.82	29215.88	24229.87	94234	110908	13574	57508
8.	Haryana	2480.72	2480.72	3428.42	3666.61	13231	13398	8177	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	874.96	874.96	1332.42	1150.25	4242	4029	2083	317
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2717.68	2717.68	3935.51	2957.88	13177	15361	947	6038

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	9485.46	9485.46	16640.24	11861.43	50589	45936	10235	18274
12.	Karnataka	13880.51	13880.51	23361.86	13473.46	74029	39990	15344	6113
13.	Kerala	7718.85	7718.85	11035.08	10186.83	41167	37094	19723	1807
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11080.48	11201.37	15579.97	15072.08	59096	60222	16894	22247
15.	Maharashtra	21727.25	21914.89	34253.57	35597.33	115879	126117	43895	32400
16.	Manipur	1211.19	837.46	1318.27	803.66	5872	3379	96	2207
17.	Meghalaya	2109.47	590.62	939.39	598.18	10228	2271	0	2271
18.	Mizoram	449.55	451.92	612.31	494.3	2180	1918	0	1918
19.	Nagaland	1395.90	1240.58	1701.55	1338.66	6768	7491	0	7491
20.	Odisha	20893.26	20280.02	30178.91	34394.63	111431	140853	50990	36003
21.	Punjab	3067.91	3067.91	4180.48	3699.49	16362	17992	14459	0
22.	Rajasthan	8876.84	8888.57	13199.17	11330.47	47354	42517	17904	7725
23.	Sikkim	266.97	230.71	335.99	320.14	1294	1533	302	425
24.	Tamil Nadu	14424.69	14424.69	19952.1	20091.19	76932	103379	58393	2420
25.	Tripura	2717.96	2745.03	4004.43	5361.62	13178	12945	2312	5810
26.	Uttar Pradesh	47765.59	46720.92	72660.95	69977.3	254750	264296	156148	846
27.	Uttarakhand	2394.68	2394.68	4098.1	3654.45	11611	18766	6685	1765
28.	West Bengal	28820.51	26044.64	43237.24	27092.16	153709	107575	47858	16572
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	456.94	312.73	554.55	52.65	1828	297	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.13	38.07	40.37	2.16	305	121	0	121
31.	Daman and Diu	34.06	0	7.11	0.56	136	12	2	6
32.	Lakshadweep	29.54	29.54	34.86	34.64	118	97	0	97
33.	Puducherry	227.59	37.5	79.28	42.19	910	101	31	0
Total		403270.00	338237.01	652717.42	546454.30	2127184	1992349	840919	359895

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008-09							
		Financial (Rs. in lakh)				Physical (Nos of Houses)			
		Central Allocation*	Central Releases	Total Available Fund #	Expenditure	Target	Achievement (No. of Houses constructed)		
							Total	SC	ST
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72179.18	82082.9	112251.5	89937.81	192132	266654	94626	52699
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2795.31	3483.08	4810.69	2835.43	6770	7236	0	6425
3.	Assam	61811.32	68352.61	199639.49	62704.1	149699	112706	25289	41202
4.	Bihar	213056.38	239781.53	410495.67	215436.08	567125	484197	262739	15106
5.	Chhattisgarh	11160.96	15849.04	21450.1	10733.47	29712	30023	5330	11573
6.	Goa	444.56	289.24	523.13	398.37	1183	586	0	6
7.	Gujarat	35398.42	35837.53	56175.08	33836.84	94226	122412	14120	52086
8.	Haryana	4969.56	5031.21	6921.74	5357.24	13229	13302	8059	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1752.75	1805.54	2623.33	2329.51	4242	4501	2346	384
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5444.59	7128.93	9893.78	3938.54	13176	13211	1047	4150
11.	Jharkhand	19000.94	29692.35	45248.8	16379.73	50585	56180	9066	18649
12.	Karnataka	27807.81	28209.02	50937.1	21783.7	74023	87051	33960	14904
13.	Kerala	15463.92	15655.73	22558.41	15190.55	41164	53133	27788	2448
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22196.88	23436.36	31871.67	40829.83	59091	74651	13303	16086
15.	Maharashtra	43527.03	47024.34	67038.77	54559.1	115869	118611	41035	27985
16.	Manipur	2426.47	1640.08	2450.99	425.4	5877	514	10	21
17.	Meghalaya	4226.04	2138.36	3036.05	2642.64	10235	5619	9	5573
18.	Mizoram	900.61	1250.85	1681.9	1528.75	2181	5179	0	5179

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19.	Nagaland	2796.52	3959.18	5434.31	5498.61	6773	24717	0	0
20.	Odisha	41856.94	46082.17	66133.76	25709.24	111422	62447	19923	17646
21.	Punjab	6145.95	6204.31	8872.43	4429.98	16361	11700	8749	0
22.	Rajasthan	17787.41	18111.46	25997.27	20453.65	47350	52654	21143	9676
23.	Sikkim	534.84	578.85	791.48	685.6	1295	1774	298	448
24.	Tamil Nadu	28897.78	29414.38	39734.99	33943.24	76925	94160	42529	3057
25.	Tripura	5445.08	6696.99	10510.44	6343.68	13187	26389	1197	2559
26.	Uttar Pradesh	95690.39	97568.5	140961.73	107097.03	254729	267543	141456	990
27.	Uttarakhand	4797.21	4856.72	7481.06	4242.68	11610	12696	5809	1126
28.	West Bengal	57738.89	57212.41	89637.36	45394.67	153697	123808	51314	18830
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	639.67	92.55	682.85	74.3	1828	124	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	106.58	53.29	90.56	16.65	305	41	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	47.68	0	0	0	136	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	59.15	59.88	59.97	73.54	118	190	0	95
33.	Puducherry	318.6	0	37.87	24.37	910	52	14	0
Total		807425.42	879579.39	1446035.28	834834.33	2127165	2134061	831159	328906

#Total Available Funds included Opening Balance, Central Releases, State Share and Misc. Receipts.

**Includes funds allocated and released out of Stimulus Package

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10							
		Financial (Rs. in lakh)				Physical (Nos of Houses)			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Available Fund #	Expenditure	Target	Achievement (No. of Houses constructed)		
							Total	SC	ST
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75900.82	85629.11	122091.43	130796.29	371982	434733	171462	103215

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2935.66	3336.76	4022.76	2401.38	10873	6026	0	6012
3.	Assam	64914.87	66736.67	112257.14	86355.23	240446	181162	46670	56210
4.	Bihar	224039.39	200854.99	448372.78	299594.41	1098001	653214	327098	18697
5.	Chhattisgarh	11737.44	16279.90	41214.29	32204.97	57520	58449	7510	30899
6.	Goa	467.49	467.49	745.35	543.14	2291	1864	101	179
7.	Gujarat	37223.48	41574.95	72268.68	56795.96	182429	166760	14661	77898
8.	Haryana	5226.21	5244.96	8538.91	8453.32	25611	24138	13942	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1843.31	1863.81	3136.85	3055.84	8212	9295	4239	938
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5725.42	5725.42	9531.27	5968.31	25508	18594	2758	5734
11.	Jharkhand	19983.33	30160.35	58345.37	35997.79	97926	87524	20990	35901
12.	Karnataka	29242.52	30227.03	73834.07	53634.35	143311	158417	56919	26634
13.	Kerala	16261.55	16261.55	28317.63	21256.92	79695	51590	24011	2766
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23343.61	24086.27	33310.80	33954.03	114396	96877	27162	33501
15.	Maharashtra	45773.50	47443.24	70398.80	128589.14	224323	207695	50993	53224
16.	Manipur	2548.30	2065.92	3242.66	1684.17	9439	3296	88	1756
17.	Meghalaya	4438.24	3783.31	4626.11	3854.48	16440	9875	72	9660
18.	Mizoram	945.84	1267.79	1427.08	1422.31	3504	4851	0	4851
19.	Nagaland	2936.92	3996.01	4600.28	3038.92	10878	11645	0	11645
20.	Odisha	44016.50	46025.72	107271.16	76884.11	215715	170766	54700	51148
21.	Punjab	6463.27	6463.27	11229.76	7782.73	31674	27108	21128	0
22.	Rajasthan	18705.35	18869.60	33346.30	29866.62	91670	86992	36381	15872
23.	Sikkim	561.69	561.69	726.97	781.01	2080	1819	209	664
24.	Tamil Nadu	30388.96	30547.07	41820.87	44487.29	148929	169753	95803	5080
25.	Tripura	5718.48	6368.57	7114.87	3818.96	21182	8322	1538	4128

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100629.31	101479.94	155196.07	158769.94	493156	483949	275449	1745
27.	Uttarakhand	5044.94	5044.94	10035.08	7828.18	22476	20373	8216	561
28.	West Bengal	60717.10	60727.47	117088.82	89164.28	297564	230155	93671	27488
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	962.66	98.04	715.29	167.3	2750	242	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	160.40	80.20	80.20	0	458	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	71.75	0.00	0.00	0	205	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	62.21	62.21	67.15	56.72	229	88	0	88
33.	Puducherry	479.48	239.74	260.09	38.3	1370	47	15	0
Total		849470.00	863573.99	1585234.89	1329246.40	4052243	3385619	1355786	586494

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010-11								
		Financial (Rs. in lakh)				Physical (Nos of Houses)				
		Central Allocation	Central Releases (upto 3-3-11)	Total Available Fund #	Expenditure*	Target	Achievement (No. of Houses constructed)**			
						Total			SC	ST
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86772.58	86772.23	116571.67	47374.65	257104	189881	101920	56762	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3372.56	2032.54	2402.42	1191.82	7726	3309	0	3309	
3.	Assam	74575.72	62155.71	110028.34	62809.71	170849	113396	28522	30577	
4.	Bihar	256130.00	166780.71	395987.68	195342.21	758904	368056	175484	7505	
5.	Chhattisgarh	13418.67	10965.55	19255.00	11411.04	39759	37399	4867	20763	
6.	Goa	534.46	436.05	836.81	529.59	1584	618	13	121	
7.	Gujarat	42555.24	37196.88	73756.82	43010.85	126090	98926	6274	44695	

1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
8.	Haryana	5974.79	5974.80	8334.71	4996.72	17703	9700	5289	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2107.33	2078.66	2997.66	1578.67	5793	4347	1922	345
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6545.51	6560.78	9543.29	2543.16	17995	6672	1155	2445
11.	Jharkhand	56595.67	41983.43	85524.61	44118.74	167691	116263	30474	45471
12.	Karnataka	33431.11	30321.27	67857.27	23004.69	99055	51386	18024	8669
13.	Kerala	18590.80	18577.67	31850.56	17307.51	55084	39895	17080	2002
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26687.27	25742.05	36129.95	19863.32	79073	39323	12174	13598
15.	Maharashtra	52329.94	51134.06	76396.44	53156.06	155052	56818	12016	16261
16.	Manipur	2927.55	1478.28	2173.78	1087.28	6707	2843	15	2299
17.	Meghalaya	5098.75	4720.58	5645.47	4952.59	11681	9742	5	9670
18.	Mizoram	1086.60	1077.40	1205.83	765.51	2489	1549	0	1549
19.	Nagaland	3374.01	2445.00	2843.09	2617.17	7730	9485	0	9485
20.	Odisha	50321.27	43014.70	83354.82	45969.54	149100	98377	28257	31580
21.	Punjab	7389.05	3587.29	6981.90	4744.95	21893	13992	10626	0
22.	Rajasthan	21384.64	21222.39	37716.08	22270.38	63362	34495	15337	6775
23.	Sikkim	645.29	645.29	928.24	978.45	1478	1319	184	292
24.	Tamil Nadu	34741.77	34021.46	45983.62	29013.10	102939	3968	2089	196
25.	Tripura	6569.52	6352.42	8125.53	3313.06	15050	4119	680	2331
26.	Uttar Pradesh	115043.10	114098.48	156113.69	110105.55	340868	184019	94945	1047
27.	Uttarakhand	5767.56	4895.40	8035.48	5405.15	15856	11848	2297	451
28.	West Bengal	69414.01	58705.11	113166.87	64771.33	205671	145115	54457	19819
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1100.55	0.00	265.87	196.32	2446	264	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183.37	91.69	91.69	0.00	407	0	0	0

1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
31.	Daman and Diu	82.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	182	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	71.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	158	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	548.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1218	0	0	0
Total		1005370.00	845070.88	1510106.16	824429.12	2908697	1657324	624106	338017

#Total Available Funds included Opening Balance, Central Releases, State Share and Misc. Receipts.

**Performance upto Jan. 2011.

Opening of CNG Stations in Gujarat

2301. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to open CNG stations in Patan, Banaskantha, and Mehsana areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these CNG stations are likely to be opened?

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) Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for transport sector is supplied by City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks, which also supply Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to domestic, industrial and commercial customers. As regards Mehsana, Government of India has already authorized M/s Sabarmati Gas Limited to develop CGD network and CGD in Mehsana is being undertaken by them. Subsequently, Government of India has enacted the "Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006", wherein PNGRB has been entrusted with the responsibility of *inter alia* authorizing entities to operate CGD networks. PNGRB has envisaged a rollout plan of CGD Network Development over the next five years in more than 300 Geographical Areas (GAs) in the country, including *inter alia* Banaskantha.

Decisions regarding opening of CNG stations in a Geographical Area (GA) are made by the CGD entity in that GA depending upon *inter alia* availability of natural gas, local permissions, availability of land and demand for CNG. PNGRB monitors *inter alia* supply of CNG by the authorized CGD entities in the concerned GAs.

Prices of Drugs

2302. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic as well as foreign pharmaceutical companies in the country are not lowering the prices of drugs despite availing rebate in excise duty;

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

(c) whether the said companies lure doctors and ask them to prescribe costly and unwanted drugs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the nature of directions proposed to be given by the Government to the said companies for lowering the prices of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 the prices of 74 bulk drugs

and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA/Government fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. NPPA monitors prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations under price control. Under the DPCO, no person can sell any formulation (medicine) of price controlled category to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government. In case, a company is found selling at prices higher than the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government, action is taken against them as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995.

States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, North Eastern States and Union Territory of Daman and Diu have different scheme of excise duty exemption. It has come to the notice of NPPA that certain Pharma Companies located in Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim are charging excise duty from the consumers over and above the notified ceiling prices of scheduled formulations, which is refunded to them. The companies cannot be allowed to load such excise duty which is refunded to them in the price to gain unjust and unauthorized benefit at the cost of consumers. Based on the available sale details, demand notices for overcharged amount and interest thereon have been issued to the defaulter companies.

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 and D, cost of utilities/packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc.

As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS (now renamed as IMS Health) and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled

formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

(c) to (e) There were some reports in the news paper regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. That reports suggested that some unethical marketing practices are being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the allegations made in the media reports, this Department felt the need to take up the matter in the interest of the consumers/patients as such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussing the issues with the Pharma Associations/Industry, this Department has been able to persuade most of the associations to have code of ethics. The Department is now examining the possibility of framing a Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) which would be in the first instance be adopted voluntarily.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

2303. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several new senior citizens have been included under the 'Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme' during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of the pension provided under the said scheme;

(d) whether the Government are contemplating to increase the amount of pension in view of the price-rise;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The number of beneficiaries under Indra Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) has increased to 1.69 crore in 2010-11 from 1.49 crore in 2008-09. State-wise number of beneficiaries provided central assistance is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) Under IGNOAPS, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 200 per month is provided to States/UTs

and they have been urged to contribute another Rs. 200 from their resources. Details of state contribution under IGNOAPS are given in enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech for the year 2011-12 has announced that under IGNOAPS the eligibility for pension is proposed to be reduced from 65 years at present to 60 years and the amount of pension is being raised from Rs. 200 at present to Rs. 500 per month for those who are 80 years or above.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of beneficiaries during 2008-09 under IGNOAPS	No. of beneficiaries during 2010-11 under IGNOAPS	State Contribution in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	919230	971709	Nil
2.	Bihar	2133678	2341267	Nil
3.	Chhattisgarh	490120	530193	100
4.	Goa	2687	2734	800
5.	Gujarat	79661	279834	200
6.	Haryana	130306	130306	300 (below 70 years), 500 (above 70 years)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	85637	90619	130
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	123557	129000	125
9.	Jharkhand	643003	676003	200
10.	Karnataka	797862	797862	200
11.	Kerala	141956	176064	50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	931434	1061033	75
13.	Maharashtra	1001636	1057510	300
14.	Odisha	643400	1193176	Nil
15.	Punjab	166689	166689	250

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Rajasthan	494179	558087	300 (below 75 years), 500 (above 75 years)
17.	Tamil Nadu	988761	995237	200
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2941120	3274780	100
19.	Uttarakhand	148687	183501	200
20.	West Bengal	1039041	1271631	200
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	14500	14500	Nil
22.	Assam	596965	596965	50
23.	Manipur	50714	50714	Nil
24.	Meghalaya	32952	48112	50
25.	Mizoram	23747	23747	50
26.	Nagaland	28053	40462	100
27.	Sikkim	15169	15169	200
28.	Tripura	136592	136592	200
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	702	1063	300
30.	Chandigarh	4049	4216	300
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	944	944	300
32.	Daman and Diu	130	130	300
33.	NCT Delhi	94000	94000	800
34.	Lakshadweep	36	36	100
35.	Puducherry	3356	15523	400
Total		14904553	16929408	

[English]

**Assistance to NGOs by Maulana Azad
Educational Foundation**

2304. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Maulana Azad Educational Foundation in the country;

(b) the details of financial assistance allocated/sanctioned by the Foundation to Non-Governmental Organisations in different States/Union Territories under

the said schemes particularly in Jharkhand during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise, NGO-wise and State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the financial assistance actually utilized by these NGOs under the said schemes during the said period, scheme-wise, NGO-wise and State/Union Territory-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) The schemes of the Foundation are mainly of two types, viz; Grants-in-aid to NGOs for construction and expansion of schools/hostels technical/vocational training centres with emphasis on girl students and scholarships to meritorious girl students. The details of these schemes are available on the website of the Foundation, i.e., www.maef.nic.in.

(b) During the last three years and the current year, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) has provided financial assistance amounting to Rs. 37.26 crore to 280 Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the country. This includes financial assistance to 02 NGOs amounting to Rs. 0.35 crore in the state of Jharkhand.

The details of financial assistance allocated/sanctioned by the MAEF to NGOs/local bodies in different States/Union Territories, including Jharkhand, are available on the website of the Foundation, i.e., www.maef.nic.in.

(c) The grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Foundation are released in two installments in the ratio of 70:30. The second installment is released only after utilization certificate for the first release is received. During the last three years, out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 37.26 crore, the MAEF has released Rs. 23.79 crore to 254 NGOs towards first installment and Rs. 2.76 crore to 75 NGOs towards second installment.

Decreasing Water Table

2305. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water table is decreasing rapidly in various States particularly Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government provides grants to the State Governments to promote schemes for water conservation; 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) An analysis of ground water level data collected from 7351 wells—located in different States/UTs of the country—monitored by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) during the period May, 2001-May, 2010 has indicated that about 53% of the observation wells have registered decline. During the same period, 79% of the 89 observation wells located in seven districts of the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh registered decline in ground water level. State-wise details of water level fluctuations are given in the enclosed Statement-I and district-wise details of water level fluctuations of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Ground water levels in various parts of the country have declined mainly due to increasing withdrawal of ground water for agriculture, industrial and domestic purposes, recurring drought in some parts of the country, rapid pace of urbanization, etc.

(c) and (d) 'Water' is a State Subject. Therefore, States are primarily responsible for promoting water conservation. However, Central Ground Water Board has implemented demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge under the central sector scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation during the XI Plan periods. State-wise details of funds released under the scheme till December 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise Annual Fluctuation and Frequency Distribution from Different Ranges
from 2001 April/May with 2010 April/May*

State	No. of wells Analysed	Range in m				Rise					
		Rise		Fall		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	474	0.03	16.48	0.01	12.79	184	38.82	64	13.50	38	8.02
Arunachal Pradesh	8	0.01	2.25	0.15	1.61	3	37.50	1	12.50	0	0.00
Assam	174	0.01	6.03	0.01	6.72	42	24.14	6	3.45	2	1.15
Bihar	189	0.02	3.70	0.06	8.55	40	21.16	3	1.59	0	0.00
Chandigarh	15	0.53	9.15	0.05	28.48	1	6.67	1	6.67	1	6.67
Chhattisgarh	195	0.01	14.93	0.02	11.86	66	33.85	12	6.15	13	6.67
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0.35	0.35	0.19	2.98	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Delhi	69	0.35	1.56	0.16	18.02	7	10.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gujarat and Daman-Diu	480	0.01	32.80	0.01	38.56	142	29.58	80	16.67	104	21.67
Haryana	162	0.09	6.40	0.01	21.90	26	16.05	12	7.41	5	3.09
Himachal Pradesh	61	0.01	7.27	0.14	11.12	13	21.31	4	6.56	4	6.56
Jammu and Kashmir	104	0.03	3.40	0.03	8.79	24	23.08	2	1.92	0	0.00
Jharkhand	129	0.01	8.51	0.07	10.35	32	24.81	7	5.43	2	1.55
Karnataka	530	0.01	14.64	0.02	15.74	198	37.36	64	12.08	51	9.62
Kerala	531	0.01	18.10	0.02	11.32	273	51.41	39	7.34	10	1.88
Madhya Pradesh	416	0.02	11.70	0.02	7.35	132	31.73	59	14.18	29	6.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maharashtra	751	0.01	21.60	0.01	25.73	221	29.43	74	9.85	44	5.86
Meghalaya	27	0.01	3.06	0.10	3.26	10	37.04	4	14.81	0	0.00
Orissa	723	0.01	8.49	0.01	12.12	313	43.29	62	8.58	20	2.77
Pondicherry	5	0.10	0.35	1.41	1.41	4	80.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Punjab	108	0.18	4.75	0.09	10.15	16	14.81	4	3.70	3	2.78
Rajasthan	605	0.03	11.40	0.01	28.30	154	25.45	88	14.55	64	10.58
Tamil Nadu	560	0.02	16.06	0.01	19.34	177	31.61	59	10.54	43	7.68
Tripura	17	0.52	2.97	0.01	3.77	4	23.53	1	5.88	0	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	631	0.01	6.50	0.01	13.26	118	18.70	15	2.38	5	0.79
Uttaranchal	12	0.11	1.12	0.69	3.17	4	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
West Bengal	371	0.01	13.77	0.01	16.60	94	25.34	15	4.04	14	3.77
Total	7351					2299	31.27	676	9.20	452	6.15

State	Fall						Total			
	0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m		Rise	% Rise	Fall	% Fall
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Andhra Pradesh	128	27.00	37	7.81	23	4.85	286	60.34	188	39.66
Arunachal Pradesh	4	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	50.00	4	50.00
Assam	88	50.57	27	15.52	9	5.17	50	28.74	124	71.26
Bihar	100	52.91	34	17.99	12	6.35	43	22.75	146	77.25
Chandigarh	4	26.67	2	13.33	6	40.00	3	20.00	12	80.00
Chhattisgarh	74	37.95	20	10.26	10	5.13	91	46.67	104	53.33

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	50.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	3	75.00
Delhi	20	28.99	12	17.39	30	43.48	7	10.14	62	89.86
Gujarat and Daman-Diu	92	19.17	27	5.63	35	7.29	326	67.92	154	32.08
Haryana	36	22.22	30	18.52	53	32.72	43	26.54	119	73.46
Himachal Pradesh	27	44.26	9	14.75	4	6.56	21	34.43	40	65.57
Jammu and Kashmir	52	50.00	14	13.46	12	11.54	26	25.00	78	75.00
Jharkhand	47	36.43	24	18.60	17	13.18	41	31.78	88	68.22
Karnataka	125	23.58	45	8.49	47	8.87	313	59.06	217	40.94
Kerala	174	32.77	25	4.71	10	1.88	322	60.64	209	39.36
Madhya Pradesh	136	32.69	42	10.10	18	4.33	220	52.88	196	47.12
Maharashtra	232	30.89	88	11.72	92	12.25	339	45.14	412	54.86
Meghalaya	11	40.74	2	7.41	0	0.00	14	51.85	13	48.15
Orissa	240	33.20	70	9.68	18	2.49	395	54.63	328	45.37
Pondicherry	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	80.00	1	20.00
Punjab	39	36.11	22	20.37	24	22.22	23	21.30	85	78.70
Rajasthan	91	15.04	68	11.24	140	23.14	306	50.58	299	49.42
Tamil Nadu	153	27.32	57	10.18	71	12.68	279	49.82	281	50.18
Tripura	9	52.94	3.00	17.65	0	0.00	5	29.41	12	70.59
Uttar Pradesh	313	49.60	100	15.85	80	12.68	138	21.87	493	78.13
Uttaranchal	4	33.33	4	33.33	0	0.00	4	33.33	8	66.67
West Bengal	142	38.27	66	17.79	40	10.78	123	33.15	248	66.85
Total	2344	31.89	829	11.28	751	10.22	3427	46.62	3924	53.38

Statement-II

Ground water Level Fluctuation and Frequency Distribution of Different Ranges from 2001 May to 2010 May in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh

District	No. of wells Analysed	Range in m				Rise					
		Rise		Fall		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Banda	18	0.12	2.90	0.10	12.30	1	5.56	1	5.56	0	0.00
Chitrakoot	14	—	—	0.40	11.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hamirpur	15	0.15	0.15	0.63	13.26	1	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jalaun	16	0.12	1.75	0.02	10.50	4	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jhansi	10	0.37	2.60	1.83	5.23	3	30.00	2	20.00	0	0.00
Lalitpur	8	0.70	4.90	0.02	1.50	2	25.00	1	12.50	1	12.50
Mahoba	8	0.44	4.85	1.25	6.46	2	25.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
Total	89					13	14.61	4	4.49	2	2.25

District	Fall						Total			
	0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m		Rise		Fall	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Rise	% Rise	Fall	% Fall
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Banda	6	33.33	5	27.78	5	27.78	2	11.11	16	88.89
Chitrakoot	5	35.71	4	28.57	5	35.71	0	0.00	14	100.00
Hamirpur	4	26.67	3	20.00	7	46.67	1	6.67	14	93.33
Jalaun	7	43.75	1	6.25	4	25.00	4	25.00	12	75.00
Jhansi	2	20.00	2	20.00	1	10.00	5	50.00	5	50.00
Lalitpur	4	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	50.00	4	50.00
Mahoba	1	12.50	3	37.50	1	12.50	3	37.50	5	62.50
Total	29	32.58	18	20.22	23	25.84	19	21.35	70	78.65

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds released for demonstrative artificial recharge projects under XI Plan scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	No. of demonstrative recharge projects being implemented	Approved cost (Rs. in lakh)	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)	Number of structures to be constructed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02	205.20	143.654	62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	259.668	181.767	36
3.	Chandigarh	01	776.03	543.221	54
4.	Gujarat	02	316.24	221.368	116
5.	Jharkhand	01	16.49	11.543	15
6.	Karnataka	02	205.743	144.02	108
7.	Kerala	04	39.05	22.53	86
8.	Madhya Pradesh	02	431.86	302.302	40
9.	Maharashtra	01	15.15	10.605	49
10.	Punjab	01	179.453	53.836	62
11.	Tamil Nadu	04	526.35	401.745	273
12.	Uttar Pradesh	02	1780.703	1232.94	144
13.	West Bengal	01	111.091	77.763	30
Total		24	4863.028	3347.294	1075

Rural Housing Policy

2306. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to unveil Rural Housing Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of this policy; and

(d) the time by which the said policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam. At present, Government is not considering unveiling of Rural Housing Policy.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Maharatna Status

2307. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many public sector Navratna companies were elevated to the rank of new Maharatna status;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the privileges enjoyed by the Maharatna companies over Navratna and Mini-ratna companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP) : (a) and (b) Four Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), namely, (i) Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (ii) NTPC Limited, (iii) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and (iv) Steel Authority of India Limited have been granted Maharatna status so far.

(c) The Boards of Maharatna CPSEs have been delegated enhanced powers in the areas of investment in joint ventures/subsidiaries and creation of below Board level posts as compared to Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs.

Halt Stations in Haryana and Punjab

2308. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway stations/halts opened up in Haryana and Punjab during the last three years along with the names of new stations/halts to be opened up in these States during the year 2010-11;

(b) whether the Railways propose to open a new railway station/halt at village Baroda between Uchana and Barsola stations on Delhi-Bhatinda section;

(c) if so, the time by which the said station/halt is proposed to be opened up at the above village;

(d) if not, the reasons for not accepting the long pending demand of Baroda and nearby villages;

(e) whether the Railways have conducted/propose to conduct a fresh survey/study for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be conducted by the Railways along with the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Two halt stations viz. Tajnagar and Sunderpur Barahkalan have been opened in Haryana during the last three years. No halt/station is proposed to be opened in Haryana and Punjab during the year 2010-11.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The proposal for opening of a halt station at Baroda between Uchana and Barsola stations was not found commercially and operationally justified.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Subsidy on Petroleum Products

2309. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of subsidy provided by the Government on petroleum products during the last three years and current year?

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): Since 2004-05, the Government has been providing a subsidy of Rs. 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 22.58 per cylinder on Domestic LPG (at 1/3rd level of the rate for 2002-03) from the budget 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:

(Rs. in crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (April-December 2010)
Subsidy on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG	2,641	2,688	2,770	2,050

In addition to the above subsidy, the OMCs are compensated for the under-recoveries on sale of PDS Kerosene, Domestic LPG and Diesel. Prior to implementation of market determined pricing for Petrol effective 26-06-2010, the OMCs were also being compensated for under-recovery on Petrol.

Under the burden sharing mechanism being followed, these under-recoveries are shared by the Government and the Public Sector Oil Companies. The details of under-recoveries incurred by the OMCs and the sharing thereof during the last three years and current year (April-December 2010) are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (April-December 2010)*
Total Under-recovery on sensitive petroleum products	77,123	1,03,292	46,051	46,963**
Burden sharing through:				
—Oil Bonds/Cash Assistance by Government	35,290	71,292	26,000	21,000#
—Upstream assistance	25,708	32,000	14,430	15,654
—Under-recovery absorbed by OMCs/unmet gap	16,125	Nil	5,621	10,309

*Burden Sharing Mechanism for 2010-11 is yet to be finalised.

**Under-recovery on Petrol is included only upto 25-6-2010.

Budgetary Support announced so far.

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Funds to Minority Institutions

2310. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the minority institutions in the country including Uttar Pradesh which have been allocated the funds by the Government during the last three years, State-wise and institution-wise; and

(b) the manner in which the funds allocated are utilized?

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 Centrally Sponsored scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (Elementary Secondary/Senior Secondary schools) (IDMI) came into existence in

December, 2008. During 2008-09, no grant was given to any institution of any State. During 2009-10, grant was given to 22 minority institutions of Government of Uttar Pradesh. List of institutions is enclosed in Statement-I. During 2010-11, till date, grant has been given to 15 institutions of Kerala, 5 institutions of Maharashtra and 5 institutions of Madhya Pradesh. List of institutions is enclosed in Statement-II.

(b) the funds allocated under IDMI are utilized for strengthening of educational infrastructure and physical facilities in the existing elementary/secondary/senior secondary schools including additional classrooms, science/computer laboratories, library rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities, hostel buildings etc.

Statement-I

List of Minority Institutions in Uttar Pradesh during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute
1.	Anglo Inter College Nwabganj, Aliabad Bazar, Barabanki
2.	Islamia Nizva School Mailaraiganj, Barabanki
3.	Minority Aksa Public Higher Secondary School, District Bislepur, Pilibhit
4.	Azizia Montesary School Samiti Janpath—Balrampur
5.	A.G. Hashmi Inter College Saudulanagar, Balrampur
6.	Kissam Balika Inter College Saudulanagar, Balrampur
7.	Iram Model Nizva School Barudkhana, Lucknow
8.	Bismillaha Senior Secondary School Nueria Hussainpur, Pilibhit
9.	N.A.M. Inter College Amroha, J.P. Nagar
10.	Madrassa A.S. Sairajul Ullum Kuddi Varanasi

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute
11.	Madrassa Talimul Islam Lohta, Varanasi
12.	Huda Islami Girls College Sayed Ahmad Shaheed Nagar Batia Fatehpur, Rai Bareilly
13.	Madrassa D.U. Rahimia Udholi, Dhosi, Mao
14.	Madrassa Fakhria Nizva Radholi, Dhosi, Mao
15.	Iram Convent College, Baigumganj, Barabanki
16.	Jamia Arbia Imdadul Ullum Zaidpur, Barabanki
17.	Madrassa Khanam Jaan Arabic School Ardali Bazar, Varanasi
18.	Madrassa Mazidia Sarai Hadda Varanasi
19.	A.G. Hashmi Balika Inter College, Sitaramur, Grant, Gonda
20.	Madrassa Ajmadia Jamalpur Dhosi, Mao
21.	Madrassa Arbia Ajmeri Nizva J.H. Ashrafpur Barva, Ambedkarnagar
22.	Kaifiul Ullum Meerpur, Barabanki

Statement-II

List of Minority Institutions in 2010-11 in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute
1.	Al-Hira Education and Welfare Society, Aurangabad Iqra Girls High School Bari Colony, Aurangabad
2.	Alfalsh Education and Welfare Society Kings Gate Shahdawal, Dargah, Ahmednagar, Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan Urdu Primary Girls School, Alamgir, Distt. Ahmednagar
3.	Rashtriya Educational Social Cultural and Sports Development Institution, Dusarbid Tal Sindkhed Distt. Buldhana

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute
	Prof. Jawed Khan Urdu Dusarbid Tal Sindkhed Distt. Buldhana
4.	Zubaidiya Education and Welfare Soc. Latur Minar Urdu Secondary and Higher Secondary School, Latur
5.	Din-Daya Alp Sankhya Samaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Solapur Sr. Sayyed Ahmad Khan Urdu School and Junior College of Arts, Solapur

*List of Minority Institutions in 2010-11
in Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute
1.	Al Habib Girls Higher Secondary School, Educational Point, Khandva Road, Buranpur
2.	I.K. Saint Mustafa Raza High School, Azad Nagar, Indore
3.	Masoori Educational Society, Primary and Middle English Medium School, Gohalpur, Jabalpur
4.	Indira Priyadarshni Senior Secondary School, Shahajahanabad, Bhopal
5.	Christian Eminent Higher Secondary School, F-10 H.I.G. Colony, Indore, Madhya Pradesh

[English]

Rural Water Supply

2311. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for rural water supply during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05;

(b) the details of allocation made for Swajaldhara Programme during above period;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for increasing the allocation of funds to Gujarat under Swajaldhara Programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof including additional funds released to the State so far;

(e) whether the Government wants to discourage this programme under which Panchayat/local people have been given power to construct and maintain their own water supply system; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) The allocation made for rural water supply during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 was Rs. 2235.00 crore, Rs. 2585.00 crore and Rs. 2900.00 crore respectively.

(b) The allocation made under Swajaldhara Programme during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 was Rs. 219.88 crore, Rs. 200.00 crore and Rs. 211.48 crore respectively.

(c) and (d) Based on proposals for additional release of funds under Swajaldhara programme received from Gujarat, Government of India provided additional allocation of Rs. 11.74 crore, Rs. 5.43 crore and Rs. 155.22 crore to Gujarat during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2007-08 respectively. These amounts were also released.

(e) No. Swajaldhara Programme for rural water supply has been subsumed in the Sustainability component of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). 20% of the NRDWP allocation is for the Sustainability component which is a 100% Government of India grant.

(f) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Indian Paper Manufacturing Association

2312. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Paper Manufacturing Association has requested for barren land from the Government to meet the shortage of raw material for manufacturing of paper;

(b) is so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Advertisement

2313. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by each public sector oil company on advertisement during each of the last three years, as on date;

(b) whether the Government has issued proposes to issue any guidelines to all the public sector oil companies on issue of advertisements released by them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the set criteria for the selection of print and electronic media by the public sector oil 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) The expenditure reported by major oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) on advertisement during last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of PSU	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto Dec. 2010)
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)	12.91	17.67	9.67
Oil India Limited (OIL)	8.03	15.50	4.09
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	64.56	101.25	86.53
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	83.72	104.48	60.88
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	7.32	23.21	22.33
Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	11.89	13.33	14.06

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Does not arise.

(d) The selection of print and electronic media by the oil PSUs for advertisement is primarily based on the criteria of (i) Target audience; (ii) Business requirement; (iii) Nature of communication; (iv) Geographical spread; and (v) Linguistic balance.

[English]

Consumption of Fuel

2314. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister

of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of diesel consumed by the Railways during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Railways propose to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and other alternative fuels; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Quantity and

value of Diesel consumed by the Railways during the last three years for all purposes is as follows:—

Year	Quantity (Kls)	Value (crores of Rs.)
2007-08	2327790	7252.0138
2008-09	2306989	7845.5267
2009-10	2446142	8187.2810

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. It is proposed to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Diesel in dual fuel mode on Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMUs). For this purpose, a project has been sanctioned for conversion of 100 DEMUs into dual fuel mode which is under implementation. Further, Railways propose to use bio-diesel, extracted from various sources including *Jatropha*, blended with diesel on diesel locomotives. For this purpose, Railways have sanctioned a project for setting up of 4 bio-diesel estrification plants for production of bio-diesel.

[Translation]

Ban on Companies by SEBI

2315. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies and their directions on which SEBI had imposed ban till December 2010;

(b) the details along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of companies to which permission has been granted to restart their work along with the date of grant of the said permission?

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 exercise of its powers under the SEBI Act, SCRA and Depositories Act, SEBI imposed ban on companies and other persons

associated with security market by passing quasi judicial orders incorporating the violation committed by them and the reasons for the ban, which includes directions not to access capital market and/or buying, selling or dealing in securities. All such orders including orders banning the companies and or their directors etc from the securities market issued by SEBI from June 20, 2002 are available on the Website of SEBI.

(c) During the period of ban, the companies are not permitted to undertake the activities specified in the order unless modified by the Security Appellate Tribunal/ High Court/Supreme Court. However, on expiry of the period mentioned in the order, the ban automatically comes to an end and the companies can restart the activities. For such restart of their work, companies do not require SEBI's specific permission.

Computer Reservation Centres

2316. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state to refer to Unstarred Question No. 1848 dated 05-08-2010 and state:

(a) the present status of 113 reservation centres which were in the process of getting sanctioned;

(b) the reasons for delay in opening of said reservation centres;

(c) the time by which said reservation centres are likely to be opened; and

(d) the action taken against the officials found guilty in this delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Out of 113 locations, 90 have been sanctioned, while in case of 3 locations, Hon'ble Members of Parliament have been requested for suggesting alternative locations.

(b) to (d) The remaining 20 locations are non-railhead locations and are pending sanction for want of consent of India Post/State government/Village Panchayat (non-railway organizations) for suitable space for housing the computer reservation centre.

Age of Marriage

2317. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of anomalies have arisen due to different interpretations of age of marriage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix the legal age of marriage at 16 years and 18 years for girls and boys respectively; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Law Commission of India in its 205th Report had made recommendation for a uniform age of marriage of 18 years for both boys and girls. However, the Government is of the view that the difference in the age of marriage (21 years for boys and 18 years for girls) was deliberately inserted in the statutes in view of the social realities.

Dehradun-Kalasi Railway Line

2318. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have provided funds for Dehradun-Kalasi railway project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time-frame set for its completion?

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

(b) Does not arise as the project is not yet sanctioned.

*[English]***Repairing Workshop**

2319. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up wagon repair/overhauling workshop at Nemom in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) is it a fact that presently the wagon repair/overhauling work at Trivandrum Central Station is being carried out in Chennai causing inordinate delay in completion of work; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Railway workshops are set up keeping in view the Railways' overall requirement of rolling stock and their maintenance in specific region. The wagon repair/overhauling facilities existing in the region are considered adequate to the Railways requirement and as such there is no proposal, at present, to set up a workshop at Nemom for this activity.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Wagon arising for repairs at Trivandrum central station is nominal. Occasional wagons needing repair in the region are sent promptly for attention to one of the nearest maintenance points which include Ernakulam, Irimbanam, Jolarpettai and Tondiarpet for light repair and Permbur for heavy repairs.

**Setting Up of a Committee for
Petrol Pumps Dealers**

2320. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to form a committee to look into the demands of petrol pump dealers;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the committee; and

(c) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report?

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 Government had formed a Committee to consider the demands of Federation of All India Petroleum Traders (FAIPT) related to fixation of dealers' commission, current growth in the retail network of the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), suggesting rationalization of the criteria for planning and operationalising new Retail Outlets (ROs), issues related with OMCs charging fees from the RO dealers for operating Pollution Under Control (PUC) facility and non-fuel activities (NGA) etc.

(c) The Committee has submitted its report on dealer commission in January, 2011.

[Translation]

Level Crossings on NH

2321. Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of the number of Railway crossings on National Highways in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct over bridge and subway on these railway crossings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of surveys conducted in this regard during the last three years and result of the said surveys; location-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Railways on the said surveys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) District-wise details of manned and unmanned level crossing are not maintained. However, there are 104 manned and 02 unmanned level crossings on National Highways in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) At 48 such level crossings, Road Over Bridges have been sanctioned.

(d) and (e) At all level crossings traffic census is carried out once every three years for seven days. If the Train Vehicle Units (TVU) on a level crossings gate exceeds one lakh, the concerned State Governments are approached to sponsor the proposal for construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) on cost sharing basis with undertakings for closure of level crossing, arrangement of land free of encumbrances, etc. After receipt of requisite details, the work is processed for inclusion in Railway's Works Programme. At present, no such proposal is pending with the Railways.

Research and Development

2322. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the ranking of India in the field of scientific research and development in the world;

(b) the number of applications submitted to patent the new inventions made by the Indian Scientists and other developed and developing countries during the last five years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check this slow progress in the field of research and development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) India's position globally in the field of scientific research and development, as measured by the number of research papers published, has improved from 13th position in 1996 to 12th position in 2001 and 10th position in 2006 and further to 9th position in 2010 as

per the Scopus International database.

(b) The number of applications submitted to patent new inventions made by scientists from India and other developed and developing countries received at Indian Patent Office during the last five years is as follows:

Applications	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Indian	4521	5314	6040	6161	7262
Foreign	19984	23626	29178	30651	27025
Total	24505	28940	35218	36812	34287

Source: Office of the Controller General, Patents, Designs and Trademarks.

Note: Foreigners Resident Abroad include broadly the residents of Common Wealth countries, American, European, African and Asian countries.

(c) The Government has taken various measures for the promotion and growth of scientific research in the country. These measures include, successive increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, induction of new and attractive fellowships such as Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), strengthening infrastructure for Research and Development (R and D) in universities, encouraging public-private R and D partnerships, national awards for outstanding R and D for firms etc.

Recruitment of Minorities

2323. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheme formulated for better representation of minorities, women and economically weaker section in the railway recruitment as per the declaration made in the Railway Budget 2009-2010; and

(b) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Instructions for waiver of examination fee for Railway Recruitment Examinations for women candidates, minorities candidates and candidates belonging to economically backward classes having annual family income of less than Rs. 50,000 have been issued.

Indore-Manmad Rail Line

2324. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on Indore-Manmad new railway line;

(b) whether any funds have been provided to the Railways by the Government of Maharashtra for this project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Indore-Manmad new line is not a sanctioned work.

(b) and (c) Government of Maharashtra has proposed to share 50% cost of the portion of the project falling in the State.

Health Cover Scheme

2325. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it had been announced to cover licensee Porters, Vendors and Hawkers of Indian Railways under National Health Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated in this head during the year 2010-11 along with the details of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The scheme for extension of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to licensed porters, vendors and hawkers has been finalized in consultation with Ministry of Labour and Employment and instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways on 27-01-2011 for implementation through the State Government Nodal Agencies. In view of this, provisions have not been made in 2010-11.

Setting Up of Units of BHEL

2326. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a plant of BHEL at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh and an ancillary unit of BHEL at Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of fresh projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is presently in the process of setting up of following manufacturing units:

- (i) Power Plant Piping Unit at Tirumayam in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu, and
- (ii) Fabrication Plant at Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh.

These new manufacturing Units of BHEL are planned for completion by March 2012.

[English]

Rewari Steam Loco Shed

2327. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to convert steam loco shed at Rewari into a museum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, an indoor gallery of the shed is being planned to showcase Railway's heritage.

Growth of Micro and Small Industries

2328. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to make and implement a scheme for the growth of micro, small and medium industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds likely to be utilized for the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No new scheme is proposed during current financial year. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing various schemes for growth of MSMEs. Major schemes/programmes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Marketing

Development Assistance, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, ISO 9000/14000, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Skill Development Programme.

Flawed Design of Rail Overbridges

2329. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Central Railway has a specific department to design and build Rail Over Bridges (ROB);

(b) if so, the details of the organisation and complaints received recently by Railways on its flawed designs of rail over bridges; and

(c) the measures proposed to review the entire design in public interest?

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

(b) and (c) The cell for design of Rail Over Bridges, buildings and other structures is headed by a Chief Engineer assisted by Dy. Chief Engineer, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Design Assistants, Draftsmen etc. Recently, one representation has been received from Dr. Pulla Rao, President, Forum on Social and Human Rights, Andhra Pradesh that a 3 Km long Road Over Bridge, constructed at Tanuku, was badly designed causing displacement of poorer sections and inconvenience to rickshaws and cycles. National Human Rights Commission has also given a notice to Railway and State Government.

As per factual position the entire length of the bridge is 826 m including 24 m in Railway portion. The approaches, outside the Railway boundaries, have been constructed by the State Government. There is no flaw in structural design. Railway provides pathway on bridge proper and State Government provides pathway with staircases in the approach portion. Further, ROB is constructed as per General Arrangement Drawing and

alignment approved by the State Government.

On public demand, when State Government proposes any subway for pedestrian/2-3 wheelers, the same is sanctioned on cost sharing basis, if technically feasible. Presently, there is no such proposal from the State Government side.

Accuracy of Weather Forecasting

2330. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the accuracy and accountability of weather forecasting and predictions done in the country as compared with the world's scientifically and technologically developed countries;

(b) whether the Government proposes to upgrade and modernise the mechanism used for its accuracy in predictions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Mean forecast errors as against observations over various geographical scales on common methodology are generated regularly. India's National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) of this Ministry also generates these forecast error statistics and exchange among the other global forecast centers on monthly basis mandatorily under the aegis of the Commission for Basic Systems (CBS) of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Typical root mean square (RMS) vector forecast errors of wind evaluated for the level approximately 1.5 Km above ground over the Asian region (25°-65°N and 60°-145°E) for the month of July 2010 are presented below to show that wind forecast errors generated by the global data assimilation-forecast system of India up to 120 hrs. in advance compare very closely with the other global centers of the world.

Name of the Global Forecast Centre	24-hrs. Forecast Errors (m/s)	48-hrs. Forecast Errors (m/s)	72-hrs. Forecast Errors (m/s)	96-hrs. Forecast Errors (m/s)	120-hrs. Forecast Errors (m/s)
NCMRWF, India	4.1	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.6
National Center for Environmental Predictions, USA	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.5	7.2
United Kingdom Meteorological Office, UK	3.9	4.7	5.6	6.3	7.0
European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.5	6.0

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. Improvement of weather forecasting services is a continuous process. As part of its XI five year plan Government is implementing a comprehensive modernization programme for India Meteorological Department (IMD) covering (i) observation systems (ii) advanced data assimilation tools (iii) advanced communication and IT infrastructure (iv) high performance computing systems and (v) intensive/sophisticated training of IMD personnel to facilitate the implementation of advanced global/regional/meso-scale prediction models for improving the accuracy of weather forecasts in all temporal and spatial scales and for quick dissemination of weather forecast assessments/warnings to the users.

Methodologies and modeling frame works that have undergone rigorous performance evaluation in operational R and D environment a re-implemented after the commissioning of the High Performance Computing (HPC) system in IMD HQs for enhancing the weather forecasting capacities through assimilating all available global satellite radiance data for the production of forecast products at 35 Km grid globally and 27 Kms/9 Kms/3 Kms/1 Km grid over India/regional/mega city domains.

Beginning monsoon-2010, for the first time on experimental basis, spatial rainfall forecast outlook (7-day forecasts followed by 7-day outlook) and probabilistic

spatial monthly scale rainfall scenarios (indicative above/below normal activity over various parts of the country) are being generated and hosted on IMDs web-site. All these newly implemented rainfall assessment tools are currently undergoing performance evaluation so as to assess their operational suitability and plan for their improvement.

Setting Up of National Gas Highway Development Authority

2331. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Gas Highway Development Authority on the lines of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the likely benefits of setting up of such Authority;

(c) whether it would target nationwide expansion of the gas network; 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) to (d) Government has notified Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board

(PNGRB) Act, 2006. Under the provisions of the Act, PNGRB is responsible *inter alia* for giving authorizations for building natural gas trunk pipelines.

[*Translation*]

New Trains in WCR

2332. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to start a weekly passenger train between Sagar and Pune or to extend Gyan Ganga Weekly Express between Jabalpur and Pune to originate from Sagar under West Central Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to introduce a train between Sagour-Pune or originate 11031/11032 Manduadih-Pune Gyan Ganga Express (Weekly) from Sagour for the present due to operational and resource constraints.

Use of English Language in Courts

2333. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the judgements/orders/petitions in Supreme Court and various High Courts are being pronounced in English only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the necessary measures being taken by the Government for pronouncing judgements in Hindi only or bilingually (Hindi and English) in Supreme Court and High Courts for ensuring wide propagation and promotion of Hindi in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Article 348(1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the

Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides. Under Article 348(2) the Governor of the State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorize the use of the Hindi language or any other language used for any official purpose of the State, in the proceedings of the High Court having its principal seat in that State provided that decrees, judgements or orders passed by such High Courts shall be in English.

Under Section 7 of the Official Language Act, 1963, the use of Hindi or official language of a State in addition to the English language may be authorized, with the consent of the President of India, by the Governor of the State for the purpose of judgements etc. made by the High Court for that State.

So far the Governors of four States namely; Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have authorized the use of Hindi in addition to English language in the proceedings as well as the judgements, decrees etc. of the High Courts in their States. The matter regarding promotion of use of Hindi or regional languages in courts rests with the respective State Government in consultation with the High Court of the State.

[*English*]

Political Parties

2334. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission of India has requested for special powers to enable them to strike such political parties off the rolls which are being floated only to launder money through donations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds received by such parties is being diverted to stock market and jewellery; and

(d) if so, the number of political parties on which the Election Commission has sought action and stand taken or being taken by Government on the request of Election Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Election Commission had suggested the need for an amendment to section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, adding a clause "authorising the Election Commission to issue necessary orders regulating registration and de-registration of political parties" and the other recommendations of the Election Commission like auditing of the accounts of political parties by a panel of auditors approved by Comptroller Auditor-General (CAG) or Election Commission and such audited accounts be published annually. These suggestions of the Election Commission have been included in the Background Paper on Electoral Reforms prepared for holding nationwide consultations being organized by the Legislative Department and the Election Commission of India through a Core-Committee constituted by the Government on the 1st October, 2010, under the Chairmanship of Additional Solicitor General. The details have been put on the website of Ministry of Law and Justice—www.lawmin.nic.in.

(c) and (d) The Election Commission has informed that the report furnished by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Board of Direct Taxes, in respect of three political parties shows that the contributions received by one political party are being utilized by that party towards investment in shares, share application money, loans and advances, jewellery etc. In respect of other political parties, no information is available in the Commission. No action has been sought for by the Election Commission on such parties.

[Translation]

LPG Connections to SC/ST Families

2335. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide LPG connections to all SC/ST families in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which LPG connections are likely to be provided to these families?

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) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) release new LPG connections on demand across the country to all applicants including those SC/ST families in all States/UTs including the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, subject to the applicant residing within the area of operation of the distributorship and fulfilling requisite documentation for availing a new LPG connection after due verification. The enrolment of new LPG customers and release of new LPG connections is a continuous process.

[English]

Insolvency Cases

2336. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a new law to ensure expeditious settlement of insolvency cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has implemented the recommendations of Irani Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not rise.

(c) to (e) Pursuant to the recommendations of Dr. J.J. Irani Committee and after holding consultations with the concerned stake holders including Ministries/ Departments, the Companies Bill, 2008, for consolidating

and amending the laws relating to companies was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23-10-2008. However, due to the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha, the Bill lapsed. Thereafter, the Companies Bill, 2009 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3rd August, 2009.

Spare Parts Manufacturing Unit

2337. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed spare parts manufacturing unit at Dankuni (West Bengal) will serve as an ancillary to supply spare parts for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW);

(b) if so, whether this may lead to closure of various shops of CLW in future;

(c) the present status of work on said unit; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The site (40 Acres of Railway land) for setting up the ancillary unit of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) at Dankuni has been identified. Arrangements for the preparatory works relating to land development, electric supply arrangements, road and rail connectivity have been made. Bidders have been short listed through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) after finalization of Request for Qualification (RFQ). Further action for inviting bids is under process.

(d) Factory is scheduled to be completed by the selected bidder within 18 months of the finalization of financial bid.

[Translation]

Speed of Trains

2338. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to increase the

speed of trains and/or start more express trains in order to decrease travelling time across the country;

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

(c) the names of the stations identified for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Speeding up of trains is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways and is dependednt on constant optimization of the investments made by way of modernization of technology, high powered locos, modern coaches (LHB, air brake, CBC) and better tracks. 89 new mail/express train services have been announced in the Railway Budget 2011-12. Introduction of new train service is an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, competing demand etc. Indian Railway do not introduce new train service on State-wise/Station-wise basis as railway network runs across State boundaries.

[English]

Training in Technical Skills

2339. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to impart training and education in technical skills to fifty crore people by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up an Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Setting Up of Heavy Industries

2340. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any heavy industry or public enterprise has been set up in newly constituted States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand since their inception;

(b) if so, the name of the State and location where same has been set up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) There is no specific classification of industry as "Heavy". So far as Department of Heavy Industry is concerned, no Heavy Industry or Public Enterprise has been set up in newly constituted States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand since their inception.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal under the Department of Heavy Industry.

[*English*]

Logistic Parks

2341. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up 20

logistic parks across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with locations identified for the purpose, State-wise, especially in Karnataka; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. The role of Ministry of Railways is limited to providing technical assistance and guidance for development of Multi-Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) for specific sites.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Working Days in Courts

2342. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of working days in High Courts are less than that in the lower courts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the number of working days of High Courts for early disposal of cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The working days in the High Courts are regulated by the rules framed by the respective Courts. According to available information, all High Courts in the country normally have 210 working days in a year. The number of working days of the District/Subordinate Courts are regulated by the concerned High Court. However, no data about the number of working days in the lower courts is maintained Centrally.

(c) to (e) In the year 2002-2003, this Department had examined the matter of increasing the number of working days in Courts. In order to reduce the huge pendencies prevailing in the High Courts, this

Department addressed to all the High Courts, requesting them to fix the period of vacations in such a way that the number of working days of High Courts generally do not fall below 222 days in a year. At present, there is no proposal to increase the number of working days of the High Courts.

[*Translation*]

Nohar, Siddhamukh and Bhakhra Projects

2343. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has sent a proposal to Union Government to provide water for Siddhamukh-Nohar areas through the Bhakhra main line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

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) Rajasthan Government sent its proposals regarding allocation of 0.17 MAF of water ex-Nangal in Bhakra Main Line (BML) in order to provide water to Sidhmukh and Nohar canals, to the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) in July 2006 and February 2010, for discussions and decision. Government of Rajasthan has also been sending requests to the Government of India in the matter.

(b) No consensus has been reached so far. In the meeting of the BBMB held on 04-10-2010, it was decided to expedite the matter with the Ministry of Power, Government of India after obtaining fresh comments from the partner States. Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan have recently sent their respective comments in the matter to BBMB.

Unemployed Persons in Rural Areas

2344. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed or

proposes to assess the number of educated and uneducated unemployed persons in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to solve the said problem in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation assessed the number of educated and uneducated unemployment persons in rural and urban areas of the country.

(b) As per the information received from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State-wise unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status (adjusted) approach for each State/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development programmes namely; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in all the States to provide more employment opportunities to rural youth.

Statement

Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status (adjusted) approach for each States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Rural Person
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27
3.	Assam	47

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	19
5.	Chhattisgarh	4
6.	Goa	15
7.	Gujarat	6
8.	Haryana	29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
11.	Jharkhand	16
12.	Karnataka	7
13.	Kerala	73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4
15.	Maharashtra	10
16.	Manipur	38
17.	Meghalaya	11
18.	Mizoram	3
19.	Nagaland	54
20.	Odisha	23
21.	Punjab	28
22.	Rajasthan	8
23.	Sikkim	36
24.	Tamil Nadu	21
25.	Tripura	133
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10
27.	Uttarakhand	28
28.	West Bengal	26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	65

1	2	3
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Delhi	25
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53
33.	Daman and Diu	15
34.	Lakshadweep	105
35.	Puducherry	49
All India		16

Source: NSS report No. 531: Employment and Unemployment status situation in India: July 2007-June 2008.

[English]

National Water Projects

2345. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed to classify any water project as national project;

(b) the details of projects declared as national water projects as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated and released for each project so far?

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 guidelines of the scheme of national projects, any new ongoing project fulfilling the following criteria is eligible for consideration as national project:

1. International projects where usage of water in India is required by a treaty or where planning and early completion of the project is necessary in the interest of the country.
2. Inter-State projects which are dragging on due

to non-resolution of Inter-State issues relating to sharing of costs, rehabilitation, aspects of power production etc., including river inter-linking projects.

3. Intra-State projects with additional potential of more than 2,00,000 hectare (ha) and with no dispute regarding sharing of water and where hydrology is established.

(b) The State-wise details of the 14 projects declared as national projects are given in the enclosed

Statement.

(c) So far, grant amounting to Rs. 1805.28 crore for Gosikhurd Project of Maharashtra and Rs. 10.80 crore for Shahpur Kandi Project of Punjab have been released.

At the 4th meeting of the High Powered Steering Committee for national projects held on 9th February 2011, Rs. 777.61 crore for Gosikhurd Project of Maharashtra, Rs. 81.00 crore for Teesta Barrage Project of West Bengal and Rs. 16.93 crore for Shahpur Kandi project of Punjab have been earmarked for 2010-11.

Statement

List of projects declared as National Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	(1) Irrigation (ha.) (2) Power (MW) (3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Teesta Barrage	(1) 9.23 lakh (2) 1000 MW (3) Barrage	West Bengal
2.	Shahpur Kandi	(1) 3.80 lakh (2) 300 MW (3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab
3.	Bursar	(1) 1 lakh (indirect) (2) 1230 MW (3) 1 MAF	Jammu and Kashmir
4.	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5.	Ujh multipurpose project	(1) 0.32 lakh ha (2) 280 MW (3) 0.66 MAF	Jammu and Kashmir

1	2	3	4
6.	Gyspa project	(1) 0.50 lakh ha (2) 240 MW (3) 0.6 MAF	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	(1) 0.49 lakh (2) 420 MW (3) 0.325 MAF	Uttaranchal
8.	Kishau	(1) 0.97 Lakh (2) 600 MW (3) 1.04 MAF	Himachal Pradesh/ Uttarakhand
9.	Renuka	(1) Drinking water (2) 40 MW (3) 0.44 MAF	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	(1) 8000 ha. (2) 75 MW (3) 0.26 MAF	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	(1) 23,900 ha. (2) 29 MW (3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	(1) Indirect (2) 9500 MW (3) 17.50 MAF (4) Flood moderation	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Gosikhurd	(1) 2.50 lakh (2) 3 MW (3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
14.	Ken Betwa	(1) 6.46 lakh (2) 72 MW (3) 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh

Auto Component Industry

2346. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deptt. of Heavy Industry has asked the Finance Ministry to create a Rs. 1,000 crore corpus to fund technology upgradation of the auto component industry to make it globally competitive; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) The Department of Heavy Industry, in its pre-budget recommendations to Ministry of Finance, had recommended for creation of a Auto Component Technology Development Fund (ATDF) with a corpus of Rs. 1000 crore, to help auto component companies access finance at reduced rates of interest for their modernization/upgradation/technology acquisition thereby helping this sector to become more competitive. However, in the budget for 2011-12, no fund for this purpose has been provided.

Development of Small Scale Industries

2347. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any review regarding the development of small scale industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provides technological

supports for the development of small scale industries in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Task Force, constituted, with Principal Secretary to Prime Minister in chair, gave its report on issues relating to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector. Various recommendations have been made in areas of credit, taxation, labour issues, infrastructure, technology, skill development and marketing, including need for special provisions in specific areas. A Steering Group under chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Prime Minister has been constituted for expediting implementation of recommendations of this Task Force.

(c) and (d) Ministry of MSME is implementing schemes for technology upgradation and enhancing competitiveness of MSMEs like Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) supporting different areas including technology and quality upgradation support to MSMEs. Further, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), MSME Tool Rooms and MSME Technology Development Centres also provide technological support and services to MSMEs.

Agrometeorology Services

2348. Dr. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission of Agricultural Meteorology of World Meteorological Organisation has recommended for strengthening of agrometeorology service and use of advance IT to address agricultural hazards and early warning of farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Considering the challenges caused by weather and climate variability and to assist food production to adapt to climate variability and change; the Commission of Agricultural Meteorology of World Meteorological Organization (CAgM) has developed program which has a critical role to play in sustaining/enhancing the food production. The CAgM-XV session held at Belo Horizonte, Brazil during 15-21 July 2010, updated its Terms of Reference in line with results based management to cope with these challenges and hence has recommended for strengthening of agro-meteorological service and use of advance IT.

India Meteorological Department of the Ministry of Earth Sciences has been rendering district level Agro-meteorological Advisory Service through 130 Agro-Meteorological Field Units which are located with State Agriculture Universities, institutes of Indian Council of Agriculture Research etc. Under the service weather based advisories for different crops and live-stock are prepared and disseminated through various modes of communication including IT. Besides internet/print/mass/visual media in vernacular languages, the information is also disseminated through regional language SMS and IVR on the mobile phones to over 1 million farmers across the country during kharif-2010 season.

[Translation]

Allocation of Yamuna Water

2349. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB)

has been set up to resolve the issue of allocation of water between Delhi and neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the number of meetings held by the Board so far along with decisions arrived therein; and

(c) the steps taken by the Board to settle the issues at its earliest?

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) Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) was set up for the coordinated management of river Yamuna upto and including Okhla, as agreed by the Upper Yamuna Basin States in a Memorandum of Understanding signed in May 1994. Delhi is also a signatory to this agreement. The UYRB has held 38 meetings so far which *inter-alia* included discussions on the issues raised by the member States on various aspects of sharing of Yamuna water. Discussion on some of the items continued in more than one meeting. Several decisions taken in these meetings were on routine matters. Some of the important decisions are as follows:

- UYRB fund could be created with a contribution of an amount of Rs. 10 lakh by each of the co-basin States
- The post of Member Secretary of the Board may be encadred in the Central Water Engineering Service
- Decision on tentative arrangement of distribution from Tajewala, Wazirabad to Okhla and Okhla
- It was agreed that in view of the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court Haryana will release 200 cusec of additional water to Delhi and such releases should be considered as releases from the common pool for distribution at Tajewala
- Decision to refer the issue of tentative distributions for the period from July, 1997 to

- October, 1997 to Upper Yamuna Review Committee, in view of Uttar Pradesh's stand on non-inclusion of return flow from Delhi while allocating flows of Yamuna upto Okhla
- Data/information being collected by the respective Governments at various points may be made available to the Board and the co-basin States concerned so as to maintain transparency
 - Statement showing upto to date information on the availability of water in the river system and its drawal against the allocations (w.e.f. last season July, 1997 to October, 1997) by respective States will be sent to the Board for circulation to the Board members
 - Uttar Pradesh will send statement of releases in different carrier system downstream of Okhla to the Superintending Engineers of Haryana and Rajasthan and the Board's Secretariat
 - Till such time the Board starts its monitoring, Haryana will send their representative for observation of the flow during non-monsoon period in the Khara Tail channel and its diversion to Faizabad cut
 - Members from Uttar Pradesh and Haryana agreed to account 495 cusec as return flow to Yamuna between Wazirabad and Okhla so far as filing of review petition in Supreme Court is concerned
 - Board members agreed to continue with the release of minimum flow of 10 cumecs in Yamuna through Munak and the releases through Tajewala may be taken up from November, 2001 onwards for one season for testing purpose through CWC sites enroute
 - Seasonal distribution from Tajewala, Wazirabad to Okhla and Okhla was decided.

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme

2350. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 5.53 crore hectare land have become waste and unproductive in the country despite Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and Arid Land Development Programme being run by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not spending funds allotted to convert wasteland into cultivable land by the Government in Eleventh Five Year Plan and whether its target has been reduced;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take fresh steps to make wasteland cultivable in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) As per 'Wastelands Atlas of India-2005' prepared by National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, the total wastelands in the country were estimated at 5,527 crore hectare. However, as per the latest 'Wastelands Atlas of India-2010' published by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development and National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad, the total wastelands in the country is 4,723 crore hectare.

(c) and (d) The Department of Land Resources has incurred expenditure commensurate to fund allocated to it. During the first four years (i.e. from 2007-08 to 2010-11, upto 28-02-11) of the Eleventh Plan, following are the details of budgetary allocation and expenditure by the Department of Land Resources for the purpose of watershed development projects:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2007-08	1114.54	1114.54	1164.54
2008-09	1825.00	1545.00	1544.00
2009-10	1911.00	1762.80	1762.50
2010-11 (upto 28-2-11)	2458.00	2458.00	2238.46

The target for sanction of new projects under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is 2.265 crore hectare for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, against which, projects covering an area of 1.417 crore ha has already been achieved upto 28-02-2011. The remaining target of 0.848 crore hectare is proposed to be achieved during the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(e) and (f) 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. The Technical Committee on Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarathy (2006), addressed major issues in watershed programmes and recommended viable strategies and mechanisms for effective implementation of these programmes. Based on the suggestions of the Committee, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), in coordination with Planning Commission, formulated Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 to give impetus to watershed development programmes. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarthy Committee have necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land Resources. Accordingly, DPAP, DDP and IWDP of the Department of Land Resources 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 these guidelines. The main features of IWMP include provisions of development of micro-watersheds on cluster basis; reduced number of installments; delegation of power of sanction of projects to the States; dedicated institutions; capacity building of stakeholders; monitoring and evaluation; specific budget provision for detailed project report preparation; livelihood for assetless people; and productivity enhancement. Under the new modified programme of IWMP, watershed projects are implemented on rainfed/degraded lands in the country.

[English]

Gauge Conversion in Tamil Nadu

2351. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to convert the meter gauge line of Agasthianpalli-Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu into broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time frame set for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Gauge conversion of Agastiyampalli-Vedaranyam meter gauge line has already been taken up as a part of Mayiladuturai-Thiruvavur-Karaikudi and Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli gauge conversion project.

(c) No target date for completion of Agastiyampalli-Vedaranyam gauge conversion has been fixed.

[Translation]

Shortage of Water

2352. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various parts of the country are facing acute water shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise names of the various projects implemented by the Government to resolve their problems during each or the last three years and current year and success achieved 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) to (c) The water availability of the country has been assessed as 1869 BCM. Due to topographical constraints and hydrological features utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. The availability of water is highly uneven both in space and time. Rainfall is mostly confined to only about three to four months in a year and varies from 100 mm in the western parts of Rajasthan to over 10000 mm at Cherrapunji in Meghalaya. The gap in the availability and demand for water due to temporal and spatial variations are

addressed through water resources projects for conservation of water and through diversion projects which are undertaken by respective State Governments. Storage capacity of about 225 billion cubic meter (BCM) has been created in the country so far. The total estimated storage capacity of the various projects under construction is about 64 BCM. Further, the State Governments have identified various other schemes for investigation and planning and the estimated storage for such schemes is about 108 BCM.

Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encouraging sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. Central grant is provided to States under various schemes/programmes of Ministry of Water Resources namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD and WM)", and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies". Ministry of Water Resources also encourages measures for sustainability of water resources particularly ground water resources. Demonstrative schemes for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water have been taken up by Central Ground Water Board. The scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells" was also implemented during XI Plan. Central grants released to States during last three years and the current years are as under:

(Rupees in crores)

Name of Schemes/Programmes	During last three years 2007-08 to 2009-10	Current year
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	19989.52	3669.70
Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies	485.47	250.41*
Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme	1015.13	346.54
Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug Wells	280.59	—

*Central grants released under the schemes of RRR of Water Bodies (Domestic Supported).

The specific achievements during the last three years in respect of the AIBP, RRR of Water Bodies and CAD and WM are as under:

Name of Scheme	Achievement during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10
AIBP	— Creation of irrigation potential of 22.81 lakh hectares through AIBP assisted projects. — Completion of 41 major and medium irrigation projects. — Completion of 2710 minor irrigation projects.
RRR of Water Bodies	— Restoration of 1085 water bodies.
CAD and WM	— Coverage of 1.21 million hectares of culturable command area with command area works.

[English]

Starting of New Training Programme

2353. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started a new training programme to encourage the weaker sections of the society to set up micro and small enterprises in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries in the country under the above programme, State and Union territory-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements training programmes through MSME Development Institutes. 20 per cent of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) and Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs) are organised for SC, ST, Women and Physically Handicapped persons, free of cost, from all the states including Maharashtra. These beneficiaries are also provided a stipend of Rs. 125 each per week. During the current

year, target of the Ministry is to provide training to 3.50 lakh persons, out of which over 20 per cent will be from amongst weaker sections (SC, ST, Women and Physically Handicapped persons), from all the states including Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Funds under Swajaldhara

2354. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of amount allocated to Rajasthan along with the amount utilized under Swajaldhara during the last three years;

(b) the details of the works undertaken under Swajaldhara during the last three years;

(c) whether any type of irregularity has been reported under the said scheme during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) The allocation and release/utilization under Swajaldhara Programme during the last three years to Rajasthan is given below.

(Rupees in crore)

2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
Normal Allocation	Additional Allocation	Amount Released/ Utilized	Normal Allocation	Additional Allocation	Amount Released/ Utilized	Normal Allocation	Additional Allocation	Amount Released/ Utilized
0.00	34.06	25.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(b) As the projects under Swajaldhara are approved and implemented at the District level, no details of work undertaken are maintained at the Central level. However,

as informed by the State Government of Rajasthan, the following are the details of works undertaken in the 33 Districts.

Number of Schemes	Number of Schemes		Number of incomplete schemes	Number of schemes yet to be started	Number of schemes Atmarpan (handed over)
	Completed	Non-operational			
2277	1754	272	501	28	1344

(c) and (d) Rajasthan Government has informed about the irregularity caused in the construction of tube wells in three schemes in Dausa which is also reflected in the Performance Audit (PA 12) of 2008 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in that the tube well was constructed in the lands of Chairmen, Village Water and Sanitation Committees. The State Government has further informed that an enquiry has been established by them. It is for the State Government to take action based on the findings.

Corbett Park Link Express

2355. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to attach AC two-tier coaches and increase the number of Sleeper Coaches in Corbett Park Link Express/Ranikhet Express in view of huge demands therefor;

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

(c) the details of steps taken to provide better passenger facilities to the tourists visiting world famous

Jim Corbett Park and other tourist destinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Huge demand on this route are witnessed during peak season. Additional coaches are attached at that time to clear extra rush of passengers.

(c) New train services are introduced and special trains are run during peak seasons between various destinations including those covering tourist places to provide better traveling facilities. This is a continuous exercise on Indian Railways.

[English]

National Fund for Rural Development

2356. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds mobilized and expenditure incurred through National Fund for Rural Development (NFRD) since its inception;

(b) whether the Government proposes to wind up

NFRD and transfer the funds to Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The National Fund for Rural Development (NFRD) was set up in 1984 to mobilise funds from individuals, corporate and non-corporate bodies for undertaking rural development activities. The accruals to the Fund were to be utilized for implementing projects in the field of rural development. The total contribution to the NFRD over the years since inception was Rs. 11,71,97,065. The Fund also generated interest at usual rates. Rs. 12,69,64,340 was released from NFRD. Beyond April 2004 no contribution to the Fund was received. Since, the contribution to the NFRD was too small to get tangible results, the Government has approved the winding of NFRD. The residual funds under NFRD have been transferred to Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Rural Development, for taking up well identified projects fitting into the basic objectives of NFRD over a period of 2 years.

Loan for Providing Employment to Persons

2357. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission grants loans to provide employment to persons of weaker sections through Khadi Boards; and

(b) if so, the amount distributed for the said purpose and the number of persons benefited during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission since its formation had been providing loans to khadi and village industries (KVI) institutions and also to State KVI Boards for promoting KVI activities providing employment to,

inter alia, persons of weaker sections. However, the same have been discontinued in 1995 and a credit linked subsidy programme, named Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was implemented till 2007-08 for VI sector. A new credit linked subsidy programme with higher levels of subsidy than under REGP named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is under implementation since 2008-09 which also aims at creation of employment, *inter alia*, for persons of weaker sections.

National Coastal Protection Project

2358. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and objectives of National Coastal Protection Project (NCPP);

(b) the details of work undertaken and funded under this project, State-wise:

(c) whether funding of the project is to be shared by external funding agencies; and

(d) if so, the details of shares of the funding agencies including the Union and State Governments?

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 (d) Ministry of Water Resources, realizing the severity of sea-erosion problems in certain reaches of the coastline, has initiated the process of collecting details of severely affected reaches with a view to explore the possibility of preparing a National Coastal Protection Project (NCPP) for taking up the same for external assistance.

A Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) for preparing a Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Project for the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa was provided by ADB with a grant of US\$ 1 million. Under PPTA, an investment programme of about US\$ 404.6 million has been prepared. Out of the total estimated cost of US\$ 404.6 million, US\$ 250 million will be ADB assistance, US\$ 119.8 million will be financed by the State Governments

and the rest of US\$ 34.8 million will be the share of private sector. Out of State Government contributions of US\$ 119.8 million, the contributions of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa will be US\$ 51.20 million, US\$ 54.94 million and US\$ 13.69 million respectively. The project does not have any funding from the Union Government. The project has been planned to be implemented in three phases. The Phase 1 of the project includes 4 Sub-Projects, namely, Ullal Coastal Erosion and Intel Improvement Project, Karnataka; Mirya Bay, Coastal Erosion and Protection Project, Maharashtra; Colva Beach Management and Coco Beach Restoration Projects, Goa.

In furtherance to concept of PPTA-1, two more States are likely to be included under PPTA-Programme 2.

[Translation]

Allotment of Petrol/LPG Dealership

2359. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the procedure adopted by the Government to provide petrol and LPG dealership in rural areas;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding corruption in allotment of petrol pumps and LPG agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has banned the functioning of various Dealership Selection Board in view of the allegations of corruption;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of cases lying pending in the High Courts regarding allotment of petrol and gas dealerships;

(g) whether the Government has any policy for an out of court settlement of the cases lying pending in the High Courts; and

(h) 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 cater to rural/ agricultural market in order to reach diesel, other petroleum products and non-fuel products at Kisan's doorstep, public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) have developed Kisan Sewa Kendra (KSKs)/Rural Retail Outlets (ROs)/Hamara Pump. While the selection criterion is by and large the same as that of regular ROs, there are certain specific differences made in view of the rural specific set up of these outlets. Some of the key differences are as under:

The applicant should be a resident of the concerned district. The application fee and the security deposit is nominal as compared to regular ROs. SC/ST and women candidates are also given exemption from basic required educational qualification of Matriculate. There is also a ceiling on investment on these outlets with a view to keep them low cost with basic infrastructure.

Similarly, a new Scheme of rural LPG distributor namely, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) for small size LPG distribution agencies has been launched on 16-10-2009. Salient features of the scheme are:

- (i) The LPG agencies under the RGGLVY will be of small size requiring lesser finance/ infrastructure.
- (ii) The distributor himself will manage the agency with the help of his/her family member and one or two employees.
- (iii) Age limit for the distributor to be between 21 and 45 years.
- (iv) All agencies under this scheme to be in the joint name of husband and wife. In case of applicants who are single the 'spouse' will automatically become a partner after the marriage.

- (v) Reservation for SC/ST categories has also been provided for.
- (vi) The selection of the distributor would be by draw of lots from amongst all candidates who have secured more than 80% marks on the criteria of financial capability and education qualifications.

(b) and (c) OMCs do receive complaints against selection of allotment of RO dealerships/LPG distributorships. The selection guidelines contain provisions for grievance redressal system where each and every complaint is registered and examined by a senior officer appointed by the competent authority. The complaints having prima-facie merit are investigated and complainants are advised to furnish material, if any, to substantiate their allegations. Complaints are disposed by way of a speaking order and a copy of the same is given to all concerned. In case of established complaints action is taken by the OMCs which includes re-advertisement, re-interview, cancellation of selection process, initiation of disciplinary action against erring officials of the Corporation, etc.

(d) and (e) This Ministry vide letter dated 9-5-2002 had dissolved all Dealer Selection Boards (DSBs). The selection of candidates is now being done internally by respective OMCs by a selection committee of officers of OMCs.

(f) 1195 numbers of disputes regarding allotment of ROs and LPG distributorships are lying pending in different High Courts in the country.

(g) and (h) OMCs do not have any policy for an out of court settlement of the cases lying pending in the High Courts.

Safe Drinking Water

2360. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make safe drinking water as Constitutional right; and

(b) if so, the number of representations received

by the Union Government during the year 2010-11 from the Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) There is no such proposal before Government.

(b) No representation has been received by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development during 2010-11 from the Uttar Pradesh Government on making safe drinking water as a Constitutional right.

[English]

Artisan Welfare Fund Trusts

2361. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the number of Artisan Welfare Fund Trusts set up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the country including Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has launched any scheme for Artisan Welfare Fund Trusts (AWFTs) in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated under this scheme during the last three years to the States including Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu;

(e) whether the Union Government has constituted any supervisory body to ensure proper utilization of the funds allocated and to supervise the functioning of the AWFTs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has set up 21 Artisan Welfare Fund Trusts (AWFTs) in the

country, including the states of Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu. The details are given in the Statement enclosed. Khadi Institutions registered with the KVIC/Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of States/Union Territories are required to create AWFTs with a view to extending security and other help in the hour of need to the artisans. The membership is mandatory for all khadi and polyvastra institutions affiliated to KVIC and state KVI Boards. The main functions of the AWFTs include providing financial security required by the artisans on occasions such as daughter's marriage, medical treatment, education of children, construction of house/purchase of property etc. Amount accruing to AWF is kept in fixed deposits in nationalized Banks. Khadi institutions are required to contribute 12 per cent of wages of artisans to AWF whose benefit is extended to all artisans except those who are salaried employees of khadi institutions. Separate accounts in respect of each artisan showing the subscriptions made by him/her together with the contribution made by the institution are maintained. Each artisan, subscribing to this fund is issued a pass book by the khadi institution. In the case of death of an artisan, the entire amount to his/her credit in AWFTs is paid to his/her legal heirs or nominees.

(d) Under this scheme, the total establishment grant remitted to the states by KVIC including Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu, during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Establishment grant remitted under AWFTs (Rs. crore)
2007-08	40.43
2008-09	49.78
2009-10	163.98

(e) and (f) A Board of Trustees consisting of Chairman and six other members chosen from KVI institutions supervises the functions of the State Level Trust. The State Director of KVIC is nominated as an

Ex-officio member, and also acts as Vice-Chairman of the Trust. The remaining six members including the Chairman, Secretary and the Treasurer are elected by the General body of the Trust.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise details of Artisan Welfare Trust set up by KVIC

Sl. No.	Artisan Welfare Trust
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jammu and Kashmir
9.	Jharkhand
10.	Karnataka
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	Orissa
14.	Punjab
15.	Rajasthan
16.	Tamil Nadu
17.	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Meerut (Delhi)
19.	Uttaranchal
20.	West Bengal
21.	Kerala

Tourist Trains

2362. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce thematic tourist trains between Bodhgaya-Bhubneshwar and Kolkata-Bhubaneshwar and to extend Maharaja Express train to Bhubneshwar in view of enormous pilgrimage/tourism potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and other measures taken to cater to huge rush of pilgrims/tourists in these areas?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Trains connecting various places, including tourist spots, are regularly introduced subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility and availability of resources. In addition to regular trains, special trains and attachment of additional coaches on regular trains are done to cater to rush of pilgrims/tourists. The itineraries of Maharajas' Express are planned based on market potential and consumer demand.

[Translation]

Take Overs of Indian Pharmaceutical Companies

2363. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the quantum of drug business in the country in terms of rupees and the position of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry in the world;

(b) whether the Indian pharmaceutical companies are being continuously acquired by the Multi-National Companies;

(c) if so, the likely impact of such acquisition/take

overs on the prices of drugs in the country; and

(d) the efforts made/being made by the Government to bring quantitative and qualitative improvement in the pharmaceutical industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Indian pharmaceutical industry turnover during 2009-10 was Rs. 104209 crores. The country now ranks 3rd in terms of volume of production and 14th largest by value.

(b) and (c) The recent takeovers of Indian companies by MNCs could increase the possibility of other takeovers of Indian companies which would have impact on the Indian health care scenario as well as on pricing and availability of medicines in India. As such an appropriate assessment requires to be made. The Department of Pharmaceuticals have requested the Department of Commerce to conduct a study on the recent takeovers of Indian companies by the MNCs. Thereafter, the recommendation could be placed before the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and/or the Competent Authority.

(d) The Pharmaceutical Policy as amended from time to time has been giving impetus to the pharmaceutical industry for providing quality medicines at reasonable prices to the masses.

Processing Cost of Petrol and Diesel

2364. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias*

LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) whether the refining cost of petrol and diesel is almost same in all the oil refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether despite the refining cost of petrol and diesel being almost similar, the consumer is getting petrol at much higher price as compared to diesel; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government 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) Refining of crude oil is a process industry where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through numerous processing units such as Crude Distillation Unit (CDU), Vacuum Distillation Unit (VDU), Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCC), Hydro-cracker, Coker unit, Lube Unit etc. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. Finished petroleum products are produced from a blend of various intermediate streams and hence, production cost is not assigned to individual refined products.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee, the Refinery Transfer Price (RTP) for Petrol and Diesel are fixed based on Trade Parity Price w.e.f. 16th June 2006. The price of Petrol was made market-determined effective from 26-6-2010.

Subsequent to de-control of petrol pricing, as the price of Petrol in the international market has been rising consistently in the recent months, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have been revising the price of Petrol.

The Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel is calculated by taking into account the following factors:

- (a) Price paid to refinery on trade parity basis
- (b) Inland freight upto the market
- (c) Marketing Margin
- (d) Dealers commission
- (e) Excise duty
- (f) Value Added Tax and local levies

The current RSP of Petrol is Rs. 58.37/litre and Diesel is Rs. 37.75/litre at Delhi. The breakup of the current retail price build up of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi is given as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petrol (Rs./litre)	Diesel (Rs./litre)
1.	Price without Customs Duty, Excise duty and Sales tax components	31.59	26.11
Central Taxes			
2.	Customs Duty based on 1st Fortnight of Mar' 2011	2.27	2.46
3.	Excise Duty including 3% education cess	14.78	4.74
4.	Total Central Taxes	17.05	7.20
States Taxes			
5.	Sales Tax	9.73	4.44
6.	Total State Taxes	9.73	4.44
7.	Total Taxes (4+6)	26.78	11.64
8.	Retail Selling Price at Delhi (1+7)	58.37	37.75

*Sales Tax on Diesel is inclusive of Pollution Cess of Rs. 0.25 per litre.

The RSP of Diesel continues to be regulated by the Government. The public sector oil marketing companies are currently incurring an under-recovery of Rs. 11.16/litre on Diesel (based on the Refinery Transfer Prices applicable for the 1st fortnight of March 2011).

[English]

Social Security Scheme

2365. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken in the country including Bihar in order to provide security and pension to the beneficiaries under the social security scheme during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of pensions provided by the Union Government and State Government to the beneficiaries in the country including Bihar during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Madam. No such survey has been undertaken by Ministry of Rural Development in the country including Bihar during the last three years and the current year.

(b) Social security, invalidity and old age pensions are subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Government of India gives assistance to State Governments to provide pension to all persons who belong to households below the poverty line and who are (a) persons of age 65 years and above under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) or (b) widows in the age group of 40-64 years under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) or (c) persons with severe or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18-64 years under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). Funds at the rate of Rs. 200 per beneficiary per month is made available to the State Governments as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) and States have been requested to contribute an equal amount. Details of ACA released during last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. As per available information, State contribution made by different State Governments to the persons eligible for pension under IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS is given in the enclosed Statement-II. In addition, many State Governments have launched their own State schemes to give pension to vulnerable sections of the society. In respect of these schemes information is not maintained in the Ministry.

Statement-I

Details of ACA released

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20232.26	28989.21	36443	39667.00
2.	Bihar	25909.42	49996.41	59776	56002.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	11090.26	13408.63	15577	17952.00
4.	Goa	136.36	156.75	196	84.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	2468.01	2568.67	7262	5871.00
6.	Haryana	2982.65	4127.50	3532	5324.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2290.41	1989.31	2179	2828.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1863.99	2042.75	3322	2564.00
9.	Jharkhand	14180.12	20983.60	23606	18166.00
10.	Karnataka	21176.47	22850.20	31261	32296.00
11.	Kerala	7497.36	5779.21	5943	4505.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24397.63	43592.42	29747	34686.00
13.	Maharashtra	20199.06	31332.25	41540	28573.00
14.	Orissa	18479.38	20802.81	22043	37288.00
15.	Punjab	1229.47	4792.37	3769	4845.00
16.	Rajasthan	15959.34	14316.14	15259	14507.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	18479.19	32070.19	28618	22876.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	33106.56	84300.35	112302	110319.00
19.	Uttarakhand	1841.9	4720.53	4745	4562.00
20.	West Bengal	17012.92	27842.45	37384	39407.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	390.85	488.02	365	285.00
22.	Assam	16872.45	17941.11	17265	11718.00
23.	Manipur	2082.48	2051.86	2213	1126.00
24.	Meghalaya	950.23	1866.47	830	1664.00
25.	Mizoram	429.71	602.20	578	750.00
26.	Nagaland	789.22	835.15	691	888.00
27.	Sikkim	441.39	437.90	530	422.00
28.	Tripura	2648.32	3339.35	3948	4370.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.63	25.00	39	75.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Chandigarh	30.91	181.00	212.66	145.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	61.00	96	215.00
32.	Daman and Diu	6.69	13.00	16.08	17.00
33.	NCT Delhi	3640	5327.00	3995.98	2999.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.57	1.00	2	11.00
35.	Pondicherry	115	168.00	264	554.00
Total		288973.21	450000.00	515549.72	507561.00

Statement-II*Contributions made by different State Governments*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Amount of pension provided as Central Assistance (Rs.)	Contribution of State Government per pensioner per month under IGNOAPS (Rs.)	Contribution of State Government per pensioner per month under IGNWPS (in Rs.)	Contribution of State Government per pensioner per month under IGNDPS (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200	Nil	Nil	300
2.	Bihar	200	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Chhattisgarh	200	100	Nil	Nil
4.	Goa	200	800	800	800
5.	Gujarat	200	200	N.A.	300
6.	Haryana	200	300 (below 70 years) 500 (above 70 years)	550	350
7.	Himachal Pradesh	200	130	130	130
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	125	200	N.A.
9.	Jharkhand	200	200	200	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	200	200	200	200

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	200	50	120	160
12.	Madhya Pradesh	200	75	150	150
13.	Maharashtra	200	300	300	300
14.	Orissa	200	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Punjab	200	250	50	50
16.	Rajasthan	200	300 (below 75 years) 550 (above 75 years)	300	300
17.	Tamil Nadu	200	200	200	200
18.	Uttar Pradesh	200	100	100	100
19.	Uttaranchal	200	200	200	200
20.	West Bengal	200	200	300	300
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Assam	200	50	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Manipur	200	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Meghalaya	200	50	N.A.	N.A.
25.	Mizoram	200	50	N.A.	50
26.	Nagaland	200	100	N.A.	100
27.	Sikkim	200	200	300	300
28.	Tripura	200	200	200	200
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	200	300	300	300
30.	Chandigarh	200	300	300	300
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	200	300	N.A.	N.A.
32.	Daman and Diu	200	300	N.A.	N.A.
33.	NCT Delhi	200	800	800	800
34.	Lakshadweep	200	100	N.A.	N.A.
35.	Pondicherry	200	400	400	400

Regional Transport Aircraft

2366. Dr. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Regional Transport Aircraft (RTA-70) Programme, which is aimed at building planes for carrying passengers on short-haul flights;
- (b) the total amount of investment made on it so far;
- (c) whether any international aviation giant(s) have evinced interest in the project;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) The Regional Transport Aircraft programme has been renamed as National Civil Aircraft Development (NCAD) programme. A feasibility study is being conducted for the same. The investment so far in this programme is Rs. 20 crore.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Doppler Radar Centre

2367. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up Doppler Radar Centre;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated by the Government for the setting up of Doppler Radar Centre; and

(d) the names of the States in which the said Radar Centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) India Meteorological Department (IMD) is currently expanding the Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) network during the current 5-year plan by commissioning 16 DWRs to its 5 located along the east coast of India for cyclone monitoring at Chennai, Tamil Nadu; Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh, Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh; Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh and Kolkata, West Bengal.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 312 crores is made for the procurement of DWR systems during the current 5-year plan.

(d) 3-DWRs have been commissioned at Delhi Air Port, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Nagpur (Maharashtra). Other 13-DWRs are to be located at Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Patiala (Punjab), Mohanbari (Assam), Agartala (Tripura), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Mumbai (Maharashtra), Bhuj (Gujarat), Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Delhi-Lodi Road and Jaipur (Rajasthan).

Oil Leakage

2368. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGARAO DUDH-GAONKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the incidents of oil leakage in the country during the last two years, location-wise,
- (b) the detailed reasons of these leakages;
- (c) the coastal lines identified by the Government which are prone to oil leakage; and
- (d) the action plan chalked out by the Government

to deal with it?

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 the incidents of oil leakage in the country during the last two years, location-wise along with the reasons is placed in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The coastline situated near few major and non-major ports handling crude oil has been identified by the Coast Guard as high risk areas. Some of the very high risk areas are Gulf of Kutch, Hazira, Mumbai Port, Mumbai Offshore, Kochi, Nagapattinam, Chennai, KG Basin, Kakinada and Paradip.

(d) Indian Coast Guard under Ministry of Defence,

has the oil spill response facility to coordinate and deal with larger oil spills. All the incidents of oil spills are reported to Indian Coast Guard to assess and take necessary actions to protect the marine life from any incident of oil spill. National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOSDCP) is in place since November, 1993. Director General Coast Guard is designated as Central Coordinating Authority to implement the NOSDCP and coordinate the response activities in the event of an oil spill in the sea including Mumbai area. The Coast Guard has informed that they have taken steps such as providing training, to the personnel from port and oil handling companies, undertaking audit of contingency plan and Tier-I pollution response facilities and conduct of drills and exercise under the ambit of National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOSDCP).

Statement

Location-wise Details of Oil Leakages

Sl. No.	Period	Company/Pipeline/Ship	Location	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2009-10	OIL/Digboi to Crude Dehydration station	Muliabari area of Digboi town, Assam	Snapping of pipeline at "T" junction point by 3rd party.
2.		HPCL/Mumbai Refinery to Mazgaon	Toll Naka, Wadala, Mumbai	3rd Party damage during construction.
3.		IOCL/Paradip-Haldia-Barauni	Damodar River crossing Location Burdwan, West Bengal	Wash out and snapping of the pipeline due to heavy rain and sudden release of heavy water by Damodar Valley Corporation.
4.		IOCL/Guwahati-Siliguri	Ghish river crossing location, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Breakage of pipeline near girth weld due to wash out on the pipeline cover caused by very high water current in the river during heavy rain.
5.		IOCL/Paradip-Haldia-Barauni	Tihidi Tahsil, Bhadrak, Odisha	Leakage from the drain line of pipeline sectionalizing valve due to failure of flange gasket.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	ONGC/Well to EPS, Kamlapuram	EPS Kamlapuram, Cauvery Asset, Tamil Nadu		Corrosion in the pipeline.
7.	OIL/Feeder pipeline to Guwahati Refinery	Guwahati Refinery, Assam		3rd party mechanical damage caused by heavy equipment during construction.
8.	OIL/Barauni to Bongaigaon	Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal		Pilferage attempt on the pipeline.
9.	MV Asian Forest	Off Mangalore coast		MV Asian Forest sink off Mangalore with 366.4 MT of fuel oil and 45 MT of diesel oil.
10.	MV Black rose	Off Paradip port		MV Black rose, a 187 meter long, 32 year old, 13600 GRT bulk carrier of Mangolia flag sank off Paradip port on 9th Sept., 2009 with 960 tonnes of fuel oil.
11.	Un Known	Off South Chennai		Bilge discharge affected South Chennai beaches.
12.	2010-11 (Up to February, 2011)	IOCL/Salaya-Matura	Near Abu Road, Rajasthan	Crack in pipeline from the dent caused due to rocky pipe trench.
13.	ONGC/Well to Group Gathering Station Ankleswar, Gujarat	Ankleswar, Gujarat		Pipeline rupture due to corrosion.
14.	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd./ Mangla crude oil pipeline from Mangla to Salaya	Surendranagar, Gujarat		Pilferage attempt on the pipeline.
15.	PMT JV (ONGC, RIL and BGEPIL)/SPM (Single Point Mooring) to ship loading pipeline in Panna field of Mumbai offshore area.	SPM (Single point Mooring) and subsea pipeline in Panna field of Mumbai off-shore area.		Snapping of Subsea hoses string connected to SPM due to failure of 2 Nos. of SPM chains.
16.	ONGC/Mumbai-Uran Trunk pipeline	Western offshore area, Mumbai coast.		Dragging of the pipeline by anchor of a pipe lay barge.

1	2	3	4	5
17.	MV Malvika	Off Gopalpur		On 12th April, 2010 MV Malvika Cyprus registered bulk carrier while offloading cargo at Gopalpur anchorage, ruptured her fuel tanks due to collision of barge SNEH IV. While coming along side the merchant ship accidentally hit her in the aft leading to 0.5 meter crack in the hull.
18.	MV Chitra	Mumbai		Due to collision incident between MV Khalija and MV Chitra at Mumbai.
19.	MV Tiger Spring	Off Hugli point		Due to collision between MV Tiger Spring and Green Valley in Hoogly River near Nurpur Reach on 23rd November, 2010.
20.	MV Ratna Urvi	Haldia Dock		On 30th January, 2011 MT Ratna Urvi (Flag India, IMO no. 88133568) carrying 31600 metric ton of crude oil, while berthing along side at Haldia collided with jetty.

Electronic Voting Machine

2369. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission proposes to make use of Electronic Voting Machines mandatory in all the elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether EVMs are proposed to be used mandatory for election to municipal bodies and panchayats; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Section 61A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides that the giving and recording of votes by voting machines in such manner as may be prescribed, may be adopted in such constituency or the constituencies as the Election Commission may, having regard to the circumstances of each case, specify. By exercising that power, since 2004, the Election Commission has been using these machines in all general elections to the House of People and the Legislative Assemblies of every State and all bye-elections to those Houses (barring a few bye-elections in Andhra Pradesh in the year 2010). No change in the law is proposed for

making the use of Electronic Voting Machines mandatory.

(c) and (d) It is for the State Governments, by law, to provide for giving and recording of votes by voting machines for elections to the municipal bodies and panchayats. Hence, no time limit could be laid down by the Central Government in this regard.

Survey/Construction Work in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

2370. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of survey/construction work on Bhanupalli in Himachal Pradesh to Leh in Jammu and Kashmir via Bilaspur-Bairi-Mandi-Kullu-Manali and Lahaul new railway line;

(b) The steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the time-frame set for its implementation/ completion in view of its strategic importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri new line (63.1 Km) work is in progress. Final Location Survey has been completed and part detailed estimate sanctioned. Earthwork and work for minor bridges on the first 3 Km of the project have been taken up. Bilaspur-Kullu-Manali-Leh new line survey has been completed and project proposal was sent to Planning Commission for necessary approval. Planning Commission has advised railways to work out appropriate financing and operational arrangement for the project.

(c) Target date of completion for Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri new line project has not yet been fixed. Bilaspur-Manali-Leh new project is not yet sanctioned.

PF Scam in Rites

2371. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry ordered into Provident Fund

Scam in RITES has been concluded;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A fraud pertaining to Provident Fund accounts of RITES was detected in August 2009. Departmental investigation was initiated and the case was also referred to CBI. CBI has concluded investigations and a charge sheet has been filed against the accused persons on 30-12-2010 in the Court of Special Judge Delhi.

Separately consequent to departmental investigation, the employee held responsible was dismissed from service in February 2011.

[English]

Biometric Database for MGNREGS

2372. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced to implement Biometric technology and creating a biometric database for all workers under the flagship Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to ensure authentications work, applications, work site attendance and wage payments;

(b) if so, the time by which this biometric database will be created;

(c) whether implementation of this scheme has suffered setbacks in naxal affected areas; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to see that the benefits of this scheme is reached in Naxal attached areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) No time limit has so far been prescribed for completion of the work relating to creation of a biometric database.

(c) The scheme has so far not been implemented in any areas of the country.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Loss Due to Ban on Mining

2373. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment made with regard to revenue loss to the Railways due to ban on mining activities in various parts of the country including Odisha and Karnataka;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to make up for such loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per assessment made, there is a shortfall in loading due to restrictions imposed on export of iron ore in the State of Karnataka from August 2010 and restriction/introduction of procedure of transit passes/permission etc. for loading of iron ore in State of Odisha from March 2010. The amount of revenue loss attributable to this shortfall is assessed at Rs. 2000 crore approximately on a pro-rata basis. The restriction by State Government has been imposed starting only from March 2010. There is, therefore, no appreciable financial impact in the earlier years.

(c) The Railways have tried to maximize loading in other commodities to overcome this shortfall. As a result of these efforts, a growth ranging from 6.33% to

14.24% has been achieved in loading of various commodities viz., coal, fertilizers, container, foodgrain etc. upto January 2011. Due to higher growth and yield per kilometer, it is expected that the overall target of goods earnings for 2010-11 would be achieved despite the shortfall in loading mentioned above.

[English]

Representations of Trade Unions

2374. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from various trade unions of village and khadi industries including cottage industries;

(b) if so, the main demands made by them;

(c) whether the Government has made any consultations with these unions to sort out the issues;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been making efforts in promoting and developing khadi and village industries for providing employment opportunities in rural areas through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body established under KVIC Act, 1956. KVIC carries out dialogue with various stake-holders in the sector including Trade Unions and their views are given due importance in improving functioning of the organization. The Ministry of MSME, as an administrative Ministry also occasionally receives representations and references from individuals as well as organizations including Trade Unions on various issues concerning the sector and responds to them in consultation with KVIC and other agencies, if required.

The main demands/concerns voiced in these representations relate to improvement in functioning of

khadi institutions including State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, welfare of artisans, etc. Besides KVIC's dialogue with the trade unions and other stakeholders for improvement in the sector, Ministry of MSME has constituted a core-group headed by Hon'ble Minister, MSME for consulting various stakeholders of the sector in the decision making/policy formulation in the Ministry.

[Translation]

**Stoppage of Bengaluru Rajdhani
Train at Agra**

2375. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rajdhani Express trains coming from Delhi which have stoppage at Agra Railway Station;

(b) whether the Railways propose to provide stoppage of Bengaluru Rajdhani Express train at the said station;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) One pair of Rajdhani Express namely 12433/12434 Nizamuddin (Delhi)-Chennai Rajdhani Express has stoppage at Agra railway station.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) Rajdhani Express trains are long distance fast moving trains primarily meant for passengers between India's capital and state capitals with limited halts enroute. Stoppage of Bangalore Rajdhani Express at Agra has not been found justified.

Metro in Madhya Pradesh

2376. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to start Metro Service in some cities of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no proposal at present with the Ministry of Railways to start Metro Rail in any city of Madhya Pradesh, as no such proposal has been received either from the Ministry of Urban Development or from the State Government.

Electrification

2377. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total length of electrified railway lines in the country as on date;

(b) the details of railway lines across the country on which electrification work is pending/held up due to shortage of power, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to address this problem;

(d) the details of comparative running cost of electric-driven trains *vis-à-vis* diesel-driven trains; and

(e) the present status of electrification work on Ghaziabad-Hapur Railway Line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) As on 01-04-2010, 20059 route kilometers of rail lines have been electrified on Indian Railways.

(b) No electrification work is pending/held up due to shortage of power.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Cost of running a train from origin to destination on a particular mode of traction is dependent upon several factors including the route profile, train load, prescribed speed, number of stoppages including

detentions, traffic density in the section and the matrix of trains served by the particular mode of traction in the region. Figures for comparative cost of running a diesel-driven train *vis-à-vis* electric-driven train are not compiled.

(e) Ghaziabad-Hapur section is a part of Ghaziabad-Moradabad electrification project which has been sanctioned in 2010-11 and preliminary works have commenced.

[English]

Extension of ROB

2378. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any plan to expand the width of Rail Over Bridge (ROB) at Nagampadam in Kottayam under Southern Railway for the smooth movement of pedestrians;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have received any representation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Railways have raised any objection to the said work to be done with MPLAD fund; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A representation from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri Jose K. Mani was received vide his letter dated June 4, 2009

requesting to provide steel footpath in the existing ROB No. 209 at Kottayam in Kerala.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The existing ROB at Nagampadam near Kottayam Railway Station at Km. 58/900-59/000 was constructed in 1956 by the State Highways authority. It is not technically feasible to construct the footpath on both sides of the ROB because it is not fit to take any additional load of footpath for the usage of two wheelers and autorickshaws.

[Translation]

Third Railway Track

2379. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct third railway track on busy section across the country;

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

(c) whether Nagpur-Wardha and Wardha-Ballarshah under Central Railways are also under consideration for the said project;

(d) the present status of progress made in this regard; and

(e) the details of funds involved and time-frame set for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Third/multiple line projects are sanctioned when sectional capacity gets saturated. 25 number of third line/multiple line projects are under execution over Indian Railways. The details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Railway	Name of the Project	Length (in Km)
1.	East Coast	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line	35
2.	East Coast	Kottavalasa-Simhachalam North 4th line	16.69

Sl. No.	Railway	Name of the Project	Length (in Km)
3.	East Coast	Vizianagram-Kothavalasa 3rd line	34.7
4.	Eastern	Liluah-Dankuni 3rd line (10.1 Km) with extension to Furfura Sharif	30.1
5.	North Central	Aligarh-Ghaziabad 3rd line	06.15
6.	North Central	3rd line between Panki-Bhaupur	11.38
7.	North Central	Palwal-Bhuteshwar 3rd line	81
8.	Northern	New Delhi-Tilak Bridge 5th and 6th line	2.65
9.	Northern	Tughlakabad-Palwal 4th line	33.5
10.	South Central	Raghavapuram-Madamari patch tripling	24.47
11.	South East Central	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line	165
12.	South East Central	Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line	31
13.	South Eastern	Goelkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (Chakradharpur Bondamunda Section)	40
14.	South Eastern	Tikiapara-Santragachi 4th line	5.6
15.	South Eastern	Panskura-Kharagpur 3rd line	44.7
16.	South Eastern	Rajkharsawan-Sini 3rd line	15
17.	South Eastern	Dongaposi-Rajkharsawan 3rd line	75
18.	South Eastern	Sini-Adityapur 3rd line	22.5
19.	Southern	Attipattu-Korukkupettai 3rd line	18
20.	Southern	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line	22.1
21.	Southern	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line	4.1
22.	Southern	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line	26.83
23.	South Western	Bangalore-Whitefield-Bangalore City-Krishnarajpuram Quadrupling	23.08
24.	West Central	Bhopal-Beena 3rd line	143
25.	Western	Surat-Kosamba PH-I of 3rd line between Vadodara and Virar	35

(c) to (e) Survey for doubling of section from Nagpur to Wardha has been completed and the report is under examination. Further, consideration of the proposal will depend upon the outcome of the examination of survey report.

[English]

Distribution of Fertilizers

2380. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizers are not reaching the small farmers as rich and powerful farmers are lifting the entire stock of fertilizers from fertilizers shops in some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued instructions to the State Governments to ensure proper distribution of fertilizers in their respective States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No such incident has been reported by the State Governments.

(c) to (e) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under partial movement distribution control of the Government of India. All other fertilizers like DAP, MOP and NPK etc. are de-controlled since August, 1992. In order to ensure availability of fertilizers in remote, inaccessible and low consuming areas, Department of Fertilizers has been releasing subsidy only on receipt of fertilizers in the districts. Department of Fertilizers monitors availability of fertilizers at state level. The distribution of fertilizers within the state is decided by the State Governments in consultation with the fertilizer supplier units vis-a-vis its consumption trend/requirement in the respective districts.

However, the steps taken for proper distribution of

fertilizers are as under:—

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web-based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The state governments have been advised (i) to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies (ii) to review the railway rake points in their states and take up the issues with the Railways for improvements, if any, required to ensure availability of fertilizers in every nook and corner of the State.
- (iii) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1-4-2010. Under the NBS, State Governments have to play more proactive role to co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of states.
- (iv) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers.
- (v) The Department of Fertilizers contracts on phone the officials of major fertilizer consuming states on daily basis to find out any shortages of fertilizers in any part of the state and the corrective actions are taken immediately.

Shale Gas Exploration

2381. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government is formulating a new policy for Shale gas production in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the status of the project;

(c) whether some other countries including United States are helping the country in development of this sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total potential of this gas in the country;

(f) whether shale gas production is likely to relieve the county from shortage of gas and gas products; and

(g) 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. Government has initiated action to identify potentially prospective areas of Shale Gas resources as well as to formulate a policy for its exploration and exploitation. Based on the identification of prospective areas and resource assessment and after formulating an appropriate policy, steps would be taken for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas resources in the country.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Shale Gas Resources between India and United States of America (USA) was signed in November, 2010. Under the MOU, both the countries would cooperate in the following areas of Shale Gas development:

- Shale Gas Resource assessment in India.
- Technical studies on Shale Gas exploration in India.
- Share best practices on establishing a regulatory framework and safeguard measures

for the sustainable development of Shale Gas.

- Promoting sustainable domestic and foreign investment in Shale Gas development.

(e) to (g) Based on the geo-scientific data gathered so far during exploration of conventional oil and gas, few on land sedimentary basins/areas in India appear to be prospective in terms of Shale Gas deposits. However, detailed studies are being taken up to identify the prospective basins/areas and estimation of Shale Gas resources in the country. The reserves and production potential of Shale Gas will be known only after resource estimation, award of blocks and subsequent exploration and production activities to be carried out in the awarded blocks.

Setting Up of LNG Terminal in Kerala

2382. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up LNG Terminal in Kerala;

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

(c) the time by which the said terminal is likely to start functioning?

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) LNG terminals are not set up by the Government, the same are set up by the entities. Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL), a Joint Venture Company is setting up a 5 million metric tonne per annum (mmtpa) capacity LNG terminal at Puthuvypeen, Kochi in Kerala. The Project is estimated to cost around Rs. 3600 crore. The Project is progressing as per the schedule and is expected to be commissioned by the end of 2012.

Social Audit for MGNREGS

2383. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of social audits conducted, vis-a-vis target set under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) since its inception State-wise;

(b) the major findings of the social audit teams particularly in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the total amount diverted/siphoned off, under the scheme as per findings of the social audit teams, State-wise;

(d) the total amount recovered from the persons responsible particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for plugging various loopholes existing under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Section 17(2) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audit of all the projects taken up within the Gram Panchayat. As such, no targets have been set for conduct of social audit under the Act. State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The major findings of the social audit teams in Andhra Pradesh are as under:

1. Block level Post Master making fake entries in the passbooks
2. Block level Post Master collecting money at the time of payments from workers
3. Field assistants not visiting the field
4. Field assistants collected money for issuance of passbook
5. Delay in wage payments

6. Job cards not distributed to the workers and kept in the Mandal office

7. Use of machinery

8. Wrong entries in the muster rolls

9. Wage slips not distributed to the workers for wage payment

10. Name of the workers not entered in the wage list but entered in the muster roll

(c) The audit teams did not notice any case relating to diversion/siphoning off of MGNREGA funds.

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

(e) With a view to plug various loopholes in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the Ministry has taken the following measures:

(i) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including Job cards, Muster rolls, Employment demanded and allocated, number of days worked, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and funds released to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.

(ii) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.

(iii) Rolling out Biometric based ICT enabled real time transactions of MGNREGA workers to eliminate fake attendance and false payments.

(iv) Periodic reviews in the Performance Review Committee meetings held on quarterly basis. State specific reviews are also undertaken.

(v) Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors and Eminent Citizens.

(vi) Visit by members of Central Employment Guarantee Council.

(vii) State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up.

level Ombudsman for redressal of grievances in a time bound manner.

(viii) States have been directed to appoint district

Statement

Sl. No.	State Name	2008-09 No. of Gram Panchayats where Social Audit conducted	2009-10 No. of Gram Panchayats where Social Audit conducted	2010-11 No. of Gram Panchayats where Social Audit conducted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16308	20485	17521
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	58	84
3.	Assam	1399	2101	2350
4.	Bihar	8559	7251	4495
5.	Chhattisgarh	10522	9764	9621
6.	Gujarat	10460	9778	13550
7.	Haryana	3119	3855	3391
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9347	2735	1506
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1320	796	599
10.	Jharkhand	7092	4318	4544
11.	Karnataka	2613	4635	5149
12.	Kerala	284	985	995
13.	Madhya Pradesh	17908	22338	22929
14.	Maharashtra	14688	27068	21382
15.	Manipur	1483	496	24
16.	Meghalaya	531	1151	1205
17.	Mizoram	767	809	602
18.	Nagaland	100	1105	78

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Orissa	3900	5242	6234
20.	Punjab	2394	10474	12505
21.	Rajasthan	11529	8585	9169
22.	Sikkim	86	163	163
23.	Tamil Nadu	13522	12620	12529
24.	Tripura	1040	962	834
25.	Uttar Pradesh	70827	29650	43518
26.	Uttarakhand	5141	6706	6175
27.	West Bengal	3604	3149	2945
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	62	15
29.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
32.	Goa	0	189	187
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		219486	197530	204299

[Translation]

SC and ST Scientists in CSIR

2384. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists belonging to SC/ST categories working at present in CSIR;

(b) the number of people out of them who are head of any Department/Division;

(c) whether the Government proposes to chalk out any such scheme under which the people belonging to SC/ST categories may be given priority in the

appointment to the post of Head of Department; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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) Presently, 597 Scientists belonging to SC/ST categories are working in CSIR, out of which 45 are Heads of Department/Division.

(c) and (d) No Madam. But it needs to be

mentioned here, that in addition to the above Scientists belonging to SC/ST category working in CSIR, a number of SC/ST Scientists including women have been appointed to "Outstanding Scientist" position as well as Directors of Institutes by virtue of their merit to lead and mentor scientific endeavors across CSIR system. This has been possible by CSIR's continuous effort in searching and nurturing talented Scientists and preferentially supporting Junior Research Fellowship for SC/ST candidates from very young age.

[English]

Manufacturing of Low Cost Medicines

2385. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to manufacture medicines for common diseases at lower

costs through Public Sector Undertakings to provide some relief to the common people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government has initiated a Campaign called Jan Aushadhi Programme in the year 2008. Under the Jan Aushadhi Programme Central Pharma Public Sector (CPSUs) are already manufacturing the medicines at much lower cost compared with the branded medicines for supply to the Jan Aushadhi Stores. Some of the comparative prices of the medicines sold in the Jan Aushadhi Stores and such branded medicines sold in the open market are shown in the following table which explains the price difference.

Comparison of some of the Jan Aushadhi Drugs with Branded Drugs

Sl. No.	Brand Name	Dosage	Pack Size	Market Price	Jan Aushadhi Price	Name of Jan Aushadhi Generic Medicine	Difference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Crocin	500 mg	10s Strip	12.33	2.45	Paracetamol	5.03 times higher
2.	Voveran	50 mg	10s Strip	30.40	2.10	Diclofenac Sodium	14.47 times higher
3.	Diclogesic	50 mg+ 500 mg	10s Strip	26.00	4.40	Diclofenac Sodium+ Paracetamol	5.90 times higher
4.	Nimulid	100 mg	10s Strip	38.72	2.70	Nimesulide	14.34 times higher
5.	Betadine	5% w/v	15 gm Oint.	58.85	9.00	Povidone Iodine	6.53 times higher
6.	Mox	500 mg	10s Strip	95.16	23.10	Amoxycillin	4.11 times higher

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Ciplox	250 mg	10s Strip	49.12	11.10	Ciprofloxacin	4.42 times higher
8.	Zentel	400 mg	10s Strip	17.50	1.65	Albendazole	10.60 times higher
9.	Omez	20 mg	10s Strip	54.40	6.85	Omeprazole	7.94 times higher
10.	Cetzine	10 mg	10s Strip	37.50	2.75	Cetirizine Hydrochloride	13.63 times higher
11.	Teczine	5 mg	10s Strip	50.00	5.80	Levocetirizine	8.62 times higher
12.	Clopilet	75 mg	10s Strip	59.50	11.50	Clopidogrel	5.17 times higher

[Translation]

Borewells in Damoh

2386. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether borewells installed in most of the hilly region villages of Damoh in Madhya Pradesh are not successful due to their inadequate depth and cause paucity of drinking water along with irrigation related problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to install borewells of one thousand feet deep in that area?

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 information received from the Public Health Engineering Department, Madhya Pradesh, borewells down to 90 metres (~ 300 feet) depth have been drilled by PHED with 80% success rate and there is no paucity of drinking water in the villages of Damoh district and at present there is no necessity to install borewells of one thousand feet

depth in that area.

[English]

Setting Up of Venture Capital Fund

2387. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Rs. 2,000 crore venture capital fund to support drug discovery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Department of Pharmaceuticals is in the process of examining a proposal to set up Venture Fund for promoting drug discovery and innovation. Details including size etc. are being worked

out with the help of National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

[Translation]

Inter-State Water Disputes

2388. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to store/Conserve the water by desilting lakes situated in different parts of the country along with constructing dams surrounding these lakes; and

(b) if so, the action plan prepared by the Government 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) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has undertaken a Scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) since June, 2001 for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes including desiltation, and shoreline protection in urban and semi-urban areas of the country.

The total outlay under the XI Plan towards the NLCP Scheme is Rs. 440 crore. Based on the proposals received from different States, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has so far, sanctioned projects for conservation of 61 lakes in 14 States, at a total cost of Rs. 1028.19 crore.

MGNREGS for Agriculture Sector

2389. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include the farmers directly to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for the development of agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Government has included small and marginal farmers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by an amendment made in para 1(iv) of the list of permissible activities provided in Schedule-I of the Act. The amendment made is as under:

"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 Awaas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008."

Corporate Social Responsibility of Oil Companies

2390. Dr. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) whether various public sector oil companies are spending 0.5 to 1% of their net profit on social welfare schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the social welfare works done by various public sector oil companies in various States including Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make private oil companies bear the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that amount sanctioned for the purpose is spend properly?

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 the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE),

Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are required to spend certain percentage of their Profit After Tax (PAT) on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The amount spent by oil PSUs on CSR during 2009-10 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Expenditure on CSR (Rs. in crore)	%age of previous year's Profit after Tax
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)	268.80	1.67
2.	Oil India Limited (OIL)	24.12	1.12
3.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	46.85	1.59
4.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	14.79	2.01
5.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	13.84	2.40
6.	Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	43.67	1.56

(c) The Oil PSUs are working in following sectors under the Corporate Social Responsibility in various states including Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan:

1. Education including adult education and computer education
2. Health
3. Environment
4. Sports
5. Rural Development
6. Development of infrastructure/roads and bridges
7. Conservation and development of monuments
8. Drinking water
9. Common LPG kitchen facilities
10. Release of one time grant to Below Poverty Line families in the rural areas for release of new LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen LPG Vitaran Yojana

11. Hospital facilities
12. Relief and rescue works during natural calamities
13. Women empowerment
14. School facilities
15. Vocational training to youths
16. Training to women in income generation activities
17. Scholarship to meritorious students
18. Noon feeding facilities to school children
19. Sanitation
20. Other community development project identified in consultation with local authorities.

State-wise details of works undertaken by the oil PSUs under CSR are available with Director (HR) of the concerned oil PSUs.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) CSR activities are part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the Ministry and Oil PSUs. It is one of the parameters to measure their performance, which is reviewed every quarter.

[English]

Utilisation of Water

2391. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted by the Union Government for efficient utilisation of water resources of the country especially for irrigation;

(b) if so, the details of the composition of the Group, the meeting held and on-the-spot assessment visits made by the Group so far;

(c) whether any achievements were made by the Group so far in this regard; and

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

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. Ministry of Water Resources has not constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group for efficient utilization of water resources of the country.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Coaches in Local Trains

2392. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of shortage of coaches in the local trains in the country;

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

Hubli zone and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Taking into account the unfulfilled demands for introduction of more local trains and need for augmentation of existing train services to cater to the increasing passenger traffic, there is a shortage of coaches on every zone including South Western Railway. However, there is no shortage of coaches for scheduled services for the present.

(c) To meet with requirement of coaches, the production capacity of the existing Railway production units has been augmented and orders for coach manufacture have also been placed on public and private sector firms.

As a part of the initiatives of Ministry of Railway to set up a series of rail-based industries, manufacturing of coaches at different locations have been planned in the last two years and also in the Budget 2011-12.

New Investment Policy

2393. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate a new investment policy in the fertilizers' sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the aforesaid policy is likely to bridge the gap between the consumption and domestic production; and

(d) the time by which the said policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The Government has notified on 4th September 2008 a New Investment policy for urea sector which is based on IPP benchmark and has been

finalized in consultation with the industry. The policy aims at revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield/Brownfield projects. The policy is likely to substantially bridge the gap in next five years between the consumption and domestic production subject to confirmed and adequate availability of gas at reasonable prices. The fertilizer Industry has responded positively towards the New Investment Policy by initiating investment decision for revamp of existing capacities. The fertilizer units like IFFCO-Aonla-I and II, IFFCO-Phulpur-I and II, Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL)—Gadepan-I and II, Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (NFCL)—Kakinada-I and II and the unit of Tata Chemicals Limited—Babrula have informed regarding availability of additional production of urea after revamp. The expansion and setting up of new plants did not fructify as the companies have been regularly requesting the Government for either firm allocation of gas at predetermined fixed prices from domestic gas sources or insulate industry from any additional liability arising due to increase in delivered price of gas by correspondingly increasing the floor prices in the absence of any commitment on allocation of natural gas at fixed prices. The constraints indicated are under examination in the Department of Fertilizers and a proposal for amendments in the New Investment Policy notified on 4th September 2008 with various options is under consideration of a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sumitra Chaudhari, Member, Planning Commission, as recommended by the Group of Ministers (GoM).

[Translation]

Smart Card Scheme

2394. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to issue bio-metric smart cards to all PDS consumers of kerosene and LPG;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said scheme is likely to help in solving the problem of irrational subsidy, lesser consumption and adulteration; 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) to (d) This Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to partner in the Project related to distribution of PDS Kerosene and domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) using the platform of UIDAI for better targeting of subsidy to the intended beneficiaries. Unique Identification Number (UID) with the Biometric details will help to identify and target the delivery of product only to customer or his family members without any leakages.

Government has constituted a Task Force in February, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, VIDAI to recommend means for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG to the intended beneficiaries.

[English]

Shortage of Coir-Fibre and Raw Materials

2395. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) the number of coir industries functioning in the country as on date including Tamil Nadu and Kerala, State-wise;

(b) whether the coir industries are in crisis due to shortage of coir-fibre and essential raw materials;

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

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to develop coir industries in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Coir industrial establishments functioning in the country are registered under Coir Industry (Registration) Rules 2008 for statistical purpose. State-wise details of 14950 coir units registered in the country including Tamil Nadu and Kerala as on 31-03-2010 are given in the Table below:

Sl. No.	State	Number of units
1	2	3
1.	Kerala	9549
2.	Tamil Nadu	3379
3.	Orissa	675
4.	Andhra Pradesh	662
5.	Karnataka	487
6.	West Bengal	40
7.	Pondicherry	30
8.	Maharashtra	20
9.	Assam	20
10.	Delhi	17
11.	Uttar Pradesh	17
12.	Union Territory of Lakshadweep	16
13.	North Eastern Region	15
14.	Punjab	5
15.	Rajasthan	4
16.	Goa	3
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3
18.	Haryana	2

1	2	3
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Gujarat	1
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Total		14950

(b) and (c) Though there are reports of seasonal shortage of coir fibre in the coir product manufacturing sector of Alleppey in the State of Kerala due to increase in the export of coir fibre to China essentially from Tamil Nadu, there is no crisis on account of the same. The Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been working in close coordination with Coir Board to tide over the seasonal shortage through appropriate remedial action.

The number of fibre extraction units has increased, particularly in the state of Tamil Nadu due to the various interventions provided by Coir Board and Government of Tamil Nadu for the development of coir industry in the State. Due to this increase in the number of new fibre extraction units in Tamil Nadu, *inter alia*, the demand for coconut husks, the basic raw material, has increased leading to a corresponding increase in the price of coconut husks.

(d) and (e) The Government of India in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing various programmes through Coir Board, a statutory body under the administrative control of this Ministry, for development of coir industry in the country through research and development, trainings in coir processing/ value addition, Quality Improvement Programmes, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, extending financial assistance for setting up new units and modernization of existing units, assisting in development of domestic as well as export markets besides setting up of coir clusters, etc.

Opening of LPG Agencies in Gujarat

2396. SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to open LPG agencies in Bhavnagar, Bharuch and Narmada areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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 CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Indian Oil Corporation Limited has reported that they have planned to set up one regular LPG distributorship at Bhavnagar, District Bhavnagar, Gujarat. Similarly, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has reported that they have planned to set up one regular LPG distributorship at Bharuch District and two regular LPG distributorships at Bhavnagar District of Gujarat State.

OMCs have issued notice inviting applications for selection of LPG distributors under the scheme RGGLVY for establishing 80 locations in the State of Gujarat including 9 distributors in Bhavnagar, Bharuch and Narmada Districts. The details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of Distributors under RGGLVY
1.	Bhavnagar	2
2.	Bharuch	4
3.	Narmada	3

The selection of LPG distributorships is made by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies themselves, in terms of laid down guidelines. Since the commissioning process involves 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, obtaining of various mandatory licences and approvals, and disposal of complaints/litigations, if any, it is not possible to specify exactly when these locations will be commissioned.

[Translation]

Ethanol Mixed Petrol Programme

2397. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the present status of the implementation of ethanol blended petrol programme in the country;

(b) the percentage sale of ethanol mixed petrol, out of the total petrol being sold in the country;

(c) whether there is any shortage of ethanol supply to oil marketing companies leading to shortage in selling ethanol mixed petrol;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome the shortage of ethanol;

(e) whether sale of ethanol mixed petrol has brought down the losses of oil marketing companies; and

(f) if so, the extent to which the losses of the said companies have come down in the financial year 2010-11?

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): (a) In compliance with the

decision of the Government, the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are procuring ethanol for the EBP Programme to the extent of the ethanol made available by the domestic ethanol producers at the ad-hoc ex-factory price decided by the Government. Accordingly, procurement has started and supply of EBP has commenced from November 2010 onwards.

Against OMC's annual ethanol requirement of 105 crore litres in the 20 notified States and 4 Union Territories, approx. 55 crore litres ethanol has been contracted for 13 States and 3 Union Territories. OMCs have procured 9.61 crore litres of ethanol as on 28-02-2011.

(b) The percentage sale of ethanol mixed petrol out of the total petrol being sold in the country for the month of February, 2011 was approx. 48% by IOC, 52% by BPC and 48% by HPC.

(c) and (d) As per the Government policy, the OMCs are procuring ethanol for the EBP Programme to the extent made available by the domestic ethanol producers at the ad-hoc ex-factory declared price at Rs. 27/litre.

(e) and (f) The price at which ethanol is being procured by OMCs is an adhoc price. The losses or gains of the OMCs on ethanol procurement can be

computed only after the final price of ethanol is determined.

Investment by ONGC

2398. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has made fresh capital investment during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the total capital investment made in the field of oil industry by the said company from 2008-09 to 2010-11 sector-wise, amount-wise; and

(c) the details of the additional percentage increase achieved by the company in the production of crude oil and natural gas 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) Yes Madam. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has made the following fresh capital investment during the last three years:—

Activity	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11* (April-Dec., 2010)
	Actual	Actual	Actual
1	2	3	4
Seismic Survey	3071.83	2158.72	1087.37
Exploratory Drilling	4299.48	7252.70	6071.63
Development Drilling	4373.53	4574.39	2549.67
Capital Projects and Purchages	7119.18	7012.27	6999.00
R and D and Institutes	157.44	219.95	218.98

1	2	3	4
Joint Ventures (Domestic)	2049.52	1742.62	852.59
Acquisition/Integration	749.12	598.40	523.00
Total Capital Investment	21820.11	23559.05	18302.24

*Provisional

(c) Details of ONGC's total production of crude oil (including condensate) and gas during last three years are as under:—

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Crude Oil Production (MMT)	25.944	25.366	24.671
Gas Production (MMSCM)	22334	22486	23109

Further, ONGC has estimated that incremental gain from Implementation of Redevelopment Schemes (IOR)/ Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) projects and contribution

from new discoveries (excluding production from fields operated through JVs) during the last three years i.e. from 2007-08 to 2009-10 are as under:—

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Oil Gain (MMT)	6.772	6.367	5.996
Gas Gain (MMSCM)	2082	2172	2280

It is pertinent to mention that there exists a time lag between the investment made and the additional realization of oil and gas. Oil/Gas gain as mentioned above can be attributed to investment made and various steps/actions taken by ONGC in the previous years, to augment/sustain the crude oil and gas production through IOR, EOR Schemes, monetization of Marginal Fields, realization of production from new onshore finds, etc.

(a) the total length of railway lines proposed to be added as per Vision 2020 along with length of railway lines added so far;

(b) the reasons for slow mode of progress in this regard;

(c) whether the Railways propose to introduce super high-speed trains in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

Vision 2020

2399. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) As per the Vision 2020 document, the target for the remaining two years of the 11th Five Year Plan is 1000 kilometres. Against this, the Railways have been able

to achieve completion of 449 KMs of New Lines in 2010-11, uptill February, 2011. It is likely to achieve completion of 700 KMs by the end of the financial year, which is the highest ever performance of the Indian Railways in a year. The internal target for the year 2011-12 has also been kept at 1075 KMs in addition to the expected backlog of 300 KMs for the year 2010-11.

In view of the above, the pace of progress has improved substantially, despite its slow pace earlier, mainly due to continuing constraints of huge throw-forward of ongoing projects and limited availability of resources. Besides financial constraints, the railway projects get delayed due to delay in availability of land, forestry and other clearances, law and order conditions, contractual failure, etc.

(c) and (d) Railways have In their Vision 2020 document mentioned that 2000 KMs of High Speed Rail Corridors will be built by 2020. The High Speed Rail Corridors will be fit for running trains at speeds of 250-350 Kmph. Railways have identified six corridors for undertaking pre-feasibility studies and these are:

- (i) Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad
- (ii) Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar
- (iii) Howrah-Haldia
- (iv) Hyderabad-Domakal-Vijaywada-Chennai
- (v) Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Ernakulam
- (vi) Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna

So far, report on the pre-feasibility study for the Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad corridor has been received which is under examination.

[Translation]

Provision for Self-Employment to Minorities

2400. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the target prescribed for providing self-employment in the country to the minorities during the last three years and their present status;

(b) whether several units are lagging behind the prescribed target for providing self-employment to the minorities due to administrative in difference; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not achieving the target set for providing self-employment to the minorities?

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 annual targets of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) are fixed through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the Ministry of Minority Affairs, the administrative ministry, and NMDFC for each financial year, for extending loan to a given number of beneficiaries.

Year	MOU Target for assisting number of beneficiaries	Achievements
2007-08	45,700	47,733
2008-09	60,000	51,198
2009-10	66,000	1,04,594

(b) NMDFC has exceeded the targets during 2007-08 and 2009-10.

(c) During the year 2008-09, the target could not be met due to announcement of elections towards the fag end of the financial year, imposing model code of conduct prohibiting further disbursements.

Investment by SAIL in DFC

2401. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has put up a proposal for investment of Rs. 8000 crores in the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor of Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from Joint Venture of IRCON International Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) for construction of Dankuni-Sonnagar section of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor.

The proposal is under consideration.

[English]

Companies Bill

2402. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has finalized the revised draft of the Companies Bill, 2009;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether discussions were held with the Industry and Professionals in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details of the proposal put forward by the industry and professionals in this regard along with 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 (d) The report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, submitted after extensive deliberations with all stakeholders, is now under examination for incorporation in the Companies Bill, 2009.

[Translation]

Gauge Conversion

2403. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of gauge conversion work on Gonda to Gorakhpur *via* Anand Nagar Nautanva and Gonda to Lucknow *via* Bahraich and Sitapur line;
- (b) the funds allocated and spent thereon so far;

(c) the reasons for delay in this project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The present status of gauge conversion of Gonda- Gorakhpur *via* Anand Nagar Nautanwa and Gonda-Lucknow *via* Bahraich and Sitapur projects are as under:

- (i) Gonda-Gorakhpur *via* Anand Nagar, Nautanwa: Gorakhpur-Anandnagar-Nautanwa section (81 km) has already been completed and commissioned. Conversion work in Anandnagar-Naurgarh-Barhni-Gonda (180 km) is in different stages of progress. 70 km of this section i.e. Anandnagar-Naurgarh-Barhni section has been planned to be completed by March 2012. An expenditure of Rs. 287.38 crore has been incurred upto March 2010.
- (ii) Gonda-Lucknow *via* Bahraich and Sitapur (479.90 km): A survey for gauge conversion of Gonda-Bahraich-Mailani-Sitapur-Lucknow (479.90 km) including Nanpara Nepalganj was completed in 1998-99. On this surveyed route, gauge conversion of Gonda-Bahraich section (60 km) has been taken up where earthwork, minor bridge work ballasting etc. are in different stages of progress. An expenditure of Rs. 18.24 crore has been incurred upto March 2010.

(d) The time period of completion will be depend upon availability of resources.

[English]

Mechanism for Verifying Balance Sheet

2404. Dr. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that most of the private sector compromises submitting their

manipulated/inflated balance sheets to take undue advantage of government schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such companies found guilty and the action taken against them company-wise;

(c) whether the Government has constituted/proposes to constitute any monitoring committee to monitor such companies; 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) The Companies Act, 1956 provides for preparation of accounts including Balance Sheets as per the Accounting Standards 2nd filing the same through MCA-21 system. The provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 are very specific and mandated for filing true and fair state of affairs of the company.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Educational Scholarships to Anglo-Indian Community

2405. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Anglo-Indian community to consider them separately for the grant of educational scholarships issued by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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. However, eligible number of Anglo-Indians belonging to religious minorities notified under Section 2 (c) of National Commission for Minorities (NCM) Act, are considered for grant of scholarships under various schemes of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Passenger Amenities at Kolkata-based Stations

2406. Dr. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of passenger amenities at Howrah, Sealdah and Dumdum station of Eastern and South Eastern Railway and there is also lack of proper sanitation at these stations;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Railways thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by Railways for providing basic facilities/amenities on these stations?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Number of Advocates

2407. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of advocates practising in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the increase in the number of cases has been in proportion to the increase in number of advocates in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

[English]

Stake in Oil Producing Countries in Africa

2408. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of Government's stake in Public Sector companies engaged oil production

activities in Oil rich countries in Africa and Asia, country-wise and company-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): ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is engaged in overseas Exploration and Production (E and P) activities. Amongst all the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) engaged in overseas E and P activities, OVL has producing assets abroad. In Africa, OVL has two producing projects namely, Greater Nile Oil Project (GNOP) and Block 5A, both in Sudan, with participating share of 25% and 24.125% respectively. OVL's share of oil production from GNOP and Block 5A during 2009-10 was 2.126 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) and 0.247 MMT respectively.

In Asia, OVL has participating share of 45% in the Block 06.1 in Vietnam. OVL's share of natural gas and condensate production from this block, during 2009-10, was 1.967 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and 0.042 MMT respectively.

MGNREGS in Kerala

2409. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stopped financial assistance to the State of Kerala under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

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

(c) whether the Government is satisfied with the implementation of this Scheme in the State of Kerala;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has any plan to increase the wage given to the beneficiaries under MGNREG Scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based legislation. Central Government releases funds to the States as per the projections made in the approved labour budget of the States/districts which is based on physical and financial performance of the State in the previous financial year. First installment is released in April/May subject to a minimum of 50% of agreed labour budget after adjusting the opening balance available with the State/districts. For second installment, the States are required to submit their release proposals along with utilization certificates showing utilization of atleast 60% of the available resources. During the current year so far, a sum of Rs. 68589.90 lakh has been released to the State of Kerala. As reported by the State Government, the State had available funds amounting to Rs. 68381.07 lakh up to January, 2011 out of which Rs. 44166.12 lakh had been spent.

(c) Yes, Madam. A total of 1017877 households have so far been provided employment in the State during the current year resulting in generation of 327.25 lakh persondays of employment.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. The pre-revised wage rate under MGNREGA in the State was Rs. 125.00 per day which has been revised to Rs. 150.00 per day.

[Translation]

Revival of HMT Limited

2410. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) whether Government is formulating any scheme to sell Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) Ltd. and other Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) to the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to give package for revival of HMT Ltd. and other PSU;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the names of PSUs, in regard to which the decision of disinvestment has been taken along with the details thereof; State-wise; and

(f) the details of the total production made by the said PSUs, at present and the details of profit-loss suffered by them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (e) The revival/restructuring proposals of sick enterprises depend on case to case basis, which may include sale of assets/transfer of management of sick CPSE to the private sector. The details of revival package as on date may be seen in the enclosed Statement-I.

The details of cash and non-cash assistance approved by the Cabinet/CCEA in respect of BRPSE recommended proposals are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The information for these CPSEs may be seen in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of CPSEs approved for revival through Joint venture/Disinvestment

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/Department/CPSE	Date of approval of the Government	Broad gist of the decision of the Government and status
1	2	3	4
Department of Heavy Industry			
1.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., Kolkata	19-4-2007/6-11-2008	Government approved revival through financial restructuring and later disinvestment. Parliament approved the bill for changing the character of the company for disinvestment. Revival package of Rs. 1018.45 crores for financial restructuring (non-financial assistance) was approved on 6-11-2008.
2.	HMT Bearings Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	3-11-2005	Sanctioned, <i>inter alia</i> , revival package for Rs. 51.37 crores. The CCEA approved these proposals with the condition that a suitable strategic partner be identified for HMT Bearings Ltd. within a year. Government further approve on 23-7-2009 to seek Parliamentary Resolution to facilitate induction of a strategic partner with stake upto 74%.

1	2	3	4
3.	NEPA Ltd., Nepa Nagar, Madhya Pradesh	23-8-2007	Cabinet approved (i) to revive the company through a JV Partner in private sector by disinvestment of Government of India's equity, preferable to the extent of 74% to 100%, (ii) to introduce the NEPA Ltd. (Disinvestment of Ownership) Bill, 2007 and (iii) to request BIFR to locate a JV partner and issue appropriate orders in this regard.
4.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., Mumbai	9-3-2006	Cabinet in its meeting on 9-3-2006 accorded "in principle" approval for exploring the options for revival of the company through a JV. It also directed that specific proposal(s), if any, for revival of the company may be brought up for consideration of the Cabinet.
5.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Bellary, Karnataka	2-6-2006	<p>Cabinet in its meeting on 2-6-2006 approved</p> <p>(i) revival through joint venture with PSEs or disinvestments in favour private parties;</p> <p>(ii) To open a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to make the company more acceptable to the prospective joint venture partner with a lower workforce/manpower;</p> <p>(iii) 'In principle' approval for carrying out the exercise of joint venture formation with a strategic partner in the private sector with 74% shareholding and management control, if necessary, and for getting an enabling legislation to cover such possibility in line with the advice of Ministry of Law and justice as TSPL is a Government company;</p> <p>(iv) In case the attempt of joint venture does not succeed, then closure of the company.</p>
6.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka	1-2-2007	Sanctioned, <i>inter alia</i> , revival package for Rs. 880.80 crores. Simultaneously steps to be taken for JV formation with majority shareholding being held by JV partner.
Deptt. of Shipping			
7.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Kolkata	1-12-2005	Cabinet approved in its meeting held on 1-12-2005 (i) handing over Rajabagan Dockyard

1	2	3	4
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along with its existing manpower, assets and liabilities to Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. or to any other PSE, (ii) financial package for Rs. 353.60 crores, (Rs. 26 crores for VRS) and (iii) disinvestment of CIWTC minus RBD in favour of private parties after implementing the above. Rajabagan Dockyard was handed over to Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.

Ministry of Textiles

8. British India Corporation 6-10-2005
- (i) Providing and additional allocation of Rs. 47.35 crore under Non-Plan to BIC for payment to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to secure conversion of leasehold lands into freehold, which will be paid in 8 quarterly installments.
- (ii) Leasing the mills to private partner(s) subject to the conditions specified.

The Cabinet also directed that appropriate provisions be made in the lease conditions with regard to any land which may be surplus.

Statement-II

Cash and Non-cash Assistance approved by the Cabinet/CCEA in respect of BRPSE recommended proposals

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Date of approval of the Government	Assistance (Rs. in crores)		
			Cash #	Non-Cash @	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	4-5-2005	4.28	73.30	77.58
2.	NTC including its subsidiaries	2-5-2005	39.23	—	39.23
3.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	25-8-2005	60.00	42.92	102.92
4.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	16-6-2005	—	54.61	54.61
5.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	3-11-2005	7.40	43.97	51.37
6.	Praga Tools Ltd.	20-10-2005	5.00	209.71	214.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Braithwaite and Company Ltd.	29-12-2005	4.00	280.21	284.21
8.	British India Corporation Ltd.	6-10-2005	47.35	—	47.35
9.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	1-12-2005	73.60	280.00	353.60
10.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	15-12-2005	102.00	1116.30	1218.30
11.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	9-3-2006	184.29	1267.95	1452.24
12.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	9-3-2006	—	—	—
13.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	9-3-2006	137.59	267.57	405.16
14.	Hindustan organic Chemicals Ltd.	9-3-2006	250.00	NA	250.00
15.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	30-3-2006	—	670.37	670.37
16.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	2-6-2006	—	—	—
17.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. ##	16-6-2006	9.80	—	9.80
18.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	27-7-2006	—	267.29	267.29
19.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	27-7-2006	—	104.64	104.64
20.	Central Electronics Ltd.	3-8-2006	—	16.28	16.28
21.	Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	5-10-2006	—*	—*	—*
22.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	7-12-2006	3.37\$	153.15	156.52\$
23.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	21-12-2006	207.19	233.41	440.60
24.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	1-2-2007	723.00	157.80	880.00
25.	MECON Ltd.	8-2-2007	93.00**	23.08	116.08
26.	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	22-2-2007	—&	457.14	457.14
27.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	26-6-2007	—	612.94	612.94
28.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. ##	11-10-2007	3.82	7.55	11.37
29.	Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd.	26-11-2007	—	—	—\$\$
30.	State Forms Corporation of India Ltd.	3-1-2008	21.21	124.42	145.63
31.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	24-4-2008	—	479.16	479.16
32.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	19-4-2007/ 6-11-2008	—	1018.45	1018.45&&

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	NEPA Ltd.	23-8-2007	—	—	—@@
34.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.	26-6-2008/ 7-2-2008/ 2-7-2009~	52.79~	258.73~	311.52~
35.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	4-12-2008	857.05	3222.46	4079.51
36.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	26-12-2008	—	219.43***	219.43***
37.	Instrumentation Ltd.	11-2-2009	48.36	549.36	597.72\$\$\$
38.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	20-8-2009	—	128.00	128.00
39.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	24-12-2009	—	—	—###
40.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	19-3-2010	338.15	6815.05	7153.21
41.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	10-6-2010	14.16&&&	1139.16	1153.32
42.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	16-9-2010	3.00	28.40	31.40
Total			3289.64*	20322.81*	23612.45*

Cash Assistance may involve budgetary support through equity/loan/grants.

@ Non-cash Assistance may involve waiver of interest, penal interest, GOI loan, Guarantee fee, conversion of loan into equity/debentures etc.

Government have approved closure/winding up of these CPSEs.

& The issue of infusion of funds by GOI or by Joint Venture or a Strategic Partner will be sorted out by M/o of Finance and the M/o Heavy Industries.

* The revival plan approved by the Government *inter alia* envisaged non-cash assistance of Rs. 2470.77 crores and waiver of service charges of Rs. 14 crore per annum from 2004-05 from Coal India Ltd.

\$ In addition ONGC and BHEL would extend cash support to the extent of Rs. 150 crore and Rs. 20 crore respectively.

** Excludes continuation of 50% interest subsidy not exceeding Rs. 6.50 crore per annum of VRS loans.

\$\$\$ Cabinet approved "in principle" the takeover of BHPV by BHEL with the direction that the valuation of BHPV be carried out prudently on the basis of established principles and if the takeover is not found feasible, the matter be brought back before the Cabinet.

&& Parliament had approved the Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (Disinvestment of Ownership) Bill 2007 for changing the public sector Enterprises Character of the company. Disinvestment after cleaning the balance sheet.

@@ Proposal to revive NEPA Ltd through JV route in the private sector and a Bill seeking Parliamentary approval for induction of such JV has been introduced in Parliament.

*** In addition Government had also approved the conversion of cumulative interest due and accrued on GOI loan as on the date of conversion into equity capital and further written down to 10% of value.

\$\$\$ Interest free mobilization advance of Rs. 30 crores from BHEL for technological up-gradation and diversification which would be repaid through supplies to be made to BHEL against their orders. Interest free advance of Rs. 25 crores from BHEL to ILK at the beginning of each year for the next three years from 2008-09 which will be adjusted against supplies to BHEL in the same year.

~ Includes Rs. 2.30 crores cash assistance and Rs. 5.00 crores non-cash assistance in addition to waiver of interest on GOI loan of Rs. 4.18 crores (2.51+1.67) on account of reliefs and concessions to BBUNL for financial restructuring of Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd. for corresponding changes in books of accounts of these two companies.

Cabinet approved for transfer from M/o Shipping to M/o Defence on "as is where basis" and financial restructuring proposal of HSL including its investment requirements will be considered by M/o Defence in due course.

&&& In addition, GOI assistance to M/o Railways to liquidate the contingent liabilities of the company upto 31-12-2009 which become due for payment and cannot be met from company's own resources or through sale of idle assets.

Statement-III

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2009-10		2008-09		2007-08	
		Production	Profit/Loss	Production	Profit/Loss	Production	Profit/Loss
1.	Tyre Corporation of Indian Ltd.	34.82	-14.53	128.37	541.54*	224.29	-49.20
2.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	5.62	-15.31	7.17	-11.07	13.08	-20.72
3.	NEPA Ltd.	54.39	-57.86	104.38	-40.88	102.96	-37.34
4.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	84.11	-27.38	81.37	-30.3	76.78	-59.6
5.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	2.63	-25.77	4.30	-18.44	5.99	-20.45
6.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	194.19	-45.80	188.18	-37.17	233.69	-40.5
7.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	Service provider	-1.82	Service provider	-114.81	Service provider	-1.96
8.	British India Corporation Ltd.	0.59 lac Meter	-42.63	0.24 lac Meter	-44.03	0.70 lac Meter	31.27

*Impact of financial restructuring approved by GOI in 2002-03 and 2008-09.

[English]

Technology Upgradation

2411. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any long term plan for upgradation of technology to tap the resources in offshore environs of deep and ultra

deep water; and

(b) 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 new developments by virtue of technology upgradation in conducting geophysical surveys have been adopted by Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH). DGH has carried out Controlled Source Electromagnetic (CSEM) Survey and Long Offset 2D seismic survey in offshore shallow water and deepwater/ultra deepwater area and also used state-of-the-art processing modules to process the acquired data. In addition, ONGC and Pvt./JV operators are also using state-of-the-art technologies in areas of geo-scientific survey, well drilling and completion and subsea field developments.

Farakka Barrage Project

2412. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requestes from the local people pertaining to repair of sluice gates in order to increase the capacity of water preservation of Farakka Barrage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Gauge Conversion

2413. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of gauge conversion work on Sakri-Jhanjharpur-Nirmali and Jhanjharpur-Laukaha

including construction of bridges, elevation of lines and modernisation/upgradation of stations;

(b) whether the Khutauna stations is slated to be converted into a halt station thereafter despite being commercially important station; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Sakri-Jhanjharpur-Nirmali is part of Sakri-Nirmali-Jhanjharpur-Laukaha Bazar (94 Km.) and Saharsa-Forbesganj (110.74 Km.) Gauge Conversion project. In this project earthwork, bridges and miscellaneous works are in progress. Sakri-Nirmali (51 Km.) section of the project is expected to be completed in 2011-12.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The station will continue as crossing station.

[English]

Trains in Mumbai

2414. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce 15-coach trains in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. At present, 12 Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) services with 15 coaches are being operated between Churchgate and Virar section of Western Railway.

Catering Services in Trains

2415. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trains in which catering services

are being provided to passengers, zone-wise;

(b) the number of trains which have more than 1000 KM journey distance and are having no pantry cars;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Railways to attach pantry cars to long distance passenger trains;

(d) whether it is a fact that Railways are planning to conduct food audits by a third party for maintaining quality of food in trains and at stations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and assessment made regarding improvements that have taken place after taking over of the catering from IRCTC by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Catering services on trains are adequately organized either through a Pantry car attached on them, or by existing Static Units at stations on which the trains have a stoppage. The zone-wise details of trains running with pantry/mini pantry are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) 154 number of Mail/Express trains running more than 1000 kilometers are presently not having pantry car.

(c) The attachment of pantry cars to trains is based on factors such as operational feasibility due to existing load of the train, maximum load permitted on each section, priority of the train, journey time, commercial justification, availability of pantry cars and other exigencies etc. among others. Given these considerations the decision to attach pantry cars in long distance trains is taken.

(d) and (e) As per Catering Policy 2010, Zonal Railways will conduct passenger satisfaction surveys by means of third party audits. The Catering Policy, 2010 issued on 21-07-2010 also provides for take over of all mobile and static catering units except food plaza, fast food units and food courts from IRCTC by zonal railways. Since September, 2010 complaints have come down by about 30%, vis-a-vis the corresponding period during 2009-10.

Statement

Summary of Trains running with Pantry/Mini Pantry

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Running with pantry/mini pantry
1.	Central	27
2.	East Coast	25
3.	East Central	17
4.	Eastern	18
5.	North Central	1
6.	North Eastern	8
7.	Northeast Frontier	23
8.	Northern	40
9.	North Western	6
10.	South Central	16
11.	South East Central	6
12.	South Eastern	21
13.	Southern	45
14.	South Western	16
15.	West Central	2
16.	Western	18
Total		289

[Translation]

New Trains Announced in Budget 2010-11

2416. Dr. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all trains announced in Rail Budget 2010-11, have been introduced;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Of the 263 trains announced in the Railway Budget 2010-11, 242 trains have already been introduced including 8 Duronto, 49 Express trains, 6 Matribhoomi, 3 Karmabhoomi, 1 Janmabhoomi and 30 Passenger services. Trains announced in Railway Budget 2010-11 are introduced during the course of the same year i.e. 2010-11.

[English]

Special Trains for Summer

2417. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the present system of introducing special trains at last moment during summer vacations and festival seasons has not been very beneficial to a large number of passengers;

(b) if so, whether the Railways propose to introduce such trains well in advance in view of heavy rush during the period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Railways plan special trains well in advance to clear the extra rush of passengers during summer and festival seasons keeping in view the pattern of traffic, operational feasibility and availability of resources. On a few occasions, special trains are required to be run at the last moment to clear rush due to sudden events. Special trains are run on a notified time table and are generally well patronized and have been beneficial to a large number of passengers.

[Translation]

Railway Projects

2418. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned by the Railways in the country, during the last three years, zone-wise;

(b) the number of projects which are still incomplete since their inception;

(c) whether any action has been taken against any of the officers/contractors found responsible for not achieving the targets;

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

(e) the present status of work on the Agra-Itawah-Baah railway line;

(f) the reasons for delay in said project since its inauguration in 1997; and

(g) the time by which said project is likely to be completed?

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

River Valley Schemes

2419. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the system evolved for providing water to the fields under the major River valley schemes meant for irrigation;

(b) whether water doesn't reach at the last end of the areas under Damodar Valley Corporation, Mahanadi and Kosi schemes; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such mismanagement along with the steps to be taken to improve the system?

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 irrigation to the fields under

the major valley schemes is provided by constructing a network of canals and field channels.

(b) and (c) In Damodar Valley Corporation and Mahanandi scheme, the irrigation water is distributed upto the tail end of the command of each outlet after construction of field channels. However, water does not reach the farthest points of some of the areas under these schemes because whole command areas of the schemes are yet to be covered by field channels. The present coverage is only 12% and 61% of the total culturable Command Area respectively. The construction of field channels is under progress in both these schemes which will improve the delivery of water to the fields at tail end.

In Kosi scheme, due to flood in 2008, the network of canals for distribution of water got damaged at various points. Therefore, the irrigation to the last end of the area is presently not possible. The restoration of Kosi Barrage and eastern Kosi Canal is under progress and after restoration of the system, provision of irrigation facilities will be possible.

[English]

Setting Up of Oil Refinery in Barmer

2420. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether an oil refinery is proposed to be set up in Barmer, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of assistance likely to be provided to the State Government by the Union Government for this purpose; and

(c) the role likely to be assigned to the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation 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) to (c) Oil and Natural Gas

Corporation Limited has informed that as per the detailed feasibility for setting up of a refinery of 4.5 MMTPA refining capacity at Barmer by M/s. Engineers India Limited and subsequent financial appraisal by merchant banker M/s. SBI Capital Markets Limited (SBICAPS), the project is not viable on standalone basis and requires substantial fiscal/non-fiscal support from Central and State Government in order to make the project bankable. ONGC is presently in consultation with the Government of Rajasthan for firming up the requisite incentives from the State Government for establishing refinery at Barmer.

Release of Funds

2421. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government releases the Programme funds for NREGS, IAY, SGSY, DRDA directly to the District Panchayats which weakens the role of the State Government, and makes it difficult to regulate State share of expenditure as a part of each scheme and also results in poor quality of output;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise this procedure and transfer the funds to the respective State Governments; and

(d) if so, the time by which the Government proposes amendments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The existing mechanism for release of funds to the State for implementing rural development programmes has neither weakened the role of the State Governments nor resulted in poor quality of output. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) funds are released to the States for implementation of the Programme in accordance with labour budget and from 2009-2010, central funds are released to State Employment Guarantee Fund Account in eleven States. For the remaining States, funds are released to the concerned Districts. Under Indira Awaas

Yojana (IAY), Swarnjayanati Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and DRDA Administration, funds are released to the DRDAs.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development do not propose to revise this procedure and transfer of funds to respective State Governments at present.

[Translation]

Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme

2422. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the financial aid provided to various States under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP);

(b) whether the Government assessed the newly added irrigation potential through AIBP assisted minor and major projects across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress made so far in implementation of Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD and WM) across the country?

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) Total central assistance amounting to Rs. 45399.068 crore has so far been provided under AIBP to various States.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) Irrigation potential of 6.922 million hectares has been created under AIBP up to March 2010 through major/medium/Extension Renovation and Modernization projects and surface water minor irrigation schemes.

(d) From the inception of the programme in 1974-75 till March 2010, an area of about 19.27 Mha (Provisional) has been benefited through Command Area Development (Renamed as CAD and WR from April, 2004 onwards). Details of central assistance released to the States are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

1.	Central assistance released up to 10th Plan	Rs. 3250.96
2.	Expenditure during 2007-08	Rs. 277.14
3.	Expenditure during 2008-09	Rs. 324.29
4.	Expenditure during 2009-10	Rs. 413.70
5.	Budget Estimate 2010-11	Rs. 499.00
6.	Central assistance released till date	Rs. 346.55

Since inception, total central assistance of Rs. 4266.09 crore has been released to States till March 2010.

Ownership of Natural Oil and Gas Resources

2423. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gas extracted on the land in areas, rivers and offshore and onshore areas is the property of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States have claimed that the same is the property of concerned State;

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

(e) the final decision 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) to (e) As per Article 27.1 of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), the Government of India is the sole owner of Petroleum underlying the Contract Area and shall remain the sole owner of Petroleum produced pursuant to the provisions of this

Contract except that part of Crude Oil, Condensate or Gas the title whereof has passed to the Contractor or any other person in accordance with the provisions of this Contract. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Reliance Industries Limited—Reliance Natural Resources Limited (RIL-RNRL) case has also reiterated that all natural gas vests in the Union of India by virtue of Article 297. However, in accordance with Article 371A of the Constitution of India, the Nagaland State Assembly on 26th July, 2010 had passed a Resolution that in respect of "ownership and transfer of land and its resources" including mineral oil, no Act of Parliament shall apply to the State of Nagaland, which shall make appropriate Rules to apply and enforce within the State of Nagaland. In this regard, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India is of the opinion that the term "land and its resources" in Article 371A would include mineral oil and their resources and the State of Nagaland would have the power to frame its own laws regarding ownership and transfer of such land and resources under Article 371A.

[English]

**Co-Operation between Russia and
India for Oil Sector**

2424. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the delegation from India and Russia deliberated for having greater co-operation in the oil sector during the recent visit of Russian President to India;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether India is trying to get stake in Trebs and Titov oil fields where the participation of its companies has been obstructed by tender conditions;

(d) if so, whether any assurance has been given by the Russian Government in this regard; 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) During the visit of the Russian President to India in December 2010 for the 11th Indo-Russian Annual Summit both sides reviewed and discussed the ways of enhancing cooperation in the oil and gas sector.

(b) The following two documents on oil and gas sector cooperation were signed on 21st December 2010:

- (i) The Inter-Governmental Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation for Enhancement of Cooperation in Oil and Gas Sector.
- (ii) Framework Agreement on Cooperation in Hydrocarbon Sector between ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) and Sistema JSFC.

(c) to (e) OVL is keen to participate in Trebs and Titov oil fields of Russia. The Indian Government continues to hold regular discussions with the Russian Government regarding ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)'s possible tie-up with Russian oil and gas companies for the development of Trebs and Titov oil fields in Timan Pechora Region.

Production of Crude Oil

2425. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the details of quantity of production of crude oil in the country during the last three years and current year, year-wise and the places from where oil is being produced;

(b) the extent to which the demand for oil in the country is likely to be met by the indigenous production in the next five year;

(c) the details of production by public sector undertakings and private sector during the said period, company-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the production of crude oil 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) The details of quantity of production of crude oil in the country during the last three years and current year is placed at Annexure. Oil is being produced from Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Eastern Offshore and Western Offshore.

(b) The estimated indigenous production of oil during next five years is as under:

(in MMT)				
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
38.03	41.64	44.14	39.14	36.90

(c) The details of production by public sector undertakings and private sector during the last three years and current year is placed in the Statement enclosed.

(d) Several measures have been taken by the Government to accelerate the production of crude oil in the country, which includes the following:

- (i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane Policy (CBM).
- (ii) Quicker development of discovered reserves for enabling commencement of production.
- (iii) Use of stimulation techniques for increasing production from existing fields.
- (iv) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/ Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (v) Arresting decline from ageing fields.

Statement

Details of Quantity of Production of Crude Oil in the Country

Name of company	(Production in MMT)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto December, 2010)
ONGC	25.94	25.37	24.67	18.41
OIL	3.10	3.47	3.57	2.65
Pvt/JVs	5.09	4.67	5.26	7.09
Total	34.13	33.51	33.5	28.15

National Water Security Commission

2426. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to set up a National Water Security Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) and (c) There are two apex professional bodies at the central level—the Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). These organizations collect hydrological data, carry out the studies, and provide necessary technical support to the respective State Governments in planning, development and management of surface water and ground water resources in a sustainable manner. The activities of CGWB, *inter-alia*, include exploration studies for assessment of ground water including those in deep aquifers. During the process of planning, due emphasis is laid on conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources.

Automatic Petrol Pumps

2427. Dr. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked all the public sector oil companies to submit/formulate a scheme with regard to complete automation of petrol pumps owned by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any target has been fixed in this regard; 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) to (d) Public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have been advised to complete automation of retail outlets (ROs) throughout the country selling more than

200 KL per month. OMCs have fixed their own targets for automation of retail outlets based on average monthly sales of 200 KL. They have completed automation of 5582 such ROs.

SMS Services

2428. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to inform the waiting list passengers regarding confirmation of tickets through SMS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be done?

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

(b) and (c) The application is under development and will be introduced after successful trials are conducted.

[Translation]

Spending of Funds

2429. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings and agencies under the administrative control of the ministry have spent any amount as their social commitment;

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

(c) the manner in which the said amount has been spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The

details of expenditure made by the Public Sector Undertakings and agencies under the administrative

control of Department of Heavy Industry are mentioned in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Expenditure made by the PSUs and agencies

Name of PSEs and Agencies under Department of Heavy Industry	Amount Spent during last three years (Rs. in lakhs)				Details of works in which amount has been spent
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andrew Yule and Company (AYCL)	237.84	238.59	256.16	—	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of infrastructure for Roads, Bridges and culverts etc. 2. Hospital services, Medical Camps, TB programme, anti-Malaria Campaign 3. Improvement of infrastructure for school and education
Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC)	42.28	44.90	48.90	—	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expenditure on free health services to ex-employees and their spouse 2. Health care Camp 3. Running of Industrial Training Institute 4. Running of Nursing School 5. Running of Two Schools 6. Plantation of 1000 trees during 2009-10 to reduce the effect of deforestation.
Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited (REIL)	0.90	0.76	—	3.26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supply of SPV system to Hospital and Training to Fields Technician 2. Supply of SPV system to Collectorate and Training to Field Technician

1	2	3	4	5	6
					3. Supply of SPV system to School and Mandir and organizing of free medical camps.
Bridge and Roof (B and R)	5.23	4.39	7.61	—	The expenses are mainly for training, sports activities and cultural functions of employee of the company and their families
Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited (BHPV)	19.54	23.06	21.95	22.41	(a) Blood Donation Camp (b) Concessional Education in English Medium School and Special Care School (c) AIDs awareness among employees (d) Organizing Medical Camp.
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	650	313	601	—	1. Undertakes socio-economic and community development programmes to promote education, improvement of living conditions and hygiene in villages and communities located in the vicinity of its manufacturing plants and project sites spread across the country. 2. Self Employment Generation; Environment Protection; Community Development; Education; Health Management and Medical Aids; Orphanages and old-age Homes; Infra-structural Development; and Disaster/Calamity Management.
Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI)	—	—	8.47	8.45	(a) Construction of Girls hostel Building against the total project cost of 21 lacks. (b) Towards furniture cost of five classrooms against the total project cost of 13.95 lacks.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					(c) Towards repairing huts of blind people living in slums.
					(d) Conducting Training, Testing and Certification of Project Affected Persons at Joka, West Bengal in accordance with MOU with CIDC.
Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL)	—	—	1.00	—	Construction of Public toilet (4 nos) for the slum dwellers at Chetla railway siding, Kolkata with the help of "The Kolkata Municipal Corporation"
BBJ Construction Limited (BBJ)	—	—	1.56	—	(a) Medical Health Camp (b) Providing apparatus and various instruments to blind pupils through "Calcutta Blind School" (c) Providing apparatus and various gadgets to the children with intellect disadvantage through "Nobel Mission"
Hindustan Photo Films Limited (HPF)	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	(a) Running a school for poor children, supporting a Kendriya Vidyalaya and Nursery School. (b) Aiding an orphanage (c) Welfare of SC/ST and Backward Classes through casual employment for local people (d) Providing training for college students (e) Limited transport facility to local children (f) Development of Ancillary industries etc.
Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL)	8.75	3.74	4.25	—	(a) Community Development/help to poor students in neighborhood areas

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Promoting excellence through sponsorship etc. (c) Vocational Training of students from various educational institutes (d) Pollution control activities (e) Energy saving activities (f) Other social activities
NEPA Limited	223.96	235.7	271.26	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Providing Drinking Water to Township (b) Lighting and Sanitation (c) Medical Expenses (d) School and Education (e) Cultural and Social Activities (f) Horticulture
Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (HPC)	61.51	84.42	34.998	—	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advt. to different NGOs 2. Water supply pipe line 3. Installation of Tara Pump at rural villages 4. Financial grant to Jagiroad College (Auditorium) 5. Free medical services to nearby villages 6. Construction of public library 7. Different sports tournament in Assam 8. Distribution of computers and accessories for rural libraries, AROHEE 9. NF Railway Women's welfare organization, Guwahati

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>10. Supply of drinking water and free medical camps for surrounding villages of the mill</p> <p>11. Development of road, land of nearby villages by providing waste from the mill</p> <p>12. Financial assistance in construction of new buildings</p> <p>13. Handloom with sheds and training for women folk under self employment scheme</p> <p>14. Supply of street fitting in the adjoining villages and providing sewing and knitting machine to needy village ladies</p> <p>15. Expenditure on account of flood/ natural calamities effected victims</p>
Cement Corporation of India (CCI)	17.51	8.62	9.16	—	<p>(a) Repair and Maintenance of schools</p> <p>(b) Medical facilities</p> <p>(c) Beautification of Netaji Park</p> <p>(d) Social Cultural Programmes</p> <p>(e) Providing pest control</p> <p>(f) Sports activities</p> <p>(g) Workshop on motivation and leadership</p> <p>(h) Training programmes on environment awareness</p> <p>(i) Replacement of water pipe</p> <p>(j) Supply of drinking water</p> <p>(k) Mineral water supply system maintenance</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI)	—	0.25	0.28	0.23	<p>(l) Construction of cremation ground</p> <p>(a) Assistance to charitable and cultural organizations</p> <p>(b) Partaken in activities connected to road awareness programme</p> <p>(c) Sponsorship for artificial limp camp</p> <p>(d) Assistance provided to Government tribal School for Girl Student sahasava camp programme</p> <p>(e) Donation of a Computer to a local backward School</p> <p>(f) Donated a Television to the sports club of a local school</p> <p>(g) Organized veteran's rally for Ex-servicemen</p> <p>(h) Organized cancer awareness programme and general health awareness programme</p> <p>(i) Conducted free soft skill development programme for finishing school children.</p>
The Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI)	—	9.05	6.78	11.14	<p>(a) To provide assistance in fitting Solar Lighting System at "Aaple Ghar", an Orphanages near Pune.</p> <p>(b) To provide sponsorship to children of HIV affected parents through NGO "Manavya"</p> <p>(c) To provide sponsorship transport vehicle for running Door-step School for children of construction workers.</p>

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- (d) To make computer facility available for orphanage "Mamta Bal Sadan", Purandar
 - (e) Support the blind for education facilitating their learning
 - (f) Enhance the preservation capability of donated blood collected by mobile facility of blood bank.
 - (g) Support the volunteers of an NGO ("Nirdhar") to regulate the traffic
 - (h) Financial assistance for purchase of paper shredding machine and file folding machine for organization working of rehabilitation of adult spastics (SPACE)
 - (i) Provide school kids to children living in remote rural areas through NGO, Sewa International.
 - (j) Support the volunteers of an NGO ("Nirdhar") to regulate the traffic
 - (k) To facilitate mobility of the special children for attending school by "Savali" Foundation.
 - (l) Financial Assistance to Red Cross Society for treatment to Thalassemia affected children
 - (m) To provide support for residential facilities for broading school for under privileged children (school run by "Sewa-Dham" trust)
 - (n) To provide advanced laptop
-

1	2	3	4	5	6
					PCs for facilitating education for street children (Hermann Gmeiner Social Center)
					(o) To provide financial assistance in creating awareness film on anti-tobacco drive for school children.

FOB at Pachawali Crossing*[English]*

2430. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received a representation for construction of rail foot overbridges (FOB) on Vijaynagar Pachawali crossing near Sayyed Baba and in the West side of Etawah Railway Station in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sanction has been accorded for construction of overbridges at the above locations; and

(d) if so, the time by which the work for construction of above said overbridges are likely to be started at the above locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) A representation for construction of a FOB at Vijaynagar Pachawali Chauraha near Sayyed Baba in Etawah, Uttar Pradesh was received from Hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri Premdas Katheriya. The same has however not been found feasible due to site constraints.

Sharing of Cost

2431. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways and the Government of Karnataka have been sharing the cost of several railway projects in Karnataka;

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

(c) the present status of progress made thereon; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Details of cost, present status along with target date for completion, wherever fixed for these projects which are being executed on cost-sharing basis with the Government of Karnataka is given as under:—

Sl. No.	Project	Anticipated cost (Rs. in crore)	Status and target date for completion, wherever fixed
1	2	3	4
New Line			
1.	Kottur-Harihar (65 Km)	328.06	Completed

1	2	3	4
2.	Munirabad-Raichur (165 Km) of Munirabad-Mahboobnagar (246 Km)	537.47	Land availability for alignment in Karnataka is being expedited.
3.	Gulbarga-Bidar (140 Km)	554.55	Khanapur-Homnabad (38 Km) is targeted for completion by March, 2011. Works on Homnabad-Hallikhed (15 Km) and land availability for balance portion are also being expedited.
Gauge Conversion			
1.	Shimoga Town-Talguppa of Bangalore-Hubli and Shimoga Town-Talguppa (630 Km)	218 (679.44)	Completed.
Doubling			
1.	Ramanagaram-Mysore doubling (92 Km) with electrification of Kengeri-Mysore section	142.69	Rmanagaram-Settihalli and Mysore-Naganahalli sections are executed to be completed by 31-3-2011. Bridge works on balance portion also taken up.

[Translation]

Pending Railway Projects

2432. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have asked various State Governments including Bihar to share the cost of rail projects pending for a long time in their respective States to ensure timely completion of these projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with ratio of

sharing, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As a step towards generating resources from other than Budgetary Support, State Governments have been requested for sharing of cost of projects. Several State Governments have come forward and are sharing the cost of following ongoing projects:—

Sl. No.	Sharing State	Name of the Project(s)	%age Share
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah-Bangalore (Bangarpet) New Line	50.00
2.		Kotapalli-Narsapur New Line	25.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	Dallirajahara-Rowghat-Jagdarpur New Line	
4.	Haryana	Jind-Sonipat New Line	50.00

Sl. No.	Sharing State	Name of the Project(s)	%age Share
5.		Rewari-Rohtak New Line	50.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri New Line	25.00
7.	Jharkhand	Giridih-Koderma New Line	66.67
8.		Deogarh-Dumka New Line	66.67
9.		Mandarhill-Rampurhat via Dumka (Jharkhand Portion) New Line	66.67
10.		Koderma-Tilaiya (Jharkhand Portion) New Line	66.67
11.		Koderma-Ranchi New Line	66.67
12.		Ranchi-Lohardaga Gauge Conversion with extension to Tori	66.67
13.	Karnataka	Munirabad-Mehboobnagar New Line (Karnataka Portion)	50.00
14.		Bidar-Gulbarga New Line	50.00
15.		Kottur-Harihar via Harpanhalli New Line	66.67
16.		Hassan-Bangalore New Line	50.00
17.		Kadur-Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur New Line	50.00
18.		Arasikere-Birur Doubling	50.00
19.		Kolar-Chikballapur Gauge Conversion	50.00
20.		Shimoga-Talguppa Gauge Conversion	50.00
21.		Ramanagaram-Mysore including electrification of Kengeri- Mysore Doubling	66.67
22.	Maharashtra	Wardha-Nanded New Line	40.00
23.		Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli-Bajjnath New Line	50.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore-Salem Gauge Conversion	50.00
25.	West Bengal	Bardhman-Katwa Gauge Conversion	50.00
26.	Uttarakhand	Deoband-Muzzaffarnagar-Roorkee New Line	50.00

*State Government will provide Government land free of cost, meet cost of land acquisition and exempt royalty and State Taxes on minerals and materials required for construction of this line.

(c) The targets for completion of projects are generally fixed every year based upon the progress of the projects, their relative priority and availability of resources.

[English]

Production of Fertilizers

2433. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Nitrogenous, Phosphate/Complex fertilizers during 2010-11 in both large and medium scale units and their distribution;

(b) whether the Government has set up any task force to monitor the quality of fertilizers produced in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any mechanism is in place to monitor the distribution of fertilizers in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of production of Nitrogenous, Phosphate/Complex fertilizers and their distribution during the year 2010-11 (April 10-February 11) are given below:—

	(Qty. in LMT)		
	Urea	DAP	NPK
Production*	203.58	36.60	94.18
Import	64.74	76.96	9.80
Distribution/ Availability	268.32	113.56	103.98

*Production includes opening stock.

(b) and (c) The Government has not set up any

task force to monitor the quality of fertilizers produced in the country. However, the government ensures the quality of fertilizers through Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985. The State Governments are the enforcement agencies for implementation of the provisions of FCO, 1985. The order strictly prohibits the manufacture, import and sale of any fertilizer, which does not meet prescribed standards.

(d) and (e) The steps taken for monitoring distribution of fertilizers in the country are as under:—

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The state governments have been advised (i) to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies (ii) to review the railway rake points in their states and take up the issues with the Railways for improvements, if any, required to ensure availability of fertilizers in every nook and corner of the State;
- (iii) The government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1-4-2010. Under the NBS, State Governments have to play more proactive role to co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of states;
- (iv) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardship to farmers;
- (v) The Department of Fertilizers contracts on

phone the officials of major fertilizer consuming states on daily basis to find out any shortages of fertilizers in any part of the state and the corrective actions are taken immediately.

[Translation]

Bina Refinery Project

2434. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of meetings taken place between Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Heavy Industries, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Bharat Heavy Electricals during the year 2010 to make the Bina Refinery Project operational at the earliest;

(b) the outcome of the said meetings; and

(c) the time by which Bina Refinery Project is likely to become operational?

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) Various review meetings were held amongst the officials of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), including a meeting in November, 2010 between the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises to expedite the commissioning of Captive Power Plant by BHEL for operationalisation of Bina

Refinery.

(b) The delivery schedule for supply of equipment and completion of the Captive Power Plant by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited was expedited.

(c) The Bina Refinery is scheduled for commissioning in April-May, 2011.

Production by Agro and Rural Industries

2435. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of agro and rural industries in the total industrial production of the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is a constant decrease in the production of agro and rural industries in the country in comparison to the total industrial production;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Production of khadi and village industries including agro and rural industries in the country has shown an increasing trend as reported by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) (a statutory organization established under the KVIC Act 1956 engaged in promoting and developing khadi and village industries in the country) during the past three years as given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Production of Khadi and Village Industries including agro and rural industries		
	Khadi	Village Industries*	Total
2007-08	543.39	16134.32	16677.71
2008-09	585.25	16753.62	17338.87
2009-10	628.98	17508.00	18136.98

*Estimated.

Compared to total industrial production in the country, the share of khadi and village industries is around 1.8%, though the details of the share of agro and rural industries in such production is not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

(d) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has taken a number of steps in recent times, *inter alia* the following, in order to promote the khadi and village industries including agro and rural industries:

- (i) to assist first generation entrepreneurs and artisans to establish micro-enterprises by providing margin money subsidy through a credit linked subsidy scheme called the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) with effect from 2008-09. An estimated 9.60 lakh additional opportunities are estimated to have been created with a margin money assistance of Rs 2,134.06 crore through 96,614 projects sanctioned since 2008-09 till current year, so far.
- (ii) to incentivize production and sale of khadi and polyvastra by introducing the new scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) with assistance to khadi institutions @ 20% of the value of production to be shared among spinners/weavers, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45.
- (iii) Government of India has also tied up funding from Asian Development Bank to the tune of US \$ 150 million (around Rs. 700 crore) to re-vitalise the khadi sector by implementing a comprehensive Khadi Research and Development Programme through 300 khadi institutions over a period of three years from 2009-10.

[English]

Political Donations by Corporate Bodies

2436. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that a company can contribute to a political party as per the existing provisions of the law and other statutory directions of the Government;

(b) the time when these provisions were enacted and last amended;

(c) the tax-status of such donations;

(d) the details regarding corresponding legal provisions in the U.S., U.K., Germany, Canada, Brazil, South Africa, South Korea and Japan;

(e) whether there is any divergence between the Indian Law and the laws of the companies mentioned above on the subject;

(f) if so, whether the Government proposes to review the law in India with regard to political donations by corporate bodies; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the list of foreign companies permitted to make donations to political parties in India?

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) Companies Act, 1956 states that a company may contribute any amount directly or indirectly to any political party or for any political purpose not exceeding 5% of its average net profits determined as per section 349 and 350 during the three immediately preceding financial years.

(b) The original section was inserted by Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960 and was amended by Companies (Amendment) Act, 1985.

(c) The tax provisions are covered by the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(d) and (e) This Ministry has no information in this respect.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise and no such details are submitted to Government.

Task Force

2437. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Indo-UK Task Force constituted for exchange of best practices in the field of Corporate Affairs, has contributed towards corporate sectors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reaction 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) A UK-India Corporate Affairs Task Force has been set up with representatives from Business, Investor, Legal, Accountancy, Academic and the Government, under the aegis of the India-UK Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETCO) in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce). This Task Force is felt useful in the context of major legislative and regulatory reforms being undertaken in India in the area of enlightened Corporate Governance including issues related to professional institutes and their mutual recognition; insolvency law and practices on both sides; corporate governance and associated regulatory frameworks, and corporate social responsibility.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Muzaffarpur-Chhapra Railway Line

2438. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of new rail line from Muzaffarpur to Chhapra in Bihar;

(b) the reasons for delay in said project; and

(c) the steps taken to complete the project in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) On Muzaffarpur-Chhapra New Line project, land availability, earthwork and one important bridge is under progress. Overall physical progress of the work is 30%

(b) and (c) Project is progressing as per availability of resources. Land related and other clearances are being followed up with the State Government regularly to expedite execution. Steps have been taken to modify contract conditions to bring in efficiency in contract management.

AC First Class Coaches

2439. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to restore AC first class bogies in Rewa-New Delhi and Mahakaushal Express as per announcement made on 26 November, 2009;

(b) the reasons for not taking any action in this regard so far;

(c) whether any notification or directions regarding cleanliness and sanitation in both these trains have been issued;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) During the reply to the Starred Question number 106 on 26th November 2009 in Lok Sabha, Minister for Railways had stated that details of attaching AC first coach in 12427/12428 New Delhi-Rewa Express and 12189/12190 Jabalpur-Hazrat Nizamuddin Mahakoshal Express will be looked into. Subsequently, the matter was examined and attachment of first AC coaches in these trains was not found commercially justified and operationally feasible.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Improving upon the standards of cleanliness and sanitation in coaches is a high priority

area of Indian Railways and instructions to this effect are issued to the Zonal Railways from time to time. Schemes like intensive mechanized cleaning. On board House Keeping (OBHS) and cleaning attention to trains during their stoppage at "Clean Train Stations" etc. have also been introduced for further improvement in standards of cleanliness and sanitation in the coaches.

Inspections/surprise checks are also carried out at various levels to ensure cleanliness and sanitation in the coaches.

Profit to Crude Oil Processing Industries

2440. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether public sector oil companies have earned huge profit in crude oil processing during October to December, 2010;

(b) if so, the details of additional profit earned by them during said period in crude oil processing company-wise; and

(c) the profit estimated per barrel in crude oil processing during current financial year?

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 Profit After Tax (PAT) earned by the public sector oil companies during October to December, 2010 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

October-December 2010	
1	2
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	1635
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	187

1	2
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	211
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	155
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	314

Since Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited are integrated downstream oil companies, their profits include profits from refining, marketing and transportation activities. The profits of these oil companies for the period October-December 2010 have been possible only as a result of approval of Government assistance of Rs. 8,000 crore and assistance of Rs. 5,199 crore by the upstream oil companies towards compensation of under recoveries on marketing of sensitive petroleum products.

(c) The Gross Refining Margin (GRM) earned by the public sector oil companies during the current financial year 2010-11, i.e., for the period April-December, 2010 is as under:

(\$/bbl)

	GRM April- December, 2010
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	5.26
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	3.63
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	3.96
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	3.85
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	4.81

Revival of NFL

2441. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the units of National Fertilizers Limited are sick;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the revival of the closed or sick fertilizer units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Madam. No unit of National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) is sick.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Violation of Companies Act

2442. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies on whom fines have been imposed for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 during the last two years;

(b) the amount realised as fines from them, company-wise;

(c) whether criminal cases have also been registered against such companies; 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) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Water Conservation

2443. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the institution-wise and programme-wise details of the funds allocated for water conservation during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether various institutions are misusing the funds allocated for water conservation utilising them for excessive use of water; and

(c) the action taken or likely to be taken by the Government against such institutions?

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) Outlays for irrigation and command area development sectors for 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are respectively Rs. 37062.82 crore, Rs. 44757.88 crore, Rs. 43534.15 crore and Rs. 49445.50 crore. Programme-wise/scheme-wise releases during last three years from 2007-08 to 2009-10 and current year are as under.

(Rupees in crores)

Name of Schemes/Programmes	During last three years 2007-08 to 2009-10	Current year
1	2	3
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	19989.52	3669.70
Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR)	485.47	250.41*
Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme	1015.13	346.54

1	2	3
Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug Wells	280.59	—
Farmers' Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP)	20.88	9.98

*Central grants released under the schemes of RRR of Water Bodies (Domestic Supported).

A list of institutions which have been provided support under (FPARP) is given in the enclosed Statement. Fund is also allocated to National Water Development Agency for carrying out *inter alia* detailed survey and investigation of possible reservoir sites and inter-connecting links in order to establish feasibility of the proposals of Peninsular Rivers Development and Himalayan Rivers Development components forming part of the National Perspective for Water Resources

Development. The funds released during last three years from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is Rs. 81.97 crore and during 2010-11 is Rs. 31.83 crore.

(b) and (c) No report of misuse of fund has been received in the Ministry of Water Resources in respect of funds allotted under FPARP. In other cases, Funds in respect of AIBP, RRR etc. are released on the basis of utilization certificates of State Governments/project authorities of State Governments.

Statement

Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP)—1st phase Year-wise release

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Release during 2007-08	Release during 2008-09	Release during 2009-10	Release during 2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Central Agricultural Research Institute, ICAR, Port Blair	8.40	8.40		7.20	24.00
2.	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad	8.75	8.75			17.50
3.	Central Research Institute for Dry Land Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad	8.75	8.75	7.50		25.00
4.	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru	140.00	0.00	56.71364		196.71364
5.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	35.00	0.00	15.00		50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management, Tezpur, Assam	35.00	0.00			35.00
7.	ICAR Research Station for NEH Region, Umium, Shillong	17.50	7.50			25.00
8.	ICAR Research Station for Eastern Region, ICAR, Patna	35.00	0.00			35.00
9.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalay, Raipur	5.25	5.25	4.50		15.00
10.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa	35.00	0.00			35.00
11.	Navsari Agricultural University, Navasari	26.60	0.00	11.40		38.00
12.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	14.00	14.00			28.00
13.	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Banaskantha	17.50	17.50			35.00
14.	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Karnal	35.00	0.00	15.00		50.00
15.	Choudhary Charan Singh Agricultural University, Hissar	35.00	0.00			35.00
16.	University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan	35.00	0.00		14.91274	49.91274
17.	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalay, Palampur	17.50	17.50	15.00		50.00
18.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology (SKUAST), Jammu	35.00	0.00			35.00
19.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology (SKUAST), Srinagar	56.00	0.00	22.40702		78.40702
20.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	8.75	8.75			17.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Watershed Association for Training Employment and Resources Utili- sation, New Delhi	12.25	12.25	10.48202		34.98202
22.	SARPAN Agriculture Horticultural Research Centre (SAHRC), Dharwad	17.50	7.50			25.00
23.	Indian Institute of Horticultural, Research, Bangalore	8.75	8.75		6.1	23.60
24.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Navalagund	8.75	8.75			17.50
25.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	35.00	0.00			35.00
26.	University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore	17.50	17.50	15.00		50.00
27.	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod	7.00	7.00	5.93142		19.93142
28.	Centre for Water Resources Develop- ment and Management, Calicut	7.00	7.00	5.60552		19.60552
29.	Kerla Agricultural University, Thrissur	17.50	0.00	7.50		25.00
30.	Society for Promotion of Eco-friendly Sustainable Development (SPESD), Surbhi, Lala Lajpat Rai Society, Bhopal	35.00	0.00	15.00		50.00
31.	Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI), Bhopal	17.50	17.50			35.00
32.	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal	12.25	12.25		9.63	34.13
33.	Marathawada Agricultural University, Parbhani	6.30	6.30			12.60
34.	Confederation of Indian Industry, Pune	35.00	0.00	15.00		50.00
35.	Water and Land Management Institute, Aurangabad	17.50	0.00	7.50		25.00
36.	Agricultural University, Rahuri	17.50	17.50	15.00		50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37.	Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola	14.53	14.53	12.45		41.50
38.	Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region, ICAR, Bhubaneswar	35.00	0.00			35.00
39.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	17.50	17.50	15.00		50.00
40.	Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, ICAR, Ludhiana	7.00	7.00			14.00
41.	Punjab Agricultural University, Bhatinda	10.50	10.50			21.00
42.	Central Arid Zone Research Institute ICAR, Jodhpur	17.50	17.50			35.00
43.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	17.50	0.00			17.50
44.	Rajasthan Agricultural University Bikaner	17.50	17.50			35.00
45.	Centre for Ecology, Landuse, Water Management and Rural Development Auroviolle	21.00	9.00			30.00
46.	Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore	8.75	8.75			17.50
47.	Agriculture College and Research Institute (Tamil Nadu Agricultural University), Madurai	24.50	0.00	10.50		35.00
48.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Thanjavur	7.00	0.00	3.00		10.00
49.	Agricultural College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	8.75	8.75	7.50		25.00
50.	Water Technology Centre, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	12.25	12.25	10.50		35.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51.	DHAN Foundation, Madurai	25.20	0.00	0.86831		26.06831
52.	Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi	8.75	8.75			17.50
53.	University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur	17.50	17.50		15.00	50.00
54.	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow	17.50	17.50			35.00
55.	BAIF, Allahabad	8.75	8.75	7.15564		24.65564
56.	Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehradun	35.00	0.00		10	45.00
57.	Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anushandhan Sanathan, ICAR, Almora	13.125	13.125	11.25		37.50
58.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar	33.355	0.00	13.60394		46.95894
59.	Bidhan Chandra Viswavidyalaya, Nadia, West Bengal	34.44	0.00	14.76		49.20
60.	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Cooch Behar, West Bengal	17.50	17.50			35.00
Total		1311.695	425.10	351.12751	62.84	2150.76525

Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP)—2nd Phase

Sl. No.	Name of Institute/Organisation with address	State	Amount released during 2010-11 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Agriculture Research Institute, Post Box No-181, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Pin-744101	Andaman and Nicobar	50.00

1	2	3	4
2.	ICAR Research Station for Eastern Region, ICAR Prisar, P.O.: B.V. College, Patna (Bihar) Pin-800014	Bihar	40.00
3.	Indra Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Krishi Nagar, Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Pin-429006	Chhattisgarh	50.00
4.	Water Technology Centre, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Room No. 105, Pusa, New Delhi-110012	Delhi	50.00
5.	Soil and Water Management Unit, Navsari Agricultural University Near Eru Char Rasta, Vijllpur Road, Navsari (Gujarat) Pin Code-396450	Gujarat	30.00
6.	B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand Agricultural University, Anand (Gujarat) Pin Code-388110	Gujarat	40.80
7.	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar, Distt.-Banaskantha (Gujarat) Pin-385506	Gujarat	25.00
8.	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, ICAR, Zarifa Farm, Kachhwa Road, Karnal (Haryana) Pin-132001	Haryana	30.00
9.	Deptt. of Soil Science and Water Management, Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan (Himachal Pradesh) Pin-173230	Himachal Pradesh	50.00
10.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciencies and Technology (SKUAST), Kashmir, Shalimar Campus, Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) Pin-191121	Jammu and Kashmir	39.90
11.	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, NH-4-Bypass, Post Box No. 401, Opp. Toll Plaza, Hessaraghatta Lake Post, Bangalore (Karnataka) Pin-560039	Karnataka	25.00
12.	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, ICAR, Kasaraggod (Kerala) Pin-671124	Kerala	46.00
13.	Regional Agricultural Research Station, Kerala Agricultural University, Melepatambi-post, Distt.-Palakkad (Kerala) Pin-679535	Kerala	30.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI), Walmi Hills, Kaliasote Dam, Kolar Road, P Box No. 538, Ravishankar Nagar, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) Pin-462016	Madhya Pradesh	40.00

1	2	3	4
15.	Deptt. of Soil and Water Conservation Engineering, Marathawada Agricultural University, Parbhani (Maharashtra) Pin-431402	Maharashtra	50.00
16.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli-415712 (Maharashtra)	Maharashtra	50.00
17.	Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) Pin-641007	Tamil Nadu	25.00
18.	Agriculture College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai (Tamil Nadu) Pin-625104	Tamil Nadu	50.00
19.	Soil and Water Management Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Kattuthottam, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu) Pin-613501	Tamil Nadu	40.00
20.	Agriculture Engineering College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) Pin-641003	Tamil Nadu	25.00
21.	National Research Centre for Agro-Forestry, Gwalior Road, Jhansi-284003 (Uttar Pradesh)	Uttar Pradesh	50.00
22.	Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla-171001	Himachal Pradesh	50.00
23.	Directorate of Water Management, Opp. Rail Vihar, Chandrasekharpur, PO:-SE Railway Project Complex, Bhubaneswar (Odisha) Pin-751023	Odisha	48.30
		Total	935.00

New Trains in NER

2444. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce new trains between Chhapra and Gorakhpur *via* Salempur, Varanasi and Bhatni under North Eastern Railway (NER);

(b) whether the Railways propose to start new trains from Salempur to Chhapra and Gorakhpur *via* Varanasi and Bhatni in view of commercial and tourism potential at Bahraj Bazaar under NER;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. At present, there is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Introduction of direct train service between Chhapra and Gorakhpur and that from Salempur to Chhapra/Gorakhpur is not feasible at present due to operational and resource constraints.

[English]

**Diversion of Funds in Uttar Pradesh
under MGNREGS**

2445. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh are being exploited under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and many irregularities are being observed in the implementation of this scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof district-wise and the details of enquiry conducted, if any in this regard;

(c) whether any complaints have been received from various districts of Uttar Pradesh regarding non-payment of full wages under MGNREGS;

(d) if so, whether any action have been taken against the persons found guilty; and

(e) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has received complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Uttar Pradesh. All complaints received in the Ministry have been referred to the State Government for taking appropriate action as per the provisions of the Act. District-wise number of cases in which action has been taken by the State Government against delinquent officers is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has received 24 complaints regarding under payment of wages in Uttar Pradesh. Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is done by the State Governments. Therefore, all complaints received in the Ministry are referred to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action as per the provisions of the Act. In cases of serious nature, Ministry deputed National Level Monitors (NLM) to enquire into

the complaints. Findings of the NLM are shared with the concerned State Government which conducts enquiry into the allegations and takes appropriate action.

Statement

*District-wise number of cases in which
action has been taken*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of complaints in which action has been taken
1.	Sonbhadra	3
2.	Unnao	1
3.	Banda	1
4.	Jaunpur	1
5.	Pratapgarh	2
6.	Jhansi	1
7.	Sitapur	2
8.	Hardoi	1
9.	Mahoba	2
10.	Mainpuri	1
11.	Chitrakoot	1
12.	Gonda	1
Total		17

[Translation]

Coach Guidance System at Darbhanga

2446. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coach Guidance System installed at Darbhanga Junction has proved unsuccessful due to not having any proper arrangement for its operation;

(b) if so, the action being taken to improve them; and

(c) the date on which this system was installed and the cost thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The system was installed on 30-4-2008 at a cost of about Rs. 15 lakhs.

[English]

Voting Compulsory

2447. Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make voting compulsory for all;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to ensure transparency in elections; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The issue was considered by the Committee on Electoral Reforms, 1990 (Dinesh Goswami Committee) but the measure was, however, not favoured because of the practical difficulties involved in its implementation.

(c) and (d) With a view to carrying out comprehensive electoral reforms, a Core Committee has been constituted on 1st October, 2010. The Committee would examine, *inter alia*, conduct and better management of elections. The Committee under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted six regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh and Bengaluru, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted, who *inter-alia* included leaders and workers of the political parties, legislators, legal luminaries,

representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and retired), students etc. and views have been gathered. A National Consultation is also scheduled to be held shortly at New Delhi. On the basis of the inputs received/as may be received in all these consultations, legislative process as may be considered necessary will be initiated by the Government in due course.

New Policy for Development of Cottage Industry

2448. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for the development of cottage industry on the basis of labour intensive techniques;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said policy is likely to be introduced; and

(d) the target of coverage under the aforesaid policy?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Development of cottage industry is largely the responsibility of State Governments. However, Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) also has a number of schemes/interventions for the development of MSME including cottage industry on the basis of labour intensive techniques and low per capita investment. The Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme since 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) throughout the country for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises including cottage industries by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth, helping in preventing their migration besides increasing their earning capacity. At the State/ Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented

through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under this Programme, beneficiaries can establish micro enterprises including cottage industries by availing of margin money subsidy of 25 per cent of project cost for units in rural areas set up by beneficiaries belonging to general category which will be 35 per cent for beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/women and others through the implementing agencies and loans from Banks, etc., for projects costing up to Rs. 25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and upto Rs. 10 lakh each in the service sector.

(d) The target and achievement of number of units assisted under PMEGP during last three years is given below:

Year	Number of units assisted under PMEGP	
	Target	Achievement
2008-09	61000	25507
2009-10	47000	39502
2010-11*	60000	31605

*upto 10-02-2011

[Translation]

Reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions

2449. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 73rd Constitutional amendment provides for mandatory reservation of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States/UTs who have introduced and those who are yet to introduce the

aforesaid constitutional provision?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Article 243D of the constitution provides that seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted to rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.

Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

The offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

Provided that the number of offices of Chairpersons reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats at each level in any State shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of such offices in the Panchayats at each level as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State bears to the total population of the State.

(c) All the States/UTs have implemented these provisions in the law to the extent applicable to them except Andaman and Nicobar Island. Andaman and

Nicobar Island has not made any reservation for Scheduled Tribes as the ST population is governed by Tribal Council. Under Clause (3A) of Article 243 M of the Constitution of India, there is no provision for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh.

Misbehaviour by Police Personnel

2450. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several railway security personnel throw other passengers/children out of the running trains;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported during the last three months to till date, zone-wise; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Railways to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No such incident has been reported during the last three months i.e December, 2010 to Feb. 2011.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Teesta Barrage Project

2451. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated a fund towards the construction work of Teesta Barrage Project;

(b) whether any funds have been sanctioned by the Government for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 (d) The High Powered Steering Committee for national projects in its fourth

meeting held on 9-2-2011 has earmarked Rs. 81.00 crore for Teesta Barrage Project for the year 2010-11. Sanction of funds is underway.

Modernisation of Stations

2452. Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Railway stations proposed to be modernised as per announcement made in the Rail Budget of 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the details of stations modernised and yet to be modernised out of these so far; and

(c) the reasons for delay and time by which pending modernisation work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) 579 stations on Indian Railway have been selected under the Adarsh Station Scheme. Out of this, following 375 railway stations have been modernised under "Adarsh Station" Scheme so far.

Abohar, Adi Saptagram, Adilabad, Adra Jn., Agarpara, Ahamedpur, Akra, Alipurduar, Aluabari Road, Ambika Kalna, Amta, Anantpur, Andheri, Andul Jn., Aranghata, Asansol Jn., Ashok Nagar, Avadi, Azamgarh, Azimganj City, B.B.D. Bag, Badagara, Badarpur Jn., Badkulla, Bagbazar, Baghajatin, Bagnan, Baidyabati, Balangir, Balasore, Ballia, Ballichak, Ballygunge, Balrampur, Balugaon, Balurghat, Banda, Bandel Jn., Bandra, Bankura, Banpur, Bansh Beria, Baptila, Barakar, Baranagar Road, Bardhaman, Bargachia, Bargarh Road, Barrackpore, Baruipara, Baruiপুর, Basirhat, Basti, Bauria Jn., Begampur, Belanagar, Belapur, Belerhat, Belghoria, Belur, Belurmath, Berhampur Court, Bethudahari, Bhadreswar, Bhandup, Bhasila, Bhayander, Bhongir, Bidar, Bidhannagar Road, Bihar Sharif, Biman Bandar, Bira, Birati, Birnagar, Birshipbur, Bolpur, Bongaon Jn., Borivali, Brace Bridge, Budge Budge, Burrabazar, Canning, Chakda, Chakradharpur, Chamaraja Nagar, Champa Pukur, Champahati, Chandannagar, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandausi Jn., Chandpara, Chembur, Chengel, Chennai Beach Jn., Chennai Chetpat, Chennai Park,

Chhapra Jn., Chittaranjan, Chittoor, Chittorgarh Jn., Chromepet, Chuchura, Contai Rd. (Belda), Coochbehar, Coonoor, Currey Road, Dadar (CR), Dadar (WR), Dahanu Road, Dahod, Dakshineswar, Dalkolha, Dankuni Jn., Deula, Devlali, Dhakuria, Dhaniakhali, Dhanuvachapuram, Dhapdhapi, Dhenkanal, Dhupguri, Diamond Harbour Road, Dinhati, Dock Yard Road, Dombivali, Domjur, Dum Dum Cantt., Dum Dum Jn., Durganagar, Durgapur, Duttapukur, Eden Garden, Gangnapur, Garia, Gede, Ghatkopar, Ghutiari Shariff, Gobordanga, Gomoh Jn., Gonda Jn., Gopalnagar, Goregaon, Gulbarga, Guma, Guntakal Jn., Guptipara, Guskara, Habibpur, Habra, Haldibari, Halisahar, Haripal, Harua Road, Hasnabad, Haur, Himmatnagar, Hooghly, Ichhapur, Jadabpur, Jagaddal, Jajpurkeonjhar Road, Jaleswar, Jalpaiguri, Jamnagar, Jangipur Road, Jehanabad, Jhargram, Jiaganj, Jirat, Joynagar Majilpur, Kakdwip, Kakinada Town, Kalikapur, Kalikunda, Kalinarayanpur, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Silpanchal, Kalyani, Kalyanpur, Kamarkundu Jn., Kanchrapara, Kankinara, Kantabanji, Karjat, Karuvatta, Kasara, Kasargod, Kashinagar Halt, Katwa Jn., Kesinga, Khana Jn., Khardah, Khariar Road, Khurda Road Jn., King's Circle, Kirnahar, Kolaghat Coaching, Konnagar, Koraput, Korukket, Kosamba, Kosli, Kottyam, Krishnagar City Jn., Kulgachia, Kulti, Kurla, Kurnool Town, Lake Gardens, Lakshmikanthapur, Lalgur Jn., Lalgola, Lalitpur, Liluah, Lingampalli, Londa Jn., Madanpur, Madhubani, Madhupur Jn., Madhyamgram, Magrahat, Mahaboob Nagar, Mahisadal, Majhergram, Malad, Malda Town, Mallikpur, Manavur, Mankundu, Masagram, Masalandapur, Matunga, Mau Jn., Mecheda, Memari, Midnapur, Mira Road, Mourigram, Mulund, Mumbai (Charni Road), Mumbai (Churchgate), Mumbai (Marine Lines), Mumbai Central (L), Muniguda, Muragachha, Murshidabad, Nabadwipdham, Naigaon, Naihati Jn., Nalgonda, Nalhati Jn., Nalikul, Namkhana, Nandyal, Narayan Pakuria Murail, Nasibpur, Nasik Road, Naugachia, Nellore, Netra, New Alipore (Kolkata), New Barrackpore, New Domohni, New Farakka, New Maynaguri, Nischindapur Market, Nizamabad, Okha, Paglachandi, Palpara, Palta, Pandooah, Panskura Jn., Parasnath, Parkcircus, Parli Vajinath, Patipukur, Patna Saheb, Pattikkad, Perambur Carriage WKS, Phuleswar, Phulia, Pilibhit Jn., Plassey,

Princepghat, Purbasthali, Purulia Jn., Radhamohanpur (Debra), Raiganj, Ramagundam, Ramnagar, Rampurhat, Ranaghat Jn., Rangapara North, Raniganj, Rasulpur, Ratlam, Rayagada, Renigunta, Rishikesh, Rishra, Rourkela, Sagar, Sahibganj, Sainthia Jn., Salempur Jn., Samsi, Samudragarh, Sangli, Sangrampur Halt, Sanpada, Santacruz, Santoshpur, Saphala, Sasaram Jn., Sawai-Madhopur Jn., Senjipanambakam Halt, Sewri, Shaktigarh, Shantipur Jn., Sheoraphully Jn., Shyamnagar, Silchar, Siliguri Jn., Simurali, Singur, Sirsa, Sitamarhi, Sitapur, Sitarampur Jn., Siuri, Sodepur, Solapur, Sonarpur Jn., Sondalia, Srikakulam Road, Srirampur (H), St. Thomas Mount, Subhasgram, Sultanganj, Suryapur, Taki Road, Tala, Tambaram, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tarapith Rd., Tatanagar, Thakurnagar, Thalasseri, Tilak Nagar, Tiruchirappalli Jn., Tiruninravur, Tirur, Tiruvalangadu, Tiruvallur, Tiruvizha, Titagarh, Titalgarh Jn., Tollygunge, Tribeni, Turbhe APM Complex, Ulhasnagar, Ulbaria, Una, Uttarpara, Vangaon, Vashi, Vayalar, Virar, Vizianagram Jn., Wadi, Wardha and Zahirabad.

Following 204 railway stations on Indian Railways are under process for modernisation under "Adarsh Station" Scheme.

Ajni, Alappuzha (Alleppey), Aler, Aligarh, Aluva, Ambala Cantt., Ambalapuzha, Amethi, Andal, Angamaly, Angul, Anugrah Narayan Road, Anuppur, Atarra, Bagalkot, Bahadurgarh, Bakrabad, Bally, Ballyghat, Banspani, Barabanki, Barauni, Baripada, Barnala, Barpeta Road, Basugaon, Belpahar, Bhatar, Bhedia (Ausgram), Bhiwani, Bijni, Bilaspur Road, Bobbili, Chalakudi, Chandrakona Road, Changanasseri, Changrabandha, Chas Road, Cherthala (Shertalai), Chhatna, Chhindwara Jn., Chikballapur, Chinchwad, Dantan, Dapsaura, Dausa, Debagram, Delhi Kishanganj, Devanahalli, Dhaulpur, Dhuri, Dimapur, Dodhallapur, Doikallu, Dongargarh, Dwarapudi, Fakiragram, Faridkot, Firozabad, Galsi, Garbeta, Gauribidanur, Gazole, Ghanpur, Ghatara (Patharia), Giri Maidan, Gokak Road, Gokulpur, Goreswar, Gosaigaon Hat, Gourinathdham, Gudur, Gurdas Pur, Gurgaon, Hardoi, Haripad, Hijli, Hindupur, Hojai, Hoshiarpur, Itarsi, Jagadishpur, Jakhapura, Jalpaiguri Road, Jamalpur, Jamikunta, Jamuria, Jangaon,

Jharsuguda Jn., Jwalaji (Jalwalamukhi Road), Kalanour, Kalmeshwar, Kalpi, Kamareddy, Kamptee, Karim Nagar, Karunagappally, Katol, Kayankulam Jn., Kazipet, Khadki, Khaltipur, Khammam, Khidirpur, Khopoli, Kochuveli, Kodalia-Bisorepara, Kopergaon, Koppal, Kotdwara, Kottarakara, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Latur, Lehragaga, Mahe, Maihar, Malerkotla, Mansi, Mavelikara, Meerut Cantt., Meramandoli, Miraj, Mirzapur, Mega, Moth, Mughalasarai, Multai, Nagappattinam, Nagarsol, Nahur, Nanjangud Town, Narasaraopet, Narayangarh, Narked, Naugarh (Siddharth Nagar), Nekurseni, Nilambur Road, Ochira, Orai, Pandhurna, Panipat, Panvel, Paradeep, Parbhani, Partap Garh Jn., Partapur, Pokhrayan, Prayag, Punalur, Purna, Rafiganj, Raghunathpur, Rajapalayam, Ramtek, Rengali, Ringus, Rohtak Jn., Rowta Bagan, Ruthiyai, Salakati, Salar, Sandila, Sangrur, Sankarankoil, Shahdol, Shankarpalli, Shikohabad Jn., Shirdi, Shivajinagar, Shivpuri, Sili, Singrauli, Sonamukhi, Sonipat, Srirampur Assam, Srivilliputhur, Subzi Mandi, Sultanpur, Sunam, Talcher, Taldi, Tandur, Tangla, Tapa, Tarntaran, Tenkasi, Tihu, Tikiapara, Tipkai, Tiruvalla, Tiruvapur, Tundla, Udalguri, Udgir, Udampur, Umaria, Umrer, Vikarabad, Virudunagar, Vishrambag, Vyara, Warangal and Yelahanka Jn.

(c) Many of the remaining stations have been selected for development as Adarsh Stations recently. The target date for completion of another 80 stations is 31-03-2011. There is no delay in the development of these stations.

National Social Assistance Programme

2453. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provided assistance under National Social Assistance Programme to various States;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance allocated and released to various States under the said programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-

wise;

(c) the details of the guidelines issued to the States for implementation of the programme;

(d) the names of the States found violating such guidelines during the said period and the action taken by the Union Government against such States; and

(e) the extent to which the said programme has been able to obtain its objectives so far?

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

(b) The details of the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) allocated and released to various States under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) NSAP presently comprises five schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), NFBS and Annapurna. IGNOAPS guidelines were issued in 2007, IGNWPS and IGNDPS guidelines in 2009, National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) guidelines in 1998 and Annapurna guidelines in 2000.

(d) States have been given flexibility in implementation of the schemes after transfer of NSAP to State Plan in 2002-03. Complaints/grievances received are forwarded to the States for verification. Central assistance is limited to the estimated number of beneficiaries who fulfill the eligibility criteria of the schemes under NSAP.

(e) As per the reports received from the States, 169 lakh beneficiaries are covered under IGNOAPS as compared to the estimated 189 lakh beneficiaries, 32 lakh beneficiaries under IGNWPS as compared to the estimated number of 45 lakh beneficiaries, 7.34 lakh beneficiaries under IGNDPS as compared to the estimated number of 15 lakh beneficiaries.

Statement*Details of ACA allocated and released to various states*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	20232.26	20232.26	28989.21	28989.21	36443.00	36443.00	39667.00	39667.00
2.	Bihar	25909.42	25909.42	49996.41	49996.41	59776.00	59776.00	56002.00	56002.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	11090.26	11090.26	13408.63	13408.63	15577.00	15577.00	17952.00	17952.00
4.	Goa	136.36	136.36	156.75	156.75	196.00	196.00	84.00	84.00
5.	Gujarat	2468.01	2468.01	2568.67	2568.67	7262.00	7262.00	5871.00	5871.00
6.	Haryana	2982.65	2982.65	4127.50	4127.50	3532.00	3532.00	5324.00	5324.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2290.41	2290.41	1989.31	1989.31	2179.00	2179.00	2828.00	2828.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1863.99	1863.99	2042.75	2042.75	3322.00	3322.00	2564.00	2564.00
9.	Jharkhand	14180.12	14180.12	20983.60	20983.60	23606.00	23606.00	18166.00	18166.00
10.	Karnataka	21176.47	21176.47	22850.20	22850.20	31261.00	31261.00	32296.00	32296.00
11.	Kerala	7497.36	7497.36	5779.21	5779.21	5943.00	5943.00	6615.00	4505.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24397.63	24397.63	43592.42	43592.42	29747.00	29747.00	34686.00	34686.00
13.	Maharashtra	20199.06	20199.06	31332.25	31332.25	41540.00	41540.00	28573.00	28573.00
14.	Orissa	18479.38	18479.38	20802.81	20802.81	22043.00	22043.00	37288.00	37288.00
15.	Punjab	1229.47	1229.47	4792.37	4792.37	3769.00	3769.00	4845.00	4845.00
16.	Rajasthan	15959.34	15959.34	14316.14	14316.14	15259.00	15259.00	14507.00	14507.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	18479.19	18479.19	32070.19	32070.19	28618.00	28618.00	22876.00	22876.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	33106.56	33106.56	84300.35	84300.35	112302.00	112302.00	110319.00	110319.00
19.	Uttarakhand	1841.90	1841.90	4720.53	4720.53	4745.00	4745.00	4562.00	4562.00
20.	West Bengal	17012.92	17012.92	27842.45	27842.45	37384.00	37384.00	39407.00	39407.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	390.85	390.85	488.02	488.02	365.00	365.00	285.00	285.00
22.	Assam	16872.45	16872.45	17941.11	17941.11	17265.00	17265.00	16787.00	11718.00
23.	Manipur	2082.48	2082.48	2051.86	2051.86	2213.00	2213.00	1664.00	1126.00
24.	Meghalaya	950.23	950.23	1866.47	1866.47	830.00	830.00	1126.00	1664.00
25.	Mizoram	429.71	429.71	602.20	602.20	578.00	578.00	750.00	750.00
26.	Nagaland	789.22	789.22	835.15	835.15	691.00	691.00	1164.00	888.00
27.	Sikkim	441.39	441.39	437.90	437.90	530.00	530.00	422.00	422.00
28.	Tripura	2648.32	2648.32	3339.35	3339.35	3948.00	3948.00	4370.00	4370.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.85	12.63	25.00	25.00	39.00	39.00	75.00	75.00
30.	Chandigarh	186.54	30.91	181.00	181.00	284.00	212.66	145.00	145.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.67	30.00	61.00	61.00	96.00	96.00	215.00	215.00
32.	Daman and Diu	9.93	6.69	13.00	13.00	20.00	16.08	17.00	17.00
33.	NCT Delhi	3640.00	3640.00	5327.00	5327.00	8371.00	3995.98	3998.00	2999.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.77	0.57	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	11.00	11.00
35.	Pondicherry	115.00	115.00	168.00	168.00	264.00	264.00	739.00	554.00
Total		289148.17	288973.21	450000.00	450000.00	520000.00	515549.72	516200.00	507561.00

Exploration of Crude Oil

2454. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey for exploration of oil has been undertaken in the Himalayan Basin, especially in the border districts of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the findings 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. Survey for exploration of oil has been undertaken in the Himalayan Basin, especially in the border districts of Punjab. As on 01-01-2011, ONGC has acquired 7487.6 GLK of 2D seismic data and drilled 18 wells in Himalayan basins. Based on geo-scientific surveys, ten prospects viz. Jawalamukhi, Balh, Mohand, Ramshahr, Cheri, Suruinsar, Nurpur, Changartalai, Sundernagar, Hoshiyarpur, Adampur and Janauri (falling in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh) in Himalayan basins have been probed

by drilling. However, commercial success has eluded so far. Shallow gas horizons of limited extent were encountered in Jwalamukhi-I well and only minor gas shows in a few other wells were encountered.

Corporate Frauds

2455. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the number of corporate frauds are on the rise during the last three years;

(b) the nature of punishment meted out and penalty imposed on the defaulters during this period; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken for prevention of corporate frauds?

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) Any instance or complaint relating to diversion of funds, fudging of accounts and mismanagement is referred for investigation to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office. For the violations of the Companies Act, 1956, necessary prosecutions are filed and for violations of Indian Penal Code, complaints are filed in the jurisdictional courts.

(c) The Ministry has devised Early Warning System to detect fraud at an early stage.

[*Translation*]

Subsidy on Fertilizers

2456. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *alias*

KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to sharp increase in the international prices of fertilizers the burden of subsidy has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any scheme to increase subsidy on chemical fertilizers keeping in view the economic condition of the farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the subsidy provided by the Government on these fertilizers during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) the manner in which the Government managed the extra burden during the said period;

(f) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government under this head during 2010-11; and

(g) the funds allocated by the Government under this head for the financial year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Department of Fertilizers is presently administering New Pricing Scheme for Urea as well as Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy in continuation of the erstwhile concession scheme for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1-4-2010 (w.e.f. 1-5-2010 for SSP) in order to provide subsidized fertilizers to the farmers. 90% of the requirement of the Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers and its inputs of the country is met through imports. Due to the sharp increase in the International prices of fertilizers, intermediates and inputs, the subsidy bill, which was Rs. 43319.16 crore during 2007-08 rose upto Rs. 99494.71 crore during 2008-09. The Subsidy Bill for 2009-10 was Rs. 64032.29 crore. The Revised Estimate for 2010-11 is Rs. 57840.73 crore. The Budget Estimate for 2010-11 is Rs. 53589.87 crore. The Government has introduced the above-mentioned Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy w.e.f. 1-4-2010, the detail of which is at given in the Statement-I enclosed. Since, upto 31st March 2010, MRPs of fertilizers were unchanged, the burden of increase in cost was absorbed in subsidy. With effect from 1-4-2010, the NBS policy

for P and K has been introduced and MRPs of P and K fertilizers have been left open. However, the NBS is being fixed in such a manner that MRPs are not allowed to increase substantially.

(d) to (g) A statement showing the amount of subsidy provided by the Government on Urea and Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers during 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the Budget Estimate for 2011-12 is as per the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Department of Fertilizers is presently administering two subsidy schemes viz. New Pricing Scheme for Urea and Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, in continuation of the erstwhile concession scheme, for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers with the objective of providing the fertilizers to the farmers at subsidized prices. Accordingly, in addition to Urea, which is under statutory price and partial movement and distribution control of Government of India, 22 grades of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers {viz. Di Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), DAP Lite, Muriate of Potash (MOP), 15 grades of NPK Complex fertilizers, Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), Ammonium Sulphate (AS) and Single Super Phosphate (SSP)} are provided to the farmers at the subsidized prices which are much below the actual cost of the fertilizers. Resultantly, the farmers pay only 25-40% of the actual cost of fertilizers and rest of the cost of fertilizers is borne by the Government of India, which is reimbursed to the manufacturers/importers in the form of subsidy. The basic objective of administering the above-mentioned subsidy schemes is to ensure sufficient availability of fertilizers of the requisite quantity and quality to the farmers in the states for balanced fertilization for food security in the country. The above-mentioned subsidy schemes also ensure that the entrepreneurs also get reasonable rate of return on the investments made by them in the fertilizers sector. Though India is predominantly an agricultural country, we are import dependent for the fertilizers and its raw materials. Only 10% of the raw materials of Phosphatic fertilizers are met through the indigenous sources. The

sources of the Potassic fertilizers, are non-existent in the country. The country has partial availability of the raw material for nitrogenous fertilizers; however, the indigenous base of the raw materials of all the fertilizers taken together is not able to cater to the entire requirement of the Country. More than 40% of the consumption of fertilizers is met through imports. The Indian demand for fertilizers in the international market exercises a direct impact on the international prices of the fertilizers/intermediates/raw materials and vice versa. The MRP of the fertilizers for farmers has been constant since 2002 and the MRP has increased marginally after April 2010. Accordingly rise and fall of the international prices of fertilizers/raw materials have a direct bearing on the cost of fertilizers and resultantly on the quantum of fertilizers subsidy. The subsidy bill, which was Rs. 43319.16 crore during 2007-08 rose upto Rs. 99494.71 crore during 2008-09. The Subsidy Bill for 2009-10 was Rs. 64032.29 crore. The Revised Estimate for 2010-11 is Rs. 57840.73 crore. The Budget Estimate for 2010-11 is Rs. 53589.87 crore.

2. Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.e.f. 1-4-2010, an Inter Ministerial Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) to recommend the per nutrient per Kilogram on Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash and Sulphur (N, P, K and S) and introduction of the new fertilizers into the NBS. Any variant of the fertilizers mentioned above with secondary and micronutrients (except Sulphur 'S'), as provided for under FCO, is also eligible for subsidy. The secondary and micro-nutrients (except 'S') in such fertilizers attracts a separate per tonne subsidy to encourage their application along with primary nutrients. Distribution and movement of fertilizers along with import of finished fertilizers, fertilizer inputs and production by indigenous units is monitored through the online web based "Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS)". 20% of the price decontrolled fertilizers produced/imported in India is now in the movement control under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (ECA). In addition to NBS, freight for the movement and distribution of the decontrolled fertilizers by rail and road is being provided to enable wider availability of fertilizers in the country. Import of

all the subsidized P and K fertilizers, including complex fertilizers has been placed under Open General License (OGL). Subsidy is applicable on imported Ammonium Sulphate (AS), as NBS is applicable only to Ammonium Sulphate produced by FACT and GSFC, both Public Sector entities. Import of Urea is canalized during the first phase of NBS Policy and Urea continues under Government control. Though the market price of subsidized fertilizers, except Urea is determined based on demand-supply balance, the fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net MRP is punishable under the EC Act. Manufacturers of customized fertilizers and mixture fertilizers are eligible to source subsidized fertilizers from the manufacturers/importers after their receipt in the

districts as inputs for manufacturing customized fertilizers and mixture fertilizers for agricultural purpose. A separate additional subsidy is provided to the indigenous manufacturers producing complex fertilizers using Naphtha based captive Ammonia to compensate for the higher cost of production of 'N'. However, this is for a maximum period of two years during which the units will have to convert to gas or use imported Ammonia. The quantum of additional subsidy will be finalized by Department of Fertilizers in consultation with DOE, based on study and recommendations by the Tariff Commission. The NBS is being released through the industry during the first phase.

3. The amount of Nutrient Based Subsidy announced by Department of Fertilizers is as follows:

Nutrient-based Subsidy Per Kilo Gram of Nutrients (in Rs.)

(a) Nutrient-based Subsidy Per Kilo Gram of Nutrients

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Fertilizers	NBS per Kg of Nutrient (2010-11) from 1-4-2010 to 31-12-2010	NBS per Kg of Nutrient Jan-March 2011 (2011-11)	NBS per Kg of Nutrient (2011-12)
1.	'N'	23.227	23.227	20.111
2.	'P'	26.276	25.624	20.304
3.	'K'	23.487	23.987	21.386
4.	'S'	1.784	1.784	1.175

(b) Per MT Nutrient-based Subsidy

(Amount in Rs. per MT)

Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Nutrient Based Subsidy per MT (2010-11)	Nutrient Based Subsidy Per MT Jan-March 2011 (2010-11)	Nutrient Based Subsidy per MT (2011-12)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	DAP	16268	15968	12960

1	2	3	4	5
2.	DAP Lite (16-44-00)	—	14991 (from 1-2-2011)	12152
3.	MAP	16219	15879	12770
4.	TSP	12087	11787	9340
5.	MOP	14692	14392	12831
6	SSP	4400	4296+200	3378+200
7.	16-20-0-13	9203	9073	7431
8.	20-20-0-13	10133	10002	8236
9.	23-23-0-0	11386	11236	9295
10.	10-26-26-0	15521	15222	12850
11.	12-32-16-0	15114	14825	12332
12.	14-28-14-0	14037	13785	11495
13.	14-35-14-0	15877	15578	12916
14.	15-15-15-0	11099	10926	9270
15.	20-20-0-0	9901	9770	8083
16.	28-28-0-0	13861	13678	11316
17.	17-17-17-0	12578	12383	10506
18.	19-19-19-0	14058	13839	11742
19.	16-16-16-0	11838 (w.e.f. 1-7-2010 inducted into NBS on 6-8-2010)	11654	9888
20.	Ammonium Sulphate	5195	5195	4413
21.	15-15-15-09	11259 (w.e.f. 1-10-2010) on 22-12-2010	11086	9376
22.	24-24-0-0	11881 (w.e.f. 1-10-2010) on 22-12-2010	11724	9700

(c) Per MT additional subsidy for fortified fertilizers with secondary and micro-nutrients as per FCO has also been allowed as follows during 2010-11 and 2011-12:

Sl. No.	Nutrients for fortification as per FCO	Additional subsidy per MT of fortified fertilizers during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in Rs. Per MT)
1.	Boron 'Bn'	300
2.	Zinc 'Zn'	500

(d) Freight Subsidy w.e.f. 1-1-2011 during 2010-11: Freight Subsidy under Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers (except SSP) for rail movement is paid as per actual

claim w.e.f. 1-4-2010 to 31-12-2010 for 2010-11. The Government has allowed to pay Secondary Freight for P and K fertilizers (except SSP) w.e.f. 1-1-2011 for 2010-11 in line with uniform freight applicable for Urea. Payment for Freight for Direct Road Movement from plant or port to the districts w.e.f. 1-1-2011 for 2010-11 is also being paid by Department of Fertilizers subject to lower of actual claim and equivalent rail freight. The Direct Road Movement as such is allowed to a maximum distance of 500 Kms Subject to the condition that the rake capacity made available by railways shall be fully utilized and the situation be reviewed after six months.

(e) Provisional amount of concession has been allowed to M/S FACT, MFL and GNVFC for using naphtha for obtaining 'N' for NPK Complexes pending the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, as below:

Name of the Company	Grades of Fertilizers	Amount of additional compensation (provisional) in Rs. per MT
FACT (Cochin)	20-20-0-13 (APS) (Udyogmandal and Cochin)	2331
	Ammonium Sulphate (20.6-0-0-13) (Udyogmandal)	2792
MFL, Manali	20-20-0-13 (APS)	4784
	17-17-17-0	4079
GNVFC, Bharuch	20-20-0-0 (ANP)	1914

4. Concession Scheme/Nutrient Based Subsidy for SSP: The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for SSP also. Accordingly, the subsidy is provided on SSP based on the nutrients of Phosphate and Sulphur contained therein. The units are required to produce 50% of the annual installed capacity or 40,000 MTs per annum in order to be eligible for Subsidy. In order to ensure quality of SSP, the SSP manufacturers are required to produce a certificate of

quality issued by the State Governments in which the units are located. The units are required to write/print "Quality Certified" on each bag of the SSP. In addition to Nutrient Based Subsidy for SSP, a lump sum freight of Rs. 200 PMT is provided for transporting SSP upto the retail point with effect from 1-1-2011 during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

5. The MRPs of the fertilizers have been kept

open under the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, however, the Government has fixed subsidy in such a manner that it doesn't affect the MRPs of fertilizers adversely. After the introduction of NBS policy, MRPs of P and K fertilizers announced by the companies increased by an average of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per bag (Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per MT) only over MRPs that prevailed as on 31-3-2010. MRP of SSP decreased by Rs. 70 per bag. However, due to the rising international prices of the fertilizers and their inputs, the cost of indigenously

produced fertilizers has increased. This has resulted in marginal increase in the MRPs of indigenously produced fertilizers during Rabi 2011-12. The manufacturers/importers are required to sell the fertilizers at the MRP printed on the bags. Government of India ensures that adequate quantity of fertilizers is made available to each part of the country. All the State Governments are required to ensure that the fertilizers, of the quality prescribed in the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), are sold at the MRPs, which are printed on the fertilizer bags.

Statement-II

Details of Expenditure on Subsidy/Concession during the year 2001-02 to Budget Estimates 2011-12

(Rs. in crores)

Period	Amount of Concession disbursed on Decontrolled Fertilizers (Indigenous+Imported)					
	Indigenous P and K		Imported P and K		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09 (Cash)	24707.10	32957.10	23847.69	32597.69	48554.79	65554.79
Bonds	8250.00		8750.00		17000.00	
2009-10	16000.00		23452.06		39452.06	
BE + Supplementary= RE	13000.00	17000.00	15500.00	16500.00	33500.00	
2010-11	4000		1000			
2011-12	14343		15363.87		29706.87	

(Rs. in crore)

Period	Amount of subsidy disbursed on Urea						Total for all fertilizers	
	Indigenous Urea		Imported Urea		Total of Urea		(Gross)	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2008-09 (Cash)	17968.74	20968.74	12971.18	12971.18	30939.92	33939.92	79494.71	99494.71
(Bonds)	3000.00		—		3000.00		20000.00	

1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2009-10	17580.25		6999.98		24580.23		64032.29	
BE+Supplementary= RE	15980.73		8360.00		24340.73		57840.73	
2010-11								
2011-12	13308		10575		23883		53589.87	

Note: Rs. 4000 crore for indigenous P and K and Rs. 1000 crore for imported P and K fertilizers has been provided in the second supplementary for Budget 2010-11 leading to total subsidy upto Rs. 57840.73 crore (Gross).

Information on imported urea is on gross basis.

[English]

Potable Drinking Water

2457. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Dr. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of habitations provided with safe potable water under National Rural Drinking Water Programme under the aegis of Bharat Nirman;

(b) the funds allocated and released under the Scheme during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the time frame by which all habitations in the country are likely to get potable drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) Provision of water supply in rural areas, is one of

the six components of the Bharat Nirman programme, Phase-I of which was implemented during 2005-06 to 2008-09. During the Bharat Nirman period, 55,067 uncovered, 3,31,604 slipped back and 2,16,968 quality affected habitations were targeted to be covered. Against this target, at the end of Bharat Nirman Phase-I i.e. as on 31-3-2009, 54,440 uncovered, 3,58,362 slipped back and 50,168 quality affected habitations were covered. Considering the progress of implementation of Bharat Nirman in its Phase-I, Government of India decided to continue implementation of Bharat Nirman in its Phase-II to be implemented by 2011-12. During 2009-10, the target was to cover 586 uncovered and 34,595 quality affected habitations. Against this the achievement was 377 uncovered and 32,734 quality affected habitations. During 2010-11 the target fixed is coverage of 376 uncovered and 41,094 quality affected habitations. As per data available in the on-line Integrated Management Information System, so far 183 uncovered and 13,277 quality affected habitations have been covered.

(b) State-wise details of allocation and release of funds under Bharat Nirman during the last three years are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The remaining uncovered and quality affected habitations are targeted to be covered by the end of 2011-12.

Statement*Opening Balance, Allocation, Release under NRDWP during last three years*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		O.B.	Allocation	Release	O.B.	Allocation	Release	O.B.	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.17	295.30	305.24	3.00	394.53	395.05	0.00	437.09	537.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.87	112.41	112.41	25.97	146.12	162.46	27.47	180.00	178.20
3.	Assam	5.50	189.59	189.59	77.83	246.44	187.57	0.00	301.60	323.50
4.	Bihar	122.68	279.37	169.69	292.37	425.38	452.38	671.45	372.21	186.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.97	95.95	95.95	14.76	130.42	125.26	27.59	116.01	128.22
6.	Goa	0.65	3.31	1.66	0.00	3.98	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32
7.	Gujarat	19.85	205.89	205.89	6.62	314.44	369.44	86.73	482.75	482.75
8.	Haryana	16.13	93.41	93.41	0.00	117.29	117.29	0.00	207.89	206.89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.03	117.46	130.42	0.00	141.51	141.51	0.02	138.52	182.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.58	329.92	329.92	18.09	397.86	396.49	237.91	447.74	402.51
11.	Jharkhand	33.06	113.88	84.46	0.00	160.67	80.33	61.48	149.29	111.34
12.	Karnataka	6.76	278.51	283.16	3.35	477.19	477.85	32.05	573.67	627.86
13.	Kerala	0.00	82.93	84.25	0.79	103.33	106.97	1.19	152.77	151.89
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37.58	251.62	251.62	21.65	370.47	380.47	33.50	367.66	379.66
15.	Maharashtra	29.06	404.40	404.40	55.08	572.57	648.24	192.26	652.43	647.81
16.	Manipur	6.90	38.59	45.59	17.79	50.16	45.23	26.69	61.60	38.57
17.	Meghalaya	12.62	44.46	55.29	11.30	57.79	63.38	0.18	70.40	79.40
18.	Mizoram	0.00	31.88	38.88	8.72	41.44	54.19	17.43	50.40	55.26
19.	Nagaland	14.32	32.72	39.75	26.68	42.53	42.53	29.61	52.00	47.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Orissa	61.66	168.85	171.95	0.00	298.68	298.68	25.56	187.13	226.66
21.	Punjab	5.14	52.91	51.80	16.66	86.56	86.56	6.54	81.17	88.81
22.	Rajasthan	12.95	606.72	606.72	0.00	970.13	971.83	3.88	1036.46	1012.16
23.	Sikkim	1.96	13.42	20.13	6.73	17.45	32.45	10.33	21.60	20.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	190.90	190.90	0.00	241.82	287.82	57.24	320.43	317.95
25.	Tripura	13.71	39.43	54.43	13.84	51.25	41.01	17.85	62.40	77.40
26.	Uttar Pradesh	92.10	401.51	401.51	72.48	539.74	615.78	173.71	959.12	956.36
27.	Uttarakhand	37.12	89.30	89.30	12.28	107.58	85.87	37.06	126.16	124.90
28.	West Bengal	42.35	191.37	191.37	3.18	389.39	389.39	20.94	372.29	394.30
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.50	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	1.00	0.31	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		804.24	4757.01	4699.67	740.94	6896.72	7056.02	1798.69	7986.43	7989.72

[Translation]

Distribution of Wages under MGNREGS

2458. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of wages disbursed during each of the last three years under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) State-wise/Union territory-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries who were paid their wages in cash along with the number of those whose wages were paid through bank/post office accounts State-wise/Union territory-wise; and

(c) the nature of complaints made by the beneficiaries regarding distribution of wages along with

the remedial steps taken by the Government to address the said complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Expenditure towards wages paid to the unskilled workers under Mahatma Gannndhi NREGA during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto January, 11) is given in Annexure. Data regarding number of beneficiaries paid wages is maintained at central level. The Ministry maintains data regarding the amount disbursed through accounts of MGNREGA workers. State-wise data in this regard for last two years and the current year is also given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Complaints received regarding distribution of wages generally relate to non-payment/under payment/delayed payment of wages. To address such complaints, the following steps have been taken:

(i) ICT based MIS has been made operational

to make data available to public scrutiny including Job cards, Muster rolls, Employment demanded and allocated, number of days worked, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and funds released to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.

- (ii) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.
- (iii) Rolling out Biometric based ICT enabled real time transactions of MGNREGA workers to eliminate fake attendance and false payments.
- (iv) States have been directed to appoint district level Ombudsman for redressal of grievances in a time bound manner.

Statement

Expenditure incurred on the wages of unskilled labourers under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State	2008-09			2009-2010		
		No. of households provided Employment	Total expenditure on wages (in lakhs)	Amount disbursed through A/Cs (in lakhs)	No. of households provided Employment	Total expenditure on wages (in lakhs)	Amount disbursed through A/Cs (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5699557	225796.50	224300.20	6158493	371511.00	362774.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80714	2055.82	0.00	68157	1166.21	373.18
3.	Assam	1877393	57941.32	16154.93	2137270	63735.83	48489.56
4.	Bihar	3822484	84379.94	29242.79	4127330	110872.82	106104.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	2270415	91005.61	12918.18	2025845	85669.64	83890.54
6.	Gujarat	850691	14437.33	11239.32	1596402	52249.34	52249.34
7.	Haryana	162932	8269.37	6341.60	156406	8907.04	8715.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	445713	20337.81	17898.03	497336	31213.60	31213.60
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	199166	5321.82	3498.73	336036	12005.72	8382.55
10.	Jharkhand	1576348	67843.60	54778.36	1702599	82304.01	81802.07
11.	Karnataka	896212	23295.85	23288.94	3535281	172303.67	146703.25
12.	Kerala	692015	18459.60	18459.60	955976	40954.19	34158.29
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5207665	215621.79	87631.82	4714591	219623.79	219623.79
14.	Maharashtra	906297	31377.01	6698.18	591547	25857.74	19202.03
15.	Manipur	381109	22299.42	8284.58	418564	23779.95	12935.16
16.	Meghalaya	224263	6052.84	1906.00	300482	11722.09	4243.94
17.	Mizoram	172775	13712.28	767.08	180140	17782.54	5586.91
18.	Nagaland	296689	16372.28	14188.55	325242	29229.27	26389.95
19.	Odisha	1199006	39810.35	22931.91	1398300	58671.56	56603.03
20.	Punjab	147336	4412.43	2967.58	271934	9529.75	9306.73
21.	Rajasthan	6373093	426531.88	324130.49	6522264	393048.44	357970.13
22.	Sikkim	52006	2414.68	580.85	54156	4129.40	3485.13
23.	Tamil Nadu	3345648	95899.82	5.59	4373257	171082.27	243.17
24.	Tripura	549022	30057.75	5038.61	576487	46279.79	18706.76
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4336466	225446.53	159992.00	5483434	354123.06	354123.06
26.	Uttarakhand	298741	8830.23	8593.14	522304	18046.03	18046.03
27.	West Bengal	3025854	61522.41	21167.09	3479915	140192.98	132256.81
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5975	123.91	123.91	20337	838.64	836.61
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1919	0.52	0.52	3741	78.72	78.72
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa	0	97.10		6604	175.16	161.40
32.	Lakshadweep	3024	145.33		5192	158.23	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Puducherry	12264	130.00	130.37	40377	689.80	288.70
34.	Chandigarh	0	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
Total		45112792	1820003.13	1083258.95	52585999	2557932.28	2204945.06

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		
		No. of households provided employment (upto Jan., 11)	Total expenditure on wages (in lakhs) (upto Jan. 11)	Amount disbursed through A/Cs as on 8-3-11 as reported on MIS (in lakhs)
1	2	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5916482	265842.78	307847.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	195.86
3.	Assam	1201993	27532.58	20395.24
4.	Bihar	1343864	53967.46	66703.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	2224681	79892.18	153403.42
6.	Gujarat	862629	30979.26	34078.82
7.	Haryana	162563	8008.39	7537.17
8.	Himachal Pradesh	348032	19425.51	23297.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	64996	1947.68	4840.75
10.	Jharkhand	1534316	59587.68	59407.22
11.	Karnataka	1064689	76133.73	36642.96
12.	Kerala	979237	39978.47	29013.62
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3188736	113819.34	196318.29
14.	Maharashtra	330879	19436.95	24674.82
15.	Manipur	69518	750.34	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	200346	5801.19	3450.35
17.	Mizoram	115873	4861.29	3364.06

1	2	9	10	11
18.	Nagaland	274586	11203.58	0.00
19.	Odisha	1645222	65184.17	60520.15
20.	Punjab	218172	7199.70	6037.57
21.	Rajasthan	4873889	154583.79	130562.20
22.	Sikkim	37183	1654.65	3146.25
23.	Tamil Nadu	5740852	186458.50	194.05
24.	Tripura	541631	26854.14	23050.98
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5709804	183289.03	164677.55
26.	Uttarakhand	335231	10649.80	16625.80
27.	West Bengal	4601546	115044.55	95441.42
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2066	98.50	278.37
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	54.51
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa	8239	320.15	228.68
32.	Lakshadweep	2107	80.83	0.00
33.	Puducherry	36842	928.92	3.00
34.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00
Total		43636204	1571515.13	1471991.81

*[English]***Setting Up of Fertilizer Plants**

2459. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the details of the fertilizer plants set up in the

country during the last three years and current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish new fertilizer plants in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) No fertilizer plants has been set up in the country during the last three years and the current

year. Neither there is any proposal to set up a fertilizer plant by the Government. However, one private firm M/s Matrix Group Company has intimated Department of Fertilizers for setting up of a Greenfield Gas Based Ammonia-Urea project in Burdwan District, West Bengal. In addition, a proposal for revival of Durgapur and Haldia units of HFCL, located in West Bengal is under consideration of the Government.

Delays in Filing Appeals

2460. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposed to evolve a mechanism to avoid delays in filing appeals in the courts in Government cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to evolve a National Litigation Policy with a view to conduct litigation by the Central Government in a responsive manner. The Central Government has also urged the State Governments/ Union Territories to evolve similar policies. The purpose underlying the proposed policy is to reduce Government litigation in courts so that the precious time of the court can be spent in resolving other pending cases so as to achieve the goal prescribed in the National Legal Mission to reduce average pendency time from 15 years to 3 years. The text of the policy is available in the website of this Ministry www.lawmin.nic.in/legal.htm.

The policy proposed to be implemented, *inter-alia*, would address the issue of delay in filing of appeals by the Government. It also provides that it shall be the responsibility of the Head of Ministries/Departments to

work out an appropriate system for elimination of such delays.

[Translation]

Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets by Private Sector

2461. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

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

(a) the details of the private sector companies engaged in the retail trade of petrol/diesel;

(b) the details of the outlets run by these companies, State-wise;

(c) whether some private sector companies are selling only petrol; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for which these companies are not selling 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) As per the Resolution dated 8th March 2002, Government have granted authorization to market transportation fuels to three private companies namely, M/s. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), M/s. Essar Oil Limited (EOL) and M/s. Shell India Marketing Pvt. Limited (SIMPL).

(b) As on 31-01-2011, three private companies namely, RIL, EOL and SIMPL have set up 2915 Retail Outlets (ROs) throughout the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Private oil companies are free to take decisions on selling of Motors Spirit (MS)/High Speed Diesel (HSD), based on their commercial considerations. RIL and EOL have reported that they are selling both MS and HSD at their ROs.

Statement*State-wise Number of Retail Outlets set up by RIL, EOL and SIMPL*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of ROs set up by RIL	Number of ROs set up by EOL	Number of ROs set up by SIMPL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127	77	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	16	0
3.	Assam	24	26	2
4.	Bihar	25	42	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	3	0
6.	Gujarat	243	209	19
7.	Haryana	46	60	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	36	27	0
10.	Karnataka	79	71	28
11.	Kerala	43	38	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	93	109	0
13.	Maharashtra	157	160	14
14.	Manipur	0	4	0
15.	Meghalaya	7	5	0
16.	Mizoram	0	1	0
17.	Nagaland	1	11	0
18.	Odisha	42	36	0
19.	Punjab	78	45	0
20.	Rajasthan	107	107	0
21.	Sikkim	0	1	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	96	76	24

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	1	3	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	134	220	0
25.	Uttarakhand	11	11	0
26.	West Bengal	48	27	0
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	3	0
28.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0
29.	Puducherry	1	2	0
Total		1429	1391	95

Irregularities Against LPG Distributors

2462. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Dr. BALIRAM:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) the company-wise number of LPG and petrol/diesel/kerosene distributors in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any complaint of various irregularities/malpractices received against these distributors during

each of the last three years, and current year, oil marketing company-wise; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty distributors along with the number of complaints pending against them and the time by which these complaints are likely to be disposed of?

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 01-02-2011, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) are operating 10,127 LPG distributorships, 37,929 Retail Outlets (ROs) and 6,615 SKO dealership in the country. The company-wise details are as under:—

	LPG distributors	RO dealers	SKO dealers
IOC	5291	19106	3963
BPCL	2331	9038	1014
HPCL	2505	9785	1638

The State-wise details are available with Directors (Marketing) of OMCs concerned.

(b) and (c) Whenever OMCs receive complaints, these are investigated. If the complaint is established, action is taken against the erring LPG distributor/Retail Outlet and SKO dealership in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement.

OMCs have reported that based on the established

complaints for various irregularities, action has been taken in 5402 cases against the erring LPG distributors, in 126 cases against RO dealerships and in 140 cases against SKO dealerships in the country respectively during the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and during the period April 2010 to December 2010 under the provisions of MDG/Distributorship Agreement. The company-wise details are as under:—

Year	No. of established cases against LPG distributorships			No. of established cases against RO dealerships			No. of established cases against SKO dealerships		
	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	IOC	BPCL	HPCL
2007-08	905	86	352	1	0	41	33	0	0
2008-09	892	108	579	5	1	28	32	0	0
2009-10	993	30	437	7	1	13	44	0	0
April 2010 to December, 2010	708	3	309	9	5	15	31	0	0

[English]

Abolition of Anti Adulteration Cell

2463. Dr. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has abolished the anti adulteration cell and left it to the public sector oil companies to have their own cells/wings to strengthen their anti adulteration activities;

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

(c) whether the Government officer visit to oil depots without police protection; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction 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) Yes, Madam. The

Anti-Adulteration Cell (AAC), was set up in March 2001 under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP and NG). Due to some irregularities noticed in its functioning, the Cell was wound up in July 2004 and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) advised to create Anti Adulteration Cell in each OMC. Presently, OMCs have created an Anti Adulteration Cell under their Director (HR).

(c) and (d) The officers of OMCs and Government do not require police protection to visit oil depots operated by OMCs.

[Translation]

Judicial Reforms

2464. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

Dr. BALIRAM:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The outcome achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Government has 'in principle' approved setting up of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The National Mission would help implementing the two major goals of:

(i) increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system;

(ii) enhancing accountability at all levels through structural changes and setting performance standards and facilitating enhancement of capacities for achieving such performance standards.

The broad areas proposed to be covered under the Mission relates to policy changes such as All India Judicial Service, Litigation Policy, amendments in the Acts for making policy and Legislative changes and re-engineering of procedures through improved case and court management and Alternate Dispute Resolution system, focus on Human Resource Development through strengthening the Judicial Academies, training judicial officers and public prosecutors, leveraging Information and Communication Technology and tools for better justice delivery and creation of National Arrears Grid and improve substantially physical infrastructure of District and Subordinate Courts, judicial quarters and other facilities.

[English]

Train Facilities for Gujarat

2465. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of representations made by the Government of Gujarat for providing more train facilities like, new trains, doubling of railway lines, gauge conversion, increase in train frequency, upgradation/modernization, connecting more cities with rail network within the State etc.;

(b) the action taken thereon by he Railways so far;

(c) the details of projects sanctioned as a result thereof for Gujarat during the last three years till date; and

(d) the present status thereof along with allocation of funds, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament/Ministers/organizations/associations/different levels of state government, including that of Gujarat etc. for train services upgradation/modernization of stations and other improvement are received at various levels of railway administration.

However, trains are not introduced/increase in the frequency on a state-wise basis but on the basis of traffic demand, operational feasibility, commercial justification and availability of resources. Similarly, upgradation/modernization of stations/doubling/gauge conversion is a

continuous process subject to operational need and availability of funds.

required, based on the norms and feasibility, subject to availability of funds and other resources.

All such demands are examined by the zonal railways and appropriate action is taken, wherever

(c) and (d) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The details of projects falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat sanctioned in the last three years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10 and current year 2010-11, outlay provided and their present status:

(in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of inclusion in the Budget	Outlay for 2010-2011	Status
1	2	3	4	5
New Line				
1.	Chhotaudepur-Dhar (157 km)	2007-08	50	Part detailed estimate has been sanctioned. Final location survey, part of the earthwork, and 26 minor bridges have been completed.
2.	Dahod-Indore via Sardarpur, Jhabuao, Dhar (200.97)	2007-08	75	Part detailed estimate for Dahod-Katwara and Sagore-Indore has been sanctioned. Land acquisition is in advanced stage of progress. Execution at the site where land is available, is underway. Some earthwork and 3 minor bridges have been completed.
Gauge conversion				
1.	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (299.29 km) with extension of Modasa-Shamlaji (22.53 km)	2008-09	30	On Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar section, preliminary activities of Final Location Survey, Geotechnical investigation etc. are in advance stage of completion and physical works will be taken up after completion of preliminary activities and sanction of detailed estimate. On Himmatnagar-Udaipur section, tenders for execution of earthwork and bridges are under finalization.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bhuj-Naliya with extension upto Vayor (126 km)	2008-09	20	Final location survey has been completed. Preliminary activities like preparation of Plan, estimate, etc. have been taken up.
Doubling				
1.	Abu Road-Sarotra (23.12)	2010-11	4	Preliminary activities like preparation of Plan, Final Location Survey, etc. has been taken up.
2.	Gandhidham-Adipur (8 km)	2009-10	15	Detailed estimate sanctioned. Work completed. Section opened for goods traffic.
3.	Gandhidham-Kandla Port (12 km)	2009-10	15	Detailed estimate sanctioned. Execution at the site has been started.
4.	Udhna-Jalgaon with electrification (306.93 km)	2008-09	30	Detailed estimate sanctioned. 4.35 cum lack cum earthwork, 3 minor bridges, 0.7 lac cum ballast and 3 TKM (track linking) have been completed.
5.	Sarotra Road-Karjoda (23.59 km)	2010-11	4	Preliminary activities like preparation of Plan, Final Location Survey, etc. has been taken up.
6.	Viramgam-Surendranagar (65.26 km)	2010-11	5	Preliminary works like preparation of Plan, estimates, etc. have been taken up.

National Rural Development Training Authority

2466. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes, to set up National Rural Development Training Authority to evolve a new educational and training methodology for rural development and improving the livelihoods of the rural folk;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the responsibilities proposed to be assigned to the proposed authority to ensure the rural development

and improve rural livelihoods; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) The details are being finalized in consultation with stakeholders and the final decision will be taken on completion of the consultation process.

New Railway Lines in the Country

2467. SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have achieved target of laying of new railway lines in the country as announced in Rail Budget 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with funds allocated/spent thereon, State-wise, including Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve said target in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) During last 60 years, since independence, Railways have added, on an average, 180 Km of new line per year. During 2010-11, target of laying 1000 Km new line was set against which upto February, 2011, 449 Km have been completed and it is expected that railways will complete 700 Km which is almost double of the highest ever performance in any single year. Details are maintained Zone-wise and project-wise and not State-wise;

Investment by ONGC in New Gas Discoveries

2468. Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has decided to initiate talks to acquire a 25% stake in Australia's Advent Energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ONGC has also announced plans to invest over \$10 billion in the new gas discoveries off the East Coast of the country to start the exploration;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether ONGC plans to produce 10,000-20,000 barrel of oil a day from G4-6, GS-29-1 and G-4-5 by 2012-13; and

(f) if so, the extent to which the country is likely to achieve the target set?

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, there are no talks as of now.

(c) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) plans to develop its hydrocarbon discoveries in G1 and GS-15, Vashista and S1, G4 and GS-29 and also in Northern Discovery area of NELP Block KG-DWN-98/2 in the Eastern Offshore KG Basin. The present status is as follows:—

- Project G1 and GS-15 are currently under implementation.
- For Vashista and S1, efforts for preparation of feasibility report are under progress.
- Proposal for Declaration of Commerciality (DOC) for the discoveries in the Northern Discovery area of NELP Block KG-DWN-98/2 along with discoveries in G4 and GS-29 (in adjoining nomination blocks) is under consideration.

ONGC has envisaged an investment potential of US\$ 9.75 billion in their conceptual plan in the DOC as

well as investments in development of Vashista, S1, G1 and GS-15 fields. However, the extent of investment in these projects can be estimated only when DOC is approved and Final Development Plan (FDP) is prepared and approved.

(d) to (f) ONGC has made various discoveries in deep water areas of Krishna-Godavari (KG) Basin. To accelerate efforts in monetizing oil and gas fields in KG Offshore, a separate Asset i.e. Eastern Offshore Asset (EOA) at Kakinada has been created by ONGC.

Details of various schemes/projects being planned by ONGC to develop various oil and gas fields in the EOA are as under:—

- (i) **Integrated Development of G-1 and GS-15:** Integrated development of these fields envisages production of 0.982 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) of Oil and 5.92 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of gas over a period of 15 years. GS-15 is expected to be completed by May 2011 and G-1 by May, 2012.
- (ii) **Project Manik:** In this project GS-29 and G-4 fields are proposed to be developed. GS-29 is presently under appraisal. One well has been completed and 2nd well is scheduled to be taken up for drilling in May 2011.
- (iii) **Development of S1 and Vashishta Fields:** The discoveries are currently under appraisal.
- (iv) **Development of KG-DWN-98/2:** Few deep-water discoveries have been made in this block i.e., D, E, KT-1, U, W, A, Kanakdurga and Padmavati. The discoveries are currently under appraisal.

Earthquake Prediction

2469. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
Khatgaonkar:

SHRI MADHU GAUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present system available with the Government for prediction of earthquake;

(b) whether the Government is going to bring some new technology to bolster its earthquake prediction capabilities;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether the new plan is still preliminary in nature and funds are yet to tide up;

(e) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(f) the time by which the new scheme to place a network of seismic monitors 8 km below ground level likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Presently, there is no system available either with the Indian government or any where in the world to predict earthquakes.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Efforts are continuously made to capture certain pre-cursory signatures so as to understand the earthquake generation process to develop capabilities for earthquake prediction in future. Ministry of Earth Sciences is implementing several R and D projects during the current 5-year plan under the National Program of Earthquake Precursors (NPEP). The program is aimed at generating multi-parametric geophysical observations in identified seismically active areas of the country for better understanding of earthquake source processes and also to identify possible earthquake precursors.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Efforts have just started to build a new scientific initiative specifically to understand the seismic activity of Koyna region in more detail by drilling deep boreholes

below the ground to place a network of seismic sensors. For this purpose, recently MOU has been signed on 7th January 2011 with German Research Centre for Geo-sciences (GFZ) on behalf of the International Continental Scientific Drilling Programme (ICDP) for an initial period of 5 years.

CCI

2470. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAOKAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is examining 11 complaints against a few real estate companies pertaining to anti-competitive practice;

(b) if so, the names of such companies along with the *modus operandi* adopted by them;

(c) whether the inquiry conducted in this regard has been completed;

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

(e) if not, the time by which the inquiry is likely to be completed?

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) M/s DLF Limited.

M/s DLF Gurgaon Homes Developers Pvt. Ltd.

M/s Tulip Infratech Pvt. Ltd.

The matter from the point of view of abuse of dominant position by the real estate companies is being enquired into.

(c) to (e) The Competition Commission of India is a Quasi-judicial body and as such, no time frame can

be set for it by the Government.

[Translation]

Uniform Civil Code

2471. Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to enforce uniform civil code for national uniformity and harmony in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Bringing in a Uniform Civil Code involves changes in the Personal Laws including those of the minority communities. Therefore, it has been the consistent policy of the Central Government not to interfere in the Personal laws of the minority communities unless the necessary initiatives for such changes come from a sizeable cross-section of such communities themselves.

Corruption in PSUs

2472. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether many Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are unable to achieve desired results due to inefficient management and corrupt practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of higher officials in PSU's;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) There is no adequate evidence to support such a generalized statement.

(c) to (f) Annual target setting of PSUs at the

beginning of the year and their performance evaluation at the end of the year is done by Department of Public Enterprises through the system of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). MoU is a mutually negotiated agreement between the management of the PSUs and the Government of India. Under this agreement, the enterprise undertakes to achieve the targets set in the agreement at the beginning of the year. The objective of the MoU system is to improve the performances of public sector enterprises by increasing autonomy and accountability of the management.

The MoU system has become robust in last couple of years. The performance of MoU system in last 3 years is as under:

Year	Total MoU signing CPSEs	Total CPSEs Evaluation	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
2009-10	197	144	74	29	20	20	01
2008-09	144	125	47	35	25	17	01
2007-08	144	112	55	34	15	8	—

[English]

Participation of Muslim Women in Development Process

2473. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to ensure active participation of Muslim women in the development process;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any road map has been prepared in this regard for the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan especially for the States including Andhra Pradesh having more Muslim population; 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) A scheme for leadership development of minority women has been launched and is implemented from 2010-11. The objective of the scheme is to empower and instill confidence in women, including Muslim women, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with functionaries of Government, banks, etc. at all levels.

(c) and (d) The scheme has been approved for implementation during the 11th Five Year Plan with a revised allocation of Rs. 5 crore for 2010-11 and Rs. 15 crore for 2011-12 to cover 18950 and 55800 women trainees respectively. This scheme is applicable to all the States in the country.

Construction of a Dam

2474. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh is contemplating to construct a dam across the River Palar;

(b) if so, the details along with its impact on the availability of water resources to the districts which are having source of water only from Palar River in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has sought assistance from the Union Government to solve the issue amicably; and

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

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 Government of Tamil Nadu through their letter dated 1-2-2006 has intimated that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated proposal of constructing a reservoir across Palar near Kuppam in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) According to the Government of Tamil Nadu the proposed project by Andhra Pradesh will affect the water supply in Vellore, Kanchipuram and Chennai districts.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Two inter-state meetings on Palar River issue were convened by Central Water Commission with the representatives of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2008. It was decided in second inter-state meeting held on 26-8-2008 that Central Water Commission would carry out studies jointly with both States to arrive at water availability at various points in the basin, the outcome of which would form the basis for further deliberations in the next meeting. A study group with the representatives of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu along with officers of CWC as members has been constituted for carrying out the Hydrological studies for Palar river basin. This Study Group held 6 meetings between from 24th June, 2009 to 26 November, 2010. The Study Group submitted its Joint report on 29-11-2010 to the State Government of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

The third inter-state meeting on utilisation of Palar river water by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh was held by Central Water Commission on 24-12-2010 at New Delhi to discuss the findings in the joint report on Hydrological studies of Palar river and to deliberate on the issues involved to arrive at consensus. However no Consensus emerged during the last meeting.

Reduction in Grants-in-Aid

2475. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to reduce grants-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organisations in the next financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the allocations made as grants-in-aid to NGOs during each of the last three financial 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) and (b) There is no plan at present to reduce the financial assistance of grants-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the next financial year.

(c) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme and Leadership Development of Minority Women are two schemes of the Ministry which are being implemented through NGOs. The Leadership Development Scheme was implemented from 2010-11 and no release of financial assistance has been made. As far as the Free Coaching and Allied Scheme is concerned, the allocations made to NGOs during the last three financial years are as under:—

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rupees in crore)
2007-08	4.93
2008-09	6.15
2009-10	5.84

Global Warming

2476. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether abnormal weather conditions such as tsunami, excessive rains and drought in various parts of the country are the effects of global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the names of the regions most affected by the climate changes;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any scientific study on the climatic changes caused by global warming and its adverse impact on the country;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the details of discussions held on this issue at various international forums and the agreement reached therein; and

(f) the action plan of the Government to address the issue of climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) There is no clear cause and effect established between global warming and Tsunami, excessive rains and drought. Occurrences of Tsunamis primarily originate from undersea earthquakes.

Monsoon rainfall varies on different spatial and temporal scales. Extreme rainfall events that occur at some isolated places (viz. heavy rainfall over Mumbai or in Rajasthan) are highly localized and are part of the natural variability of the Indian monsoon system itself. Although, some recent studies hint at an increasing frequency and intensity of extremes in rainfall during the past 40-50 years, their attribution to global warming is yet to be established. Moreover, the report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change

(IPCC-AR4, 2007) and our country's own assessment using regional climate models indicate that the extremes rainfall events are likely to be more frequent in the later part of the 21st century in the world including India. As regards other extreme weather phenomena, there are many other reasons for their occurrence, which cannot always be related to climate change. The country has experienced 20 drought years since 1901. The drought years are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The observed trends are based on instrumental records over the past 130 years archived by the India Meteorological Department (IMD). Details of the observed and projected changes in the climate were first reported in India's initial National Communication (NATCOM) on Climate Change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in June, 2004. This effort was coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), who are now working on the second NATCOM report.

(i) Although, the monsoon rainfall at all India level does not show any trend but on regional scale areas of increasing trend is discerned. It is not clear if this increasing trend in the heavy rainfall events is attributable to global warming.

(ii) Mean annual surface air temperatures show a significant warming of about 0.5 degree C/100 years during the last century and recent data indicates a substantial acceleration of this warming after the 1990's and is comparable to the global warming trend. The year 2006 was the warmest year on record since 1901.

(iii) No significant long-term trends are reported in the frequencies of large-scale droughts or floods in the summer monsoon season.

(iv) The total frequency of cyclonic storms that form over the Bay of Bengal has remained almost constant.

- (v) Analysis of past tide gauge records for the Indian coastline regions gives an estimate of sea level rise of 1.30 mm/year.
- (vi) There is evidence that glaciers in Himalayas are receding at a rapid pace, however it is unclear as to how much of this recession is attributable to climate change, as glacial retreat is also due to natural long-term inter-glacial cycles.

Under the aegis of the Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA), a Report, entitled *Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment—A Sectoral and Regional Assessment of Impact of Climate Change in 2030s*, has been released by the Government during November, 2010. Studies were undertaken in four climate sensitive regions of the country, viz. Himalayan Region, Western Ghats, North Eastern Region, Coastal Areas, assessed impacts in the four sectors viz. agriculture, water, forests and health, have been analysed.

(e) India is engaged in the process of Climate Change negotiations and participating in the Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC meetings. COP-8 was held in New Delhi. The twelfth Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC and the second Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol took place at Nairobi in December 2006. The continuing multilateral negotiations since COP-14 held in Poznan, Poland in December, 2008 and COP-15 in Copenhagen, Denmark during December, 2009 and understanding reached in COP-16 at Cancun, Mexico during December, 2010 are essentially to enhance long-term cooperation to deal with the adverse impacts of Climate Change under the Bali Action Plan (BAP) under the Cancun Agreement. The elements of the Cancun Agreement include:

- (i) Industrialised country targets are officially recognized under the multi-lateral process and these countries are to develop low-carbon development plan and strategies and assess how best to meet them, including through market mechanisms, and to report their inventories annually.
- (ii) Developing country actions to reduce emissions are officially recognized under the multi-lateral process. A registry is to be set up to record and match developing country mitigation actions to finance and technology support from industrialised countries. Developing countries are to publish progress reports every two years.
- (iii) Parties meeting under the Kyoto Protocol agree to continue negotiations with the aim of completing their work and ensuring there is no gap between the first and second commitment (up to 2012 and beyond) periods of the treaty.
- (iv) A total of \$30 billion in fast start finance from industrialized countries to support climate action in the developing world up to 2012 and the intension to rise to \$ 100 billion in long term funds by 2020 is included in the decisions.
- (v) In the field of climate finance a process to design a Green Climate Fund under the COP, with a board with equal representation from developed and developing countries, is established.
- (vi) A new Cancun Adaptation Framework is established to allow better planning and implementation of adaptation projects in developing countries through increased financial and technical support, including a clear process for continuing work on loss and damage.
- (vii) Governments agree to boost action to curb emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries with technological and financial support.
- (viii) Parties have established a technology mechanism with a Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network to increase technology cooperation to support action on adaptation and mitigation.

(f) The Government has undertaken the following steps in the area of Climate Change:

(a) Constituted an Expert Committee on Climate Change impacts, which is headed by the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India.

(b) Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change has been constituted to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

(c) Launched a high-priority Programme to address the Science issues of Global and Regional Climate Change (GRCC) with a well-equipped state-of-the-art Center for Climate Change Research (CCCR) at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune for inter-disciplinary research and training in the area of science of climate change.

(d) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, it is proposed to establish a permanent institutional mechanism that will play a development and coordination role. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released by the Prime Minister on 30th June 2008.

(e) The National Action plan outlines eight missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. Eight National Missions form the core of the National Action Plan, representing multi-pronged, long term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change.

Statement

Drought years in India during 1901-2008

1901

1904

1905

1911

1918

1920

1941

1951

1965

1966

1968

1972

1974

1979

1982

1986

1987

2002

2004

2008

Total number of Drought Years from 1901-2008 is 20.

[Translation]

Coaching Complex

2477. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of construction of Ajani Coaching Complex at Ajani railway station in Central Railway;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in completion thereof;

and

(d) the time by which said complex is likely to be completed and made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There is no coaching complex under construction at Ajni railway station. However, there is a work in progress for augmentation of coaching maintenance facilities at Ajni.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1.75 crores has been allocated upto March, 2011 and Rs. 1.30 crores has been spent upto.

(c) There is no delay in completion of the work.

(d) The work of augmentation of coaching maintenance facilities at Ajni is likely to be completed during 2013-14.

Minerals from Katni Junction

2478. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the minerals/ores sold out at Katni Junction of West Central Railway during the last three years and the current year, till date;

(b) the details of the Central excise tax/royalty etc. paid by the buyers in this regard;

(c) whether information/statements are maintained in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) Railway is a transport organization and does not maintain data of sale of minerals/ores, payment of excise tax and royalty etc. at stations including New Katni Junction of West Central Railway.

Study Regarding Natural Calamities

2479. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any study regarding natural calamities like land-slides and avalanches occurred during last year in certain areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any method existing to identify such places for taking precautionary measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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. Geological Survey of India (GSI) carries out different types of landslide studies every year through its Annual Field Season Programme and also carries out preliminary appraisal on the occurrences of landslides every year as per request from State/Central Agencies/Media reports. Monitoring of snow accumulation and avalanche early warning is carried out by the Snow and Avalanche Establishment (SASE), Chandigarh of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for the vulnerable upper reaches of Himalayas in the states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Regular operational avalanche warnings are issued to the Army and civilian population in hitherto snow bound regions of north-west Himalayas.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) About 15% area of India is landslide prone and all such zones are mapped. The landslide prone stretches may tentatively be identified through Landslide Hazard Zonation (LHZ) studies and slope stability studies. Major on-going activities of the GSI include LHZ on Macro-Scale (1:25,000/50,000) to classify the landslide prone hilly terrain of the country into different zones and in Meso-Scale (1:5000/10,000) to assess the stability status of the existing thickly populated townships/important civil engineering structure etc./proposed expansion scheme/new construction of townships.

SASE is also the nodal agency for studying and developing avalanche mitigation technologies. The methodologies include aerial reconnaissance/ground surveys, which are further used as an input to prepare avalanche hazard maps. The precautionary measures include the passive control of avalanche viz. to ensure safe mobility, training to the troops (approximately 5000 in number every year) and active control of avalanches by building control structures as a permanent solution.

Trains from Bhopal

2480. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that there are no direct trains from Bhopal to Haridwar, Rishikesh and Dehradun in Uttarakhand; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Railways to enable the passengers from Bhopal to visit various places of pilgrimage in Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) At present, 12171/12172 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Haridwar A.C. Express (bi-weekly) and 12687/12688 Chennai-Dehradun Express (weekly) are available between Bhopal-Haridwar and 12687/12688 Chennai-Dehradun Express (weekly) is available between Bhopal-Dehradun. However, there

is no direct train between Bhopal-Rishikesh. There is no proposal to introduce a new train from Bhopal to Rishikesh due to operational and resource constraints.

[English]

Opening of Jan Aushadhi Outlets

2481. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the names of those 350 essential medicines that would be made available at the Jan Aushadhi Outlets and how much less their prices would be as compared to medicines sold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): The list of 350 medicines available for Jan Aushadhi Outlets were reviewed recently in such a way that the non-moving, redundant, outdated and not retail oriented medicines were taken out from the list and the number of essential medicines accordingly drawn down to 319 from 350 and the same is given in the Statement enclosed. The prices of such medicines sold at the Jan Aushadhi Outlets are much cheaper than the branded medicines sold in the open market. Some of the comparative prices of the generic medicines sold in the Jan Aushadhi Stores and such branded medicines sold in the open market are shown in the following table which explains the price difference:

Comparison of some of the Jan Aushadhi Drugs with Branded Drugs

Sl. No.	Brand Name	Dosage	Pack Size	Market Price	Jan Aushadhi Price	Name of Jan Aushadhi Generic Medicine	Difference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Crocin	500 mg	10s Strip	12.33	2.45	Paracetamol	5.03 times higher
2	Voveran	50 mg	10s Strip	30.40	2.10	Diclofenac Sodium	14.47 times higher

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Diclogesic	50 mg+ 500 mg	10s Strip	26.00	4.40	Diclofenac Sodium+ Paracetamol	5.90 times higher
4.	Nimulid	100 mg	10s Strip	38.72	2.70	Nimesulide	14.34 times higher
5.	Betadine	5% w/v	15 gm Oint.	58.85	9.00	Povidone Iodine	6.53 times higher
6.	Mox	500 mg	10s Strip	95.16	23.10	Amoxicillin	4.11 times higher
7.	Ciplóx	250 mg	10s Strip	49.12	11.10	Ciprofloxacin	4.42 times higher
8.	Zentel	400 mg	10s Strip	17.50	1.65	Albendazole	10.60 times higher
9.	Omez	20 mg	10s Strip	54.40	6.85	Omeprazole	7.94 times higher
10.	Cetzine	10 mg	10s Strip	37.50	2.75	Cetirizine Hydrochloride	13.63 times higher
11.	Teczine	5 mg	10s Strip	50.00	5.80	Levocetirizine	8.62 times higher
12.	Clopilet	75 mg	10s Strip	59.50	11.50	Clopidogrel	5.17 times higher

Statement

*List of the Medicines for Supply to
Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores*

Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine
Analgesic Anti-Inflammatory	
1.	Diclofenac Sodium IP 100 mg SR
2.	Diclofenac Sodium IP 50 mg
3.	Ibuprofen 200 mg Tabs
4.	Ibuprofen IP 400 mg

Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine
5.	Ibuprofen IP 400 mg + Paracetamol IP 325 mg
6.	Indomethacin 25 mg
7.	Inj. Diclofenac Sodium 25 mg per ml
8.	Nimesulide IP 100 mg
9.	Paracetamol 500 mg Tab.
10.	Syrup Paracetamol IP 125 mg./5 ml
11.	Paracetamol syrup 125 mg/5 ml

Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine
12.	Paracetamol IP 500 mg + Diclofenac Sodium IP 50 mg
13.	Pentazocine 30 mg/ml Injection
14.	Nimesulide Syrup [50 mg/5 ml]
15.	Diclofenac Sodium 50 mg + Serratiopeptidase 10 mg
16.	Aceclofenac 100 mg Tabs
17.	Diclofenac Gel
18.	Nimesulide 100 mg + Paracetamol 500 mg Tabs
19.	Nimesulide+Para.Susp [5 ml/Nimesulide 50 mg + paracetamol 125 mg].
20.	Aceclofenac Gel
21.	Serratiopeptidase 10 mg Tablets
22.	Methayl Sallisilate Oint. (Eutheria)
23.	Acelof 100 mg + Paracetamol 200 mg
24.	Tab Tramadol 50 mg
25.	Tramadol 50 mg Inj.
26.	Tramadol 100 mg Inj.
27.	Etoricoxib 90 mg Tablets
28.	Etoricoxib 120 mg Tablets
	Antibacterials
29.	Amikacin 100 mg injection
30.	Amikacin 250 mg injection
31.	Amikacin 500 mg injection
32.	Amoxicillin 125 mg
33.	Amoxicillin IP 250 mg
34.	Amoxicillin IP 500 mg
35.	Amoxy. 250 + Cloxy. 250 caps.

Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine
36.	Amoxy. 250 + Cloxy. 250 caps.
37.	Amoxicillin Oral Suspension IP Each 5 ml contains Amoxicillin 125 mg)
38.	Ampicillin IP 250 mg
39.	Ampicillin IP 500 mg
40.	Ampicillin dry Syrup [125 mg/5 ml]
41.	Ampi 250 + Cloxy 250 mg Cap
42.	Ampicillin 250 mg inj.
43.	Ampicillin 500 mg inj.
44.	Azithromycin IP 250 mg
45.	Azithromycin IP 500 mg
46.	Benzathene Penicillin G Injection 6 lac
47.	Benzathene Penicillin G Injection 12 lac
48.	Benzathene Penicillin G Injection 24 lac
49.	Cefadroxil 250 mg
50.	Cefadroxil 500 mg
51.	Inj. Cefoparazone 1 gm
52.	Inj. Cefoparazone + Sulbactam 1 gm
53.	Inj. Cefoparazone + Sulbactam 2 gm
54.	Cefotaxime Sodium and Salbactam Sodium inj. 1 gm + 500 mg
55.	Cefotaxime Sodium and Salbactam Sodium inj (500 + 250 mg)
56.	Cefotaxime Sodium and Salbactam Sodium inj (250 + 125 mg)
57.	Cefotaxime Sodium Injection 1000 mg
58.	Cefotaxime Sodium Injection 500 mg
59.	Cefotaxime 250 mg Inj.

Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine	Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine
60.	Ceftazadime IP 1000 mg	84.	Co-trimoxazole-Pead. (20 mg + 100 mg)
61.	Ceftazadime IP 500 mg	85.	Co-trimoxazole-DS (160 mg + 800 mg)
62.	Ceftazadime IP 250 mg	86.	Co-trimoxazole-SS(80 mg + 400 mg)
63.	Ceftriaxone 1 gm	87.	Doxycycline IP 100 mg
64.	Ceftriaxone 250 mg	88.	Erythromycin Stearate IP 250 mg
65.	Ceftriaxone 500 mg	89.	Erythromycin Stearate IP 500 mg
66.	Ceftriaxone+Sulbactam 1500 mg	90.	Gentamycin Sulphate Injection 80 mg
67.	Ceftriaxone+Sulbactam 750 mg	91.	Livofloxacin IP 250 mg
68.	Ceftriaxone+Sulbactam 375 mg	92.	Livofloxacin IP 500 mg
69.	Cefuroxime Axetil IP 250 mg	93.	Norfloxacin IP 400 mg
70.	Cefuroxime Axetil IP 500 mg	94.	Norfloxacin IP 400 mg + Tinidazole IP 600 mg
71.	Cephalexin 125 mg	95.	Ofloxacin IP 200 mg
72.	Cephalexin IP 250 mg	96.	Ofloxacin IP 400 mg
73.	Cephalexin IP 500 mg	97.	Ofloxacin IP 200 mg + Ornidazole IP 500 mg
74.	Ciprofloxacin IP 250 mg + Tinidazole IP 300 mg.	98.	Benzyl Penicillin IP 5 lac
75.	Ciprofloxacin IP 500 mg. + Tinidazole IP 600 mg	99.	Benzyl Penicillin IP 10 lac
76.	Amoxicillin 250 mg + Bromhexine 8 mg Cap	100.	Fortified Procain Pencillin IP 4 lac
77.	Amoxicillin 500 mg + Bromhexine 8 mg Caps	101.	Fortified Procain Pencillin IP 20 lac
78.	Ciprofloxacin IP 250 mg	102.	Fortified Procain Pencillin IP 40 lac
79.	Ciprofloxacin IP 500 mg	103.	Roxithromycin IP 150 mg
80.	Ciprofloxacin Ophthalmic Solution USP.3%w/v	104.	Roxithromycin IP 300 mg
81.	Clotrimazole IP 1% w/w Oint.	105.	Roxithromycin Syrup [50 mg/5 ml]
82.	Suspension Cotrimoxazole [Sulphamethoxazole 200 mg + Trimethoprim 40 mg/5 ml]	106.	Sparfloxacin 100 mg
83.	Suspension Cotrimoxazole [Sulphamethoxazole 200 mg + Trimethoprim 40 mg/5 ml]	107.	Sparfloxacin 200 mg
		108.	Tetracycline IP 250 mg
		109.	Tetracycline 250 mg Caps
		110.	Tetracycline IP 500 mg

Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine	Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine
111.	Tinidazole IP 300 mg	136.	Chlorhexidine Gluconate Solution BP 5%
112.	Tinidazole IP 500 mg	137.	Chlorhexidine Gluconate Solution BP 5%
113.	Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid 1.2 mg Inj.	138.	Glutaraldehyde 2% Solution
114.	Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid 300 mg Inj.	139.	Glutaraldehyde 2% Solution
115.	Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid 600 mg Inj.	140.	Povidone Iodine Solution 10%
116.	Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid 625 mg Tabs	141.	Povidone Iodine Solution I.P. 7.5%
117.	Amoxicillin 200 mg + Clavulanic acid 28.5 mg/ 5 ml Dry Syrup	142.	Povidone Iodine Solution 5%
118.	Phenoxy Methyl Penicillin 125 mg	143.	Povidon Iodine ointment 5% w/w
119.	Phenoxy Methyl Penicillin 250 mg	144.	Povidon Iodine ointment 5% w/w
120.	Azythromycin 100 mg DT Tab	145.	Antiseptic Solution 1.5%
121.	Cefixime 200 mg Tab.	146.	Antiseptic Solution 3%
122.	Cefixime 100 mg Tab.	147.	Antiseptic Solution 7.5%
123.	Cefixime Dry Syrup [50 mg/5 ml]	148.	Antiseptic Solution 15%
124.	Meropenem 1 gm injection	149.	Silver Sulphadiazine Cream 1% w/w
125.	Amoxy 250 mg + Dicloxacillin 250 mg Caps	150.	Silver Sulphadiazine Cream 1% w/w
126.	Azithromycin Suspension [20 mg/5 ml]	151.	Ravlon Solution [Chlorhexidine 1.5%w (v+ Cetramide 3% w/v]
127.	Gatifloxacin 400 mg Tab.		Antituberculous Drugs
128.	Cefpodoxime 100 DT Tablets	152.	Ethambutol IP 200 mg
129.	Cefpodoxime 200 Tablets	153.	Ethambutol IP 400 mg
130.	Chloramphenicol-P Syrup	154.	Ethambutol IP 800 mg
131.	Arteunate 50 mg Tab	155.	Isoniazid IP 100 mg
132.	Metronidazole IP 200 mg	156.	Isoniazid IP 300 mg
133.	Metronidazole IP 400 mg	157.	Pyrazinamide IP 500 mg
134.	Ornidazole 500 mg	158.	Pyrazinamide IP 750 mg
	Anti Infectives (Topicals)	159.	Rifampcin 150 mg Caps
135.	Application Benzyl Benzoate IP 25% w/w	160.	Rifampcin 300 mg

Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine	Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine
161.	Rifampicin IP 450 mg	183.	Pentaprazole 20 mg Tabs
162.	Streptomycin IP 0.75 g	184.	Ondansetron 4 mg Tab
163.	Streptomycin IP 1 g	185.	Inj. Ondansetron 2 mg/ml
	Antifungal	186.	Al+Mg Hydroxide Tabs
164.	Hamycin Suspension [200,000 unit/ml]	187.	Mebendazole 100 mg Tabs
165.	Griseofulvin 125 Tab	188.	Mebendazole 500 mg Tabs
166.	Griseofulvin 250 mg Tab	189.	Omeprazole 20 mg + Domperidon 10 mg caps
167.	Fluconazole IP 150 mg	190.	Dicyclomin 20 mg + Mefanamic Acid 250 mg
	Ointments	191.	Rabiprazole 20 mg Tabs
168.	Beclomethasone 0.025% w/w + Neomycin 0.5% Cream	192.	Rabiprazole + Domperidon 30 mg SR tabs
169.	Beclomethasone 0.025% + Clotrimazole 1.0% + Genta 0.1%. Cream	193.	Ranitidine IP Hcl. 150 mg
	I.V. Fluids	194.	Ranitidine IP Hcl. 300 mg
170.	Metronidazole Injection IV. 5 mg ml	195.	Ranitidine Injection [50 mg/2 ml]
171.	Normal Saline (NS)	196.	Dicyclomin Hcl. IP 20 mg + Paracetamol 500 mg
172.	Glucose Normal Saline (DNS)	197.	Domperidone IP 10 mg
173.	Dextrose 5% [5 D]	198.	Susp. Domperidone 5 mg/5 ml
174.	Dextrose 10% (10 D)	199.	Famotidine IP 20 mg
175.	Mannitol 20%	200.	Famotidine IP 40 mg
176.	Mannitol 20%	201.	Omeprazole IP 20 mg
177.	Plasma Volume Expander (Gelatin Base)	202.	Ofloxacin 50 mg + Metronidazole 100 mg/5 ml Syrup
178.	Ciprofloxacin IV Inf (2 mg/ml)	203.	Tab Metoclopramide 10 mg
179.	Inj. Levofloxacin 500 mg	204.	Metoclopramide Inj
180.	Ringer Lactate (RL)	205.	Enzyme Tablets
181.	Water for Injection	206.	Enzyme Syrup
	Gastrointestinal Tract	207.	Bisacodyl 5 mg Tablets
182.	Pentaprazole 40 mg Tabs	208.	Magaldrate 480 mg + Simethicone 20 mg Susp.

Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine
209.	Norfloracin 100 mg + Metronidazole 100 mg/5 ml Suspension
210.	Furazolidone IP 100 mg
211.	Furazolidone Susp. [Furazolidone IP 25 mg/5 ml]
212.	Albendazole IP 400 mg (Chewable) Uncoated
213.	Albendazole 400 mg Tabs
214.	Suspension Albendazole 200 mg/5 ml
215.	Oral Rehydration Salts Citrate IP 21 GM (WHO Formula)
216.	Promethazine Syrup [5 mg/5 ml]
217.	Promethazine Syrup [5 mg/5 ml]
218.	Lactobacillus 60 million spores Tablets
219.	Secnidazole 500 mg Tabs
220.	Secnidazole 1 gm Tabs
221.	Tab. Dicyclomine 10 mg
222.	Aquaptychotis Conc. (Ayurvedic)
223.	Aquaptychotis Conc. (Ayurvedic)
	Vitamins
224.	Calcium and Vit. D3 250 mg Tabs
225.	Calcium and Vit. D3 500 mg Tabs
226.	Calicum+Vitamin D3 Syrup
227.	Folic Acid 5 mg Tabs
228.	Iron, Folic Acid and Zinc Caps (Carbonil Iron)
229.	Tonic Iron, Folic Acid and Zinc (Carbonil Iron)
230.	Doxylamikne 10 mg + Pyridoxine 10 mg + Folic Acid 2.5 mg
231.	Iron + Folic Acid Syrup
232.	B-Complez Syrup

Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine
233.	Methylcobalamin 1500 mg tab.
234.	Cebexin-Z Caps
235.	Polyvitamin (Prophylactic) NFI
236.	Vitamin B-Complex (Prophylactic) NFI
237.	Vitamin B Complex with C
238.	Vitamin B Complex with Vitamin C and Zinc
239.	Vitamin + Iron (Vibitone) syrup
240.	Vitamin-C 500 mg
241.	Tab Zinc Sulphate 55 mg
242.	Liver Tonic Cyproheptadine HCl 2 mg + Tricholine Citrate 275 mg Flavoured Syrup
	Respiratory Tract
243.	Bronchodilator Expectorent
244.	Cough supressent (Dextromethorphan Based)
245.	Cough supressent (Dextromethorphan Based)
246.	Cough Syrup CPM 3 mg + A.Chl. 110 mg + Sod. Cit. 46 mg + Menthol IP 0.9 mg
247.	Cough Syrup Diphen. 14 mg + A.Chl. 135 mg + Sod. Cit. 57 mg + Menthol IP 0.9 mg)
248.	Cough Syrup CPM 2.5 mg + A. Chl.125 mg + Sod. Cit. 55 mg
249.	Deacos Cough Syrup
250.	Kasatol Cough Syrup (Ayurvedic)
251.	Kasatol Cough Syrup (Ayurvedic)
252.	Cetirizine 5 mg + Pseudoephedrine 20 mg + Paracetamol 500 mg
253.	Levocetirizine 5 mg Tabs.
254.	Pheniramine Maleate 25 mg
255.	Syrup Citirazine 5 mg/5 ml.

Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine	Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine
256.	Tab. Citirazine 10 mg	280.	Diazepam 5 mg
257.	Inj. Aminophylline 125 mg/ml	281.	Enalapril 5 mg Tabs
258.	Theophylline 25.3 mg + Etophyllin Amp. 84.7	282.	Isosorbidedmononitrate 10 mg
259.	Doxofyllin 400 mg	283.	Alprazolam .5 mg Tabs
260.	Anticold Syrup	284.	Alprazolam .25 mg Tabs
261.	Etophylline 77 mg + Theophylline 23 mg Tab	285.	Amlodipine 5 mg + Atenolol 50 mg Tab
262.	Kalmagh Liquid (Ayurvedic)	286.	Lisinopril 5 mg
263.	Kalmagh Liquid (Ayurvedic)	287.	Losartan 50 mg + H.Ch. Thiazide 12.5 mg Tab.
	Corticosteroids	288.	Clopidogrel 75 mg tablets
264.	Betamethasone 1 mg Tabs	289.	Lisinopril 5 mg + Amlodipine 5 mg Tablets
265.	Betamethasone .5 mg Tabs	290.	Atorvastatin 10 mg Tab
266.	Dexamethasone 40 mg Inj.	291.	Tab. Atorvastatin 20 mg
267.	Dexamethasone Tabs 0.5 mg	292.	Losartan-25 mg
268.	Tab Salbutamol 4 mg	293.	Losartan Potassium 50 mg Tablets
269.	Tab Salbutamol 2 mg	294.	Atropine sulphate 0.6 mg/ml
	CNS Drugs	295.	Frusemide IP 40 mg
270.	Carbamazepin 100 mg tabs	296.	Frusemide Injection [10 mg/ml]
271.	Carbamazepin 200 mg tabs		Antidiabetic Drug
272.	Carbamazepin 300 mg tabs	297.	Glibenclamide 1.25 mg Tabs
273.	Carbamazepin 400 mg tabs	298.	Glibenclamide 2.5 mg Tabs
274.	Meth. Ergometrine 0.125 mg Tablets	299.	Glibenclamide 5 mg Tabs
275.	Flunarzine-5 mg Tabs	300.	Glibenclamide 10 mg Tabs
276.	Flunarzine-10 mg Tabs	301.	Metformin Hydrochloride 500 mg Tabs
	Cardiovascular Drugs	302.	Metformin Hydrochloride 1000 mg Tab
277.	Amlodipine 5 mg Tabs	303.	Glimperide 2 mg Tab
278.	Atenolol 50 mg Tabs	304.	Glimperide 1 mg Tab
279.	Atenelol 100 mg Tabs		

Sl. No.	Name of the Medicine
Antimalarials Drugs	
305.	Chloroquine Phosphate IP 250 mg
306.	Primaquine 2.5 mg
307.	Primaquine 5 mg
308.	Primaquine 15 mg
Vaccines	
309.	AVS
Others	
310.	IDPL 28 Pills (OCP)
311.	Proxy Tabs (Sugar free Tabs)
312.	Phenol Black
313.	Phenol Black
314.	Phenol White
315.	Disodium hydrogen (Alkalyser)
316.	Aguru
317.	Bleaching Powder
318.	Tab. Napthalene
319.	Tab. Napthalene

[Translation]

Model Stations in Madhya Pradesh

2482. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to declare and develop Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh as a Model Station/ Adarsh Station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Ujjain railway station has already been developed under the Model Station Scheme and Modern Station Scheme. All the facilities of an Adarsh station have already been provided at Ujjain railway station.

[English]

Educational Institutions

2483. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up various educational institutions like Central Schools, Model Colleges and ITIs, etc. in its vacant lands across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with locations identified for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Railways have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ministry of Human Resource Development for development of educational facilities on Railways including 50 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Civil Sector in 11th and 12th Five year plan periods. So far, six Kendriya Vidyalayas respectively at Carriage Repair Workshop Harnaut (Bihar), Cast Wheel Plant, Bela (Bihar), Railway Campus Nanded (Maharashtra), Railway Campus Rangiya (Assam), Freeland Ganj Railway Colony Dahod (Gujarat) and Krishnarajapuram Diesel Loco Shed Colony Bangalore (Karnataka) have been sanctioned. It is proposed to set up five Polytechnics namely at Varanasi, Machlandpur, Vadodara, Bhilai and Hubli-Dharwad. A High Powered Working Group is engaged in the process of identifying and developing suitable proposals for setting up of educational institutions on Railway premises.

Subsidy on Fertilizers

2484. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted a new policy for fertilizer subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said policy is likely to bring about a reduction in the amount of fertilizer subsidy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Presently, the Government is implementing New Pricing Scheme (NPS, Stage-III) for Urea and has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy replacing the erstwhile Concession Scheme for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers w.e.f. 1-4-2010 (w.e.f. 1-5-2010 for SSP) during 2010-11. The detail of the NBS policy is as per Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Subsidy outgo is a function of quantity of fertilizers consumed in the Country and the international prices recognized under NBS. The Government is announcing NBS in such a manner that the MRPs do not increase and does not adversely affect the farmers.

Statement

N.B.S. Policy

Department of Fertilizers is presently administering two subsidy schemes viz. New Pricing Scheme for Urea and Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, in continuation of the erstwhile concession scheme, for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers with the objective of providing the fertilizers to the farmers at subsidized prices. Accordingly, in addition to Urea, which is under statutory price and partial movement and distribution control of Government of India, 22 grades of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers [viz. Di Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), DAP Lite, Muriate of Potash (MOP), 15 grades of NPK Complex fertilizers, Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), Ammonium Sulphate (AS) and Single Super Phosphate (SSP)] are provided to the farmers at the subsidized prices which are much below the actual cost of the fertilizers.

Resultantly, the farmers pay only 25-40% of the actual cost of fertilizers and rest of the cost of fertilizers is borne by the Government of India, which is reimbursed to the manufacturers/importers in the form of subsidy. The basic objective of administering the above-mentioned subsidy schemes is to ensure sufficient availability of fertilizers of the requisite quantity and quality to the farmers in the states for balanced fertilization for food security in the country. The above-mentioned subsidy schemes also ensure that the entrepreneurs also get reasonable rate of return on the investments made by them in the fertilizers sector. Though India is predominantly an agricultural country, we are import dependent for the fertilizers and its raw materials. Only 10% of the raw materials of Phosphatic fertilizers are met through the indigenous sources. The sources of the Potassic fertilizers are non-existent in the country. The country has partial availability of the raw material for nitrogenous fertilizers; however, the indigenous base of the raw materials of all the fertilizers taken together is not able to cater to the entire requirement of the Country. More than 40% of the consumption of fertilizers is met through imports. The Indian demand for fertilizers in the international market exercises a direct impact on the international prices of the fertilizers/intermediates/raw materials and vice versa. The MRP of the fertilizers for farmers has been constant since 2002 and the MRP has increased marginally after April 2010. Accordingly rise and fall of the international prices of fertilizers/raw materials have a direct bearing on the cost of fertilizers and resultantly on the quantum of fertilizers subsidy. Accordingly, the subsidy bill for 2002-03, which was Rs. 11015.68 crore rose up to Rs. 99494.71 crore during 2008-09. The RE for 2010-11 is again Rs. 57840.73 crore. **A statement showing the expenditure on subsidy/concession during 2001-02 to 2010-11 is as per Annexure.**

2. Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.e.f. 1-4-2010, an Inter Ministerial Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) to recommend the per nutrient per Kilogram

on Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash and Sulphur (N, P, K and S) and introduction of the new fertilizers in to the NBS. Any variant of the fertilizers mentioned above with secondary and micronutrients (except Sulphur 'S'), as provided for under FCO, is also eligible for subsidy. The secondary and micro-nutrients (except 'S') in such fertilizers attracts a separate per tonne subsidy to encourage their application along with primary nutrients. Distribution and movement of fertilizers along with import of finished fertilizers, fertilizer inputs and production by indigenous units is monitored through the online web based "Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS)". 20% of the price decontrolled fertilizers produced/imported in India is now in the movement control under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (ECA). In addition to NBS, freight for the movement and distribution of the decontrolled fertilizers by rail and road is being provided to enable wider availability of fertilizers in the country. Import of all the subsidized P and K fertilizers, including complex fertilizers has been placed under Open General License (OGL). Subsidy is applicable on imported Ammonium Sulphate (AS), as NBS is applicable only to Ammonium Sulphate produced by FACT and GSFC, both Public Sector entities. Import of Urea is canalized during the first phase of NBS Policy and Urea continues under

Government control. Though the market price of subsidized fertilizers, except Urea is determined based on demand-supply balance, the fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net MRP is punishable under the EC Act. Manufacturers of customized fertilizers and mixture fertilizers are eligible to source subsidized fertilizers from the manufacturers/importers after their receipt in the districts as inputs for manufacturing customized fertilizers and mixture fertilizers for agricultural purpose. A separate additional subsidy is provided to the indigenous manufacturers producing complex fertilizers using Naphtha based captive Ammonia to compensate for the higher cost of production of 'N'. However, this is for a maximum period of two years during which the units will have to convert to gas or use imported Ammonia. The quantum of additional subsidy will be finalized by Department of Fertilizers in consultation with DOE, based on study and recommendations by the Tariff Commission. The NBS is being released through the industry during the first phase.

3. The amount of Nutrient Based Subsidy announced by Department of Fertilizers is as follows:

Nutrient Based Subsidy Per Kilo gram of Nutrients (in Rs.)

(a) Nutrient Based Subsidy Per Kilo Gram of Nutrients

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Nutrients	NBS per Kg of nutrient (2010-11) from 1-4-2010 to 31-12-2010	NBS per Kg of nutrient Jan-March 2011 (2010-11)	NBS per Kg of nutrient (2011-12)
1.	'N'	23.227	23.227	20.111
2.	'P'	26.276	25.624	20.304
3.	'K'	23.487	23.987	21.386
4.	'S'	1.784	1.784	1.175

(b) Per MT Nutrient Based Subsidy

(Amount in Rs. per MT)

Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Nutrient Based Subsidy per MT (2010-11)	Nutrient Based Subsidy per MT Jan-March 2011 (2010-11)	Nutrient Based Subsidy per MT (2011-12)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	DAP	16268	15968	12960
2.	DAP Lite (16-44-00)	—	14991 (from 1-2-2011)	12152
3.	MAP	16219	15879	12770
4.	TSP	12087	11787	9340
5.	MOP	14692	14392	12831
6.	SSP	4400	4296+200	3378+200
7.	16-20-0-13	9203	9073	7431
8.	20-20-0-13	10133	10002	8236
9.	23-23-0-0	11386	11236	9295
10.	10-26-26-0	15521	15222	12850
11.	12-32-16-0	15114	14825	12332
12.	14-28-14-0	14037	13785	11495
13.	14-35-14-0	15877	15578	12916
14.	15-15-15-0	11099	10926	9270
15.	20-20-0-0	9901	9770	8083
16.	28-28-0-0	13861	13678	11316
17.	17-17-17-0	12578	12383	10506
18.	19-19-19-0	14058	13839	11742
19.	16-16-16-0	11838 (w.e.f. 1-7-2010 inducted into NBS on 6-8-2010)	11654	9888

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Ammonium Sulphate	5195	5195	4413
21.	15-15-15-09	11259 (w.e.f. 1-10-2010) on 22-12-2010	11086	9376
22.	24-24-0-0	11881 (w.e.f. 1-10-2010) on 22-12-2010	11724	9700

(c) Per MT additional subsidy for fortified fertilizers with secondary and micro-nutrients as per FCO has also been allowed as follows during 2010-11 and 2011-12:

Sl. No.	Nutrients for fortification as per FCO	Additional subsidy per MT of fortified fertilizers during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in Rs. Per MT)
1.	Boron 'Bn'	300
2.	Zinc 'Zn'	500

(d) **Freight Subsidy w.e.f. 1-1-2011 during 2010-11:** Freight Subsidy under Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers (except SSP) for rail movement is paid as per actual

claim w.e.f. 1-4-2010 to 31-12-2010 for 2010-11. The Government has allowed to pay Secondary Freight for P and K fertilizers (except SSP) w.e.f. 1-1-2011 for 2010-11 in line with uniform freight applicable for Urea. Payment for Freight for Direct Road Movement from plant or port to the districts w.e.f. 1-1-2011 for 2010-11 is also being paid by Department of Fertilizers subject to lower of actual claim and equivalent rail freight. The Direct Road Movement as such is allowed to a maximum distance of 500 Kms subject to the condition that the rake capacity made available by railways shall be fully utilized and the situation be reviewed after six months.

(e) Provisional amount of concession has been allowed to M/S FACT, MFL and GNVFC for using naphtha for obtaining 'N' for NPK Complexes pending the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, as below:

Name of the Company	Grades of Fertilizers	Amount of additional compensation (Provisional) in Rs. per MT
FACT (Cochin)	20-20-0-13 (APS) (Udyogmandal and Cochin)	2331
	Ammonium Sulphate (20.6-0-0-13) (Udyogmandal)	2792
MFL, Manali	20-20-0-13 (APS)	4784
	17-17-17-0	4079
GNVFC, Bharuch	20-20-0-0 (ANP)	1914

4. Concession Scheme/Nutrient Based Subsidy for SSP

The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for SSP also. Accordingly, the subsidy is provided on SSP based on the nutrients of Phosphate and Sulphur contained therein. The units are required to produce 50% of the annual installed capacity or 40,000 MTs per annum in order to be eligible for subsidy. In order to ensure quality of SSP, the SSP manufacturers are required to produce a certificate of quality issued by the State Governments in which the units are located. The units are required to write/print "Quality Certified" on each bag of the SSP. In addition to Nutrient Based Subsidy for SSP, a lump sum freight of Rs. 200 PMT is provided for transporting SSP upto the retail point with effect from 1-1-2011 during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

6. The MRPs of the fertilizers have been kept open under the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, however, the

Government has fixed subsidy in such a manner that it doesn't affect the MRPs of fertilizers adversely. After the introduction of NBS policy, MRPs of P and K fertilizers announced by the companies increased by an average of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per bag (Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per MT) only over MRPs that prevailed as on 31-3-2010. MRP of SSP decreased by Rs. 70 per bag. However, due to the rising international prices of the fertilizers and their inputs, the cost of indigenously produced fertilizers has increased. This has resulted in marginal increase in the MRPs of indigenously produced fertilizers during Rabi 2011-12. The manufacturers/importers are required to sell the fertilizers at the MRP printed on the bags. Government of India ensures that adequate quantity of fertilizers is made available to each part of the country. All the State Governments are required to ensure that the fertilizers, of the quality prescribed in the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), are sold at the MRPs, which are printed on the fertilizer bags.

Annexure

Details of Expenditure on Subsidy/Concession during the year 2001-02 to Budget Estimates 2011-12

(Rs. in crores)

Period	Amount of Concession disbursed on Decontrolled Fertilizers (Indigenous + Imported)			Total		
	Indigenous P and K		Imported P and K			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02	3759.52		744.00		4503.52	
2002-03	2487.94		736.58		3224.52	
2003-04	2606.00		720.00		3326.00	
2004-05	3977.00		1165.18		5142.18	
2005-06	4499.20		2096.99		6596.19	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006-07	6648.17		3649.95		10298.12	
2007-08 (Cash)	7833.80	10333.80	5100.00	6600.00	12933.80	16933.80
(Bonds)	2500.00		1500.00		4000.00	
2008-09 (Cash)	24707.10	32957.10	23847.69	32597.69	48554.79	65554.79
(Bonds)	8250.00		8750.00		17000.00	
2009-10	16000.00		23452.06		39452.06	
BE + Supplementary= RE	13000.00	17000.00	15500.00	16500.00	33500.00	
2010-11	4000		1000			
2011-12	14343		15363.87		29706.87	

(Rs. in Crores)

Period	Amount of subsidy disbursed on urea						Total for all fertilizers	
	Indigenous urea		Imported urea		Total of Urea		Total for all fertilizers	
	8	9	10	11	(Gross)		(Gross)	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2001-02	8044.00		147.50		8191.50		12695.02	
2002-03	7790.00		1.16		7791.16		11015.68	
2003-04	8521.00		0.82		8521.82		11847.82	
2004-05	10243.15		742.37		10985.52		16127.70	
2005-06	10652.57		2140.88		12793.45		19389.64	
2006-07	12650.37		5071.06		17721.43		28019.55	
2007-08 (Cash)	12950.37	16450.37	9934.99	9934.99	22885.36	26385.36	35819.16	43319.16
(Bonds)	3500.00		—		3500.00		7500.00	
2008-09 (Cash)	17968.74	20968.74	12971.18	12971.18	30939.92	33939.92	79494.71	99494.71
(Bonds)	3000.00		—		3000.00		20000.00	
2009-10	17580.25		6999.98		24580.23		64032.29	

1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BE + Supple- mentary=RE	15980.73		8360.00		24340.73		57840.73	
2010-11								
2011-12	13308		10575		23883		53589.87	

Note: Rs. 4000 crore for indigenous P and K and Rs. 1000 crore for imported P and K fertilizers has been provided in the second supplementary for Budget 2010-11 leading to total subsidy upto Rs. 57840.73 crore (Gross).

Information on Imported urea is on gross basis.

Science and Technology Centres

2485. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide assistance to States including Karnataka for establishing Science and Technology Centres in their States to apprise the students at various levels of the recent advances in Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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. Ministry of Science and Technology does not provide any assistance to States for establishing 'Science and Technology Centres' in the States. However, National Council for Science Museum (NCSM), under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture, establishes Science museums and Science centres across the country for popularization of Science and Technology.

(b) and (c) At present, there are 24 Science museums/Science centres functioning under the administrative control of NCSM, including two centres

in the State of Karnataka viz. (i) Visvesvaraya Industrial and technological Museum, Bangalore and (ii) District Science centre, Gulbarga. Further, NCSM is presently engaged in the establishment of two centres at Dharwad and Piliikula, Mangalore in the state of Karnataka. In addition, 11 requests have been received from the Government of Karnataka for setting up Science centres in different districts of the State. NCSM will take up the new Science centre projects in the country in a phased manner and as per the priority set for implementation depending the density of Science centres in the respective States.

[Translation]

ROB on NH-86

2486. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rail Over Bridge (ROB) has been sanctioned on railway crossing No. 30 under National Highway No. 86 near Makronia Railway Station of Katni-Bina Rail section in Jabalpur division of West-Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the details of agreement between Railways and National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) along with the action taken till now by Railways and NHAI after the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. So far, no proposal has been received from State

Government/National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

(b) Does not arise.

Drinking and Smoking in Trains

2487. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that some passengers in various trains running from Delhi/New Delhi Railway Station to Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur and Hapur indulge in drinking alcohol and smoking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways to totally ban drinking alcohol and smoking in the above passenger trains in view of problems being faced by other passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Cases of persons smoking and drinking alcohol come to notice at times.

(b) Details of persons prosecuted for smoking and drinking alcohol in various trains running from Delhi/New Delhi Railway Station to Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur and Hapur during the year 2010 are as under:—

Smoking

No. of persons prosecuted	Amount of fine realized (in Rs.)
157	31,400

Drinking of Alcohol

No. of persons prosecuted	Amount of fine realized (in Rs.)
22	7,300

Smoking has been banned in trains and at railway premises and is a punishable offence under the provisions of Railways Act, 1989 and The Cigarettes

and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003. Any passenger found in a state of intoxication is also dealt with under relevant provisions of Railways Act, 1989. Regular drives are also conducted to check smoking and consumption of alcohol in the trains. Public are educated through various media and by displaying notices at prominent places both at the stations and inside the coaches against these malpractices and offences.

[English]

Branches of NMDFC

2488. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of details of branches of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of branches recently opened by the Government in minority concentrated districts across the country;

(c) the amount disbursed by NMDFC under term loan and micro finance schemes during the last two years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open more branches of NMDFC in the minority concentrated areas in order to help the minorities to avail its services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the future plan chalked out by the Government 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) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) presently implements its schemes in the country for the minority communities through 36 (thirty-six) State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/

UT administrations. A list of the SCAs is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The Government does not open branches of NMDFC in minority concentration districts across the

country. Hence, does not arise.

(c) The amount disbursed under the term loan and micro financing schemes of NMDFC during the last two financial years and the current financial year (till 31-01-2011) are given below:

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Year	Amount disbursed under Term Loan Scheme	Amount disbursed under Micro Finance Scheme
2008-09	114.79	15.93
2009-10	139.01	58.73
2010-11	107.77	69.10

(d) and (e) The Government does not open branches of NMDFC in minority concentration districts

across the country. Hence, does not arise.

Statement

State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) of NMDFC

Sl. No.	States	Year of starting NMDFC Programme	Name of the State Channelising Agency
1	2	3	4

Minorities Development and Finance Corporations

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1995-96	APSMFC	Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corpn.
2.	Assam	1998-99	AMDFC	Assam Minority Development Corpn.
3.	Bihar	1997-98	BSMFC	Bihar State Minority Finance Corpn.
4.	Gujarat	1996-97	GMFDC	Gujarat Minorities Finance and Development Corporation
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1995-96	HPMFDC	Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation
6.	Karnataka	1994-95	KMDC	Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation
7.	Maharashtra	1994-95	MAMFDC	Maulana Azad Minorities Finance and Development Corporation

1	2	3	4	
8.	Rajasthan	1998-99	RMDFC	Rajasthan Minorities Finance and Development Corporation
9.	Tamil Nadu	1994-95	TAMCO	Tamil Nadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation
10.	Tripura	1997-98	TMDC	Tripura Minorities Coop. Development Corporation
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1994-95	UPMFC	Uttar Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation
12.	West Bengal	1996-97	WBMDFC	West Bengal Minorities Development and Finance Corporation
13.	Uttaranchal	2005-06	UMWWDC	Uttaranchal Minorities Welfare and Wakf Development Corporation
State SC and ST Development Corporations				
1.	Chandigarh	1997-98	CSCSTFDC	Chandigarh Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
2.	Chhattisgarh	2002-03	CSACFDC	Chhattisgarh State Antyavasyee Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation
3.	Delhi	2002-03	DSCFDC	Delhi Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1995-96	JKSCSTFDC	Jammu and Kashmir SC/ST and Backward Classes Development Corporation
5.	Jharkhand	—	JSSTCDC	Jharkhand State Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation
State Backward Classes Development Corporations				
1.	Kerala	1996-97	KSBCDC	Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1995-96	MPBCDFC	Madhya Pradesh Backward Classes and Minorities Finance and Development Corporation
3.	Manipur	1997-98	MOBC	Directorate for Minorities and Other Backward Classes
4.	Haryana	1998-99	HBCKN	Haryana Backward Classes and Eco. Weaker Section Kalyan Nigam
5.	Pondicherry	2000-01	PBCDC	Pondicherry Backward Classes Development Corporation

1	2	3	4
6.	Punjab	1995-96	BACKFINCO Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation
7.	Orissa	1998-99	OBCFDC Orissa Backward Classes Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation
State Women's Development Corporations			
1.	Kerala	1998-99	KSWDC Kerala State Women Development Corporation
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	1995-96	JKWDC Jammu and Kashmir Women Development Corporation
3.	Tamil Nadu	2001-02	TNCDW Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women
Handloom and Handicrafts Corporations			
1.	Madhya Pradesh	1998-99	MPSVN Madhya Pradesh Hastshilp Vikas Nigam
2.	Nagaland	2002-03	NHHDC Nagaland Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation
Other Agencies			
1.	Mizoram	1996-97	MCAB Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank
2.	Mizoram	1997-98	ZIDCO Zoram Industrial Development Corporation
3.	Kerala	1994-95	KSCFFDC Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development Corporation
4.	Nagaland	1997-98	NIDC Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation
5.	Haryana	2006-07	MDA Mewat Development Agency
6.	Nagaland	2008-09	NSSWB Nagaland State Social Welfare Board

[Translation]

Change of Timing of Train

2489. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several social organizations have made demand from time to time for taking back the changes made in timing of train No. 4265-4266 under Lucknow Division under North-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the time by which said demand will be fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) At present, there is no proposal for change in timings of 14265/14266 Varanasi-Dehradun Express.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Rajpura-Chandigarh Rail Link**

2490. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to link Patiala district of Punjab with Chandigarh (UT) via Rajpura junction by laying new railway track from Rajpura to Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Survey for construction of Rajpura-Chandigarh new rail line has been included in Railway Budget proposals 2011-12.

Special Train to Ajmer

2491. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are running special trains from various locations of the country to Ajmer for the pilgrims;

(b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise, especially from South Central Railway;

(c) the details of demands still pending with the Railways in this regard, Zone-wise; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) At present, two special trains namely 07105/07106 between Hyderabad and Ajmer (weekly) by South Central Railway and train No. 09639/09640 between Haridwar and Ajmer (Tri-weekly) by Northern western Railway are running for Ajmer.

(c) and (d) Requests for special trains are received at various levels i.e. Station, Division, Zonal and Railway Board and necessary action as found operationally feasible and commercially justified is taken.

India and Norway

2492. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Norway are working for joint polar research;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it would be beneficial to the country in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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. An MoU has been signed on 1st July, 2008 between National Centre for Antarctica and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa, an autonomous institute under the ministry and Norwegian Polar Institute (NPI) on Cooperation in Polar Research. The cooperation is primarily in the following fields of scientific research in both the Arctic and Antarctic regions:

- Geological mapping and allied Earth Science studies
- Biogeochemistry of sea-ice ecosystems
- Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry
- Glaciological studies
- Paleoclimatology

(c) The cooperation will give a much-needed bi-hemispherical approach to our polar science programmes. The Arctic Ocean and the surrounding regions are one of the most important areas that not only govern the earth's climate but have also recorded the past climatic history. The region is also an excellent harbinger of future changes, as the signals or clues that signify climate change are much stronger in the Arctic region than anywhere on the planet. The ministry has been undertaking scientific research in Arctic region around Ny-Alesund in Svalbard in various disciplines, i.e. glaciology,

Palaeoclimate, microbiology, atmospheric science, etc. during different seasons in a year. Geologically, Svalbard is unique place where a complete geological column extending from Pre-cambrian is exposed. The closed proximity of glaciers, mountains, streams and fjords present contrasting environment for research.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

2493. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to outsourcing of various parts/products, some sections of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) have stopped production;

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

(c) the steps taken to resume production from these sections?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

National Geospatial Data Authority

2494. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish a National Geospatial Data Authority;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to bring in a legislation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam. Government is contemplating setting up of a

National Geospatial Data (NGDA) Authority.

(b) The main objectives of the Authority shall be to determine the requirements of national geospatial data of the country, promote the acquisition and adoption of latest data, technologies, equipments, services and best practices from sources anywhere in the world, to maximise synergy amongst producers of national geospatial data, determine the manner in which national spatial data generated by the producers is fed into the national spatial data infrastructure, promote the access of national geospatial data to all consumers, facilitate competition and promote efficiency in the area of value addition to geospatial data, recommend criteria and procedures for determination of proscribed additions and protect interests of national security. In order to facilitate competition and promote efficiency, the Authority shall be empowered to settle disputes among the geospatial industry players. The Authority shall also have power to call for information, conduct investigations and issue directions.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) After Inter-Ministerial consultations, the Draft Bill will be considered by the Government for introduction in the Parliament.

Crude Oil Reserves

2495. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the establishment of strategic crude oil reserves capacity in the country;

(b) the present status of Ankleshwar-Bharuch-Khambhat and Koyli Projects along with their storage capacity;

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

(d) whether the Government has any plan to set up crude oil storage at Surat and Bharuch;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether some oil companies including Hindustan

Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have sought additional storage space; and

(g) 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) The Government is setting up the underground storage in the form of unlined rock cavern with total storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT). The progress achieved in physical terms as of 31-01-2011 is 69% at Visakhapatnam, 32.1% at Mangalore and 24.2% at Padur.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal.

(c) The project at Visakhapatnam is likely to achieve mechanical completion by October, 2011. In respect of projects at Mangalore and Padur, the same is likely to achieve by mid of year 2013.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no such proposal.

(f) and (g) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has sought usage of 0.3 MMT capacity in storage at Visakhapatnam on a cost sharing basis. Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) has also sought sharing of 0.3 MMT capacity in storage at Mangalore.

Post of Judges

2496. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement the suggestions of the Law Commission to increase the posts of Judges in order to dispose off large number of cases pending in different courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of cases pending in different courts of the country during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for speedy disposal of such pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Government has examined the suggestions of the Law Commission of India as contained in 230th Report on 'Reforms in the Judiciary—Some suggestions'. Chief Justices of all High Courts have been requested on 10-12-2010 to consider the recommendations for adoption particularly in clearing the backlog of cases. As regards increasing the number of posts in the subordinate judiciary, respective State Governments and High Courts are responsible to undertake a review of strength of judges. In respect of High Courts, a triennial review of strength of judges in the High Courts is taken to augment the strength of judges.

(b) A statement indicating pendency position of cases during the last three years in different courts is enclosed.

(c) In order to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases in Courts, Government has taken a number of measures as mentioned below:

- (i) The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission to provide a grant of Rs. 5000 crore to the States for improving the justice delivery system in the country over a five year period 2010-15.

A grant of Rs. 1000 crore has already been released to the States during the year 2010-11. With the help of these grants, the States can, *inter-alia*, set up morning/evening/shift/ special magistrates' courts, appoint court managers, establish ADR centres and provide training to mediators/conciliators, organise more Lok Adalats to reduce pendencies. The grants also provide for training of judicial officers, strengthening of State Judicial Academies, training of public prosecutors and maintainance of heritage court buildings.

- (ii) In order to modernise the judicial infrastructure, Government is implementing a

- Central Sector Scheme (E-Courts Project) for computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts in the country and upgradation of ICT infrastructure in superior courts at an estimated cost of Rs. 935 crore.
- (iii) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has been notified and brought into force w.e.f. 2nd October, 2009 to provide for speedy justice to common man at grassroots level. Government provides financial assistance to the States for setting up and operation of Gram Nyayalayas. 144 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified out of which 47 are operational.
- (iv) The Government has decided, in principle, to set up a 'National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms' with the objective of reducing pendency of cases in courts.
- (v) Fast Track Courts were set-up to expedite disposal of long pending sessions cases and the cases of undertrial prisoners. As per the information received, 32.06 lakh cases have been disposed of by these courts since inception.
- (vi) To augment the resources of the State Governments for provision of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance is provided to the States/UTs for construction of court buildings and residential accommodation for Judges/Judicial Officers. The outlay for this Scheme for the Eleventh Plan Period (2007-12) is Rs. 701.08 crore against which an amount of Rs. 411.97 crore has been released to the State Governments during last three financial years.
- (vii) It is proposed to increase the age of retirement of High Court judges from 62 to 65 years for which a Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha. It aims at retaining the judges for three more years which would avoid occurrence of vacancies and result in continuance of judges to clear the backlog of cases in the High Courts.

Statement

Number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and the High Courts

Sl. No.	Name of the Courts	As on 31-12-08	As on 31-12-09	As on 31-12-10
1	2	3	4	5
	Supreme Court	49819	55791	54562
	High Courts			
1.	Allahabad	911858	950864	969932
2.	Andhra Pradesh	169214	187050	194000
3.	Bombay	336080	338183	344477
4.	Calcutta	300473	319846	329580
5.	Chhattisgarh	66729	60418	57165
6.	Delhi	70003	61277	61807

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	104814	99930	95350
8.	Gauhati	62110	59336	60116
9.	Himachal Pradesh	34638	51643	49582
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48827	55588	63520
11.	Jharkhand	53364	55206	56295
12.	Karnataka	109993	172302	197701
13.	Kerala	110532	113426	117282
14.	Madras	451496	431390	448178
15.	Madhya Pradesh	183024	196921	209383
16.	Orissa	240909	259918	267162
17.	Patna	119863	128907	127745
18.	Punjab and Haryana	252324	243782	242829
19.	Rajasthan	229934	259187	272936
20.	Sikkim	83	85	79
21.	Uttarakhand	17822	31578	18612
Total		3874090	4076837	4183731

Source: (i) Supreme Court: From the website of the Supreme Court.

(ii) High Courts: From the reports received from respective High Courts.

Court News, January-March 2009

(c) District and Subordinate Courts (from 01-10-2008 to 31-12-2008)

Sl. No.	Concerned State/Union Territory	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil and Criminal Cases at the end of 31-12-08
		Opening Balance as on 01-10-08	Institution from 01-10-08 to 31-12-08	Disposal from 01-10-08 to 31-12-08	Pendency at the end of 31-12-08	Opening Balance as on 01-10-08	Institution from 01-10-08 to 31-12-08	Disposal from 01-10-08 to 31-12-08	Pendency at the end of 31-12-08	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1248835	113626	105377	1257084	3838508	562288	497706	3903090	5160174

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	469693	80164	77602	472255	484708	88582	86111	487179	959434
3(a)	Maharashtra	981081	80165	85070	976176	3128975	353479	319864	3162590	4138766
3(b)	Goa	17100	1728	1996	16832	14460	3683	3932	14211	31043
3(c)	Diu and Daman	910	64	44	930	977	134	140	971	1901
3(d)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	643	31	76	598	2529	129	192	2466	3064
4.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	505537	23765	19709	509593	1851132	250728	200119	1901741	2411334
5.	Chhattisgarh	51147	7257	7303	51101	212853	43305	37895	218263	269364
6.	Delhi	154620	57835	14643	197812	830394	56808	40431	744617*	942429
7.	Gujarat	732192	59250	70049	721393	1615750	237683	333790	1519643	2241036
8(a)	Assam	77244	7942	7046	78140	163089	45914	57425	151578	229718
8(b)	Nagaland	1896	12	91	1877	3787	253	214	3826	5703
8(c)	Meghalaya	3924	648	514	3998	8236	192	71	8357	12355
8(d)	Manipur	3065	664	669	3060	3412	1576	1656	3332	6392
8(e)	Tripura	6290	1232	869	6653	40215	19226	14915	44526	51179
8(f)	Mizoram	2423	263	165	2521	5259	846	649	5456	7977
8(g)	Arunachal Pradesh	610	186	35	761	4245	770	305	4710	5411
9.	Himachal Pradesh	63317	12264	11293	64288	79008	21827	24457	82378	146666
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	65163	9112	10009	64866	110661	38470	35215	113916	178782
11.	Jharkhand	44359	3267	2218	45408	221233	21821	18094	224960	270368
12.	Karnataka	567871	81881	82313	567439	591358	105207	189484	507081	1074520
13(a)	Kerala	368953	68319	68520	368752	596483	188305	175565	609223	977975

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13(b)	Lakshadweep	80	5	7	78	92	19	33	78	156
14.	Madhya Pradesh	206359	42444	46282	202521	865481	235703	232329	868855	1071376
15(a)	Tamil Nadu	561679	198537	184150	576066	442968	163839	166275	440532	1016598
15(b)	Puducherry	15923	3235	3954	15204	9471	4401	4030	9842	25046
16.	Orissa	186353	12973	11201	188125	855831	52149	49892	858088	1046213
17.	Bihar	253642	10293	10658	253227#	1162430	69954	52017	1180116##	1433343
18(a)	Punjab	274634	32220	39596	267258	300158	125158	121351	303965	571223
18(b)	Haryana	225406	34458	40412	279452	353409	95142	117592	330959	550411
18(c)	Chandigarh	20670	2025	2114	20581	81907	30919	33496	79330	99911
19.	Rajasthan	351456	40158	39239	352375	916222	164179	135147	945254	1297629
20.	Sikkim	226	34	40	220	787	172	159	800	1020
21.	Uttarakhand	32762	8524	8082	33204	130829	32375	25974	137230	170434
Total		7496063	995241	951406	7539848	18926857	3021236	2976525	18869163	26409011

• Above Statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts.

*102154 cases yet to be received

#50 cases transferred to Lok Adalat/wakf board tribunal In Civil side

##251 cases transferred or amalgamated in Criminal side

Court News January-March 2010

(c) District and Subordinate Courts (from 01-10-2009 to 31-12-2009)

Sl. No.	Concerned State/Union Territory	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil and Criminal Cases at the end of 31-12-09
		Opening Balance as on 01-10-09	Institution from 01-10-09 to 31-12-09	Disposal from 01-10-09 to 31-12-09	Pendency at the end of 31-12-09	Opening Balance as on 01-10-09	Institution from 01-10-09 to 31-12-09	Disposal from 01-10-09 to 31-12-09	Pendency at the end of 31-12-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1288914	136212	126078	1299048	4075051	626994	596460	4105585	5404633

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	461844	77649	77657	461836	500280	79005	82111	497174	959010
3(a)	Maharashtra	979721	88691	89752	978660	3199485	310877	330564	3179798	4158458
3(b)	Goa	16041	2517	2729	15829	13250	4823	4965	13108	28937
3(c)	Diu and Daman	935	102	136	901	998	134	96	1036	1937
3(d)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1011	37	39	1009	2506	184	125	2565	3574
4(a)	West Bengal	526296	27573	20713	533156	2041328	202694	179523	2064499	2597655
4(b)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1874	177	169	1882	12523	2456	2274	12705	14587
5.	Chhattisgarh	53001	8143	7665	53479	221702	51254	49516	223440	276919
6.	Deihl	233520	27042	28670	231892	771211	9004	93721	688494	918386
7.	Gujarat	699847	43595	48176	695266	1511767	255209	299643	1467333	2162599
8(a)	Assam	77620	8893	10269	76244	157319	49100	49706	156713	232957
8(b)	Nagaland	2024	42	90	1976	3749	224	352	3621	5597
8(c)	Meghalaya	4341	596	967	3970	7891	1801	1106	8586	12556
8(d)	Manipur	3298	994	885	3407	4388	4047	3582	4853	8260
8(e)	Tripura	6721	1323	1255	6789	57869	34901	32194	60576	67365
8(f)	Mizoram	2202	211	566	1847	4132	434	882	3684	5531
8(g)	Arunachal Pradesh	821	65	70	816	4796	676	480	4992	5808
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68240	13949	12791	69398	87636	35634	32702	90568	159966
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	66128	12047	12355	65820	117522	54572	55727	116367	182187
11.	Jharkhand	46728	3974	2818	47884	219995	26057	20640	225412	273296
12.	Karnataka	565901	80151	85672	560380	555682	198221	174592	579311	1139691
13(a)	Kerala	363077	71586	72866	361797	625161	235395	225850	634706	996503

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13(b)	Lakshadweep	100	9	9	100	95	21	29	87	187
14.	Madhya Pradesh	213319	63228	66532	210015	917242	342434	339149	920527	1130542
15(a)	Tamil Nadu	625314	243964	225168	644110	449119	193256	191588	450787	1094897
15(b)	Puducherry	15333	3686	3932	15087	10713	4337	4363	10687	25774
16.	Orissa	193244	14885	12030	196099	876259	65850	59244	882865	1078964
17.	Bihar	252883	12778	11161	254500	1226416	69743	59766	1236333	1490833
18(a)	Punjab	269473	32995	33854	268614	307331	75768	77395	305704	574318
18(b)	Haryana	220600	32229	33654	219175	342349	59330	60711	340968	560143
18(c)	Chandigarh	21035	2121	2157	20999	77757	27630	31234	74153	95152
19.	Rajasthan	374029	39570	31823	381776	998756	229758	191407	1037107	1418883
20.	Sikkim	255	33	17	271	882	198	223	857	1128
21.	Uttarakhand	32504	5811	5466	32849	147428	39192	30749	155871	188720
Total		7688194	1056878	1028191	7716881	19550588	3291213	3282669	19559072	27275953

*Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts.

60 Criminal Cases were amalgamated/transferred during this quarter.

Court News July-September 2010

(c) District and Subordinate Courts (from 01-04-2010 to 30-06-2010)

Sl. No.	Concerned State/Union Territory	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil and Criminal Cases at the end of 30-06-10
		Opening Balance as on 01-04-10	Institution from 01-04-10 to 30-06-10	Disposal from 01-04-10 to 30-06-10	Pendency at the end of 30-06-10	Opening Balance as on 01-04-10	Institution from 01-04-10 to 30-06-10	Disposal from 01-04-10 to 30-06-10	Pendency at the end of 30-06-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1301950	121423	105997	1317376	4182522	607820	542688	4247654	5565030

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	457768	64658	82550	459874	495829	72939	66587	502181	962055
3(a)	Maharashtra	980803	99012	88377	991438	3127314	336179	319830	3143663	4135101
3(b)	Goa	16329	3159	2723	16765	12719	4475	4479	12715	29480
3(c)	Diu and Daman	962	205	188	979	1078	132	126	1084	2063
3(d)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1016	57	19	1054	2690	262	162	2790	3844
4(a)	West Bengal	535375	30531	27147	538759	2131468	227236	177103	2181601	2720360
4(b)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1912	154	107	1959	12802	1650	1532	12920	14879
5.	Chhattisgarh	53376	7049	5930	54495	216132	46892	45450	217574	272069
6.	Delhi	219298	6217	23022	202493	780286	119804	175922	720807*	923300
7.	Gujarat	695074	45927	43241	697760	1469251	236701	209977	1495975	2193735
8(a)	Assam	76144	8045	7742	76447	154895	50074	39545	165424	241871
8(b)	Nagaland	1946	101	70	1977	3322	258	477	3103	5080
8(c)	Meghalaya	4117	342	77	4382	8550	517	533	8534	12916
8(d)	Manipur	3518	660	626	3552	5029	1562	1578	5013	8565
8(e)	Tripura	6847	1639	1735	6751	61023	29414	32846	57591	64342
8(f)	Mizoram	1700	437	661	1476	3212	3341	3125	3428	4904
8(g)	Arunachal Pradesh	835	245	225	855	5231	1794	1872	5353	6208
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70545	15667	14820	71392	93592	37690	37097	94185	165577
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	66435	13475	12213	67897	117601	44580	45685	116496	184193
11.	Jharkhand	48551	4732	3219	50084	224311	24410	17655	231066	281130
12.	Karnataka	558458	83485	62953	558968	591363	170010	162910	598463	1157431
13(a)	Kerala	358798	57175	49831	366142	640998	250359	271357	620000	986142

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13(b)	Lakshadweep	109	38	21	124	79	15	3	91	215
14.	Madhya Pradesh	212654	53712	47441	218925	928670	282806	281708	949768	1168693
15(a)	Tamil Nadu	660127	293664	184267	769524	469172	213945	188724	494393	1263917
15(b)	Puducherry	15466	3641	3068	16039	10942	3715	3487	11170	27209
16.	Orissa	199112	12347	8275	203184	888551	59362	53454	894459	1097843
17.	Bihar**	252142	15075	15743	251472	1252091	85533	75797	1261717	1513189
18(a)	Punjab	267747	33669	28731	272685	306402	74524	78430	302496	575181
18(b)	Haryana	217987	38946	39309	217624	343428	69658	64164	348922	566546
18(c)	Chandigarh	21037	3124	2331	21830	67965	24338	23104	69199	91029
19.	Rajasthan	386245	39727	30400	395572	1051560	206929	179474	1079015	1474587
20.	Sikkim	346	160	138	368	938	283	311	910	1278
21.	Uttarakhand	31868	8029	7395	32502	137567	44585	44951	137201	169703
Total		7726595	1045503	880592	7892504	19798583	3333792	3131943	19996961	27889465

* Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts.

* 3361 petty cases transferred to Evening courts.

** 2 civil cases and 110 criminal cases amalgamated/transferred.

Training to Rural Women

2497. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for promoting trade-related entrepreneurship for rural women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for schemes/programmes for promoting skill based training to rural women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing

the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), a major self employment programme which involves the participation of SHGs. SGSY focuses on organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and training of the SHGs. The SHGs are assisted in accessing credit from banks, and subsidy from the programme is linked to bank credit, to enable the beneficiaries to take up income generating micro-enterprises of their choice. They are also provided with the skill training for taking up livelihood activities of their choice, including trade related entrepreneurship. The total allocation for SGSY for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 2884 crore. Upto 10% of the allocation of a district, under SGSY, can be utilized for training and capacity building of SHG members, which includes expenditure on skill training for micro-enterprises.

In addition, under the placement linked skill development component of SGSY, short term skill development training is provided to rural BPL youth in a variety of skills matched with livelihood opportunities in the private sector. Upto 15% of the allocation under SGSY can be utilized for placement linked skill development projects.

The Ministry also has a scheme for setting up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), one in each district in the States, to provide basic and skill development training to the rural BPL youth, including women beneficiaries, to enable them to undertake micro enterprises and wage employment. In 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 50 crores was allocated for this scheme under SGSY.

[Translation]

Website Launching

2498. Dr. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a website for every village;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the details of works being executed and funds being provided to the villages by the State Government and Central Government will be made available on the village websites; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) As of now, there is no such proposal to launch a website for every village, in so far as Ministry of Rural Development is concerned. However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj under its e-Panchayat scheme is in the process of developing National Panchayat Portal which would provide facility to Panchayats to create their own website. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has already requested the States to form a strategy of prioritizing the Panchayats for creating websites.

Production of Cars

2499. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present production of cars in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of the new projects likely to be launched during the next three to five years;

(c) whether road infrastructure in the country and non-availability of steel etc. does not allow more production of cars; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) As per the information furnished by the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacture (SIAM), the details of production of cars during the last three years is as under:

(in number)

Category	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Passenger Cars	14,26,212	15,16,967	19,26,484

(b) According to SIAM, almost all OEMs present in India have announced their plans to expand their operations and invest over a period of next three to five years.

(c) and (d) The road infrastructure is improving fast in our country. India has a large network of roads comprising of national Highways and Expressways, State Highways, District and other roads. Despite such road

network, the vehicle density is estimated to be around 3.2 motor vehicles per km, which is comparatively very low. Moreover, there is continued emphasis on improvement of road infrastructure in the country. Further, the price of steel remains a matter of concern to auto industry.

Railway Crossings in Rajasthan

2500. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway crossings in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of overbridges and underground bridges on the said railway crossings; and

(c) the details of the further steps taken by the Railways to solve the problem of road traffic congestion in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) As on 01-04-2010, there are 1456 manned and 1413 unmanned level crossings in Rajasthan. In addition, there are 62 Road Over Bridges and 43 Under Bridges in Rajasthan.

(c) For solving the problem of road traffic congestion at level crossings, Railway construct Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridges in lieu of level crossings having Train Vehicle Units more than one lakh, provided the State Government sponsors the same on cost sharing basis with requisite undertakings in lieu of level crossing closure.

[English]

Sale of Gift Items at Khadi Stores

2501. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total sale of khadi products made in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether gift items are being sold through the khadi stores;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this would lead to generation of more employment opportunities and also help in expansion of market base of the khadi products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The total sale of khadi products made in the country as reported by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body reporting to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, during the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Sale of Khadi
2007-08	724.39
2008-09	799.60
2009-10	867.01

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Gift items are also sold through a number of departmental sales outlets of KVIC including those located in New Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata.

(d) and (e) The khadi and village industries (KVI) products manufactured by KVI institutions are also sold as gift items through a number of Khadi sales centres focusing on festivals and local events to showcase KVI products. These gifts would not only generate interest of customers in the eco-friendly, heritage products but would help identify the consumer preferences and demands leading to production/manufacture of saleable products and expansion of market base of khadi besides creating more employment opportunities. While the market base has increased as evidence by increasing sales indicated against (a) above, the KVI sector has registered a compound annual growth rate of around 9% in employment during the period 2002-03 to 2009-10.

Vansadhara River Water Dispute Tribunal

2502. Dr. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted Vansadhara River Water Dispute Tribunal for adjudication of water disputes;

(b) if so, whether the tribunal has given its award;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to give its award?

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 Central Government has constituted Vansadhara Water Dispute Tribunal vide Notification dated February 24th, 2010.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) As per Section 5(2) of the Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act 1956, the Tribunal has a period of three years to give its decision. This is further extendable by two years in case of unavoidable reasons.

Gauge Conversion/Express Trains in Tamil Nadu

2503. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of gauge conversion work on Nagapattinam-Velankanni-Ettukudi-Thiruthurai and Nagapattinam-Thiruvavur-Tanjavur-Tiruchirappalli lines in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the reasons for delay in making these lines operational;

(c) the time by which these lines are likely to be made operational;

(d) whether the Railways also propose to introduce

express trains from Nagore to Mysore, Chennai, Kollam, Goa and Mumbai; and

(e) if so, the time by which these trains are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Section-wise position is given as under:—

(i) Nagapattinam-Velankanni new line has already been commissioned.

(ii) Nagapattinam-Tiruthurai-pundi new line-Land related papers have been submitted to the State Government. Meanwhile, bridge works have been taken up in the stretches where land is available. No target date for completion of this work is fixed.

(iii) Nagapattinam-Thanjavur-Tiruvavur-Tiruchirappalli gauge conversion has already been completed and the converted broad gauge line commissioned.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

PNG Supply

2504. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the details of cities/towns covered under Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in the country including Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government proposes to cover more areas;

(c) if so, the areas identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time schedule in this regard; 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) As per available information, 54 cities/towns in the country have PNG network, as per details in the Statement.

(b) to (e) Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to domestic, industrial and commercial customers, as also Compressed Natural gas (CNG) for transportation sector, is supplied by City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities. Government of India has enacted the "Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006", wherein PNGRB has been entrusted with the responsibility of *inter alia* authorizing entities to operate CGD networks.

Statement

Name of cities/towns with PNG facilities

Sl. No.	State	City
1.	Assam	Duliajan
2.		Digboi
3.		Tinsukia
4.		Dibrugarh
5.		Nahar Katia
6.		Moran
7.		Nazaria
8.		Shivsagar
9.	Delhi	Delhi
10.	Gujarat	Anand City and nearby villages
11.		Surat
12.		Bharuch
13.		Ankleswar
14.		Vapi

Sl. No.	State	City
15.		Valsad
16.		Navsari
17.		Hazira
18.		Nadiad
19.		Khambhat
20.		Chandkheda-Motera
21.		Gandhinagar
22.		Pethapur
23.		Halol
24.		Uttarsanda
25.		Vavol
26.		Rajkot
27.		Morbi
28.		Surendranagar
29.		Vadodara
30.		Mehsana
31.		Himmat Nagar
32.		Billimora
33.		Sarigam
34.		Thangadh
35.		Gundlav
36.		Morai
37.		Umargaon
38.		Karjan
39.		Palej
40.		Ahemdabad

Sl. No.	State	City
41.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
42.		Mira Bhayandar
43.		Thane
44.		Navi Mumbai
45.		Pune
46.	Tripura	Agartala
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida
48.		Greater Noida
49.		Kanpur
50.		Bareilly
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas
52.		Indore
53.	Haryana	Sonepat
54.	Rajasthan	Kota

Hindu Marriage Act

2505. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to ensure proper application of provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act to give adequate protection to the victims especially women and to solve the disputes effectively in case of the marriages held outside the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and applies also to Hindus domiciled in the territories to which the said Act extends who are outside the said territories. The enforcement of the law in a country outside India would depend upon the domestic law of

the country concerned. Hence, no effective steps to resolve disputes of the marriages solemnized outside India could be considered by the Government.

Restructuring of NMDFC

2506. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR *alias*

J.K. RITHEESH:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or being taken to propagate and popularize the schemes and programmes of the NMDFC;

(d) whether the minorities are not showing any enthusiasm for availing the benefits under the schemes;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government 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 further strengthen the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and suggest measures to increase the outreach of NMDFC, a consultancy firm is studying the restructuring of NMDFC.

(c) The schemes and programmes of NMDFC have been uploaded on the website of NMDFC and the printed pamphlets and scheme guidelines are distributed through its State Channelising Agencies (SCAs). Besides, the SCAs also organize Awareness Camps for popularizing the schemes of NMDFC.

(d) No such facts have been reported.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Performance of Drug Manufacturing Sector

2507. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *alias* KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of drug manufacturing units in the country;

(b) The total capital investment made in the drug manufacturing sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) The value of foreign investment made in this

sector during the above period, year-wise; and

(d) The steps being taken by the Government to promote public-private partnership in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) There are 10,563 manufacturing units in the country according to first directory of Pharmaceuticals manufacturing units.

(b) This data is not monitored by this department. However the following capital expenditure has been made in the Pharma PSU under administrative control of this department.

(Rs. in crore)

Public Sector Undertaking	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)	20.17	10.00	10.26	5.03
Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)	20.00	20.00	30.69	20.00
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL)	4.93	—	—	—
Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (KAPL)	—	6.15	—	—
Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL)	—	2.00	—	—

(c) Foreign Direct Investment in Pharmaceuticals:

Amount in Rupees/ Dollars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
(Rs. in crore)	1326.45	810.12	1005.17	834.92	3976.66
(US dollars million)	334.10	181.61	212.85	181.59	910.15

(d) Nil.

Houses under IAY

2508. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI B. MAHTAB:

Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of houses allotted to the women, weaker sections and minorities under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the mechanism in place to monitor the quality of construction carried out under the Scheme;

(c) whether incidence of deficient quality of works have been reported;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A Statement-I showing the State-wise number of houses allotted in the name of women, to weaker sections SCs/STs) and Minorities under Indira Awaas Yojana during the last three years is enclosed.

(b) to (d) As per IAY guidelines, houses are to be constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself by using

locally available material to the extent possible. Further, the guidelines provide that the houses constructed under IAY should be of permanent nature. The States are advised from time to time to ensure that good quality houses are constructed under IAY. The State Governments monitor the construction through their own field machinery. During the period June-Sept, 2009, National Level Monitors (NLMs) were deputed for sample survey for independent assessment of rural development programmes, who visited 2387 villages in 249 districts of 27 States. In the Survey, only 2.16% of the houses surveyed were found to be poor as per State-wise break-up given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad organizes programmes to train the field officials of the State Governments. IIT Delhi has been requested to develop a Knowledge-Network for IAY which will facilitate exchange of information among stake-holders. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee has also been entrusted the job to compile and develop different designs for IAY houses suitable for different regions in the country.

Statement-I

Total houses constructed, houses allotted/sanctioned to women, weaker section and Minority under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2007-08 to 2009-10

(In Numbers)

Sl. No.	States	2007-08					2008-09				
		Total Houses constructed	Houses Sanction/Alloted in the name of				Total Houses constructed	Houses Sanction/Alloted in the name of			
			Women	SC	ST	Minority		Women	SC	ST	Minority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	194861	161191	98306	47591	6347	266654	201308	94626	52699	34957
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6422	1515	0	6422	0	1236	1618	0	6425	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Assam	150776	102337	29450	49251	26165	112706	93898	25289	41202	17240
4.	Bihar	430864	330941	221132	13374	42367	484197	422343	262739	15106	64552
5.	Chhattisgarh	30093	9054	5974	12774	998	30023	9223	5330	11573	1222
6.	Goa	735	364	5	102	86	586	858	0	6	0
7.	Gujarat	110908	21259	13574	57508	1737	122412	36894	14120	52086	6013
8.	Haryana	13398	9325	8177	0	1658	13302	8812	8059	3	1552
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4029	1623	2083	317	90	4501	2202	2346	384	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15361	7938	947	6038	266	13211	4303	1047	4150	25
11.	Jharkhand	45936	46191	10235	18274	4230	56180	53491	9066	18649	4914
12.	Karnataka	39990	39764	15344	6113	4323	87051	122685	33960	14904	5802
13.	Kerala	37094	22813	19723	1807	5756	53133	56776	27788	2448	8840
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60222	21929	16894	22247	852	74651	31842	13303	16086	5972
15.	Maharashtra	126117	19771	43895	32400	10981	118611	29878	41035	27985	13404
16.	Manipur	3379	2023	96	2207	0	514	1003	10	21	152
17.	Meghalaya	2271	2269	0	2271	0	5619	5601	9	5573	32
18.	Mizoram	1918	867	0	1918	0	5179	3105	0	5179	0
19.	Nagaland	7491	89	0	7491	0	24717	334	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	140853	115764	50990	36003	2860	62447	21063	19923	17646	2134
21.	Punjab	17992	11332	14459	0	399	11700	10030	8749	0	373
22.	Rajasthan	42517	38665	17904	7725	3109	52654	55632	21143	9676	5245
23.	Sikkim	1533	329	302	425	0	1774	1391	298	448	216
24.	Tamil Nadu	103379	53836	58393	2420	8432	94160	115303	42529	3057	11250
25.	Tripura	12945	136	2312	5810	295	26389	4982	1197	2559	866
26.	Uttar Pradesh	264296	206855	156148	846	23932	267543	224225	141456	990	35458

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Uttarakhand	18766	10750	6685	1765	905	12696	9381	5809	1126	1287
28.	West Bengal	107575	62132	47858	16572	10217	123808	189787	51314	18830	19313
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	297	62	0	0	0	124	142	0	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	121	0	0	121	0	41	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	12	8	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	97	0	0	97	0	190	95	0	95	95
33.	Puducherry	101	38	31	0	10	52	60	14	0	2
Total		1992349	1301170	840919	359895	156015	2134061	1718265	831159	328906	241040

Sl. No.	State	2009-10				
		Total Houses Constructed	Houses Sanction/Alloted in the name of			
			Women	SC	ST	Minority
1	2	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	434733	366051	171462	103215	54325
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6026	1594	0	6012	0
3.	Assam	181162	118119	46670	56210	29807
4.	Bihar	653214	615959	327098	18697	100592
5.	Chhattisgarh	58449	22514	7510	30899	1559
6.	Goa	1864	1381	101	179	61
7.	Gujarat	166760	157366	14661	77898	9691
8.	Haryana	24138	11660	13942	0	3408
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9295	3503	4239	938	546
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18594	4153	2758	5734	13

1	2	13	14	15	16	17
11.	Jharkhand	87524	90105	20990	35901	9531
12.	Karnataka	158417	233132	56919	26634	16495
13.	Kerala	51590	54143	24011	2766	9082
14.	Madhya Pradesh	96877	35988	27162	33501	6759
15.	Maharashtra	207695	50486	50993	53224	22071
16.	Manipur	3296	3254	88	1756	431
17.	Meghalaya	9875	4827	72	9660	65
18.	Mizoram	4851	2497	0	4851	0
19.	Nagaland	11645	84	0	11645	0
20.	Odisha	170766	48849	54700	51148	8905
21.	Punjab	27108	16175	21128	0	1373
22.	Rajasthan	86992	73437	36381	15872	9996
23.	Sikkim	1819	1252	209	664	233
24.	Tamil Nadu	169753	117305	95803	5080	25894
25.	Tripura	8322	6222	1538	4128	875
26.	Uttar Pradesh	483949	340626	275449	1745	57646
27.	Uttarakhand	20373	17439	8216	561	3140
28.	West Bengal	230155	130130	93671	27488	60085
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	242	114	0	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	88	227	0	88	0
33.	Puducherry	47	0	15	0	0
Total		3385619	2528592	1355786	586494	432583

Statement-II

The percentage of poor quality houses found during the Sample Surveys conducted by the National Level Monitors in 27 States during June-Sept. 2009

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Percentage of poor quality houses
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00
4.	Bihar	1.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	4.9
6.	Gujarat	1.85
7.	Haryana	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.9
11.	Karnataka	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3.04
14.	Maharashtra	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	23.08
17.	Mizorami	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00
19.	Odisha	1.01
20.	Punjab	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	1.67

1	2	3
22.	Sikkim	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.35
26.	Uttarakhand	15.09
27.	West Bengal	4.6
Total		2.16

[English]

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

2509. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding use of sub-standard construction materials under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) from various states during the last three years, and the current year;

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

(c) whether the complaints enquired into by the National Quality Monitors (NQM); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A statement indicating State-wise and year-wise details of complaints received concerning

various aspects of implementation, including use of sub-standard construction material under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) from various states during the last three years, and the current year (upto February, 2011) is enclosed.

(c) Rural Road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural roads under PMGSY are constructed, maintained and owned by the respective State Governments. As such, the responsibility to ensure construction of roads as per laid down criteria in the programme guidelines lies with the State Governments. As such, the complaints received regarding irregularities in implementation of PMGSY are normally sent to State Government for enquiry and necessary action. However, depending upon the nature of the complaint, veracity of some of the complaints have been got checked through the National Quality Monitors (NQMs).

(d) Out of 379 complaints received during last three years and current year (upto February, 2011), NQMs have been deputed in 211 cases. After inspections of roads, by the NQMs, the inspection report is sent to the State Government concerned. If quality of any work is graded as 'Unsatisfactory' the State Government has to ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within the time period stipulated. The State Governments are required to furnish action taken reports in such cases. Close monitoring of submission of action taken reports is carried out and the States are required to take appropriate action in such cases. Also, in the inspections carried out by NQMs after 1st April, 2009, if any work upon completion is graded as 'Unsatisfactory' and the defects in work are of non-rectifiable nature, the expenditure on such works is treated as infructuous and the cost of works is adjusted against the future release to the State Governments concerned.

Statement

Details of State-wise and Year-wise complaints received

#	States	No. of complaints received during				Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Feb' 2011)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	0	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	2	1	4
3.	Assam	2	5	4	3	14
4.	Bihar	30	34	19	31	114
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	20	9	3	39
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	1	1	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	2	6	10
12.	Karnataka	2	1	4	1	8
13.	Kerala	2	2	1	0	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	14	11	13	50
15.	Maharashtra	5	10	8	4	27
16.	Manipur	0	5	0	1	6
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0	1
19.	Nagaland	0	1	2	0	3
20.	Orissa	1	3	1	6	11
21.	Punjab	1	3	4	0	8
22.	Rajasthan	0	1	2	4	7
23.	Sikkim	0	1	2	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0	2
25.	Tripura	0	2	1	0	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	11	14	22	51
27.	Uttarakhand	0	1	1	0	2
28.	West Bengal	0	2	2	2	6
Grand Total		68	120	94	97	379

[Translation]

Setting Up of New Industries

2510. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment opportunities generated for women through small scale industries in rural and tribal areas in various States including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new industries for providing more job opportunities to

women;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said industries are likely/proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing programmes/schemes to create employment opportunities for women in rural and tribal areas including those in Madhya Pradesh through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). These include a credit-linked subsidy programme named 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)' implemented through KVIC as the national nodal agency throughout the country, to provide employment opportunities by assisting individual entrepreneurs/self help groups, including women and help in preventing their migration besides increasing their earning capacity. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under PMEGP, women entrepreneurs are entitled to a higher rate of margin money assistance at the rate of 35 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas and lower beneficiary contribution of only 5%. The details of micro enterprises that were assisted and were to be set up by women entrepreneurs under PMEGP during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:

Year	Total number of units assisted	Number of units by women entrepreneurs
2008-09	25507	6410
2009-10	39335	8640

[English]

Growth of MSME Sector

2511. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the current financial status of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in the country and its overall contribution to industrial growth;

(b) whether the Government proposes to grant 20% quota to this sector in procurement orders footed by the Public Sector Undertakings to strengthen their financial position;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to grant some other incentives to MSMEs across the country including those in the Eastern sector for securing balanced development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per 4th All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), production and fixed investment of registered MSME Sector was Rs. 7,07,510 crore and Rs. 4,49,138 crore, respectively in 2006-07. Based on the National Accounts Statistics published by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the contribution of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the total industrial production of the country was estimated to be 44.86% in 2008-09.

(b) and (c) The proposal in this regard is under the consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e) The Government is implementing various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology up-gradation, marketing, entrepreneurial and skill development for assisting MSME

sector in the country including in Eastern Region. Some of the major schemes/programmes being implemented are Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

[Translation]

Employment on Compensatory Ground

2512. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy formulation with regard to acquisition of land for rail projects; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries who have been given employment and monetary compensation during the last three years, Zone-wise, including Mugalsarai Division?

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

[English]

Duranto Train from Ballia to Delhi

2513. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of passengers travelling from Ballia and Ghazipur stations daily;

(b) whether for want of sufficient trains berths at Ballia and Ghazipur most of the passengers of Ballia and Ghazipur board at Varanasi/Buxar stations;

(c) whether the Railways propose to introduce Duranto trains from Ballia to Delhi *via* Varanasi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The daily average number of passengers travelling from Ballia and Ghazipur stations is about 7048 and 2666 respectively.

(b) No such phenomenon has been observed. Moreover, computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) facility is available at Ballia and Ghazipur from where the passengers of these locations can book berths in any train on first come first served basis.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Duronto Trains are non-stop point to point services between select cities throughout the country which are introduced depending upon the pattern of traffic demand, operational feasibility and resource availability.

Modernisation of Judiciary

2514. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala sought more financial assistance for the modernisation of judicial system in the state; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No such reference has been received by the Government from the Government of Kerala. However, the Government is implementing E-courts Project to provide services through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement and to upgrade ICT infrastructure of the judiciary. Under the Project, against the total 408 courts in the State of Kerala, 403 sites are ready for computerization. Local Area Network (LAN) installation has been completed at 214 courts and Computer hardware installation has been completed at 209 courts.

Expansion of Retail Outlets by IOCL

2515. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals on the anvil by Indian Oil Corporation (IOCL) for expansion of its retail outlets across the country including Orissa for the next fiscal;

(b) whether the expansion programme set out by IOCL for the preceding financial year was slowed down;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor:

(d) whether certain major oil depots in Orissa are proposed to be shut down with proposals to set up additional retail outlets in the State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by IOCL to ensure balanced expansion of retail outlets both at rural/urban areas of different States to meet their varied demands?

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) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has reported that for meeting the requirements of customers of MS and HSD and for maintaining the presence of the Corporation, the process of expansion of Retail Outlet (ROs) network in the country including in the state of Orissa is a continuous process. The growth in population of ROs of IOC was 3.6% over last year during the year 2009-10. During current year, as on 1-3-2011, IOC has already commissioned 631 ROs in the country including 16 ROs in the state of Orissa.

For setting up of new ROs, a detailed feasibility study of a location is conducted. While conducting feasibility study the available sales potential is assessed based on the following:

(i) Requirement of petroleum products for local/transient vehicular traffic such as Passenger vehicles, Transport Vehicles, Tractors etc.

(ii) Consumption for Agricultural Pump sets, Generator sets and future developments such as real estate development, expansion of the Highways, Industrial development in the area etc.

(iii) The population of existing ROs and their sales.

(iv) Any other proposed ROs planned based on market information.

No major Petroleum Oil depot of IOC in the state of Orissa is proposed to be shut down.

[Translation]

Schemes for BPL

2516. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes meant for people/families living below poverty line implemented by the Government;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and spent under the said schemes during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries under the said schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development implemented for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in rural areas are Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

(b) and (c) State-wise details of central funds allocated, released, utilized and number of beneficiaries covered under SGSY/NRLM, IAY and TSC during last three years (i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

IAY

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Year 2007-08				Year 2008-09			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	No. of houses constructed/ upgraded	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	No. of houses constructed/ upgraded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	360.28	362.01	468.39	194861	504.35	820.83	899.38	266654
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.95	18.74	13.33	6422	19.55	34.83	28.35	7236
3.	Assam	308.54	324.30	433.47	150776	432.26	683.53	627.04	112706
4.	Bihar	1063.44	956.94	1494.29	430864	1488.70	2397.82	2154.36	484197
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.71	55.71	79.13	30093	77.99	158.49	107.33	30023
6.	Goa	2.22	1.88	1.10	735	3.11	2.89	3.98	586
7.	Gujarat	176.69	176.69	242.30	110908	247.34	358.38	338.37	122412
8.	Haryana	24.81	24.81	36.67	13398	34.73	50.31	53.57	13302
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.75	8.75	11.50	4029	12.25	18.06	23.30	4501
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.18	27.18	29.58	15361	38.04	71.29	39.39	13211
11.	Jharkhand	94.85	94.85	118.61	45936	132.79	296.92	163.80	56180
12.	Karnataka	138.81	138.81	134.73	39990	194.31	282.09	217.84	87051
13.	Kerala	77.19	77.19	101.87	37094	108.06	156.56	151.91	53133
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110.80	112.01	150.72	60222	155.11	234.36	408.30	74651
15.	Maharashtra	217.27	219.15	355.97	126117	304.16	470.24	545.59	118611
16.	Manipur	12.11	8.37	8.04	3379	16.97	16.40	4.25	514
17.	Meghalaya	21.09	5.91	5.98	2271	29.55	21.38	26.43	5619

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram	4.50	4.52	4.94	1918	6.30	12.51	15.29	5179
19.	Nagaland	13.96	12.41	13.39	7491	19.56	39.59	54.99	24717
20.	Odisha	208.93	202.80	343.95	140853	292.48	460.82	257.09	62447
21.	Punjab	30.68	30.68	36.99	17992	42.95	62.04	44.30	11700
22.	Rajasthan	88.79	88.89	113.30	42517	124.29	181.11	204.54	52654
23.	Sikkim	2.67	2.31	3.20	1533	3.74	5.79	6.86	1774
24.	Tamil Nadu	144.25	144.25	200.91	103379	201.93	294.14	339.43	94160
25.	Tripura	27.18	27.45	53.62	12945	38.08	66.97	63.44	26389
26.	Uttar Pradesh	477.66	467.21	699.77	264296	668.66	975.69	1070.97	267543
27.	Uttarakhand	23.95	23.95	36.54	18766	33.52	48.57	42.43	12696
28.	West Bengal	288.21	260.45	270.92	107575	403.45	572.12	453.95	123808
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.57	3.13	0.53	297	6.40	0.93	0.74	124
30.	Daman and Diu	0.76	0.38	0.02	121	1.07	0.53	0.17	41
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.34	0.00	0.01	12	0.48	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0.30	0.30	0.35	97	0.41	0.60	0.74	190
33.	Puducherry	2.28	0.38	0.42	101	3.19	0.00	0.24	52
Total		4032.70	3882.37	5464.54	1992349	5645.77	8795.79	8348.34	2134061

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Year 2009-10			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	No. of houses constructed/ upgraded
1	2	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	759.01	856.29	1307.96	434733

1	2	11	12	13	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.36	33.37	24.01	6026
3.	Assam	649.15	667.37	863.55	181162
4.	Bihar	2240.39	2008.55	2995.94	653214
5.	Chhattisgarh	117.37	162.80	322.05	58449
6.	Goa	4.67	4.67	5.43	1864
7.	Gujarat	372.23	415.75	567.96	166760
8.	Haryana	52.26	52.45	84.53	24138
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.43	18.64	30.56	9295
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.25	57.25	59.68	18594
11.	Jharkhand	199.83	301.60	359.98	87524
12.	Karnataka	292.43	302.27	536.34	158417
13.	Kerala	162.62	162.62	212.57	51590
14.	Madhya Pradesh	233.44	240.86	339.54	96877
15.	Maharashtra	457.74	474.43	1285.89	207695
16.	Manipur	25.48	20.66	16.84	3296
17.	Meghalaya	44.38	37.83	38.54	9875
18.	Mizoram	9.46	12.68	14.22	4851
19.	Nagaland	29.37	39.96	30.39	11645
20.	Odisha	440.17	460.26	768.84	170766
21.	Punjab	64.63	64.63	77.83	27108
22.	Rajasthan	187.05	188.70	298.67	86992
23.	Sikkim	5.62	5.62	7.81	1819
24.	Tamil Nadu	303.89	305.47	444.87	169753
25.	Tripura	57.18	63.69	38.19	8322
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1006.29	1014.80	1587.70	483949
27.	Uttarakhand	50.45	50.45	78.28	20373

1	2	11	12	13	14
28.	West Bengal	607.17	607.27	891.64	230155
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.63	0.98	1.67	242
30.	Daman and Diu	1.60	0.80	0.00	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.72	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0.62	0.62	0.57	88
33.	Puducherry	4.79	2.40	0.38	47
Total		8494.70	8635.74	13292.46	3385619

Utilisation is out of Available funds which include Opening balance+Central+State release and Misc. receipt.

SGSY

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Year 2007-08				Year 2008-09			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swaroz-garis Assisted	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swaroz-garis Assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.80	89.63	123.77	263615	106.16	106.14	123.87	188837
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.98	3.08	1.99	1599	6.09	3.74	1.79	774
3.	Assam	129.51	135.66	150.81	100261	158.29	175.68	187.65	142728
4.	Bihar	213.63	104.34	151.15	100159	252.56	235.86	201.69	127226
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.44	47.36	65.30	44914	56.09	56.09	69.19	46542
6.	Goa	0.75	0.66	0.66	735	1.25	0.82	0.79	592
7.	Gujarat	33.80	33.46	43.52	45189	39.96	39.96	51.80	41728
8.	Haryana	19.89	19.89	26.85	19891	23.51	23.51	29.98	20639
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.38	7.06	8.55	7764	9.90	9.89	13.25	11863

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.37	7.85	9.34	6818	12.25	10.84	8.79	6990
11.	Jharkhand	80.55	75.08	81.39	77168	95.23	93.74	99.74	83103
12.	Karnataka	67.81	65.93	98.80	95409	80.17	80.03	104.15	99950
13.	Kerala	30.43	30.41	39.32	39683	35.97	35.97	47.21	43784
14.	Madhya Pradesh	101.67	99.65	131.82	73091	120.20	120.18	168.59	99200
15.	Maharashtra	134.05	131.18	182.38	119344	158.48	157.30	215.71	154647
16.	Manipur	8.68	1.80	2.18	3144	10.61	3.52	2.64	3640
17.	Meghalaya	9.73	4.50	5.31	3419	11.89	2.50	2.46	2195
18.	Mizoram	2.25	2.47	2.57	5830	2.75	2.71	3.52	8748
19.	Nagaland	6.67	4.23	1.48	2259	8.16	6.36	2.98	3205
20.	Odisha	102.71	100.36	116.95	87171	121.42	121.32	148.18	126206
21.	Punjab	9.66	9.23	13.16	15402	11.43	11.30	11.09	13109
22.	Rajasthan	51.49	50.73	60.54	50351	60.87	60.87	75.49	58495
23.	Sikkim	2.49	2.25	2.82	1718	3.05	3.46	3.17	1689
24.	Tamil Nadu	79.40	79.40	108.07	152907	93.87	93.87	120.56	113097
25.	Tripura	15.68	17.41	23.40	13672	19.16	18.98	24.73	23847
26.	Uttar Pradesh	307.56	299.96	366.07	292105	363.59	363.02	404.55	319568
27.	Uttarakhand	16.19	16.19	20.05	13482	19.14	19.14	23.05	18044
28.	West Bengal	114.15	98.96	126.46	60736	134.94	130.67	137.35	99905
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.25	0.06	0.05	195	0.25	0.00	0.08	243
30.	Daman and Diu	0.25	0.00	0.00	0	0.25	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.25	0.00	0.00	0	0.25	0.00	0.02	24
32.	Lakshadweep	0.25	0.00	0.25	177	0.25	0.13	0.00	0
33.	Puducherry	1.50	1.50	0.98	1087	2.00	2.00	1.31	1257
Total		1702.24	1540.28	1965.97	1699295	2020.00	1989.60	2285.40	1861875

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Year 2009-10			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted
1	2	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114.77	114.77	162.22	295568
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.10	4.35	2.48	1496
3.	Assam	158.29	177.34	225.22	164752
4.	Bihar	273.02	137.27	305.04	157801
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.64	60.47	79.80	50311
6.	Goa	1.58	0.75	0.85	1489
7.	Gujarat	43.20	43.20	62.16	46131
8.	Haryana	25.42	25.42	36.10	24392
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.70	8.44	14.67	12284
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.25	8.28	6.99	5644
11.	Jharkhand	102.95	67.07	128.83	116670
12.	Karnataka	86.66	86.66	120.27	96470
13.	Kerala	38.89	38.55	50.88	47426
14.	Madhya Pradesh	129.92	135.91	156.90	106481
15.	Maharashtra	171.31	171.31	226.59	159026
16.	Manipur	10.61	4.63	2.52	3362
17.	Meghalaya	11.89	6.48	6.79	5211
18.	Mizoram	2.75	3.70	4.11	8159
19.	Nagaland	8.16	6.50	4.05	3884
20.	Odisha	131.27	119.81	181.84	131334
21.	Punjab	12.35	10.22	15.90	14504
22.	Rajasthan	65.81	65.81	92.10	62094

1	2	11	12	13	14
23.	Sikkim	3.05	3.82	2.91	1463
24.	Tamil Nadu	101.48	101.48	138.89	107486
25.	Tripura	19.16	18.46	19.81	30959
26.	Uttar Pradesh	393.05	412.05	488.72	345408
27.	Uttarakhand	20.69	20.69	27.36	18590
28.	West Bengal	145.88	118.64	212.29	63092
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.26	0.10	0.21	587
30.	Daman and Diu	0.26	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.26	0.13	0.00	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0.26	0.00	0.02	0
33.	Puducherry	2.64	2.64	2.69	3103
Total		2166.54	1974.96	2779.19	2085177

Utilisation is out of Available funds which include Opening balance+Central+State release and misc. receipt.

TSC

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/Name	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Center release	Expenditure	Total IHHL	Center release	Expenditure	Total IHHL	Center release	Expenditure	Total IHHL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	389242	0.00	0.00	292697	0.00	0.00	606277
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.79	67.79	5436	13.92	61.37	3399	110.78	67.22	16682
3.	Assam	0.00	3.59	87554	15.30	5.24	206256	4.05	7.21	489334
4.	Bihar	42.56	16.14	513050	83.11	51.30	756465	67.30	133.45	640359

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	95.55	77.32	506722	71.51	116.58	305456	90.47	134.28	460320
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51.58	94.94	0	11.44	50.75	0	50.18	101.44	0
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	310	0.00	0.00	18753	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Gujarat	0.38	0.00	847897	0.00	0.31	984200	0.00	0.00	607078
9.	Haryana	85.28	68.41	658602	9.79	65.36	367097	30.37	85.62	191242
10.	Himachal Pradesh	27.55	36.66	136043	10.69	19.27	313872	7.18	19.21	239576
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.25	5.26	39559	7.79	8.56	39415	10.18	19.50	55390
12.	Jharkhand	17.91	7.95	318227	11.16	15.80	362573	3.33	22.33	335592
13.	Karnataka	19.10	42.92	720063	31.88	49.22	409816	39.42	78.43	1087674
14.	Kerala	13.84	52.59	290185	31.76	42.93	81865	55.71	70.29	68302
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22.29	24.33	868037	3.89	14.10	1105250	9.75	31.44	1354632
16.	Maharashtra	67.94	95.37	1191643	97.68	115.68	854563	99.87	191.13	934879
17.	Manipur	67.86	106.54	3479	35.26	92.91	4590	98.94	177.77	15941
18.	Meghalaya	7.48	1.95	23311	1.00	6.55	30004	11.78	5.45	47256
19.	Mizoram	0.00	3.08	15653	5.78	6.44	8973	13.79	12.23	7639
20.	Nagaland	1.83	5.84	12156	6.94	4.15	5543	4.13	4.96	25993
21.	Odisha	1.70	3.28	475904	1.00	3.28	323802	10.59	10.36	539077
22.	Puducherry	58.58	79.10	545	72.04	64.15	227	50.32	77.24	208
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	171713	0.00	0.24	263781	0.00	0.05	229166
24.	Rajasthan	0.00	2.20	809476	2.23	0.86	889762	1.16	4.45	665660
25.	Sikkim	29.15	37.07	9201	25.17	34.71	3712	43.53	47.15	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	2.84	648360	2.55	0.00	421967	0.00	4.74	533108
27.	Tripura	22.43	96.48	2941	4.73	55.95	62971	61.66	86.55	27346
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8.82	2.16	2014524	1.59	7.75	2415154	8.37	8.18	2669547

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Uttarakhand	150.85	272.08	75801	382.84	512.68	98884	115.80	674.92	115071
30.	West Bengal	6.64	6.57	692256	8.62	7.25	636422	7.74	14.67	515535
Total		90.57	75.98	11527890	30.47	51.66	11267469	32.46	143.35	12478884

Utilisation is out of Available funds which include Opening balance+Central+State release and misc. receipt.

[English]

Joint Venture with Kerala

2517. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present status of joint venture between the Railways and the Government of Kerala for manufacturing of Coaches, Wagons and other spare parts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): A memorandum of Understanding (MOU) had been signed between Ministry of Railways and Government of Kerala for setting up of a component factory at Cherthala in Kerala. In view of the upgraded technology being adopted by Railways' a revised business plan is being prepared to bring it in line with the current needs of the Railways.

Escalators at Railway Stations

2518. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal to install escalators at the railway stations as the old-aged persons find difficulty in changing platforms especially in Andhra Pradesh, under South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Provision of 100 escalators at major stations across Indian Railways is presently under process of

procurement which includes two escalators at Secunderabad. In addition 21 more escalators, two at Tirupati, one at Guntur, five at Secunderabad, two at Hyderabad, three at Kachiguda, three at Vijayawada, three at Nellore and two at Rajahmundry, are planned.

(c) Does not arise.

MFC and Sabari Line

2519. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Multi Functional Complex (MFC) in Kottayam as declared in Railway Budget 2010-11;

(b) whether the Railways propose to re-align Sabari railway line;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of construction of the said alignment; and

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The development of Multi Functional Complex (MFC) at Kottayam has been entrusted to RITES. Site for MFC and building plans have been finalised.

(b) and (c) Decision on re-aligning the Angamali-Sabarimala rail line in certain patches are not yet finalized.

(d) Earthwork and bridge works on the stretch, where land is available, have been taken up. No target date for completion of this project is fixed.

Underpass in Bangalore

2520. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of underpasses built by the Railways in Bangalore during the last three years and current year, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is constant vehicular traffic jams because of provision of only two

lanes under some of the railway bridges;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) steps taken to ease traffic flow under these railway bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Four underpasses have been constructed in Bangalore City limit during the last three years and current year. Details are as under:

Sl. No.	Location (Km.)	Year of completion	Block section	Remarks
1.	348/700-800	2008	Bangalore City-Baiyyappanahalli	Road Under Bridge
2.	201/300-400	2008	Bangalore City-Salem	Subway
3.	216/800-900	2008	Bangalore City-Salem	Subway
4.	6/800-900	2010	Bangalore City-Mysore	Road Under Bridge

(b) to (d) Construction of under passes in lieu of level crossings on cost sharing basis or as a deposit work is sponsored by the State Government. Number of lanes required is decided by the State Government depending upon level of road traffic/congestion level.

Uniform Prices for Natural Gas

2521. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposes to set up an inter-ministerial committee to devise a mechanism to provide natural gas at a uniform price to all consumers across the country;

(b) if so, whether this proposed committee have representatives from GAIL India Ltd., Petro net LNG and ONGC;

(c) if so, whether the committee has given its recommendations; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the recommendations have been accepted and implemented?

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) Yes, Madam.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

Sabari Rail Project

2522. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made so far in the Sabari Rail Project in Kerala;

(b) the steps taken to expedite the completion thereof; and

(c) the time-frame set for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) In view of the resolution passed by Kerala Legislative Assembly and objections of Forest Department, Angamali-Sabarimala line has been terminated at Azutha. Work on this new line is held up due to public protest and recent Court orders. Representations received from the local people have been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forest. State Government is yet to hand over required land to Railways.

(c) No target date for completion is fixed at present.

Krishna Water Dispute

2523. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Krishna Water Tribunal Board has recently given its award for sharing of Krishna waters among the three riparian States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the salient features of the award;

(c) whether Government is aware of the resentment expressed by the people of Andhra Pradesh particularly farmers over the award particularly over the increase in the height of Alamatti dam by Karnataka;

(d) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has filed a review petition before the tribunal for modification of the Award; and

(e) if so, the time by which the concerns expressed by Andhra Pradesh would be addressed?

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) Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT II) has submitted its report and decision on 30-12-2010.

(b) Based on an yearly water series for 47 years, KWDT II determined Yield at 75% dependability, Yield at 65% dependability and Average Yield as 2173 TMC, 2293 TMC and 2578 TMC respectively. KWDT II decided that the water of river Krishna be distributed amongst the three States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on 65% dependability i.e. 2293 TMC. However the allocations already made by KWDT-I [headed by Shri Justice (Retd) R.S. Bachawat] at 75% dependability have not be disturbed. KWDT II has allocated 628 TMC, 799 TMC and 850 TMC to States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh respectively and the remaining 16 TMC for meeting minimum flow requirement in the river Krishna at 65% dependability. KWDT II has also allocated 663 TMC, 904 TMC and 995 TMC to States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh respectively on average basis. KWDT II places restriction on the State of Maharashtra for utilization of water from Bhima, Upper Krishna sub basins, diversion out of basin except from Upper Krishna sub basin and from entire Krishna basin; on the State of Karnataka for utilization of water from Tungbhadra sub basin, Upper Krishna project and from entire Krishna basin; and on the State of Andhra Pradesh from entire Krishna basin (It includes further allocation of 9 TMC for Jurala Project, 25 TMC for Telugu Ganga Project and 150 TMC for carry over storage in Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar Dams). KWDT II gave liberty to the State of Andhra Pradesh to utilize the remaining water available (above 2578 TMC), subject to any part of it being stored/trapped in future and/or till the next review or reconsideration by any Competent Authority under the law. At any time after 31st May, 2050, order may be reviewed or revised by a Competent Authority or Tribunal. KWDT II has framed a scheme called "Krishna Waters Decision—Implementation Board", for implementation of its decision and the decision and directions made by KWDT-I, which have not been modified or reviewed by it.

(c) Yes. The Government is aware of the resentment expressed in certain quarters.

(d) and (e) No review petition has been filed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh before the Tribunal for modification of award so far.

[Translation]

Kapildhara Wells

2524. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of 'Kapildhara' wells sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the financial year 2010-11;

(b) the number of Kapildhara wells that have been completely dug/lying incomplete;

(c) whether any irregularity has been noticed under the construction of Kapildhara wells scheme;

(d) if so, whether the Government will conduct an independent inquiry in regard to the incomplete 'Kapildhara' wells; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per reports available on MIS, a total of 13202 Kapildhara wells have so far been sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in the current financial year.

(b) A total of 428 Kapildhara wells have been completed so far, 11432 are in progress and the

remaining have not yet been started.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has received 5 complaints regarding irregularities in Kapildhara Yojana in Madhya Pradesh. As implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is done by the State Governments, all complaints received in the Ministry are referred to the State Government for taking appropriate action as per the provisions of the Act.

Scarcity of Water

2525. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level of most of the reservoirs in the country is continuously decreasing;

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

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Union Government 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) the Central Water Commission is monitoring the storage position of 81 reservoirs in the Country. The combined live storage in these reservoirs at the end of monsoon season (30th Septemeber) during the last 3 years is given below:—

Combined live storage capacity
(in Billion Cubic Metre) at Full
Reservoirs Level (FRL)

Combined live storage (in Billion Cubic Metre) at the end of
monsoon season (i.e. on 30th September)

Year

2008

2009

2010

151.77

114.262

89.84

114.45

The above data does not show any continuous declining trend.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

*[English]***Ailing Companies**

2526. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 Dr. KRUPARANI KILLI:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

- (a) the number of sick public sector undertakings in the country at present;
- (b) the number of companies revived by the Government during the last three years with the funds involved therein;
- (c) the present status of these companies;
- (d) whether the Government has asked Ministries for a list of ailing companies under them along with their revival plan;
- (e) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (f) the further steps taken by the Government for the revival of sick companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (c) 67 proposals of sick/loss making CPSEs have been referred to Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE). BRPSE has given its recommendations for revival of 59 CPSEs at the cost of Rs. 34852.65 crore including cash assistance of Rs. 5739.97 crore. 11 CPSEs have made profit consecutively for last three years ending 31-03-2009.

(d) to (f) The Government established the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 to advise the Government, *inter alia*,

on measures to restructure/revive CPSEs. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments are required to send proposals of their CPSEs identified as sick for consideration of BRPSE.

*[Translation]***Rail Connectivity to Places of Pilgrimage**

2527. Dr. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways propose to connect various places of pilgrimage across the country with train services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise;
- (c) the time-frame set for its implementation; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Introduction of new train services to connect various parts of the country including places of pilgrimage, is an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, competing demands etc. Indian Railways do not introduce trains on State-wise basis as railway network runs across state boundaries.

High Price of LPG

2528. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
 SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the price of LPG in the country is more than its price in international market;
- (b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;
- (c) the current price of LPG in international market; and
- (d) the price at which LPG was purchased from

other countries during each of 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) and (b) No, Madam. The retail selling price of Domestic LPG in the domestic market is modulated by the Government and is lower than its price in the international market. The current retail selling price of Domestic LPG is Rs. 345.35/cylinder at Delhi. Currently, the Government has been providing a subsidy of Rs. 22.58 per cylinder on Domestic LPG and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring an under-recovery of Rs. 297.80 per cylinder on the sale of Domestic LPG.

(c) As per methodology given in the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002", the price of Domestic LPG is worked out as weighted average of Propane and Butane prices with weightage of 40% and 60% respectively. The Saudi Aramco contract price for Propane and Butane for the month of March 2011 is as under:

(US \$/Metric Tonne)

Propane	820
Butane	860

(d) The prices of Propane and Butane keep changing every month in international market. The annual average price of LPG (Propane and Butane) imported by Indian Oil Corporation Limited during the last three years is given below:

(US \$/Metric Tonne)

Year	Import Cost
2007-08	763.86
2008-09	712.66
2009-10	661.81

Construction of Dams in Maharashtra

2529. Dr. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of on going dam projects in Maharashtra;

(b) whether all these projects are pending due to delay in releasing funds by the Union Government;

(c) whether any memorandum from the Government of Maharashtra has been received by the Union Government for completing all these projects;

(d) if so, the time by which decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) 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) to (e) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution, funding and priority of execution of irrigation projects are within the purview of the respective State Governments. However, Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) as per guidelines of the programme in force from time to time. The names of the ongoing major/medium projects of Maharashtra including dams and funds released to them under AIBP during Eleventh Plan are given in enclosed Statement-I.

So far, 186 Surface Water Minor Irrigation Schemes (SWMIS) have been funded under AIBP of which, 90 schemes have been completed and 96 are ongoing. So far, grant amounting to Rs. 678.4562 crore has been released for these SWMIS. The names of the ongoing SWMIS and districts in which these are located are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Chief Minister of Maharashtra had addressed a letter dated 28th July 2010 to the Prime Minister requesting *inter-alia* for enhanced allocation to the State under AIBP. However, Government of Maharashtra is required to discuss this issue with the Planning Commission during Plan discussions. The Government of Maharashtra has been informed accordingly.

Statement-I

Central Assistance released under AIBP in respect of ongoing major/medium projects of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)				Grand Total since 1996-97
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects						
Maharashtra						
1.	Gosikhurd (VI)	59.590	142.300	0.000		423.176
	Gosikhurd-National Project (XI)		450.000	720.000	635.280	1805.280
2.	Waghur (V)	67.870	109.513	0.000		284.390
3.	Upper Manar	11.660	11.855	0.000	11.250	70.739
4.	Upper Pen Ganga	23.950	37.625	0.000	43.690	163.756
	Bawanthadi	10.020	28.880	0.000	20.250	103.509
5.	Lower Dudhana	8.300	48.680	18.270	27.000	153.012
	Tillari	23.065	9.275	12.185		53.745
6.	Warna	22.500	16.875	0.000		48.375
7.	Punad	3.240	31.080	44.870		95.171
8.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	47.830	154.338	0.000		218.702
	Nandur Madhmeshwar Phase-II			34.020		34.020
9.	Lower Wardha (PMP)	7.490	42.780	19.359		99.559
10.	Khadakpurna (PMP)	98.860	181.587	112.090		398.427
11.	Dongargaon	0.000	0.000	15.390		16.899
12.	Gul Medium Irrigation Project	1.150	7.933	0.000		13.825
13.	Bembla Irrigation Project (PMP)	173.543	176.643	120.880		471.066
14.	Uttarmand Project	1.320	3.054	1.125	2.475	7.974
15.	Sangola Branch Canal	11.300	67.370	0.000		78.670

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Pentakli Project (PMP)	9.470	13.750	0.000		23.220
17.	Tarali Project	10.060	39.990	44.080	49.950	144.080
18.	Dhom Balakwadi Project	17.220	23.926	0.000	20.020	61.166
19.	Morna Gureghar Project	2.620	7.200	0.000		9.820
20.	Arjuna Project	1.580	20.165	18.928	13.500	54.173
21.	Lower Pedhi Project (PMP) (XI) 2008-09		129.420	0.000		129.420
22.	Wang (XI) 2008-09		6.750	7.776		14.526
23.	Upper Kundlika Project (XI) 2008-09		18.500	15.320		33.820
24.	Lower Panzara Project (XI) 2009-10			47.750	28.350	76.100
25.	Nardave Project (XI) 2009-10— New Medium			6.750	12.375	19.125
26.	Aruna Project (XI) 2009-10— New Medium			10.125	12.375	22.500
27.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation (XI) 2009-10—New			111.920	115.780	227.700
28.	Gadnadi Irrigation (XI) 2009-10— New			17.550	9.000	26.550
29.	Kudali Irrigation Project			4.500	4.050	8.550
(Maharashtra) Total		612.638	1779.490	1382.887	1005.345	5391.043

Statement-II*Surface Water Minor Irrigation Schemes in
Maharashtra (Ongoing)*

			1	2	3
Sl. No.	Name of Project	District			
1	2	3			
2.	Bhongawali	Pune			
3.	Inamgaon	Pune			
4.	Khamboli	Pune			
5.	Otur Wakwasti	Pune			
6.	Babhulgaon	Solapur			
1.	Wangajawala	Osmanabad			

1	2	3	1	2	3
7.	Dighi-III	Jalgaon	33.	Sindgi ST	Nanded
8.	Nasrabad-Muragur	Jalgaon	34.	Undri Manjri ST	Nanded
9.	Sur	Jalgaon	35.	Unkeshwar KTW	Nanded
10.	Devhari	Jalgaon	36.	Waghdari ST	Latur
11.	Hatgaon-II	Jalgaon	37.	Wazara ST	Nanded
12.	Shendurni	Jalgaon	38.	Bhendewadi ST	Parbhani
13.	Kang	Jalgaon	39.	Chorwad ST	Parbhani
14.	Kaudgaon	Aurangabad	40.	Dagadwadi ST	Parbhani
15.	Aranwadi	Beed	41.	Ghadoli KTW	Parbhani
16.	Tandulwadi	Beed	42.	Harangul ST	Parbhani
17.	Bolegaon	Latur	43.	Hiwarkheda ST	Parbhani
18.	Dapegaon	Latur	44.	Pethpimpalgaon ST	Parbhani
19.	Shivli	Latur	45.	Kosari	Gadchiroli
20.	Satala Pimpri ST	Aurangabad	46.	Yengalkheda	Gadchiroli
21.	Badamkanadi ST	Beed	47.	Mirzapur	Washim
22.	Repawadi ST	Beed	48.	Palaskhed	Washim
23.	Suranarwadi	Beed	49.	Amdaour	Yeotmal
24.	Chera ST No. 2	Latur	50.	Kalamgavhan	Washim
25.	Kekatsindghi	Latur	51.	Ganshpur Barrage	Washim
26.	Satala ST	Latur	52.	Adgaon Barrage	Washim
27.	Bhandarwadi KTW	Nanded	53.	Warud Barrage	Washim
28.	Chondi ST	Nanded	54.	Jumada Barrage	Washim
29.	Chorad ST	Nanded	55.	Kokalgaon Barrage	Washim
30.	Lakkadkot ST	Nanded	56.	Rajgaon Barrage	Washim
31.	Maniramkhed LMI	Nanded	57.	Ukali Pen Barrage	Washim
32.	Maregaon KTW	Nanded	58.	Songavan	Washim

1	2	3
59.	Tanka	Washim
60.	Dhilli	Washim
61.	Jaypur	Washim
62.	Wara	Washim
63.	Wagaon ST	Washim
64.	Wadiraytal	Washim
65.	Pangrabandi	Washim
66.	Arakchinchala	Washim
67.	Koyali	Washim
68.	Wakad	Washim
69.	Pimprimodak	Washim
70.	Chaktirth ST	Washim
71.	Kukasa ST	Washim
72.	Mangalsa ST	Washim
73.	Sattar Sawanga Barrage	Washim
74.	Borwa BR. Barrage	Washim
75.	Gotha Shivani Barrage	Washim
76.	Kanchanpur	Akala
77.	Katipati Barrage	Akola
78.	Wai	Akala
79.	Kawtha Barrage	Akola
80.	Lower dnyaganga-2	Buldhana
81.	Arkacheri	Buldhana
82.	Alewadi	Buldhana
83.	Chondhi L.MI	Amrawati
84.	Chandinadi	Amrawati

1	2	3
85.	Lower Chargad	Amrawati
86.	Paknadi	Amrawati
87.	Nagdhan-2	Amrawati
88.	Chandas Wathoda	Amrawati
89.	Bhabadi	Amrawati
90.	Lower Sakali	Amrawati
91.	Takali Kalan	Amrawati
92.	Samada	Amrawati
93.	Bonadi	Amrawati
94.	Waghadi Barrage	Amrawati
95.	Chandbhaga Barrage	Amrawati
96.	Rajura	Amrawati
Total: 96		

[English]

Reclamation of Water Logged Areas

2530. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of a huge area of fertile agricultural land under water logged conditions in irrigated areas of Krishna Basin (Karnataka) in both command area as well as non-command area;

(b) if so, the details of water logged area which comes under command area and other than command area of Krishna Basin;

(c) the action taken by the Government for reclamation of water logged areas of both command area and other than command area of Krishna Basin;

(d) whether there is any special scheme for reclamation of water logged areas of other than command area; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per information furnished by Government of Karnataka, total area affected by water logging in command areas in Krishna Basin (Karnataka) is 1,12,750 hectares, as per the survey made on visual basis. However, no specific survey has been made in non-command area of Krishna basin.

(c) Reclamation of water logged areas as a component of Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme is being undertaken through construction of surface and sub-surface drainage

in the command area of Krishna basin by the State Government. An area of 20664 hectre has been reclaimed so far.

(d) and (e) As no specific survey has been made by the State Government in the non-command area, no specific scheme has been formulated so far.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on March 11, 2011 at 11 a.m.

11.03 hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 11, 2011/Phalguna 20, 1932 (Saka).

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