

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 15, 2012/Phalgun 25, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement.

On behalf of the hon. Members of the House and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Wade Mark, Speaker of the House of Representatives and His Excellency Mr. Timothy Hamel-Smith, President of the Senate and the Members of the Parliamentary Delegation from Trinidad and Tobago who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Wednesday, 14th March, 2012. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Government and the friendly people of Trinidad and Tobago.

11.01 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of our former colleague, Shri Uttamrao Patil.

Shri Uttamrao Patil was a Member of the Seventh to Tenth Lok Sabhas from 1980 to 1996 and Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok Sabhas from 1998 to 2004, representing the Yavatmal Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra.

Shri Patil was a Member of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly from 1972 to 1978.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Patil was Member of the Committee on Government Assurances and the Committee on Agriculture during the Twelfth Lok Sabha. He was a Member of the Committee on Industry during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Patil was a Member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and worked untiringly for the upliftment of the rural masses. An active social and political worker, Shri Patil played a significant role in developmental activities.

Shri Patil took special interest in the cooperative movement and was the Founder Chairman of Shri Shanker Cooperative Sugar Factory, Yavatmal.

Shri Uttamrao Patil passed away on 10th March, 2012 at Nagpur, Maharashtra at the age of 68.

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.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up Question Hour.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHAIRA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, I have given notice for suspension of Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I cannot accept the request for suspension of Question Hour. You know there is no rule for suspension of Question Hour that I can accept your notice.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Please listen to us for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I have given a notice for adjournment of question hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

Give me an opportunity for five minutes to express my views. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The situation is unprecedented. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 41. Shri Raosaheb Danve Patil.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, please listen to us. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have not accepted your demand for suspension of Question Hour. Suspension of Question Hour has not been allowed because there is no rule.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.02¹/₂ hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Situation arising out of reported resignation of Union Minister of Railways

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of suspension of Question Hour from Sarvashri Basu Deb Acharia, Gurudas Dasgupta, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and Sharad Yadav regarding the reported resignation of Union Minister of Railways. There is no provision in the Rules of Procedure under which Members may make a demand for suspension of Question Hour. I have, therefore, disallowed the notices of suspension of Question Hour. So, we may please proceed with the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, hon. Leader of the House wants to say something. Please listen to him. Please listen to the hon. Leader of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I would like to say something about the news item which is agitating the hon. Members in respect of the resignation of the Railway Minister. I want to respectfully submit that we have received one communication from the Chairperson of the Trinamool Congress addressed to the hon. Prime Minister, which has been received late last night and the Government has not yet taken any action on it. As and when the Government will take action, the House will be informed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam the Leader of Opposition should be given an opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a wrong practice. ...*(Interruptions)* Listen to the leader of opposition. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam first listen to the leader of opposition. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam listen to the leader of opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the question of resignation of the Railway Minister is concerned, hon. Prime Minister has not received any resignation letter from the Railway Minister. As and when new information is to be shared with the Parliament and with the House, I shall be glad to share the information as and when the appropriate action is being taken on the communication received from the Minister or from the Chairperson of the Trinamool Congress.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam, the leader of House speak at any time. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): You gave him an opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)* You do not even look at is. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us proceed with the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received notices of suspension of Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): What is the provocation? ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You may speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may please sit down and Sushmaji please speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I will allow you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, you have called their name first. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may speak. Please sit down. The leader of opposition is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You may please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He is still a Minister. Now, what is the provocation? He is still a Minister. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, the ruling party always replies after listening to the Oppositions point of view. I would have definitely listened to the leader of the House but he should reply after listening to me. He has not even listened to my question yet. Therefore, I urge upon you repeatedly to let the person from the Opposition speak. We will definitely listen to the leader of the House. If he replies after listening to us then it would be in observance of the parliamentary process. ... (Interruptions)

Madam, today when we came together in this House the country is beset with a constitutional crisis. ... (Interruptions) The treasury benches have become neutral in this regard. If you had understood the problem, these might have been resolved. ... (Interruptions)

Madam, yesterday the rail budget presented in the House at 2 p.m. and when we returned at 2.60 p.m. in the House the politics of the country had come to the boil. First of all, a senior MP of the allies of the ruling party said in his speech that his leader is not happy with the increase in passenger free. Later on, he said that their leader has asked the Minister of Railways to resign. At night, the news was broadcast that she has written a letter to the Prime Minister requesting him to remove the Minister of Railways from the post and the name of another person has been submitted for consideration ... (Interruptions) for the post of Minister of Railways. ... (Interruptions) Madam, extraordinary event are taking place during the reign of this party.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, shall I just clarify the position? ... (Interruptions) It will be helpful to you. I want to make the position clear.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, extraordinary events are taking place under this Government. The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs has sent in his resignation and is annoyed. The Minister belonging to the allies are sitting on a demonstration in front of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi. I would like to ask me leader of the House whether Dinesh Trivedi is the Minister of Railways at present or not? ... (Interruptions) Secondly, what is the status of the rail budget which was presented yesterday? ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. I have to run the Question Hour now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, my third question is very important. The leader of the House is also the Minister of Finance. As per the Parliamentary procedure the Minister of Railways does not make the rail budget alone. Before the rail budget is presented, it is approved and supported by the Minister of Finance and the Prime Minister. I would like to ask whether the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance can be absolved of responsibility just because of the removal of the Minister of Railways, as the rail budget belongs to the House now. ...(Interruptions) The rail budget which belongs to the House now is hanging in the balance. The future of the Minister of Railways and the future of the rail budget is uncertain. Therefore, I would like to ask you, the leader of the House about the reaction of the Government in this extraordinary situation. I would like to answer to these questions. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav Ji, please be brief, the Question is no.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: First, the Question Hour will be run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't get so agitated, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, you are the guardian of this House. ...(Interruptions) It doesn't matter she is the guardian. We would just like to say that the Government should come up with some statement will regard to such controversy ...(Interruptions) Please, at least listen.

*Not recorded.

Today when the House functioned the leader of Opposition stood up. I have just request you. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak. I have given you a chance to speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would just like to say that in such a situation transparency and openness are extremely important. Shri Pranab Mukherjee would not present the budget without the advice of Prime Minister and Sonia Ji. This is the era of coalition politics and the way controversy has taken place, I believe that Trivedi ji is here only because of the strength of Mamta ji. I am not speaking on what he did good or bad. I was not present in the House yesterday.

I would like to question the prevalent state of affairs. How do we ensure the smooth functioning of the House in the era of coalition politics and let our democracy shine? We get entangled in non-issues. I believe that the present situation, which Sushma Ji talked about, would not have taken place if the Government on the quality of the budget, an appropriate time. But, you should have taken a decision at that time only.

Pranab Babu, till the time Government is in power it should evoke respect. It should not behave in a spineless manner. We also face difficulties due to this. The problems that your Government faces are good for us as we wish it to go out of power. But till the time this Government is in power, it should act with grace. I would like to request you as well that sometime I want to speak not just the bad things but the good things too. If I do not get your blessings then how would I speak? If you ask Pranab Babu, the leader of opposition to speak first, how would I speak?

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, Alright. You have been asked to speak. Now, please sit down.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, situation is quite unusual and unprecedented. We have never seen in the past – never, never in the past – a Minister, after presenting his Budget, is being asked to resign. For the first time, this has happened in the parliamentary democracy of our country. It is also unprecedented because there is a collective responsibility. The Ministers of this Government are holding dharna outside Parliament House, protesting against the Minister,

and demanding the Minister of his party should resign. I have heard the statement of the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*) Trinamool Congress Supremo, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, has written to the Prime Minister, and she has sent a substitute. ...(*Interruptions*) We demand that the Prime Minister should come and clarify as to how this Government is functioning. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is saying.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Please sit down.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not go on record. Only what Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is saying, will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Guptaji, pelase speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): I would request everybody to listen to us. There may be difference of opinion. What I am pointing out is that, there is a concept in parliamentary democracy. ...(*Interruptions*) My point is different. I support wholeheartedly the demand of my friends that the hike in fares and freight should be rolled back. I support your demand. I also believe that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has every right to say that this should be

rolled back. She is a citizen and we are also citizens of this country and so she has every right to say that. But I believe that in a situation of inflation, increase in fares should not have been done. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not a discussion on the Railway Budget.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, if this goes on, the House will not run. But we are interested in running the House.

My short point is, there is a concept of collective responsibility of the Cabinet. This very foundation of the parliamentary system is being violated and that is tarnishing the image of the Government.

[*Translation*]

The Government is weak, the people of India are becoming aware of it.

[*English*]

This should not happen and this is unprecedented. I am here from 1985. Never in the history have I seen members of the Government are on *dharna* outside. This is an unusual, unprecedented thing and a shameful development. While supporting their demand, I would ask the Government to ensure that the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, which is the foundation of Indian democracy, is protected and the image of the Government is protected. A weak Government cannot tackle the challenges that the country is facing today. So, the Government must put its house in order.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam Speaker, I stand here to speak as the Leader of the Trinamool Congress Parliamentary Party and not in the capacity of a Minister.

First of all, I would like to say that either the Trinamool Congress Parliamentary Party or the Trinamool Congress has not ever asked Shri Dinesh Trivedi to tender his resignation. I would like to make that very clear here.

Secondly, this is a matter to be settled between the Leader of my party Kumari Mamata Banerjee and the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh because whenever any change takes place in a Coalition Government, the

decision is taken after a discussion between the leader of the party concerned and the Prime Minister. Here also it will be settled in that way only.

Thirdly, I want to categorically reconfirm that the UPA-II Government is totally settled and it will complete its term. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam I would like to make a submission. ...*(Interruptions)* He has spoken. They should allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only what the Leader of the House is saying will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition and some other hon. Members of different political parties have raised certain issues. ...*(Interruptions)* There are certain constitutional issues, certain procedural issues and certain factual issues. The question is, whether the Railway Minister has resigned. I am saying that the Railway Minister has not resigned. This is the first point that I would like to make.

Secondly, yes, we have received a communication from the Leader of the Trinamool Congress which is a constituent unit of the UPA-II and it is not unusual. Those who ran a Coalition Government for six years, how many times there had to be consultation with their coalition partners and in what manner, these gentlemen, who are opposing me now, they know it much better than anybody else. Therefore, my submission is, yes, the Prime Minister has received a communication from the Chairperson of the Trinamool Congress Kumari Mamata Banerjee. It is under the active consideration of the Prime Minister. As I already informed, as and when a decision is taken, the House will be communicated.

I cannot say anything on the assumption of these hon. Gentlemen who ran the coalition in the same way, perhaps in the worst way, than we are running. Therefore, let us not go into that.

The third question is constitutional. The Railway Budget is definitely prepared by the Ministry of Railways.

*Not recorded.

It is approved by the Finance Minister. The Prime Minister's approval is not required. So far as Railway Budget is concerned, Cabinet approval is not required. It is the approval of the Finance Minister. As the Finance Minister I own the responsibility. Now, it is the property of the House. Every hon. Member, every individual knows that this House has the inherent right to approve every proposal in respect of money and finance. They have every right to decide what should be the shape of the fiscal proposals. This is for the consideration of the Government. This is for the consideration of the House. It is the property of the House...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry these 'constitutional experts' are behaving like petulant children. They should behave like leaders and should not behave like petulant children...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 41, Shri Danve Raosaheb Patil.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask the question number.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask question. You are asking only a supplementary question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjeev Ganesh Naik.

11.27 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

*[Translation]***Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**

*41. SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated/released, the expenditure incurred and the length of roads constructed under various phases of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of villages covered under the scheme, State-wise and the number of those yet to be connected by roads;

(c) whether work on certain projects is running behind the schedule; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a total amount of Rs. 74,398 crore has been

released during the 11th Five Year Plan period till 31st January, 2012. As reported by the States, the expenditure incurred is Rs. 67,904 crore and 2,20,612 kms. of roads length has been completed during the period till 31st January, 2012. The State-wise details of release of funds, expenditure incurred and length of roads constructed during the 11th Five Year Plan period is enclosed at Annexure-I.

(b) Under PMGSY, 1,58,849 eligible unconnected habitations are to be connected. Out of these habitations, 76,830 habitations are yet to be connected as on 31st January, 2012. The State-wise details of eligible unconnected habitations and habitations yet to be connected are enclosed at Annexure-II.

(c) and d) In some of the States the progress of PMGSY is relatively slow. Rural roads is a State subject and as per programme guidelines, execution of rural roads under PMGSY is entrusted to the State Governments. Such States are facing one or more of the following constraints in execution of PMGSY schemes:

- (i) Inadequate institutional capacity
- (ii) Limited contracting capacity
- (iii) Non availability of sufficient qualified technical personnel
- (iv) Limited working seasons and adverse climatic conditions
- (v) Non availability of land and clearance of the land falling in forest areas
- (vi) Law and order problem in some parts of the country

Annexure I

The State-wise details of Release of Funds, Expenditure incurred and Length of Roads constructed during the 11th Five Year Plan period under PMGSY

(Length in Km. and Rs. in crores)
(Figures upto 31st January, 2012)

Sl.No.	State	Funds released	Expenditure	Length of roads constructed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,463	2,490	9,526
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	942	983	1,878

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	5,339	5,317	8,896
4.	Bihar	9,934	8,351	13,328
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,665	3,094	11,617
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	930	994	4,630
8.	Haryana	961	962	2,955
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,177	969	5,469
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,756	1,349	2,737
11.	Jharkhand	2,193	1,526	4,504
12.	Karnataka	2,589	2,668	9,748
13.	Kerala	551	440	1,018
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8,573	7,924	34,888
15.	Maharashtra	4,559	4,018	16,008
16.	Manipur	545	494	2,054
17.	Meghalaya	100	112	287
18.	Mizoram	318	321	940
19.	Nagaland	198	220	1,076
20.	Odisha	7,177	6,596	15,560
21.	Punjab	1,311	1,156	3,182
22.	Rajasthan	5,544	4,855	28,033
23.	Sikkim	452	365	678
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,194	1,283	6,267
25.	Tripura	1,075	1,115	1,476
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7,023	7,138	23,575
27.	Uttarakhand	892	738	3,188
28.	West Bengal	2,937	2,426	7,094
	Grand Total	74,398	67,904	2,20,612

Annexure II*State-wise details of Eligible Unconnected Habitations & Habitations yet to be connected under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State	No. of eligible unconnected habitations as per Census 2001	No. of habitations yet to be connected as on 31st January, 2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,864	512
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	802	510
3.	Assam	10,869	4,354
4.	Bihar	20,772	14,562
5.	Chhattisgarh	10,518	4,446
6.	Goa	20	18
7.	Gujarat	2,985	520
8.	Haryana	1	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3,699	1,838
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,724	1,799
11.	Jharkhand	9,144	6,094
12.	Karnataka	269	-
13.	Kerala	435	73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20,767	10,013
15.	Maharashtra	1,755	646
16.	Manipur	1,004	792
17.	Meghalaya	756	612
18.	Mizoram	245	118
19.	Nagaland	113	24
20.	Odisha	20,445	14,107
21.	Punjab	418	12
22.	Rajasthan	16,600	6,162
23.	Sikkim	318	152

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,203	272
25.	Tripura	1,731	445
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13,954	2,847
27.	Uttarakhand	2,435	1,794
28.	West Bengal	12,003	4,108
Grand Total		1,58,849	76,830

[English]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Thank you, Madam. About 33 per cent of Indian villages do not have access to all weather roads and remain cut off during the Monsoon season. Therefore, what steps would be initiated under the scheme PMGSY to not only connect but make them all weather roads...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is to connect all habitations...*(Interruptions)* over a population of 500 in the plain areas and habitation of a population of more than 250 in the special problem areas with all weather roads...*(Interruptions)*

11.28 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi and some other hon. members came and stood on the floor near the Table

... (Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is now concentrating in the lagging States, like Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhatisgarh and Madhya Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* In other States, where connectivity target has already been reached, we are taking up substantial upgradation works...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam, a lot many villages are still not taken under this Scheme due to some technical problem. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to take these villages again into consideration...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana takes habitation, it does not take revenue villages. Whatever habitations fulfill

the population norms and are part of the original core cluster are included in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana...*(Interruptions)* There are certain States in the country which have substantially completed their connectivity programme in which upgradation is required...*(Interruptions)*

But, as I said, there are certain States in north India and the Eastern part of the country where the basic connectivity targets remain to be fulfilled. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister as corruption has taken place as a large scale in the works undertaken under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in my Parliamentary Constituency Wardha in Maharashtra. Corruption amounting to Rs. 35 crore took place in the scheme of one hundred crore rupees. ...*(Interruptions)* I filed a complaint in this regard. The Government also constituted a committee. The said committee pinpointed the wrong doings, but no action has been taken till date. By when the action will be taken against the contractor and other people involved in the said case? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, when the complaints in regard to corruption or poor quality are made, we ask the concerned State Government to give their response on those complaints as per the set procedure? We are able to take action only after receipt of reply from the State Government. It is the responsibility of the State Government to take action in this regard. Blacklisting of contractor or cancellation of contract is the responsibility of the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)* We are not in favour of blocking funds to the State Governments. It is true that complaints have been received from many states including from Wardha district. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that the State Government is primarily responsible for taking action. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI IJAYRAJ SINGH: Madam Speaker, the quality and standards of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana are set as per the needs people residing in the villages and the quality is standardised as per rural scenario. ...*(Interruptions)* There are many rural areas in the country where mines are located. Heavy vehicles loaded with stones and other mining products pass through these roads due to which they got damaged prematurely. There is mining area in

Dabi and Ramganj Mandi region in the district Kota and Bundi in my Parliamentary Constituency. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether the Ministry is paying any attention towards identifying these areas and to construct more strong roads by giving special attention in to this so that these roads may not got damaged prematurely.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, at the time of construction of roads. Detailed Project Report (DPR) is prepaid. The estimate in regard to likely volume of traffic on the road is drawn up. ...*(Interruptions)* The standards are set up as per the volume of traffic. It is true that there are roads in many such rural areas which bear heavy traffic due to mining. ...*(Interruptions)* I understand that this fact cannot be ignored while preparing DPR and the State Rural Development Agency of the State Government prepares DPR, and it definitely takes this point into consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Natural Gas

*42. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the supply of natural gas to the fertilizer producing units in the country has been curtailed;

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

(c) the percentage reduction made in the supply of natural gas during the year 2011;

(d) whether the said reduction is likely to result in decline in the production of fertilizers and also increase the cost of production; and

(e) if so, the estimates in this regard and the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) As per the existing policy of the Government, the requirement of natural gas of urea producing units in the country is to be met fully. As per the decision of Empowered Group of Ministers, the existing gas based Urea plants have been accorded first priority in allocation of gas. Natural gas is used as fuel and feed stock by urea producing units. Shortfall if any of indigenous gas supply is covered up by procuring SPOT gas (imported). During the year 2011, there was no cut in the production of urea due to non-availability of natural gas.

Shortage of Cooking Gas

*43. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) the normal time required for supply of LPG cylinders and the details of the guidelines in this regard alongwith the number of complaints received against various Oil Marketing Companies and gas agencies particularly the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) during the last three years;

(b) the current position of the shortage/availability of refill gas cylinders indicating the number of LPG dealers, State-wise;

(c) whether the gas agencies have been reported to be indulging in corrupt practices and blackmarketing;

(d) if so, the number of raids conducted against erring gas companies for blackmarketing of LPG and the outcome thereof during each of the last three years, Oil Marketing Company-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of LPG refill cylinders 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 Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have prescribed a norm to their LPG distributors to effect the delivery of the refill LPG cylinder ordinarily within two working days of the booking. However, due to factors

such as product supply constraints, strikes, road breaches, floods, unplanned shutdown, natural calamities alongwith huge growth of demand, it has been seen that the distributors are taking upto 15 days to deliver refill LPG cylinder.

Based on the established complaints of delay in supplies of LPG refills, action has been taken in 285 cases, including 77 cases of BPCL, against erring LPG distributors during the last three years and the period April, 2011 to January, 2012 under the provisions of MDG/ Distributorship Agreement.

(b) OMCs have reported that they have supplied 10,982.83 Thousand Metric Tonne (TMT) of domestic LPG in the country during the period April, 2011 to January, 2012 as against 10,149.84 TMT of domestic LPG during the corresponding period of last year, showing a growth rate of 8.21%. As on 12.03.2012, the stock of LPG on all India basis, including stock on wheels, is about 264 TMT, which is equivalent to 6 days cover. The backlog as on 12.03.2012 in various States is 47.37 TMT.

Currently, the OMCs are operating 11,215 LPG distributorships including 942 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran (RGGLV) distributorships in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) To check blackmarketing of LPG, OMCs carry out regular surprise inspections at distributors' premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers' premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc., and action, where-ever necessary, is taken in accordance with the provisions of the MDG.

Based on the established complaints of blackmarketing of LPG, action has been taken in 756 cases against the erring LPG distributors during last three years and the period April, 2011 to January, 2012 under the provisions of MDG. The Company-wise details are as under:-

Name of OMC	Action taken
IOC	340
BPCL	188
HPCL	228

In order to check blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has brought out the "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marketing

Discipline Guidelines, 2001” which provide for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in blackmarketing/diversion of LPG.

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

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

(e) 34.65% of the total LPG consumption in the country *i.e.* 4.295 Million Metric Tonne Per Annum (MMTPA) is required to be imported, mainly from the countries such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Malaysia. Necessary steps are taken on a continuous basis by the OMCs to ensure supply and distribution chain of LPG is maintained. As and when a backlog occurs, there are standing instructions of the Government for operating the OMCs bottling plants on holidays and running them on extended hours.

Statement

State-wise details of LPG distributors in the country as on 01.02.2012

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of regular LPG distributorships	Number of RGGLVs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1043	125
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	0
3.	Assam	278	0
4.	Bihar	385	96
5.	Chhattisgarh	160	29
6.	Delhi	316	0
7.	Goa	53	0
8.	Gujarat	557	7
9.	Haryana	302	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	127	3

1	2	3	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	165	0
12.	Jharkhand	150	34
13.	Karnataka	528	26
14.	Kerala	420	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	590	55
16.	Maharashtra	1068	155
17.	Manipur	38	0
18.	Meghalaya	36	0
19.	Mizoram	28	0
20.	Nagaland	32	0
21.	Odisha	210	38
22.	Punjab	464	0
23.	Rajasthan	486	119
24.	Sikkim	8	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	743	58
26.	Tripura	33	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1265	165
28.	Uttarakhand	179	0
29.	West Bengal	521	32
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	0
31.	Chandigarh	27	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0
35.	Puducherry	19	0
Total		10273	942

[English]

Rain Water Harvesting

*44. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rain water harvested, annually, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering any special schemes and measures to promote awareness amongst users to promote rain water harvesting;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to set up a special fund for the infrastructure development of rain water harvesting and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for protecting fast depleting ground water table in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources does not maintain State-wise percentage of rainwater harvested annually. The State-wise details of ground water recharge as per the latest assessment carried out jointly by the State Ground Water Organizations and CGWB are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Central Ground Water Board undertakes the following activities under the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) scheme of Ministry of Water Resources to create awareness and promote rain water harvesting.

- > Mass awareness programmes on Rain Water Harvesting & Water Conservation
- > Mass awareness programmes in Tribal Areas on Rain Water Harvesting & Water Conservation
- > Water Management Training Programmes
- > Painting Competition on water conservation for School Children of IV, V, VI Classes on School, State & National Level
- > Distribution of pamphlets and brochures, participation in exhibition, fairs etc.

Besides this, Ministry of Water Resources and Central Ground Water Board has undertaken demonstrative projects at an outlay of Rs. 100 Crores during the 11th Plan period which include rainwater harvesting under the Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation.

Further, Government has constituted the Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the year 2006 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources with the main objective of popularizing the concept of artificial recharge among stakeholders as well as water managers.

(d) There is no proposal at present for setting up a special fund for infrastructure development for rainwater harvesting.

(e) 'Water' being a State subject, necessary measures to check declining ground water levels are to be undertaken by the concerned State agencies. However, Central Ground Water Authority and the Central Ground Water Board undertake the following measures for promoting rain water harvesting and artificial recharge in the country:

- CGWB has prepared a Manual on artificial recharge to ground water which provides guidelines on techniques for selection of sites, planning & design of artificial recharge structures. The manual has been circulated to user agencies including State Governments.
- Circulation of 'Model Bill' to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development, which provides for making roof top rain water harvesting mandatory. So far 11 States/Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation.
- States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.
- Directions have been issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to Chief Secretaries in 12 States and Administrators in 2 Union Territories having Over-exploited blocks to take all necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.
- Directions have been issued to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action to adopt rain water harvesting/artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.

- Directions have been issued to through States & Departments to the Residential Group Housing Societies/Institutions/Schools/Hotels/Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.
- Directions have been issued to concerned authorities for implementation of ground water recharge measures along all National Highways, State Highways and other major roads by CRRI, National Highways Authority of India, CPWD, State PWDs; along rail tracks by Indian Railways; in the Stadia by Sports Authority of India, BCCI, Departments of sports and Youth Affairs and in the Airports by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation for Promoting Rain Water Harvesting/adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).
- Central Ground Water Authority has notified 82 areas in the country for regulation of ground water development and management. In these notified areas, installation of new ground water abstraction structures is not permitted without prior specific approval of the Authority/Authorized officer.

Statement

State-wise Annual Recharge of Ground Water Resources (Assessment Year 2009)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Recharge of Ground Water Resource (bcm/year)
1	2	3
States		
1.	Delhi	0.31
2.	Punjab	22.56
3.	Rajasthan	11.86
4.	Haryana	10.48
5.	Tamil Nadu	22.94
6.	Gujarat	18.43
7.	Karnataka	16.81

1	2	3
8.	Uttar Pradesh	75.25
9.	Uttarakhand	2.17
10.	Madhya Pradesh	33.95
11.	Maharashtra	35.73
12.	Kerala	6.62
13.	Andhra Pradesh	33.83
14.	West Bengal	30.50
15.	Bihar	28.63
16.	Himachal Pradesh	0.59
17.	Goa	0.22
18.	Assam	30.35
19.	Jharkhand	5.96
20.	Chhattisgarh	12.22
21.	Odisha	17.78
22.	Sikkim	-
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.70
24.	Tripura	2.97
25.	Nagaland	0.42
26.	Mizoram	0.04
27.	Manipur	0.44
28.	Meghalaya	1.23
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.45
	Total States	430.44
Union Territories		
1.	Daman and Diu	0.01
2.	Puducherry	0.17
3.	Lakshadweep	0.01
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.06
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.31
6.	Chandigarh	0.02
	Total UTs	0.58
	Grand Total	431.02

Medical and Emergency Facilities at Railway Stations

*45. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain instances highlighting the need for introducing/ improving the medical and emergency facilities for travelling railway passengers have been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have taken any steps to set up emergency medical rooms/first aid rooms with a doctor and provision of ambulances at major railway stations to cope with any emergency situations;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith emergency equipment/accessories proposed to be provided; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An incident of a passenger getting injured while trying to board a locked and moving empty rake which was being placed on the platform, took place at Hazrat Nizamuddin railway station on 16.11.2011.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Railways have established a system of rendering first aid to needy passengers at all railway stations. Front line railway staff at the stations are trained in rendering First Aid. Services of Railway doctors are available at railway stations on call basis. There is a list of nearby hospitals and doctors with the Station Masters, whose services are also availed of, in emergencies. In addition, services of Centralized Accident and Trauma Service (CATS) and Railway Ambulance are also used.

Northern Railway has set up "Emergency Equipment Rooms" at five major stations in Delhi area. These rooms are equipped with stretcher, trolley and wheel chair for patients, gas cutter, necessary medical facilities and other rescue equipments. Proposal to set up "Emergency Response Rooms" in other major stations is under consideration in the Ministry of Railways.

[*Translation*]

Diesel Consumption

*46. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) the growth registered in the consumption of diesel and petrol, separately during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the price differential between petrol and diesel is tempting the car manufacturers to launch new version of diesel cars;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to fix different prices for different uses of diesel; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to control diesel consumption 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 detail of the growth registered in the consumption of Diesel and Petrol in the country during the last three years and current year (April-January, 2012) is given below:

(Fig. in TMT)

Year	Diesel consumed	Growth in Diesel consumption in%	Petrol Consumed	Growth in Petrol consumption in%
2008-09	51,710	8.5	11,258	9.0
2009-10	56,242	8.8	12,818	13.9
2010-11	60,071	6.8	14,192	10.7
2011-12 (April-January) (Prov.)	53,261	7.2	12,350	4.8

(b) Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry has reported that there is no specific information available with them regarding the price differential between Petrol and Diesel which is tempting the car manufacturers to launch new version of diesel cars.

(c) There is no such proposal with this Ministry to fix different prices for different uses of Diesel.

(d) Considering the Important role played by Diesel In the country's economic and industrial development, there is no proposal or plan before the Government to control Diesel's consumption.

[English]

Growth and Revival of MSMEs

*47. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has drawn up schemes for the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds made available and utilized for the purpose, during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the closed MSME units in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the closed MSME units in the country especially in West Bengal are likely to be revived?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements

schemes for the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country. The schemes relate to facilitating credit flow to the MSME, technology upgradation, skill development, infrastructure development and marketing and such other activities. Full details of the Schemes are available at www.msme.gov.in.

(b) Funds allocated and utilised under the major schemes of the Ministry during last three years and current year are given at enclosed Statement-I. State-wise allocations are not made as they are Central Schemes and driven by the demand from the industrial units/clusters/States.

(c) and (d) State-wise distribution of closed enterprises (as per the report of the 4th Census of Registered MSMEs, for the reference year 2006-07, as per survey conducted till 2009-10 and published in 2011), is at enclosed Statement-II. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises do not provide any direct financial assistance for rehabilitation of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) closed due to sickness. However, financial assistance, by way of debt restructuring, including fresh loans for rehabilitation is provided by primary lending institutions (PLIs), including commercial banks, to MSEs closed due to sickness, as per RBI guidelines.

The number of sick MSEs, potentially viable enterprises and the enterprises under nursing with the amounts outstanding against them as at the end of March 2011 are at enclosed Statement-III.

The revival of units depends on numerous factors including the pro-activeness of the entrepreneur, markets available to the entrepreneur, finances available to the entrepreneur etc. Therefore, time frames cannot be prescribed as to if and when the units can be revived.

Statement I

Year-wise allocation and utilization under major schemes of Ministry of MSME

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Scheme	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	734.80	408.65	559.70	742.76 [^]	836.00	905.41 [^]	800.00	753.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)	136.01	136.01	122.00	122.00	198.75	200.00 [^]	4.90	1.00
3.	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)	118.59	108.88	163.25	150.36	234.35	249.81 [^]	344.30	144.53
4.	National Manufacturing Competitive-ness Programme (NMCP)	33.64	7.13	27.62	14.66	44.29	22.29	40.50	13.74
5.	Cluster Development Programme (CDP)	23.00	11.74	15.93	13.12	20.46	17.54	44.00	15.13
6.	Marketing Assistance	12.60	12.77 ^{^^}	10.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
7.	Performance Credit Rating	8.81	7.15	40.00	36.80	44.00	44.80 ^{^^}	75.00	69.25

*As on 29.02.2012

[^]Includes amount carried over from the previous year^{^^}Includes amount received on supplementary demand^{^^}Includes amount re-appropriated from the savings of other schemes**Statement II***State-wise distribution of closed enterprises as on 31.3.2007*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Closed Enterprises
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	142
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2250
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	167
4.	Assam	6266
5.	Bihar	16344
6.	Chandigarh	559
7.	Chhattisgarh	15485
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	24

1	2	3
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	2754
12.	Gujarat	34945
13.	Haryana	10973
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4034
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1831
16.	Jharkhand	3712
17.	Karnataka	47581
18.	Kerala	34903
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	36502
21.	Maharashtra	41856
22.	Manipur	929
23.	Meghalaya	665
24.	Mizoram	669

1	2	3	1	2	3
25.	Nagaland	2395	31.	Tamil Nadu	82966
26.	Odisha	5744	32.	Tripura	424
27.	Puducherry	711	33.	Uttar Pradesh	80616
28.	Punjab	24553	34.	Uttarakhand	8219
29.	Rajasthan	17342	35.	West Bengal	10708
30.	Sikkim	86		All India	4,96,355

Statement III

*State-wise Viability Position of Sick Micro & Small Enterprises as at the end of March 2011
(Scheduled Commercial Banks)*

States/UTs	Total Sick Units		Potentially Viable		Non-viable		Viability to be decided		Of viable units, those under Nursing	
	Units	O/S*	Units	O/S*	Units	O/S*	Units	O/S*	Units	O/S*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Eastern Region										
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0.25	0	0.00	8	0.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	109	3.576	15	0.42	94	3.15	0	0.00	0	0.00
Assam	506	122.71	35	79.72	461	41.96	10	1.03	3	0.35
Bihar	4872	67.81	473	9.20	4077	53.52	322	5.09	449	8.68
Jharkhand	1476	70.65	222	27.55	1238	30.40	16	12.70	76	14.82
Manipur	23	0.35	1	0.01	22	0.34	0	0.00	1	0.01
Meghalaya	276	3.58	1	0.00	275	3.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizoram	7	0.80	0	0.00	7	0.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nagaland	23	1.87	2	0.14	21	1.73	0	0.00	0	0.00
Odisha	4967	101.58	290	23.28	4660	62.63	17	15.67	177	10.53
Sikkim	21	2.56	0	0.00	21	2.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tripura	13	1	2	0	11	1	0	0	1	0
West Bengal	7904	721.42	268	130.58	7549	547.94	87	42.90	149	22.24
Sub-total	20205	1097.90	1309	271.11	18444	749.40	452	77.39	856	56.65
Northern Region										
Chandigarh	147	33	1	11	144	22	2	0	1	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi	4250	297.81	105	55.67	3688	197.41	457	44.73	98	31.89
Haryana	344	21	27	4	312	16	5	1	27	4
Himachal Pradesh	575	65	68	34	503	30	4	1	69	34
Jammu and Kashmir	1631	37.14	290	6.88	1002	22.18	339	8.08	22	1.81
Punjab	1478	141.13	198	32.86	1261	68.41	19	39.86	175	21.76
Rajasthan	1743	52.74	195	8.23	1472	32.02	76	12.49	61	0.32
Uttar Pradesh	4674	244.30	1286	69.44	3283	167.65	105	7.22	521	39.68
Uttarakhand	362	9.15	112	1.90	250	7.25	0	0.00	5	0.07
Sub-Total	15204	900.23	2282	224.74	11915	561.83	1007	113.67	979	145.31
Western Region										
Chhattisgarh	1052	36.43	46	3.16	968	30.97	38	2.30	50	7.64
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Goa	155	49.02	21	40.07	123	7.71	11	1.24	21	40.07
Gujarat	4321	270.34	540	61.40	3607	183.87	174	25.07	519	40.70
Madhya Pradesh	8124	107.47	289	11.01	7597	93.75	238	2.71	141	1.70
Maharashtra	8815	876.87	777	137.93	5528	629.49	2510	109.44	714	63.14
Sub-Total	22467	1340.13	1673	253.57	17823	945.79	2971	140.76	1445	153.25
Southern Region										
Andhra Pradesh	11305	390.43	254	76.52	10706	284.69	345	29.22	232	24.77
Karnataka	7034	467.84	505	61.01	5505	338.86	1024	67.97	210	23.79
Kerala	5363	241.40	376	45.77	4584	186.90	403	8.73	288	31.46
Puducherry	1457	8.54	2	0.48	1455	8.06	0	0.00	2	0.48
Tamil Nadu	7106	764.78	717	179.78	6086	513.59	303	71.41	686	82.59
Sub-Total	32265	1872.99	1854	363.56	28336	1332.10	2075	177.33	1418	163.09
Grand Total	90141	5211.25	7118	1112.98	76518	3589.12	6505	509.15	4698	518.30

#O/S - Outstanding Amount (Rs. in crores).

Source : RBI

Recruitment of Personnel for Naxal Affected Districts

*48. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme to recruit non-IAS officers as a separate cadre to assist the bureaucrats in the naxal affected districts in the implementation of rural development programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to initiate Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellowship Scheme, to rejuvenate the administration of naxal affected areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) On 13th September, 2011, a scheme of Rural Development Fellows, namely Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows (PMRDFs) scheme, was announced by the Minister of Rural Development in the one day National workshop for devising 'Appropriate Strategies for effective implementation of schemes of Rural Development in IAP districts' for deploying young professionals in each of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts to assist the District Administration. The PMRDF Scheme was announced in the National workshop based on the perceived need for some professional assistance to implement development schemes better. The status of the PMRD Fellows will be that of trainees. This Fellowship will provide a unique opportunity for capacity building of young professionals and at the same-time provide assistance to the District Administration in better implementation of developmental schemes. On successful completion, the Fellows will be awarded a proficiency certificate. The PMRDFs will work under the District Collectors and assist the District administration in the following areas, among others:

- (i) Conducting socio-economic analysis of the District and ascertaining the felt needs of the people;
- (ii) Assisting in better implementation of flagship programmes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Scheme (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and IAP;

- (iii) Monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes of the above programmes;
- (iv) Creating a network for voluntary cooperation in the local area etc.

The duration of the Fellowship will be for a period of two years extendable by one year based on performance. The PMRDFs scheme will be coordinated at Central level by CAPART, a registered society under the Ministry. The selection of the fellows will be done by a process, which involves State Government representatives and Collectors from IAP districts. It is proposed to deploy two fellows in each of the 78 IAP districts. Selection process has been completed for all the Districts. Deployment in the districts will be decided by the State Governments concerned.

Generation of Electricity from Sea Water

*49. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Ocean Technology is working in the direction of generating electricity from sea water;

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

(c) whether any cost effective analysis has been made in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to establish pilot projects for this purpose in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the progress made therein?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, generating electricity through OTEC and wave energy is not found to be cost effective at commercial scale due to high capital cost and low level of power generation.

(d) No, Madam.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Beneficiaries under MGNREGS

*50. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers provided employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and gender-wise;

(b) the wages paid to these workers during the said period, State-wise and gender-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop any system for creating awareness among the rural population about this Scheme; and

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The details of number of households provided employment, expenditure on wages paid to workers and percentage of women persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development administers several schemes/programmes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for rural areas. Information, Education and Communication activities for all the programmes of the Ministry are done in a holistic manner both in electronic and print media out of the budget allocation for each year for generating awareness across the country for effective implementation of all these programmes.

Statement

MGNREGA Performance

Sl.No.	State	Number of Households provided employment				Percentage of Women Persondays				Expenditure on Wages (Rs. in Lakhs)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 up to 16.02.12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 up to 16.02.12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 up to 16.02.12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5699557	6158493	6200423	4606635	58.2	58.1	57.0	57.7	225796.5	371511.0	335056.2	202428.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80714	68157	134527	2381	26.1	17.2	33.3	25.4	2055.8	1166.2	2957.6	2.5
3.	Assam	1877393	2137270	1798372	1002870	27.2	27.7	26.5	24.8	57941.3	63735.8	50385.2	29678.6
4.	Bihar	3822484	4127330	4738464	774277	30.0	30.0	28.5	28.0	84379.9	110872.8	162216.4	33844.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	2270415	2025845	2485581	2338507	47.4	49.2	48.6	45.3	91005.6	85669.6	115934.3	104123.1
6.	Gujarat	850691	1596402	1096223	698168	42.8	47.5	44.2	45.8	14437.3	52249.3	47886.1	26177.8
7.	Haryana	162932	156406	235281	218332	30.6	34.8	35.6	36.1	8269.4	8907.0	14225.7	12927.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	445713	497336	444247	413693	39.0	46.1	48.3	59.5	20337.8	31213.6	27769.1	22555.6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	199166	336036	492277	207129	5.8	6.7	7.5	15.5	5321.8	12005.7	23727.4	8683.4
10.	Jharkhand	1576348	1702599	1987360	1323293	28.5	34.2	33.5	31.0	67843.6	82304.0	85807.1	53267.0
11.	Karnataka	896212	3535281	2224468	976339	50.4	36.8	46.0	45.8	23295.9	172303.7	157562.9	84093.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Kerala	692015	955976	1175816	1341199	85.0	88.2	90.4	92.9	18459.6	40954.2	63676.9	63833.4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5207665	4714591	4407643	2942608	43.3	44.2	44.4	42.5	215621.8	219623.8	214931.9	127147.0
14.	Maharashtra	906297	591547	451169	922355	46.2	39.7	45.9	46.1	31377.0	25857.7	26886.9	55796.1
15.	Manipur	381109	418564	433856	252199	45.9	48.0	35.1	34.1	22299.4	23780.0	27477.2	7903.3
16.	Meghalaya	224263	300482	346149	274576	41.4	47.2	43.9	41.3	6052.8	11722.1	19925.7	10917.5
17.	Mizoram	172775	180140	170894	167307	36.6	35.0	33.9	23.7	13712.3	17782.5	19239.9	7589.0
18.	Nagaland	296689	325242	350815	228245	36.7	43.5	35.0	22.5	16372.3	29229.3	34396.7	9992.8
19.	Odisha	1199006	1398300	2004815	1172044	37.6	36.2	39.4	38.5	39810.4	58671.6	93293.1	43049.4
20.	Punjab	147336	271934	278134	197562	24.6	26.3	33.9	43.8	4412.4	9529.8	9765.3	6772.5
21.	Rajasthan	6373093	6522264	5859667	4274896	67.1	66.9	68.3	69.0	426531.9	393048.4	227202.5	147893.8
22.	Sikkim	52006	54156	56401	37482	37.7	51.2	46.7	46.5	2414.7	4129.4	4813.0	1929.0
23.	Tamil Nadu	3345648	4373257	4969140	5614541	79.7	82.9	82.6	75.2	95899.8	171082.3	221453.1	185148.3
24.	Tripura	549022	576487	557055	556068	51.0	41.1	38.5	38.2	30057.8	46279.8	38450.1	40519.0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4336466	5483434	6431213	6379217	18.1	21.7	21.4	17.2	225446.5	354123.1	351965.3	241915.2
26.	Uttarakhand	298741	522304	542391	334340	36.9	40.3	40.3	43.3	8830.2	18046.0	23467.8	14723.4
27.	West Bengal	3025854	3479915	4998239	3639878	26.5	33.4	33.7	31.7	61522.4	140193.0	165658.1	91647.1
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5975	20337	17636	13103	39.5	44.9	47.4	46.4	123.9	838.6	745.6	714.5
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1919	3741	2290	NR	79.1	87.1	85.1	NR	0.5	78.7	54.5	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	NR	6604	13897	10582	NR	62.7	68.4	75.6	97.1	175.2	512.5	458.8
32.	Lakshadweep	3024	5192	4507	3183	40.7	37.6	34.3	40.5	145.3	158.2	185.1	156.0
33.	Puducherry	12264	40377	38118	39774	67.0	63.5	80.4	79.6	130.0	689.8	1024.0	964.6
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		45112792	52585999	54947068	40962783	47.9	48.1	47.7	49.2	1820003.1	2557932.3	2568652.9	1636851.7

*[English]***Non-Payment of Salaries to Employees of PSUs**

*51. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether salaries of the employees of several Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are not being paid or delayed for the last few months;

(b) if so, the names of such PSUs, the number of affected employees whose salaries are in arrears and the total amount due till date;

(c) the reasons for non-payment of salaries to the said employees in time and the steps taken/being taken to deal with such kind of incidents;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to privatise all the loss-making PSUs and sell their assets to repay the liabilities of these PSUs; and

(e) if so, the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (e) The responsibility of implementing wage related guidelines and payment of salaries to the employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) rests with the concerned CPSEs and their administrative Ministries/ Departments.

As far as CPSEs under Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) are concerned, nine CPSEs are not able to generate internal resources for payment of salaries to their employees. DHI is, therefore, providing budgetary support to these 9 CPSEs for payment of salaries to their employees. Employees of these CPSEs have been paid salaries upto 30.09.2011. The details of the number of employees in these 9 CPSEs and the arrears of salaries upto 29.02.2012 are enclosed as Statement.

There is no proposal in DHI to privatise all the loss-making CPSEs and sell their assets to repay their liabilities.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of CPSE	No. of Employees as on 31st January, 2012	Arrears upto 29th February, 2012 (Rs. in crores)
1.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	2070	33.38
2.	HMT (Watches) Ltd.	1227	14.28
3.	HMT (CW) Ltd.	112	1.37
4.	Nagaland Hulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	270	2.85
5.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	132	1.13
6.	Tungbhadra Steel Products Ltd.	99	0.90
7.	Nepa Ltd.	1015	9.42
8.	Scooters India Ltd.	820	1.11
9.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	76	1.26
Total		5821	65.70

New Gas Connections

*52. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether instances of refusal to provide new LPG connections and insisting the customers to buy new gas stoves, accessories, tea, oil etc. have been reported from various gas agencies, especially Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL);

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the action taken against those guilty during the last three years;

(c) the details of the guidelines framed by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has issued necessary instructions to the Oil Marketing Companies including BPCL to display the rates of new LPG connections and other accessories in their office Notice Boards as also in the letters issued to the consumers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be published on priority vouchers of LPG connections?

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. Based on the established complaints of forced sale of hot plate or other items/equipment, refusal to register new LPG connections, action has been taken in 44 cases against the erring LPG distributors in the country during the last three years and the period April 2011 to January, 2012 under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement.

(c) Government has formulated Domestic LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) which, *inter-alia*, provide following action against the distributor for forced sale of hot-plate to the prospective customer:-

— Fine of Rs. 10,000 and recovery of Rs. 2000 per customer to whom forced sale is made for 1st offence.

— Fine of Rs. 25,000 and recovery of Rs. 2000 per customer to whom forced sale is made for 2nd offence.

— Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

(d) and (e) The details of rates for availing new LPG connection are displayed at the distributor's show-room and this is also mentioned in the intimation letters sent to prospective customers for release of connection.

[Translation]

Crude Oil Reserves

*53. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) the details of the crude oil reserves in the country and the estimated number of years for which they are likely to fulfil the energy needs of the country;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the crude oil reserves of the world are fast depleting and there is a likelihood of oil production attaining peak in the year 2014 after which the oil production is likely to go down;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to formulate long term strategy to maintain strategic crude oil reserves;

(d) the number of strategic crude oil reserves in the country, capacity-wise and location-wise; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government to establish strategic crude oil reserves and the estimated period for which they are likely to fulfill the needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As on 1.4.2011, recoverable reserves of crude oil in the country is assessed at 757.4 million metric tonne (MMT) by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture companies. These reserves are continuously undergoing change on account of accretion of new reserves as a result of success in exploration and due to production on a continuous basis. Further, in view of the growth in the economy, indigenous production of crude oil is not adequate for the energy needs of the country at present.

(b) The peak of crude oil production have been estimated and reported differently over the time. As per

International Energy Agency in World Energy Outlook, 2011 says that "Proven reserves of oil increased to 1.47 trillion barrels at the end of 2010 according to the Oil and Gas Journal or 48 years production at existing level. Remaining recoverable resources are estimated to be much larger and could reach nearly 5.5 trillion barrels."

(c) In order to provide momentum to exploration and production in the country, Government has adopted multi-prong strategy which *inter-alia* includes: (i) Increasing hydrocarbon exploration and production in the country, (ii) Development of unconventional sources of hydrocarbon and (iii) Acquisition of overseas oil and gas assets by Indian companies.

(d) and (e) The Government is setting up the underground strategic storage in the form of rock cavern with total storage capacity of 5.33 MMT at 3 locations *viz.*, Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Mangalore & Padur in Karnataka. The projects are expected to be commissioned in a phased manner from April, 2013 onwards. The break-up of strategic oil reserves capacity is as under:

Sl.No.	Location	Capacity (MMT)
1.	Vishakhapatnam	1.33
2.	Mangalore	1.50
3.	Padur	2.50

In addition, feasibility study for about 12.5 MMT strategic oil reserves is in progress in the states of Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Odisha.

[English]

Benches of High Courts

*54. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) the details of the criteria for establishing divisional and circuit benches of High Courts;

(b) whether any requests for setting up such divisional or circuit benches have been received from any State Government in respect of the High Courts located in those States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) In terms of Section 51 of the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956, setting up of Benches of a High Court is considered by the Government of India after receipt of a complete proposal from the State Government, which has to have the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and the Governor of the State. This is essential also because the State Government is required to provide necessary infrastructural facilities for establishment of a Bench of the High Court away from its principal seat and meet the entire expenditure of the High Court and its Benches. The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court has to look after the day-to-day administration of the High Court and its Benches and depute Judges from the Principal Seat to its Benches from time to time.

(b) to (d) Four proposals for establishing Benches of High Courts have been received from the State Governments. The status of these proposals is as under:

- (i) Proposal received from the State Government of Karnataka for establishing two Circuit Benches of Karnataka High Court at Dharwad and Gulbarga as Permanent Benches has the consent of the Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court. This is awaiting approval of the competent authority.
- (ii) Proposal received from the State Government of West Bengal for establishment of circuit bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri has the consent of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. But it is not making further headway because the infrastructure facilities provided for establishment of the temporary Circuit Bench in Jalpaiguri have not been found to be satisfactory nor are the premises found suitable.
- (iii) Proposal received from the State Government of Kerala for setting up a Bench of Kerala High Court at Thiruvananthapuram has not been agreed to by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala.
- (iv) Proposal received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for establishment of a Bench of Himachal Pradesh High Court at Dharamsala has not been agreed to by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh.

Dedicated Freight Corridor

*55. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the progress of the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) projects in the country, project-wise;

(b) whether any review of the progress of the said projects has been undertaken recently;

(c) if so, the details of the outcome of the said review;

(d) the steps taken/being taken as a result of the said review to expedite the work on the said projects; and

(e) the details of funds allocated/ spent thereon so far, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The status of both the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) are as under:-

Eastern Corridor (Dankuni-Ludhiana, 1839 Kms.)

Construction work is in progress in 66 Kms. of New Karwandia- Ganjkhwaja Section through Budgetary resources. Ludhiana-Mughalsarai section (1183 Kms.) of this corridor is being funded through World Bank Loan. The Loan Agreement for the first sector (Khurja-Bhaupur, 343 Kms.) has been signed with the Bank in October 2011 and tendering process has been initiated. Bid document for civil works has been issued to prequalified bidders in December 2011. Land for the project is being acquired under Railway Amendment Act (RAA) 2008. Against the total requirement of 4843 Hectare of land, Award under section 20F of RAA 2008 has been declared for 2823 Hectares.

Western Corridor (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal to Tughlakabad/Dadri, 1499 Kms.)

Construction work on 54 major and important bridges between Vaitarna and Surat is in progress through Budgetary resources. Other than this, the entire Western DFC is being funded through Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Funding for Phase-I (Rewari-Vadodara, 930 Kms.) has been tied up and Loan

Agreement for first tranche signed in March 2010. The tendering process in Phase-I has commenced and Pre-Qualification for civil works for 645 Kms. is under finalisation. Loan for Phase-II (Rewari-Dadri and Jawaharlal Nehru Port-Vadodara) is under negotiation. Against the total requirement of 5860 Hectare of land, Award under section 20 F of RAA 2008 has been declared for 3780 Hectares.

(b) to (d) The project implementation is being monitored by M/s. Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), Ministry of Railways, Planning Commission and Prime Minister's Office on a regular basis. Last review meeting was held in Prime Minister's Office on 2nd February 2012. Various issues related to land acquisition, environmental clearances, loan agreements and project implementation were taken up in the meeting and directions were given to the concerned authorities.

(e) Rs. 3478.96 Crore has been spent on the DFC Project upto February 2012 (Eastern DFC - Rs. 1793.82 Crore and Western DFC- Rs. 1685.14 Crore). Out of this, Rs. 815.08 Crore has been spent on project implementation and Rs. 2663.88 Crore has been spent on land acquisition for the project.

Pancheshwar Development Authority

*56. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Nepal agreement on Pancheshwar Development Authority has been finalized and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has agreed to maintain the entire stretch of Kosi embankment including Nepalese territory and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Nepal Government has sought any compensation for damage caused to crops, land and water resources projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to prevent a breach in the embankment of Kosi river which is a perennial problem for Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

(a) Indo-Nepal Joint Committee on Water Resources

(JCWR), during its 3rd meeting held from 29.09.2008 to 01.10.2008 decided to set up Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) in accordance with Article 10 of the Mahakali Treaty for the development, execution and operation of the Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project and finalized the Terms of Reference (TOR) of PDA during its 5th meeting held from 20.11.2009 to 22.11.2009

(b) During the 1st meeting of Indo-Nepal Joint Ministerial Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR) held on 15th February, 2012 at New Delhi, the JMCWR recommended that the maintenance of 15 Km length of eastern Kosi embankment, presently being maintained by the Government of Nepal, may also be taken up by the Government of India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government of India received some compensation claims in recent years. Since these claims are 4-5 decades old, the Embassy of India at Kathmandu has sought some information from the Government of Nepal to ascertain the authenticity of the claims.

(e) Kosi embankments are maintained by the Government of Bihar on the recommendations of Kosi High Level Committee (KHLC) consisting of Indian and Nepalese officers, which inspects the embankment after every flood season.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land for Railway Projects

*57. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Policy, 2007 under implementation in Railways;

(b) the details of the districts and the number of farmers whose land acquired/being acquired for laying railway lines on Hajipur-Sagauli, Chhapra-Muzaffarpur and Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi sections;

(c) the present status of acquisition of land and compensation/jobs provided to the families under the above Policy;

(d) the time by which employment and compensation is likely to be provided to the remaining eligible farmers; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Railways to rehabilitate the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The salient features of National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 are as under:

In case of linear acquisition, in projects relating to railway lines and other such projects wherein only a narrow stretch of land is acquired for the purpose of the project or is utilized for right of way, each Khatedar in the affected family shall be offered by the requiring body an ex-gratia payment of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than twenty thousand rupees, in addition to the compensation or any other benefits due under the Act or programme or scheme under which the land, house or other property is acquired.

Provided that, if as a result of such land acquisition, the land holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a small or marginal farmer, other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits available under this policy shall also be extended to such affected family.

(b) and (c) For Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi project, land is required in Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi district. For Chhapra-Muzaffarpur project, land is required from Saran (Chhapra) and Muzaffarpur district and for Hajipur-Sagauli new line project, land is required in Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, East Champaran and West Champaran districts. Project-wise details of land required, already acquired, compensation deposited and number of farmers affected is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of project	Area of land to be acquired	Area of land acquired upto Feb-12	Number of farmers whose land is being acquired	Compensation deposited with State Government
1.	Hajipur-Sagauli	1861 acre	1240 acre	597	Rs. 100.33 crore
2.	Chhapra-Muzaffarpur	947 acre	303 acre	456	Rs. 38.17 crore
3.	Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi	1366 acre	1366 acre	5827	Rs. 71.54 crore

No employment has been provided against land acquisition till date.

(d) Applications received from land losers for recruitment are being processed.

(e) The acquisition is being done under Land Acquisition Act-1894 and requisite compensation is decided by State Government. Railway deposit funds for land acquisition from time to time as requested by State Government. Employment to land losers is dealt in accordance with the extant policy directives in vogue.

Inter-linking of Rivers

*58. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to implement inter-linking of river projects in the wake of the recent direction by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the stipulated time frame for their completion;

(c) the details of the recommendations of the taskforce, if any, constituted for the purpose; and

(d) the funds spent so far to carry out the inter-state river link proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

(a) and (b) The certified copy of the recent direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has so far not been received in Ministry of Water Resources. The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) had formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development as early as 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the Ministry of Irrigation in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component as per enclosed Statement-I.

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada & (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the party states. Modifications of the proposals and final Detailed Project Report preparation have been taken up by NWDA in light of observations of the concerned states. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the scheme of National Projects.

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

(c) A Task Force on Inter Linking of Rivers (TF-ILR)

under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh P. Prabhu, the then Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) was constituted during December, 2002. The Task Force completed its work and submitted Action Plan-I during April, 2003 giving outline of time schedule for completion of Feasibility Reports, Detailed Project Reports, Estimated Cost, Implementation Schedule, concrete benefits and Advantages of the project. Action plan-II giving alternative options for funding and execution of the projects and suggestion on methods for cost recovery etc. was also submitted during April, 2004. The Task Force was wound up w.e.f. 31.12.2004 on completion of its mandated task. The recommendations of Task Force are given at enclosed Statements-I and II.

(d) The expenditure incurred by NWDA on various studies on interlinking of rivers, till February, 2012 is Rs. 350.5 crore.

Statement I

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

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	- FR completed
2.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link*	- FR completed (Taken up by the state as per their own proposal)
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	- FR completed
4.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	- FR completed
5.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	- FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	- FR completed
7.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	- FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	- FR completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	- FR completed
10.	Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link*	- FR completed
11.	Damanganga - Pinjal link*	- FR completed & DPR started
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link*	- FR completed & DPR started
13.	Ken - Betwa link*	- DPR (Phase-I) Completed
14.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	- FR completed.
15.	Netravati - Hemavati Link	- PFR completed
16.	Bedti - Varda link	- FR work taken up

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

1.	Kosi-Mechi link	- Entirely lies in Nepal
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	- S&I works taken up
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	- S&I works completed
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	- S&I works completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	- S&I works completed
8.	Chunar (at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link	- S&I works completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	- S&I works taken up
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
11.	Jogighopa (at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
12.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	- S&I works completed
13.	Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	- S&I works completed
14.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	- S&I works completed

*Priority links

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report

S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion

Statement II

- (i) Task Force got prepared Terms of Reference (TOR) for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) through M/s Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) for providing guidance on norms of appraisal of individual project.
- (ii) On the issue of suitable mechanism for bringing out speedy consensus amongst the States, Task Force has suggested Meeting at the highest level to agree after the technical-level discussions with emphasis that outstanding issues should be such that they can be addressed in DPR stage.
- (iii) The TF-ILR has stated that the peninsular links are the right component to begin with. Top priority links identified by TF-ILR are:
- (a) Ken-Betwa link UP & MP
- (b) Parbati-Kalisindh- MP & Rajasthan
Chambal link

- (iv) On this basis of report of IIM, Ahmadabad, a two tier institutional/organizational setup has been suggested for the implementation of the programme on Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) along with a Council - "National River Water Development Council (NRWDC)" to act as the apex body of the proposed setup. The National Authority for Interlinking of Rivers (NAILR) is proposed as the first tier of the proposed two tier organizational structure and the regional or branch offices or subsidiaries would act as "Link Instrument" and are proposed as the second tier of the organizational setup.
- (v) TF-ILR consulted ICICI for funding options. ICICI has proposed that funding should be partly through public, public-private and private inputs. The exact requirement on realistic basis will be available only after the preparation of Detailed project Report (DPR) of all the links.

Based on NWDA studies National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has

estimated that the cost of ILR project would be Rs. 4,44,331.20 crore which is 21-22% lower than the present rough estimate. NCAER is of the view that the programme would take nearly 35-40 years. However, with use of modern construction and Remote Sensing techniques, the programme at best could be completed in 25 years.

- (vi) A Working Group on International dimensions constituted by Task Force on ILR has also suggested that at the present juncture, it is too early, to pursue the matter further at high political levels with the Nepal government. Regarding Bangladesh, it has been suggested that Dhaka will continue to raise the ILR issue in Joint River Commission and possibly in other bilateral fora. India should respond by reiterating the line taken in the JRC *i.e.*, ILR is a concept, not a single project.

[English]

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

*59. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the allocation made under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during each of the last three years and current year, State and Union Territory (UT)-wise;

(b) the current status of the programme;

(c) whether any monitoring mechanism has been in place to ensure proper utilization of allocation and to assess the achievements and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some States/QTs have not fully utilized the amount allocated for the purpose during the said period;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for utilization of the funds effectively for providing safe drinking water in all the habitations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a), (d) and (e) A statement showing the details of State-wise allocation, release and expenditure of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme during the last three years and the current year is enclosed. Few States have been unable to spend the amount in some years fully on account of reasons such as delays in procurement processes, taking up multi-village schemes that require 2-3 years for completion, imposition of model code of conduct due to declaration of election, time for preparatory activities, delayed release of funds to implementing authorities, lag end releases by the Central Government, etc.

(b) As per data reported by the States, on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 8.3.2012, there are 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country. Out of this 12,37,408 habitations are fully covered with provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply, 3,19,929 habitations, are partially covered and 1,06,849 habitations are quality affected. During 2012-13, the States have targeted to cover 1,15,379 slipped back habitations and 29,790 quality affected habitations. Against this, up to 8.3.2012, 72,318 slipped back habitations and 14,043 quality affected habitations have been covered with safe and adequate drinking water.

(c) and (f) Various mechanisms have been put in place to monitor the utilization of funds, the progress of implementation and assess the achievements of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme. The State Governments are required to prepare an Annual Action Plan to implement various components and activities of the NRDWP. They have to mark the targeted habitations and provide details of works, schemes and activities in the on-line IMIS. Coverage and progress data is also to be entered in the on-line IMIS. 19 formats have been developed for monitoring all aspects of implementation of the programme. Further, Senior Officers/Area Officers/ Technical Officers tour the States to assess the implementation of the Programme. The Ministry also conducts meetings of the Secretaries in charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video-conferencing, etc. through which implementation of NRDWP is monitored. Assessment of achievements is done through periodic evaluations of the programme by the Ministry, the Planning Commission, Ministry of Rural Development etc.

Statement*Opening balance, allocation, release and expenditure under NRDWP*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09				2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		OB.	Allocation	Release	Expend.	O.B*	Allocation	Release	Expend	O.B*	Allocation	Release	Expend.*	O.B*	Allocation	Release*	Expand.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00	394.53	395.05	398.05	4.05	437.09	537.37	394.45	149.79	491.02	558.74	423.3b	585.2*8	479.51	377.91	416.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.97	146.12	162.46	160.97	27.47	180.00	178.20	193.80	11.58	123.35	199.99	176.55	35.03	116.48	182.21	110.24
3.	Assam	77.83	246.44	187.57	265.40	4.85	301.60	323.50	269.34	59.02	449.64	487.48	430.55	65.94	421.90	418.54	400.69
4.	Bihar	292.37	425.38	452.33	73.30	668.94	372.21	186.11	279.36	578.10	341.46	170.73	425.91	322.92	379.59	205.42	304.28
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.76	130.42	125.26	112.42	27.59	116.01	128.22	104.06	56.36	130.27	122.01	97.77	82.13	145.67	126.75	98.83
6.	Goa	0.00	3.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50	3.08	5.34	0.00	1.16	1.92	5.22	2.88	1.16
7.	Gujarat	6.62	314.44	363.44	239.33	95.20	482.75	482.75	515.69	61.63	542.67	609.10	610.50	62.76	484.66	423.04	321.47
8.	Haryana	0.00	117.29	17.29	117.29	0.00	207.89	206.89	132.35	75.62	233.69	276.90	201.57	150.95	211.52	168.34	232.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	141.51	141.51	141.49	8.31	138.52	182.85	160.03	31.60	133.71	194.37	165.59	60.38	132.30	94.75	96.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.09	397.86	336.49	176.67	239.56	447.74	402.51	333.49	258.66	449.22	468.91	506.52	221.05	438.13	320.19	354.95
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	160.67	80.33	18.85	61.49	149.29	111.34	86.04	90.07	165.93	129.95	128.19	91.83	163.33	111.95	112.7
12.	Karnataka	3.35	477.19	477.85	449.15	32.05	573.67	627.86	473.71	191.39	644.92	703.80	573.93	328.21	715.12	667.78	436.87
13.	Kerala	0.79	103.33	106.97	106.56	1.36	152.77	151.69	150.56	4.15	144.28	159.83	137.97	26.01	145.36	113.39	72.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21.65	370.47	380.47	363.61	35.85	367.66	379.66	354.30	58.95	399.04	388.33	324.94	122.34	374.32	292.78	238.28
15.	Maharashtra	55.08	572.57	648.24	511.06	204.24	652.43	647.81	625.59	232.44	733.27	718.42	713.48	237.37	737.56	535.81	436.16
16.	Manipur	17.79	50.16	45.23	36.33	16.70	61.60	38.57	30.17	25.22	54.61	52.77	69.27	8.72	51.58	39.17	28.79
17.	Meghalaya	11.30	57.79	63.38	74.50	0.62	70.40	79.40	68.57	11.56	63.48	84.88	40.28	26.03	59.59	64.39	54.16
18.	Mizoram	8.72	41.44	54.19	45.48	17.43	50.40	55.26	51.11	21.38	46.00	61.58	58.02	24.94	38.49	36.35	36.42
19.	Nagaland	26.68	42.53	42.53	39.60	29.61	52.00	47.06	71.58	5.10	79.51	77.52	80.63	1.99	79.97	79.81	49.12
20.	Odisha	0.00	298.68	298.68	273.12	25.85	187.13	226.66	198.87	61.62	204.88	294.76	211.11	145.27	207.99	171.05	171.66
21.	Punjab	16.66	86.56	86.56	96.68	19.18	81.17	88.81	110.15	4.02	32.21	106.59	108.93	1.68	89.15	123.44	101.41
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	970.13	971.83	967.95	3.88	1036.46	1012.16	571.29	343.43	1165.44	1099.48	852.82	595.09	1087.41	1153.76	990.51
23.	Sikkim	6.73	17.45	32.45	28.85	16.33	21.60	20.60	28.98	6.67	26.24	23.20	19.51	10.35	27.59	63.11	18.8
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	241.82	287.82	230.58	57.24	320.43	317.95	370.44	5.93	316.91	393.53	303.41	96.05	337.17	319.11	153.84
25.	Tripura	13.84	51.25	41.01	36.99	18.92	62.40	77.40	77.35	19.18	57.17	74.66	67.20	27.53	54.41	83.86	69.15
26.	Uttar Pradesh	72.48	539.74	615.78	514.54	173.71	959.12	956.36	967.38	189.78	899.12	848.68	933.28	105.18	649.03	783.60	337.46
27.	Uttarakhand	12.28	107.58	85.87	61.09	42.77	126.16	124.90	67.24	103.92	139.39	136.41	55.44	184.89	348.83	75.57	89.3
28.	West Bengal	3.18	389.39	389.39	371.62	63.20	372.29	394.30	87.76	375.75	418.03	499.19	363.31	444.85	348.11	242.03	466.32
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.78	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	1.01	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	1.09	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.61	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	4.31	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	0.24	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	
34.	Puducherry	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	1.54	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh										0.40			0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total		740.94	6896.72	7056.02	5998.28	1902.40	7986.43	7989.72	6924.16	3041.00	8550.00	8941.81	8131.22	3766.61	8330.00	7276.99	6200.62

*As per IMIS

#As per IMIS on 13.3.2012

*[Translation]***Maintenance of Roads under PMGSY**

*60. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads built under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are required to be maintained by the contractor at least for five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme is being contemplated for the maintenance and repair of the roads constructed under PMGSY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per PMGSY Programme Guidelines all road works will be covered by initial five-year maintenance contracts to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds to service the contract will be budgeted by the State Government and placed at the disposal of the SRRDA in a separate maintenance account. Funds released for maintenance and expenditure incurred on it, is being reviewed through quarterly progress report called from the States. After initial five-year period, the maintenance of these roads is also the responsibility of the concerned State.

(c) and (d) There is no Central scheme being contemplated for the maintenance and repair of the roads constructed under PMGSY. However, release of programme funds under PMGSY is contingent upon credit of Maintenance funds by the State Governments into maintenance fund account of State Rural Roads Development Agency.

*[English]***Prices of Petrol and LPG**

461. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of petrol and LPG are exorbitantly high in Manipur and other States in the North Eastern region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Domestic LPG of North East States *vis-a-vis* Delhi as provided by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) is given below:

State	City	RSPs as on 01.03.2012	
		Petrol (Rs/litre)	Domestic LPG (Rs/cylinder)
NCT of Delhi	New Delhi	65.64	399.00
Meghalaya	Shillong	66.72	406.50
Mizoram	Aizwal	64.44	411.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	64.78	422.00
Manipur	Imphal	64.56	423.50
Nagaland	Kohima	65.32	423.00
Tripura	Agartala	64.55	406.00
Assam	Guwahati	69.12	392.50
Sikkim	Gangtok	65.79	414.00

The difference in RSPs is primarily on account of the different rates of State level taxes.

National Mission on Monsoon

462. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for a National Mission to improve the accuracy of monsoon forecasts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

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

(b) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has finalized a detailed project report (DPR) to take up National Mission on Monsoon (NMM) to develop the most representative and advanced dynamic model framework for India for forecasting monsoon rainfall and its variability in various space and time scales.

(c) The approval of the Union Cabinet is being sought for this proposal upon obtaining the approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and appropriate administrative and financial competent authorities of the Government.

Utilization of MPLAD Funds

463. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently made changes in the MPLAD scheme to allow the utilization of MPLAD funds towards material component of the projects under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) With the objective of creating more durable assets, the Government has allowed convergence of MPLADS funds with MGNREGA works from out of the shelf of MGNREGA projects approved by the Zilla Panchayat. These works should have been sanctioned by the District Programme Coordinator which constitutes the approved Annual Work Plan under MGNREGA of the district. As far as possible, the MPLADS funds shall be used for material component only.

The Gram Panchayat shall be nominated as the Implementing Agency by the District Planning Committee (DPC) for the convergence works under MPLADS. The DPC shall provide adequate technical support to the Gram Panchayat to implement the works.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Energy

464. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge gap between demand and supply of energy inspite of having sufficient energy resources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places in the country alongwith Rajasthan having energy resources;

(d) whether any road map has been formulated for the use of energy resources in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There exists a gap between energy demand and supply, which is being met through the imports of energy (including oil, coal and natural gas). As per the Approach Paper on 12th Plan, country had 36% energy import dependence in 2010-11.

(c) The majority of fossil fuel energy resources are held in the States of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Assam.

(d) and (e) Government in December, 2008 has approved an Integrated Energy Policy (IEP) for the

country. The IEP includes comprehensive development of all possible conventional and non-conventional energy resources. The implementation of IEP is being monitored by a monitoring committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

[English]

Condition of Stations

465. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that many railway stations in the country are in very dilapidated and unhygienic conditions;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. There is no railway station in dilapidated and unhygienic condition on Indian Railways. However, the repair, maintenance of infrastructure and cleanliness is a continuous and ongoing process.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Prices of Urea

466. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to link the price of urea to the price of gas in an attempt to reduce its burgeoning fertilizer subsidy bill;

(b) if so, whether the Government has assessed its impact on the prices of urea; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) A pricing policy beyond NPS Stage-III is under consideration of Government.

Poverty Alleviation Schemes

467. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented for poverty alleviation in Rajasthan;

(b) the amount allocation to Rajasthan under the said schemes alongwith the details of the amount utilized;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed or monitored the said schemes in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development implement, through State Government and Union Territory Administration the major Schemes namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Programme (NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in rural areas of the country, including Rajasthan.

(b) During 2010-11, in Rajasthan, Central allocation and utilisation under SGSY/NRLM were Rs. 72.00 crore and Rs. 99.54 crore respectively, where as under MGNREGA Central release and utilization were Rs. 2788.82 crore and Rs. 3289.07 crore respectively. Utilisation is out of total available funds including opening balance, State release, and misc. receipts.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has put in place a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of the programme, which *in-te-ralia* include Periodical Progress Report, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Nation Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District Levels. The implementation of the Schemes are under constant review and necessary actions are taken wherever such actions are warranted for better functioning of the schemes.

Affordable Justice

468. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make affordable and easy justice available to common man in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has evolved any scheme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (d) The Government has been taking several initiatives from time to time to improve the justice delivery system and for making it affordable and accessible to the common man. These initiatives *inter-alia* include measures for strengthening the judicial system, reviewing the strength of the judges from time to time and setting up of part time/special courts, improving infrastructure in the courts and increasing use of ICT for court management as well as for providing citizen centric services at all levels starting from Supreme Court/High Courts to the district and subordinate courts. Some of these initiatives are detailed further as under:-

- (i) Increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system has been the constant endeavor of the Government. For this, several steps have been taken in the past both for making structural changes as well as for monitoring the performance of the courts in so far as their disposal art concerned. The disposal has been accelerated by undertaking special drives, the recent one being from 1st July, 2011 to 31st December, 2011. Of late, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms which will be addressing the issues of delays and arrears in the judicial system as well enforcing better accountability at all levels through a variety of methods which will include setting and monitoring of performance standard, enhancement of capacity through training at various levels etc.
- (ii) The 11th Finance Commission had recommended setting up of fast track courts for which a provision of Rs. 502.90 crores was made for 2000-05. This was extended later till 2010-11. As per the reports received, 1192 fast track courts were functional in the country as on 31.3.2011. Nearly 33 lakh cases were disposed of by the fast track courts over a period of 11 years of central assistance from 2000-01 to 2010-11. The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 5000 crores for the states over a period of 5 years between 2010-2015. The amount will be provided as a grant to the States for various initiatives such as (i) Increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; (ii) Enhancing support to Lok Adafats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; (iii) Providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; (iv) Promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system; (v) Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes; (vi) Supporting creation or strengthening of a judicial academy in each State to facilitate such training; (vii) Creation of the post of Court Managers in every judicial district and High Courts to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions and (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings. An amount of Rs. 1353.623 crores has already been released to the States on this account.
- (iii) Under the central sector scheme for computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) in the country and for upgradation of the ICT infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, a 9501 courts out of 14,229 courts as on 25.02.2012 in the country have been computerized. The balance courts would be computerized by 31.3.2014. In the second phase, digitization, library management, e-filing and establishment of data warehouse are expected to be added to the ongoing computerization and performing of citizen centric services.
- (iv) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has been enacted for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass roots level for providing access to justice to citizens at their doorstep. The Central Government is providing assistance to States towards non-recurring expenses for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of 18.00 lakhs per Gram Nyayalaya. The Central Government also provides assistance towards recurring expenses for running these Gram Nyayatayas subject to a ceiling of 3.20 lakhs per Gram Nyayaiaya per year for the first three years. As informed by the State Governments,

153 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified so far. Out of which 151 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning. An amount of 25.39 crores has been released to the State Governments for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas during last three years.

- (v) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance for construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments. The expenditure on the scheme is shared by the Centre and the State Governments on 75:25 basis, except for States in North East Region, which is on 90:10 basis. An expenditure of 1565.40 has been incurred on this scheme up to 31.12.2011.
- (vi) For legal empowerment of the marginalized people in India an externally aided project 'Access to Justice for Marginalized People in India' is being implemented, in the selected 07 States, with the support of UNDP.

[English]

Workers under MGNREGS

469. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households in West Bengal registered for employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2010-11;

(b) the number out of them given employment for 100 days and less than 100 days alongwith total expenditure incurred under the scheme during the year; and

(c) the nature of works undertaken and completed in the State during each of the last three years and current year alongwith the details of total expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As on 31.3.2011, the cumulative number of households issued job cards under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in West Bengal as reported by the State was 1.07 crore. During the year 2010-11, 3.8 lakh job cards were issued.

(b) As reported by the State, 49.98 lakh households in West Bengal were provided employment under MGNREGA during 2010-11 out of which 1.05 lakh households completed 100 days of employment. A total expenditure of Rs. 2532.46 crore was incurred under MGNREGA in 2010-11 in West Bengal.

(c) The details of works under MGNREGA completed/ in progress and details of expenditure incurred under MGNREGA reported by Government of West Bengal during the last three financial years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Financial Year	Rural Connectivity		Flood Control and Protection		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting		Drought Proofing		Micro Irrigation Works	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
2008-09	19050	16527	4823	3403	8087	7809	8131	5111	3545	2343
2009-10	40860	21197	9218	3340	21674	11666	9927	5115	8630	3861
2010-11	39004	23133	7342	3596	32490	14594	11968	37336	8052	3831
2011-12 upto 16.02.12	22875	52959	3590	8918	16976	27269	15468	77099	3663	6731

Financial Year	Works on individual land as in para 1(iv) of schedule I		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies		Land Development		Any Other activity Approved by MRD		Bharat Nirman Rajiv Ghandhi Sewa Kendra	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
2008-09	1330	983	6238	6219	3322	3142	0	0	NA	NA
2009-10	4805	3504	14923	8278	11814	4664	7	17	NA	NA
2010-11	7934	3520	22210	9983	13583	6988	1	4	390	54
2011-12 upto 16.02.12	2794	5643	7645	12546	7052	13928	1076	2231	20	146

Details of Expenditure

(Rs. lakh)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto 16.2.12
Expenditure on Wages	61522.4	140193.0	165658.1	91647.1
Expenditure on semi-skilled and skilled wages	2503.4	5971.1	8280.0	5155.9
Expenditure on material	26076.6	56735.3	69678.6	48795.5
Administrative Expences	3936.1	7998.8	9629.4	7759.2
Total Expenditure	94038.5	210898.1	253246.1	153357.7

Kerala State Entrepreneur Development Mission

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

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

(a) whether the Government proposes sanction funds to proposed Kerala State Entrepreneur Development Mission for the payment of interest subsidy to Micro and Small Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises does not have any scheme for payment of interest subsidy to micro and small enterprises: Khadi and Village Industries Commission has an Interest Subsidy Scheme. However, on checking the records, no such proposal from Kerala State Entrepreneur Development Mission appears to have been received in Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Flood Control in Godavari

471. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Water Policy, 2002;

(b) whether the 'National Policy on Flood Control' is covered under the National Water Policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware that in Maharashtra, water of Godavari river crosses flood line every year;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government has constituted any expert committee to study Flood Control in Godavari; and

(f) if so, the details of its recommendations alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Salient Features of the National Water Policy, 2002 are at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) There is no separate "National Policy on Flood Control". However provisions relating to Flood Control and Management are included in the National Water Policy, 2002. These provisions are given at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) As per information available in Central Water Commission (CWC), the river Godavari crossed Danger Level at Kopergoan in Ahmednagar District during 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2008. Godavari crossed Danger level at Gangakhed in Parbhani District of Maharashtra during 2006 and at Nanded in Nanded District during 2005 and 2006.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement I

Salient Features of the National Water Policy, 2002

The National Water Policy-2002 was adopted by the National Water Resources Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India in its 5th meeting held on 1st April, 2002. The Salient features of National Water Policy-2002 are as follows:

- Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.
- A well developed information system for water related data at national/state level should be established with a net-work of data banks and data bases integrating and strengthening the existing central and state level agencies.
- Water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.
- Non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water

conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rainwater harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilizable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.

- Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit. Appropriate river basin organizations should be established for the planned development and management of the river basins.
- Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfer from one river basin to another, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.
- Planning of water resources development projects should, as far as possible, be for multi-purpose with an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach having regard to human and ecological aspects including those of disadvantaged sections of the society.
- In the allocation of water, first priority should be given for drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural industries, navigation and other uses, in that order.
- The exploitation of groundwater should be regulated with reference to recharge possibilities and consideration of social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented.
- Adequate emphasis needs to be given to the physical and financial sustainability of existing water resources facilities. There is need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed such as to cover at least the operation and maintenance charges initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently.
- Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach by involving users and other stakeholders alongwith various governmental agencies, in an effective and decisive manner.
- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible.

- Both surface water and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams. Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology.
- Efficiency of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.
- Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
- Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
- The water sharing/distribution amongst the states should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
- Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.

Statement II

Flood Control and Management

- (i) There should be a master plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin.
 - (ii) Adequate flood-cushion should be provided in water storage projects, wherever feasible, to facilitate better flood management. In highly flood prone areas, flood control should be given overriding consideration in reservoir regulation policy even at the cost of sacrificing some irrigation or power benefits.
 - (iii) While physical flood protection works like embankments and dykes will continue to be necessary, increased emphasis should be laid on non-structural measures such as flood forecasting and warning, flood plain zoning and flood proofing for the minimisation of losses and to reduce the recurring expenditure on flood relief.
- (iv) There should be strict regulation of settlements and economic activity in the flood plain zones along with flood proofing, to minimise the loss of life and property on account of floods.
 - (v) The flood forecasting activities should be modernised, value added and extended to other uncovered areas. Inflow forecasting to reservoirs should be instituted for their effective regulation.

Reform in MGNREGS

472. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to make reforms in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and also to increase the number of days of job guaranteed to Below Poverty Line households;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proper audit of the funds released and utilized under the scheme have been undertaken;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Changes, modifications and amendments in various provisions of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in consultation with the State Governments and other reforms in the Act from time to time for improving its implementation, is a continuous process. There is, however, no proposal to increase the number of days of job guaranteed to Below Poverty Line households.

(c) to (e) Under MGNREGA, Financial Audit is mandatory. Funds are released by the Central Government to the States/UTs on receipt of Audit Report of the Chartered Accountant and Utilisation Certificate for the previous year showing utilisation of at least 60% of the available funds along with other necessary documents. As per Section 24 of the Central Government may in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the Schemes at all levels. The Ministry has, accordingly, in consultation with the CAG, notified on 30th June, 2011, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011.

Conversion of Halt

(Rs. in crore)

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

(a) the criteria adopted for upgradation of passenger halt into a flag station in the country;

(b) whether the Betnoti railway halt situated at Baripada-Rupsa Railway Division under South-Eastern Railways (SER) does not fulfil the said criteria; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) A halt station is considered for upgradation as flag station if the halt is functional for over 10 years, the average daily outward passenger traffic is 300 or more and passenger earnings is more than Rs. 9 lakhs per annum.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Betnoti halt station does not fulfil the criteria for upgradation to flag station as the halt has not been functional for more than 10 years and the daily average outward passenger traffic is less than 300.

Profit of Oil PSUs

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

(a) whether the Public Sector Oil companies engaged in crude oil production and refining of imported crude oil earn profit every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Public Sector Oil Companies engaged in selling of petrol, diesel, petroleum products etc. are incurring losses annually; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such losses?

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 details of the Profit After Tax (PAT) earned by the Major Public Sector Oil Companies during the last 3 years are given hereunder:

Name of the Company	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)	16126	16768	18924
Oil India Limited (OIL)	2161.68	2610.52	2887.73
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	2950	10221	7445
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	574.98	1301.37	1539.01
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	736	1538	1547
GAIL India Limited (GAIL)	2804	3140	3561

The Oil Marketing Companies namely, IOCL, BPCL and HPCL could record profits during the last 3 years only after receipt of compensation by way of cash assistance from the Government and discount on crude oil and products from Upstream Oil Companies *viz.* ONGC, OIL and GAIL for the under-recoveries incurred by them on sale of diesel, PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG.

[Translation]

Railway Workshops

475. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the functional status of railway workshops in the country, zone-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent for renovation/revival of workshops during the last three years as on date, workshop-wise; and

(c) the other steps being taken by the Railways for renovation/revival of such workshops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A Statement is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Renovation/revival of Railway workshops is a continuous process and is undertaken based on the need projected by the zonal Railway and availability of funds.

Statement

Railway	Workshop	Functional status All the following workshops are functional and undertaking main activities as mentioned against each	Status of funds allocated and spent during last three years for renovation/revival of the Workshop (figure in thousand of rupees)					
			2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (latest status available)	
			Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL	Parel Workshop	Periodical Overhauling (POH) of Coach, Diesel Loco, Assembly of Diesel Loco and Mid-Life Rehabilitation of Coach	44117	42530	20945	20945	29545	32224
	Matunga Workshop	POH of Coach	17353	993	97850	97850	31700	28093
	Electric Loco Workshop, Bhusawal	POH of Electric Loco	-	-	500	0	1	0
	Kurdwadi Workshop	POH of Narrow Gauge Coach, Rehabilitation of Wagon	1000	0	4500	4086	5100	28
	Signal Workshop, Byculla	Production of signalling equipment and repair/overhauling of signalling equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Central Engineering Workshop, Manmad	Fabrication of Steel structure of Foot Over Bridge, major and minor bridges	7353	0	17057	17057	4768	11769
	Traction Machine Workshop, Nasik Road	Repair and rewinding of Traction machine	-	-	-	-	-	-
EASTERN	Jamalpur Workshop	POH of Wagon, Diesel Loco, Manufacture of Crane, Tower Car and Wagon	47632	25080	30873	30873	57848	41316
	Lilluah Workshop	POH of Coach, Wagon	74412	13040	46590	21025	54241	69217
	Kanchrapara Workshop	POH of Coach, Electric Loco	62938	42927	40217	20440	31011	27934
	Signal Workshop, Howrah	Production of signalling equipment and repair/overhauling of signalling equipment	-	-	4400	-	2055	2055
EAST CENTRAL	Samastipur Workshop	Manufacture of Wagon	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Plant Depot, Mughalsarai	Production of Bridge Girder, PSC Slab, and other steel structure	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST COAST	Mancheswar Workshop	POH of Coach	29056	13345	26800	6174	10346	9451
NORTHERN	Charbagh Workshop	POH of Diesel and Electric Loco	20900	20900	56800	56800	30900	23900
	Alambagh Workshop	POH of Coach	43900	43900	44300	44300	26300	5200
	Amritsar Workshop	Manufacture of Wagon	1000	1000	27000	27000	12100	1100
	Jagadhri Workshop	POH of Coach, Wagon	1000	1000	30000	10000	12100	18300
	Kalka Workshop	POH of Coach	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bridge Workshop, Charbagh, Lucknow	Production of Bridge Girder, PSC Slab, and other steel structure	16240	16240	10023	9649	2209	3729
	Bridge Workshop, Jalandhar	Production of Bridge Girder, PSC Slab, and other steel structure	-	-	3400	1548	3250	2742
	Signal Workshop, Ghaziabad	Production of signalling equipment and repair/ overhauling of signalling equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	Jhansi Workshop	POH of Wagon	100	0	201	0	8626	6502
	Rail Spring Karkhana, Sithouli	Manufacture of Spring	100	0	100	0	90000	0
NORTH EASTERN	Gorakhpur Workshop	POH of Coach	21969	17229	16207	10518	29710	8030
	Izatnagar Workshop	POH of Coach and Metre Gauge Wagon, Diesel Loco	146600	146314	201750	197903	85380	87512
	Bridge Workshop, Gorakhpur Cantt.	Production of Bridge Girder, PSC Slab, and other steel structure	-	-	4786	4786	-	-
	Signal Workshop, Gorakhpur	Production of signalling equipment and repair/ overhauling of signalling equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH EAST FRONTIER	Dibrugarh Workshop	POH of Coach, Wagon	28950	28950	52120	52120	6357	31229
	New Bongaigaon Workshop	POH of Coach, Wagon	16182	5121	28842	28842	104806	39161

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tindharia Workshop	POH of Narrow Gauge Coach, Diesel Loco	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Engineering Workshop, Bongaigaon	Production of Bridge Girder, PSC Slab, and other steel structure	300	300	12600	12600	17500	17400
NORTH WESTERN	Ajmer Workshop	POH of Coach, Wagon and Diesel Loco	55000	2770	197500	77800	172900	111700
	Bikaner Workshop	POH of Wagon and Metre Gauge Coach	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jodhpur Workshop	POH of Coach	15700	14700	20500	3500	11100	13700
SOUTHERN	Perambur (Carriage) Workshop	POH of Coach, Wagon	44736	11366	27590	23215	52279	27692
	Perambur (Loco) Workshop	POH of Coach, Diesel and Electric Loco	21956	246	45000	1103	44944	13170
	Golden Rock Workshop	POH of Coach, Diesel Loco and Manufacturing of Wagon	96837	48896	248725	37323	81035	75186
	Engineering Workshop, Arakkonam	Production of Girder, Foot Over Bridge, Steel Structure and other Permanent Way item	3676	0	22673	22673	6357	27970
	Signal Workshop, Podanur	Production of signalling equipment and repair/overhauling of signalling equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CENTRAL	Lallaguda Workshop	POH of Coach	79500	71000	87200	87400	53300	37500
	Ryanapadu Workshop	POH of Wagon	20001	17100	5001	2300	4001	3500
	Tirupati Workshop	POH of Coach	11700	10600	4000	2800	2000	1300
	Engineering Workshop, Lallaguda	Production of Bridge Girder, PSC Slab, and other steel structure	7500	5005	1	0	7500	6468
	Signal Workshop, Mettuguda	Production of signalling equipment and repair/overhauling of signalling equipment	-	-	-	-	52	-
SOUTH EASTERN	Kharagpur Workshop	POH of Coach, Wagon Diesel and Electric Loco	92206	72528	79000	50364	74629	48182
	Engineering Workshop, Sini	Production of Bridge Girder, PSC Slab, and other steel structure	2000	0	100	0	2000	2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOUTH EAST CENTRAL	Nagpur Workshop	POH of Narrow Gauge Coach, Diesel Loco	500	0	339	300	6230	4710
	Raipur Workshop	POH of Wagon	3368	2160	7904	9535	10761	10159
SOUTH WESTERN	Mysore Workshop	POH of Coach	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hubli Workshop	POH of Coach, Rehabilitation and Manufacturing of Wagon	71253	119800	108900	158700	82100	103500
WESTERN	Dahod Workshop	Mid-Term Rehabilitation of Electric Loco, Rehabilitation of Wagon	43149	55541	11075	18893	25222	1410
	Lower Parel Workshop	POH of Coach	128647	134807	68052	56217	73893	48143
	Mahalaxmi Workshop	POH of Coach	1	514	3500	600	-	-
	Pratapnagar Workshop	POH of Wagon and Narrow Gauge Coach	1150	1678	960	4708	4668	945
	Bhavnagar Workshop	POH of Coach	470000	744307	628000	409770	107590	172836
	Junagarh Workshop	Staff under redeployment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Engineering Workshop, Sabarmati	Fabrication of Steel Bridge Girder and Plate Girder	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST CENTRAL	Kota Workshop	POH of Wagon	22	22	5738	5738	19814	8931
	Bhopal Workshop	Mid-Life Rehabilitation of Coach	102420	110305	112008	102621	80907	33352

NOTE: In addition to plan expenditure mentioned above, routine maintenance activity under revenue head is an ongoing process.

Complaints against Judges

476. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) the details of the complaints received against the judges of Supreme Court and High Courts during the last three years till date; and

(b) the details of the major recommendations made by the Law commissions regarding the investigation of the complaints made against such judges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND
MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN

KHURSHEED): (a) As per the 'in-house mechanism' of the higher judiciary, the Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Court. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of their Courts. In view of this, the Central Government do not maintain records of such complaints and it has no mechanism to monitor the action taken on the same.

(b) The Government had prepared Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2005 to devise a suitable legislative framework to deal with complaints against Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and to repeal the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968. The draft Bill was sent to Law Commission of India for examination and report. The Law Commission

of India in its 195th Report has made wide ranging and comprehensive recommendations on this. The major recommendations regarding the investigation of the complaints are *inter-alia* as under:-

- (i) Investigation/inquiry by the Judicial Council by way of a complaint procedure in addition to a reference procedure, is not an infringement of the Parliamentary process contained in Art 124(4). It does not amount to impermissible delegation and is valid.
- (ii) The view that Section 22 of the Bill of 2005 which permits the Judicial Council itself to conduct an investigation or appoint a Committee comprising its Members to conduct the investigation, is constitutionally valid.
- (iii) When the Judicial Council investigates into allegations against a Supreme Court Judge (in the complaint or reference procedures) or against the Chief Justice of India (in a reference procedure), it should not include the two senior most Chief Justices of the High Courts. Instead, the Judicial Council should comprise the Chief Justice of India and four senior most Judges of the Supreme Court,
- (iv) Following provisions be inserted in the Bill of 2005 by way of a separate section:

“(1) Any person who makes a complaint which is either frivolous or vexatious or is not in good faith, against a Judge with intent to cause harassment to the Judge against whom the complaint is filed, shall be punishable.

(2) When any offence under subsection (1) is committed, the Judicial Council may take cognizance of the offence and after giving the offender a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why he should not be punished for such offence, try such offender summarily, so far as may be, in accordance with the procedure specified for summary trials under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and if such offender is found guilty of committing the offence, sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also to fine which may extend to rupees twenty five thousand.”
- (v) There should be a provision in the Bill of 2005 that every complainant and every person including a witness and a lawyer who participates

in the investigation and inquiry, whether or not he seeks confidentiality about his name, must undertake to the Judicial Council that he shall not reveal his own name, name of the Judge complained against, the contents of the complaint or any of the documents or proceedings to anybody else including the media without the prior written approval of the Judicial Council. It will be for the Judicial Council to decide when and to what extent the contents of the complaint shall be disclosed to the public. It must be made clear that this is notwithstanding anything contained in the Right to Information Act 2005. Once the enquiry is completed before the Judicial Council, if ‘minor measures’ are imposed on a complaint procedure, the same can be published by the Judicial Council with the qualification that in the case of ‘private censure or admonition’, the name of the complainant and of the Judge concerned shall not be published. In the case of recommendation for removal since the report is to be submitted to the Speaker/Chairman, it will be for the Speaker/Chairman to decide when such report can be published.

Gauge Conversion/New Line

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

(a) the present status of gauge conversion work on Ratlam-Mahu route and the work on laying of railway line on Indore-Dahod route;

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

(c) the time frame set for completion of work on the said projects; and

(d) the steps being taken for timely completion of work thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Gauge conversion of Ratlam-Mhow section (159.45 km) is a part of Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola (472.60 km) gauge conversion project. Estimate of Ratlam-Mhow (159.45 km) has been sanctioned where earthwork, bridges and track linking have been taken up. Ratlam-Fetehabad section (80 km) is planned to be completed by March, 2013. An expenditure of Rs. 37.74 crore has already been incurred upto March, 2011 for the entire project. An outlay of Rs. 71.79 crore has been provided for this project for the year 2011-12.

Further, construction of new line from Dahod-Indore via Sardarpur, Dhar (200.97 km) section has also been taken up. Part detailed estimate for Dahod-Katwara & Sagor-Indore (49.72 km) has been sanctioned. Earthwork and bridges work has been taken up in this section. An expenditure of Rs. 75.19 crore has been incurred upto March, 2011 and an outlay for Rs. 19.63 crore has been provided for this project for the year 2011-12. Both the projects are progressing as per availability of resources.

Trade Margin for Non-Branded Medicines

478. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the percentage of trade margin for non-branded medicines;

(b) whether the said trade margin has not been stabilized at a particular percentage by the Government;

(c) if so, the manner in which the said trade margin is beneficial for the public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) to (c) As per Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995), prices of scheduled medicines are fixed by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) taking into account a margin of 16% to the retailer. No one can sell the scheduled medicine at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Government.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs DPCO, 1995, *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities/packing material, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc.

The DPCO, 1995 does not distinguish between branded and non-branded medicines.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Import of ATF

479. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the State run oil PSUs have raised apprehensions regarding the recommendation of the Empowered Group of Ministers to the Cabinet that all domestic carriers should be allowed to directly import the Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) to cut their losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most refineries do not have the sophistication to adjust the output of just one fuel; and

(d) if so, whether less production of ATF in our refineries could affect the production of key products like petrol and diesel and possibly lead to more imports?

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. Apprehensions have been expressed by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), *inter-alia*, on the following grounds:

(i) There is surplus availability of ATF in the country. OMCs have invested heavily in infrastructure for distribution of ATF.

(ii) There is no privately owned infrastructure available for handling imports by private parties. This may lead to unsafe handling of imported ATF.

(c) and (d) In refineries, Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is produced simultaneously alongwith other products like Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene etc. in the same equipment (namely, Fractionation Column) using the process of distillation.

Refineries have some limited flexibility of adjusting rate of producing one product, say ATF, without adversely affecting the quality of other products. This is done by adjusting operating parameters of the Fractionation Column.

Overlapping of Research

480. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports that Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and industry interaction has been waning and there is absence of linkage with industry and industrial research leading to overlapping of research and conducting of research by CSIR laboratories which has no use to the industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to correct this situation and promote better industry awareness and cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) CSIR has major focus on industrial research and has a substantial patents portfolio. CSIR has established linkages with industry and undertakes collaborative research with industry and also pursues sponsored R&D projects to develop identified knowledgebase for the industry. There is need perhaps to further strengthen these linkages and a larger involvement of industry in R&D and collaborative research, to which end, Government has taken a number of initiatives including the involvement of CII to formulate proposals and schemes to ensure larger private sector participation in R&D to cater to purposive linkages with Government R&D institutes. Meanwhile CSIR funds R&D projects in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode as well, CSIR has representation of industry in Research Councils of its constituent laboratories and its apex bodies such as Governing Body and CSIR Society.

*[Translation]***Consumer Courts**

481. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides any financial assistance to State Governments for setting up of consumer courts/forums;

(b) if so, the details of the amount allocated during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of cases filed, pending and disposed of by the said courts/forums, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for the pendency of said cases alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the quick disposal off said cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise details of assistance released in the last 4 years are given at Statement-I.

(c) The requisite details of cases filed, disposed as well as pending are given at Statement-I.

(d) The main reasons for pendency are institution of a large number of cases, limited number of fora for disposal, usual adjudication procedure and vacancies at various levels. All the States/UTs are repeatedly requested to provide for better infrastructure and fill all the vacant posts so that cases of consumer are disposed of quickly.

Statement I

State-wise Details of Assistance released during the last 4 years under the scheme of Strengthening of Consumer fora (SCF) [as on 29.02.2012]

(Amount in lakh of Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Assistance released in SCF Scheme				Total Amount Released
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.85	—	—	—	210.85
2.	Gujarat	508.25	393.33	455.50		1357.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Haryana	—	75.00	—	—	75.00
4.	Karnataka	384.61	—	—	—	384.61
5.	Kerala	—	—	38.43	15.00	53.43
6.	Meghalaya	—	29.60	—	—	29.60
7.	Odisha	103.50	—	—	—	103.50
8.	Punjab	—	55.88	57.55	18.75	132.18
9.	Rajasthan	—	146.69	—	—	146.69
10.	Sikkim	—	—	20.50	12.50	33.00
11.	Tripura	20.85	—	46.20	—	67.05
12.	Uttar Pradesh	91.81	—	227.66	—	319.47
13.	Nagaland	—	—	204.00	260.25	464.25
14.	Mizoram	—	—	7.72	—	7.72
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	196.79	196.79
16.	West Bengal	—	—	—	348.21	148.21
	Total	1319.87	700.50	1057.56	651.50	3729.43

Statement II*Statement of Cases filed/disposed of/pending in District Fora*

(Update on 29.02.2012)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending	% of Disposal	As on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	168281	182503	5778	96.93	31.12.2011
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	330	301	29	91.21	31.03.2006
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	310	270	40	87.10	31.12.2011
4.	Assam	13704	11876	1728	67.39	31.08.2010
5.	Bihar	80010	89307	10403	87.00	31.05.2011
6.	Chandigarh	44506	43273	1233	97.23	31.12.2011
7.	Chhattisgarh	34715	31532	3183	90.83	31.12.2011
8.	Daman and Diu and DNH	162	144	18	88.89	31.03.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Delhi	239215	228875	10340	95.68	30.09.2011
10.	Goa	6200	5583	607	90.21	31.01.2012
11.	Gujarat	166043	149728	16315	90.17	31.12.2011
12.	Haryana	211341	193583	17758	91.60	31.12.2011
13.	Himachal Pradesh	54853	51419	3439	93.73	31.12.2011
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20792	18865	1937	90.68	31.12.2007
15.	Jharkhand	32260	29638	2622	91.87	30.09.2011
16.	Karnataka	146965	142794	4171	97.18	31.12.2011
17.	Kerala	174455	18713B	7317	95.81	31.12.2011
18.	Lakshadweep	72	65	7	90.28	31.12.2011
19.	Madhya Pradesh	172887	157788	14399	91.37	31.12.2011
20.	Maharashtra	245230	226885	18345	92.52	30.06.2011
21.	Manipur	1037	1012	25	97.59	30.09.2008
22.	Meghalaya	768	661	107	86.07	31.03.2011
23.	Mizoram	3486	2819	647	81.33	31.12.2010
24.	Nagaland	246	205	41	83.33	30.06.2006
25.	Odisha	88816	82960	5856	93.41	31.12.2011
26.	Puducherry	2832	2651	181	93.01	31.12.2011
27.	Punjab	146353	140689	5664	96.13	31.12.2011
28.	Rajasthan	269329	243648	25683	90.46	31.12.2011
29.	Sikkim	283	262	21	92.5B	31.12.2011
30.	Tamil Nadu	99369	94948	4721	95.26	31.12.2011
31.	Tripura	2599	2426	173	93.34	30.11.2011
32.	Uttar Pradesh	541361	463576	77785	85.63	31.12.2011
33.	Uttarakhand	33535	31796	1739	94.81	31.12.2011
34.	West Bengal	78441	73739	4702	94.01	31.12.2010
Total		3100871	2853367	247514	92.02	

*[English]***Financially Viable Projects**

482. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the new railway projects have not been found financially viable by the Ministry of Finance;

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

(c) whether the Railways propose to set up Rail Tariff Regulatory Authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said Authority is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Projects on Indian Railways are generally sanctioned in accordance with norms laid down in the National Transport Policy, 1980. However, projects are also taken up on socio-economic considerations for development of economically backward areas.

As on 01.04.2011, there are 129 ongoing new line projects, out of which 116 projects are below the threshold value of economically viable rate of return. These projects are in various stages of execution and progressing as per availability of resources.

(c) There is no proposal at present.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Oil Pilferage

483. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of oil pilferage from various oil depots have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons found guilty in the said cases along with the action taken against them;

(c) whether accountability of senior officers have been fixed in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to put any technical/manual system in place to check the said pilferage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported 3 and 9 cases of pilferage respectively from their Oil Depots during the last two years and the current year (April-February 2012).

(c) IOCL has reported pilferage cases in Kantapukur Depot, Jammu Depot and Panipat Marketing Complex, penalty has been imposed on three Officers while Tank Truck and crew have been black listed, and one case is with the Police. HPCL has reported pilferage cases at Mathura, Sanganer, Sagar, Bhatinda, Ghatkesar, Indore IRD and Sagar IRD. Eight officers and staff were suspended. Subsequently, four Officers were reinstated. In two cases, FIRs were lodged.

(d) and (e) Public Sector OMCs have reported that all the tank valves in the Depots and Installations are locked after the operations and the keys are kept in safe custody. In addition, terminal automation is being implemented in a phased manner. CCTV, night vision binoculars, GPS based vehicle monitoring system and seal monitoring system have been provided for at the Oil Depots to prevent pilferages.

[English]

Funds to NGOs under CAPART

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

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from any NGO in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra State for fund under schemes run by CAPART since last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) CAPART, a registered society under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development, has received eight proposals for funding under its different schemes from NGOs in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra State in last three years. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Vo Name	Address	Title	Status
1.	Swami Vivekanand Gramin Vikas Sanstha	Plot No. 106, Ganesh Coloney, Chopda, Distt. Jalgaon	Project Proposal of Under PC Scheme.	Rejected on 19-Jan-09
2.	Swami Vivekanand Gramin Vikas Sanstha	Plot No. 106, Ganesh Coloney, Chopda, Distt. Jalgaon	Organiation of Beneficiaries	Rejected on 6-July-10
3.	Institute for Rural Development and Social Services	Sadhana, Mayadevi Nagar, Mahabala Colony Road, Distt. Jalgaon	Implementation of NREGS Programme	Rejected on 11-Feb-09
4.	Tapi Satpuda Parisar Bahuuddeshiya Mandal	SS-80/3, MIDC, Distt. Jalgaon	Awareness Generation and Training Proposal Under NREGA	Rejected on 11-Feb-09
5.	Rajmata Jijau Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha	Sevage Budrukl, Tal. Parola, Distt. Jalgaon	Income Generation Rural Girls & Amp; Boys Through Skill Development	Rejected on 7-Oct-09
6.	Jan Shikshan Sansthan	B/H Kasturba High School, Chopda, Distt. Jalgaon	Organizing Gram Shree Mela	Rejected on 7-Oct-09
7.	Rahi Shikshan Mandal	Shivaji Nagar, Varangaon Road, Tal-Bhusawal, Distt. Jalgaon	Organizing Workshop	Rejected on 2-Sep-09
8.	Jan Shikshan Sansthan	B/H Kasturba High School, Chopda, Distt. Jalgaon	Organizing Gram Shree Mela	Rejected on 3-Sep-09

**Friendship Pact for Improvement in
Research in S and T**

485. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign countries have signed the friendship pact with India in improving the research in science and technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise during the last three years alongwith the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the pacts existing with each country alongwith the objectives thereof?

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

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Madam, Ministry of Science and Technology has signed no "Friendship Pact" towards improvement of research in science and technology with any foreign country. However, the Department of Science and Technology has signed S and T cooperation and collaborative arrangements namely Inter-Governmental S and T Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/ Programmes of Cooperation (POC) with 81 countries/ international entitites for undertaking joint research and development and participation in various bilateral and global projects.

(b) During the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) inter-governmental S and T Agreements were signed with 6 countries, namely with Botswana, Ethiopia, Georgia, Myanmar, Singapore and Saudi Arabia on conditions of co-investment and co-sharing of research results.

(c) Science and Technology (S and T) Agreements are existing with following 81 countries/international entities with the objectives of development of co-operation in the fields of science and technology on the basis of equality and mutual advantages; reciprocal access to the activities of research and technological development; exchange of information, which may affect cooperative activities; effective protection of intellectual property Rights and peaceful uses of research results:

*S and T Agreements existing with Countries/
international entities*

1. Australia
2. Austria
3. Argentina
4. Armenia
5. Bangladesh
6. Belarus
7. Belgium
8. Botswana
9. Brazil
10. Bulgaria
11. Canada
12. China
13. Colombia
14. Cuba
15. Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea
16. European Union
17. Egypt
18. Estonia
19. Ethiopia
20. Finland
21. France
22. Federal Republic of Germany
23. Georgia
24. Greece
25. Hungary
26. International Centre for Theoretical Physics
27. Iceland
28. Indonesia
29. Iran
30. Italy
31. Israel
32. Japan
33. Kazakhstan
34. Kuwait
35. Kyrgyzstan
36. Lao
37. Malaysia
38. Mauritius
39. Mexico
40. Moldova
41. Mongolia
42. Mozambique
43. Myanmar
44. Nepal
45. Netherlands
46. Norway
47. Oman
48. Poland
49. Philippines
50. Peru
51. Portugal
52. Republic of Korea
53. Romania
54. Russian Federation
55. Saudi Arabia
56. Serbia and Montenegro
57. Singapore
58. Slovak

59. Slovenia
60. Sri Lanka
61. Sudan
62. South Africa
63. Spain
64. Chile
65. Sweden
66. Swiss Federal
67. Syria
68. Tajikistan
69. Thailand
70. Trinidad & Tobago
71. Tunis
72. Turkey
73. Turkmenistan
74. Third World Academy of Sciences
75. Ukraine
76. UK & Northern Ireland
77. Uzbekistan
78. USA
79. Venezuela
80. Vietnam
81. Zambia

Upper Krishna Project-III

486. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any detailed report of the Upper Krishna Project-III; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per information from Government of Karnataka the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Upper Krishna

Project-Stage-III has been prepared by Govt. of Karnataka for an estimated cost of Rs. 17,207.00 crores based on the price level of 2010-11 to provide irrigation for 5.30 lakh ha.

Conversion of Courts

487. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently decided to convert all the subordinate courts in the country into the fast track courts within the next few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the cost likely to be incurred for this purpose;

(c) whether the infrastructure facilities in various subordinate courts would be upgraded to the level of fast track courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Provision of infrastructure facilities in subordinate courts is within the purview of the respective State Government. In order to provide support by augmenting the resources of the State Governments, Government of India has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 1993-94. Under this, financial assistance is provided on a sharing basis to State Governments for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary. The sharing ratio was 50:50 upto 2010-11. This has been increased to 75:25 (75% central assistance) from the year 2011-12.

[Translation]

Installation of Petrol Pumps

488. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps installed in Bharuch and Narmada areas of Gujarat during the last three years alongwith the company-wise, category-wise and location-wise details thereof;

(b) whether petrol pumps for which candidates had been interviewed for allotment during the last three years are still not functional; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details of Retail Outlets (ROs) i.e Petrol pumps installed in Bharuch area of Gujarat during the last three years by public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC), company-wise, category-wise and location-wise are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Location	Company	Category
1.	Nikora, Bharuch	IOC	Open
2.	Vesadara, Bharuch	HPCL	Open
3.	Rajpardi, Bharuch	HPCL	Open
4.	Samni, Bharuch	HPCL	Open
5.	Amod, Bharuch	HPCL	Open
6.	Hansot, Bharuch	HPCL	Open
7.	Jolwa, Bharuch	HPCL	Open
8.	Muler Chowkdi, Bharuch	HPCL	Open
9.	Ankleshwar, Bharuch	BPCL	Open
10.	Palej, Bharuch	BPCL	Open
11.	Bharuch city, Bharuch	BPCL	Open

No petrol pump has been installed in Narmada area by the OMCs during the last three years.

(b) 22 ROs, where interviews have been conducted and the Letter of Intents (LOIs) have also been issued, are pending commissioning in Bharuch and Narmada district.

(c) Allotment/setting up of RO dealership involves various steps like advertisement, interviews/selection of dealers, field verification of credentials, issue of Letter of Intent, procurement of land, obtaining necessary statutory approvals, construction, etc. Hence the commissioning of the RO after allotment takes some time.

Inspection of Canals

489. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team from the World Bank had visited Rajasthan for inspection of canals;

(b) if so, the details and the result thereof; and

(c) the names of the projects likely to be benefited?

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) 1. The Task Team Leader of Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project inspected the Gang Canal and Bhakra Canal System in February 2011 to explore possibility of installing SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system on these canals.

2. Procurement expert of World Bank associated with Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project also inspected ongoing works of rehabilitation on Bhakra Canal System under the project in October 2011, as a part of their regular supervision mission.

(c) The Gang canal and Bhakra canal system of Rajasthan are likely to be benefitted.

[English]

Allocation of Funds by NMDFC

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

(a) the funds allocated by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) during each of last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the criteria for providing assistance by the NMDFC;

(c) the details of the utilization of the allocated funds by NMDFC during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of development activities for which these funds have been utilized; and

(e) the measures initiated by the Government to make NMDFC more effective?

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) Statement-I showing the funds allocated by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise is enclosed.

(b) The persons belonging to minority communities living below double the poverty line are eligible for assistance under the NMDFC schemes. Persons having annual income less than Rs. 40,000/- in rural areas and less than Rs. 55,000/- in urban areas are considered to be living below double the poverty line.

(c) Statement-II showing details of utilization of the funds allocated by NMDFC during last three years and the current financial year, State-wise is enclosed.

(d) The funds released by NMDFC are utilized for extending concessional loans to persons belonging to minority communities for setting up self-employment/ income generating activities.

(e) The authorized share capital of NMDFC was enhanced from Rs. 1000 crore to Rs. 1500 crore during 2010-11. The paid-up share capital of the Government of India stands at Rs. 875.36 crore as on 10th February, 2012.

Statement I

Funds Allocated by NMDFC

(Rs. in Lacs)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	180.00	1416.00	1350.00
2.	Assam	325.00	420.00	1100.00	1100.00
3.	Bihar	1150.00	770.00	1584.00	1619.00
4.	Chandigarh	30.00	25.00	26.00	47.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	175.00	150.00	203.00	155.00
6.	Delhi	525.00	180.00	46.00	42.50
7.	Gujarat	765.00	680.00	530.00	540.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	225.00	230.00	139.00	120.00
9.	Haryana	1590.00	1775.00	320.00	228.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	620.00	665.00	1508.00	1526.00
11.	Jharkhand	230.00	230.00	400.00	300.00
12.	Kerala	7340.00	7180.00	3098.00	8441.00
13.	Karnataka	1700.00	1080.00	1599.00	739.00
14.	Maharashtra	2220.00	2280.00	2522.00	2851.00
15.	Manipur	75.00	60.00	55.00	183.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	300.00	320.00	350.00	512.00
17.	Mizoram	550.00	570.00	202.06	785.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Nagaland	2020.00	2300.00	572.00	1000.00
19.	Odisha	515.00	294.00	155.00	158.00
20.	Puducherry	275.00	185.00	33.00	36.00
21.	Punjab	990.00	885.00	1500.00	1793.00
22.	Rajasthan	475.00	320.00	355.00	1255.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	3450.00	3320.00	1250.00	2087.00
24.	Tripura	125.00	96.00	113.00	309.50
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2250.00	1530.00	3662.00	2993.00
26.	Uttarakhand	425.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
27.	West Bengal	5330.00	6480.00	5435.00	10150.00
Total		34275.00	32355.00	28323.00	40470.00

Statement II*Funds Utilised*

(Amount Rs. in Lacs)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto 09.03.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.25	45.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	12.42	200.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	904.50	4.50	793.50	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	2.00	6.00	4.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	99.98	56.55	0.00
6.	Delhi	17.00	45.25	17.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	300.00	314.93	0.00	29.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	230.00	115.00	100.15
9.	Haryana	359.00	1,107.99	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	420.00	560.00	1,082.79	372.17
11.	Jharkhand	89.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	4,229.50	5,183.23	6,079.91	4,780.71
13.	Karnataka	450.00	288.95	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Maharashtra	500.00	500.00	1,040.00	419.00
15.	Manipur	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	300.00	309.81	129.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	500.00	1,130.00	451.00	450.00
19.	Odisha	27.00	38.25	0.00	0.00
20.	Puducherry	100.00	181.60	200.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	400.00	469.64	961.13	224.13
22.	Rajasthan	100.00	302.25	631.55	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	965.25	2,134.55	3,008.69	0.00
24.	Tripura	50.00	96.00	100.00	100.90
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5.40	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	3,214.49	6,606.75	8,128.00	3,975.84
	Total	13,051.79	19,687.10	23,003.52	10,452.63

Community Based Management of Groundwater

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

(a) whether community-based approach to groundwater resource management could save water resources while also raising farmers' income according to a study released by the World Bank recently;

(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) and (b) The report entitled 'Deep wells & Prudence' brought out by the World Bank has discussed Andhra Pradesh Farmer-Managed Groundwater Systems Project (APFAMGS) funded by UNFAO, implemented by a nodal executing agency in seven drought prone districts of the state of Andhra Pradesh which has resulted in reduction in water use and improvements in profitability of farmers, with the net value of outputs nearly doubling during the project period.

(c) Water being a State subject, it is responsibility of State Governments to take appropriate action in the matter.

[*Translation*]

Checking of Adulteration

492. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of samples of petrol and diesel collected to check adulteration during the last two years throughout the country, State/UT-wise alongwith the number of samples found to be adulterated; and

(b) the action taken by the Government against the guilty companies/persons concerned indicating the number of agencies whose licences were confiscated or cancelled?

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) To check adulteration in Petrol and Diesel in the country, 2,37,757 samples of

Petrol and Diesel were collected by various agencies/ Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last two years and current year (April-December 2011). Of these, 97 cases have so far been established to be adulterated, and accordingly 59 retail outlets have been terminated and 38 transporters black listed.

[English]

Criteria for Grants under NRDWP

493. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether population is the main criteria for providing grants to States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the criteria prescribed for allocation of funds under NRDWP;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which these changes are likely to be made effective; and

(e) the number of villages/habitations in Andhra Pradesh which are covered under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Rural population is one of the criteria for allocation of funds to States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP guidelines the criteria for fund allocation to the States is as follows: 40% weightage is given to total rural population of the State, 10% weightage to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe rural population of the State, 40% weightage is given to Rural areas under Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Hill Area Development Programme and Special category Hill States in the States and 10% weightage is for Rural population managing rural drinking water supply schemes weighted by Management Devolution Index.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) As reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh on the Integrated Management Information

System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 8.3.2012, the State has 72,407 rural habitations. Out of these, 42,082 habitations are fully covered with provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply, 29,782 habitations are partially covered and 543 habitations have some quality affected drinking water sources. The State has targeted to cover 5,433 partially covered and 201 quality affected habitations during 2011-12. Against this target, the State has as on 31.1.2012 covered 2,255 partially covered and 42 quality affected habitations.

[Translation]

Integrated Watershed Management Programme

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

(a) whether a proposal worth Rs. 375 crores to harness 2.50 million hectare area in Pali district of Rajasthan under Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Eleventh Five Year Plan has been sent to the Union Government;

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

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The Department of Land Resources has not received any proposal worth Rs. 375 crores to harness 2.50 million hectare area in Pali district of Rajasthan under Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Photo Voter I-Cards

495. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of electorate in the country, State/ UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of registered voters issued photo voter identity cards in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether all the electorate therein will be issued photo voter I-cards; and

(d) if so, the time by which the photo voter I-cards will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The total number of General Electors in the country after final publication of electoral rolls on revision with reference to 1.1.2012 as qualifying date is 75,85,31,611. A State-wise statement showing the total number of general electors is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Election Commission has stated that out of 75,85,31,611 General Electors, 70,11,45,768 electors

have been issued EPICs across the country. A State-wise statement showing the total number of voters who have been issued photo voter I-cards at the time of final publication is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) At present, EPIC coverage is approximately 93% in the country. All efforts are being made to achieve 100% EPIC coverage very soon. The Commission is, however making every effort to issue photo voter I-card to all remaining electors as expeditiously as possible.

Statement I

Electoral Roll Data - 2012

(At the time of final publication)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	GENERAL ELECTOR			TOTAL
		Men	Women	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27550591	27915873	74	55766538
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	358525	355544	0	714369
3.	Assam	9593899	8968246	0	18562145
4.	Bihar	30640065	26165172	0	56805237
5.	Chhattisgarh	7860295	7563051	0	15423346
6.	Goa	505068	506605	0	1011673
7.	Gujarat	19223559	17406293	614	36630466
8.	Haryana	7452701	6238341	0	13691042
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2279911	2160522	0	4440433
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3489855	3186548	0	6676403
11.	Jharkhand	9999145	8844614	0	18843759
12.	Karnataka	21127955	20240830	699	41369484
13.	Kerala	11179474	12149345	0	23328819
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21729032	19053209	1815	407840s6
15.	Maharashtra	41475630	37245842	0	78721472
16.	Manipur	851323	889497	0	1740820
17.	Meghalaya	676037	699842	0	1375879
18.	Mizoram	321544	331664	0	653208

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	622797	601704	0	1224501
20.	Odisha	15085837	14058672	526	29145035
21.	Punjab	9322803	8360988	244	17684035
22.	Rajasthan	19996953	17609964	1	37606918
23.	Sikkim	171830	158203	7	330040
24.	Tamil Nadu	25335687	25093439	2175	50431301
25.	Tripura	1162122	1112769	2	2274893
26.	Uttarakhand	3284345	2993610	1	6277956
27.	Uttar Pradesh	69275608	56529768	4938	125810314
28.	West Bengal	30344341	27461090	323	57805754
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	143011	126820	0	269531
30.	Chandigarh	295722	240849	0	536571
31.	Daman and Diu	50280	50769	0	101049
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100580	81022	0	181602
33.	NCT of Delhi	6400325	5041027	175	11441527
34.	Lakshadweep	23319	22792	0	46111
35.	Puducherry	397066	427951	7	825024
Total		398627535	359892475	11601	758531611

Statement II*Statement Showing the Status of EPIC, 2012*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of General Electors, 2012	Total No. of EPIC issued	% of EPIC coverage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55766538	55766538	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	714369	703404	98.47
3.	Assam	18562145	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	56805237	50557766	89.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	15423346	14341188	92.98
6.	Goa	1011673	1011665	100.00
7.	Gujarat	36630466	35967530	98.19
8.	Haryana	13691042	13691042	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4440433	4440435	100.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6676403	5108472	76.52
11.	Jharkhand	18843759	15681345	83.22
12.	Karnataka	41369484	38016615	91.90
13.	Kerala	23328819	23328819	100.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40784056	40257314	98.71
15.	Maharashtra	78721472	64818751	82.34
16.	Manipur	1740820	1699600	97.63
17.	Meghalaya	1375879	1375879	100.00
18.	Mizoram	653208	653208	100.00
19.	Nagaland	1224501	976050	79.71
20.	Odisha	29145035	26495502	90.91
21.	Punjab	17684035	17652226	99.82
22.	Rajasthan	37606918	36185934	96.22
23.	Sikkim	330040	330040	100.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	50431301	50383996	99.91
25.	Tripura	2274893	2274893	100.00
26.	Uttarakhand	6277956	6258196	99.69
27.	Uttar Pradesh	125810314	123621620	98.26
28.	West Bengal	57805754	56821173	98.30
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	269831	196363	72.77
30.	Chandigarh	536571	535960	99.89
31.	Daman and Diu	101049	85500	84.61
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	181602	155075	85.39
33.	NCT of Delhi	11441527	10882852	95.12
34.	Lakshadweep	46111	45793	99.31
35.	Puducherry	825024	825024	100.00
Total		758531611	701145768	92.43

EPIC in 34 States (Not implemented yet in Assam).

*[English]***Water Management**

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

(a) the details of the measures the Government has taken/proposes to take to increase the efficient/optimal usage of water in domestic as well as industrial sectors; and

(b) the outcome of the said measures on the water availability in 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) Water being State subject, the responsibility for efficient and optimal utilization of water resources lies with the respective State Governments. Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes. Several measures for development and management of water resources in an efficient manner are undertaken by the respective State Governments, which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water, adoption of better management practices etc. to cater to the domestic and industrial needs.

Measures particularly taken in domestic and industrial sectors to increase the efficient/optimal use of water include levy of user charges on volumetric basis, metering of supplies, benchmarking framework for improving efficiency, rain water harvesting, recycling of treated wastewater to achieve zero discharge etc.

(b) The long term average water availability in the country is more or less constant. The recycling, efficient water use and reduction of wastages & leakages result in larger spread of available water.

Hike in Crude Oil Prices

497. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hike in crude oil prices in the international market during the last one year; and

(b) the prices of CNG in the country during the corresponding period alongwith the number of times and date on which the prices of CNG were also hiked?

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 prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the international market fluctuate on daily basis depending on several factors including demand and supply conditions in the world. The average monthly price of Indian basket crude oil since April 2011 till February 2012 is given below.

Month	Average Price of Indian Basket Crude Oil (\$ per barrel)
April, 2011	118.79
May, 2011	110.70
June, 2011	109.99
July, 2011	112.53
August, 2011	106.94
September, 2011	108.79
October, 2011	106.11
November, 2011	109.62
December, 2011	107.20
January, 2012	110.47
February, 2012	117.67

Source: Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

(b) The price of CNG is not regulated by the Government. The price of CNG is determined by the respective CGD operator/entity based on weighted average price of gas sourced by them. However, the price of CNG in Delhi as fixed by the Indraprastha Gas Limited, in the recent past is as under:

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs. per kg)
02.01.2011	01.04.2011	29.00
02.04.2011	03.06.2011	29.30
04.06.2011	15.08.2011	29.80
16.08.2011	30.09.2011	30.00
01.10.2011	30.12.2011	32.00
31.12.2011	05.03.2012	33.75
06.03.2012	Till date	35.45

[*Translation*]

Fast Track Courts

498. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fast track courts functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of fast track courts proposed to be set up during 2011-12;

(c) the total amount allocated for such courts during the last three years;

(d) the details of targets set for disposal of cases by these courts during the said period;

(e) the number of cases heard, disposed of and lying pending in these courts during the last three years, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken to ensure transparency in disposal off cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Fast Track Courts were set up on the recommendations of the 11th Finance Commission for expeditious disposal of long pending sessions cases and the cases involving under trial prisoners for a period of 5 years first from 2000 to 2005. The period was extended by 5 years from 2005-2010 and further extended by one more year *i.e.* 2010-11 by Central Government. The Central Government has provided financial assistance to the State Governments for Fast Track Courts as per the norms of the approved scheme for the full period from 2000-01 to 2010-11. The scheme has been discontinued, w.e.f. 31.03.2011. However, the State Governments can continue the Fast Track Courts from their own funds.

From the information made available by the State Governments/High Courts, 1192 Fast Track Courts were functioning in the country as on 31.03.2011. State-wise details are at Statement-I. The statement indicating the central grant released to the State Governments for Fast Track Courts during the three years 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-11 is at Statement-II.

(d) to (f) The Finance Commission had recommended creation of 1734 new additional courts against which 1192

Fast Track Courts were set up. A statement indicating the number of cases transferred to Fast Track Courts, disposed by these courts and those pending as on 31.03.2011, are at Statement-III. The average disposal per court has been 251 cases in one year.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of Functional Fast Track Courts as on 31.3.2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	20
4.	Bihar	179
5.	Chhattisgarh	25
6.	Gujarat*	61
7.	Goa	5
8.	Haryana**	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9
10.	Jharkhand	39
11.	Karnataka#	87
12.	Kerala	38
13.	Madhya Pradesh**	84
14.	Maharashtra*	51
15.	Manipur	2
16.	Meghalaya	3
17.	Mizoram	3
18.	Nagaland	2
19.	Odisha	35
20.	Punjab**	15
21.	Rajasthan	83
22.	Tamil Nadu [§]	49
23.	Tripura	3
24.	Uttarakhand	20
25.	Uttar Pradesh	153
26.	West Bengal	109
	Total	1192

* as on February, 2011

** as on December, 2010

as on August, 2010

§ as on December, 2008

Statement II*Central Grants released to States for Fast Track Courts from 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	142.40	0	1096.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.40	14.40	14.40
3.	Assam	91.20	96.00	96.00
4.	Bihar	720.00	720.00	720.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	148.80	148.80	129.60
6.	Goa	19.20	14.40	24.00
7.	Gujarat	580.80	0	777.60
8.	Haryana	38.40	76.80	67.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38.40	43.20	43.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	249.60	196.80	192.00
12.	Karnataka	182.40	446.40	441.60
13.	Kerala	148.80	148.80	148.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	312.00	316.80	316.80
15.	Maharashtra	417.60	412.80	537.60
16.	Manipur	9.60	9.60	9.60
17.	Meghalaya	28.80	0	28.80
18.	Mizoram	14.40	14.40	14.40
19.	Nagaland	9.60	9.60	9.60
20.	Odisha	158.40	168.00	168.00
21.	Punjab	0	163.20	81.60
22.	Rajasthan	398.40	398.40	398.40
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	470.40	235.20
25.	Tripura	0	11.56	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1161.60	1161.60	1094.40
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	99.62
28.	West Bengal	571.20	571.20	571.20
	Total	5456.00	5613.16	7315.62

Statement III

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Total Cases transferred as on 31.3.2011	Total Cases disposed as on 31.3.2011	No. of cases pending as on 31.3.2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	236928	199953	36975
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4162	1660	2502
3.	Assam	72191	55811	16380
4.	Bihar	239278	159105	80173
5.	Chhattisgarh	94670	76575	18095
6.	Gujarat*	537636	434296	103340
7.	Goa	5096	4017	1079
8.	Haryana**	38359	33590	4769
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40126	33427	6699
10.	Jharkhand	110027	87789	22238
11.	Karnataka#	218402	184067	34335
12.	Kerala	109160	95367	13793
13.	Madhya Pradesh**	360602	317363	43239
14.	Maharashtra*	423518	381619	41899
15.	Manipur	3059	2861	198
16.	Meghalaya	1031	843	188
17.	Mizoram	1868	1635	233
18.	Nagaland	845	716	129
19.	Odisha	66199	60441	5758
20.	Punjab**	58570	46347	12223
21.	Rajasthan	149447	123024	26423
22.	Tamil Nadu§	411957	371336	40621
23.	Tripura	5812	5591	221
24.	Uttarakhand	98797	89791	9006
25.	Uttar Pradesh	464775	411658	53117
26.	West Bengal	146083	113903	32180
	Total	3898598	3292785	605813

* as on February, 2011

** as on December, 2010

as on August, 2010

§ as on December, 2008

*[English]***Pricing and Distribution of Molasses**

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

(a) the average prices of molasses during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is a pricing and distribution mechanism of molasses in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government is planning to chalk a proper control mechanism; and

(e) if so, the time by which such mechanism is likely to be set up?

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

(a) Government does not maintain data on the price of molasses.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Cooperation with ASEAN in MSME Sector

500. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Union Government proposes to sign Memorandum of Understanding with Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the sphere of micro, small and medium enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the projects likely to be undertaken;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to assess benefits to India from this joint venture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Presently, there is no Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (M/O MSME) and The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for cooperation in the sphere of micro, small and medium enterprises sector. However, a draft MoU has been sent by this Ministry to the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) for taking up the matter with ASEAN.

Sale of Cars

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

(a) the total sales of cars (both domestic and international) made during the last three years, including the current years;

(b) whether high inflation rates, zooming rates of petrol and diesel have greatly affected the demand for cars;

(c) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to recover the market trend and to restore its demand in the coming months;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(In number)

Category	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Apr.-Jan.)
Domestic sales	12,20,475	15,28,337	19,82,702	15,74,847
Exports	3,31,535	4,41,709	4,38,214	4,15,965

(b) The sale of cars has been showing growth over the last few years. However, in recent months, it is showing a decline. Factors like rising interest rates and hike in fuel prices among other factors, are affecting the growth of this sector.

(c) to (e) Various steps have been taken in pursuance of the Automotive Mission Plan (2006-16) and the new Foreign Trade Policy provides additional incentives which will expectedly boost the sale and export of cars in the country.

Fluoride Mitigation Centre

502. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to establish Fluoride Mitigation Centre in Gandhinagar;

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

(c) the time by which the Fluoride Mitigation Centre is likely to be established in the State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A detailed project proposal for establishment of Fluoride Mitigation Centre in Gandhinagar, Gujarat has been received by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in November 2011. However, in the meantime, Government in February, 2011 requested National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI)? Nagpur to establish a Centre of Excellence for Water Quality Problems with specific focus on fluoride and fluorosis.

(c) Government of India is assisting the State Governments technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for provision of safe drinking water to the rural population in the country. Under NRDWP, separate allocation of 3% has been made to all States including Gujarat State, for water quality monitoring and surveillance. Government of Gujarat can utilize these funds to establish a Water Quality Cell which can also look after the aspects of fluoride mitigation in Gujarat State.

Railway Protection Force (RPF)

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

(a) the present status of progress made in upgradation and strengthening the Railway Protection Force(RPF) in view of growing number of crimes in the Railways;

(b) whether the Railways are also not able to provide RPF escorts in many trains due to shortage of RPF personnel;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the latest vacancy position and recruitment made during the last three years, post-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken to strengthen/upgrade the RPF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Upgradation and strengthening of the Railway Protection Force (RPF) is being done by way of provision of funds for procurement of latest security equipment, creation of additional manpower, upgradation of training centers, specialized training in training centers of other Forces etc.

(b) and (c) Prevention & detection of crime and maintenance of Law & Order in station premises and trains is the responsibility of respective State Governments which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). RPF supplements the efforts of GRP. On an average, 1275 important Mail/Express trains are escorted by the RPF personnel and 2200 Mail/Express trains are escorted by the GRP personnel daily. Based on crime trend analysis and availability of man-power, escorts are provided after consultation between the RPF and the GRP. 14189 posts in various ranks are presently vacant in the RPF. These vacancies include 5134 newly created non-gazetted posts. Recruitment process for filling up of these vacancies has already commenced. During last three years, recruitment was completed for filling up vacancies of 1393 posts of Constables and 65 posts of Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors.

(d) Security has been identified as one of the priority areas of Indian Railways. Steps taken to strengthen/upgrade the RPF include procurement of modern security related equipment, creation of additional posts, establishment of new Railway Protection Special Force (RPSF) battalions, setting up of commando training centers, Networking of security control rooms, setting up of all India Security Help Line etc.

Scholarships to Children

504. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when compared to the enrolment figures, only one out of each 4.55 enrolled muslim child in classes I-VII and one out of every 7.7 muslim child in the entire age group obtains a scholarship;

(b) if so, the details thereof compared to the last three years also, year-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to enrol more number of muslim children in future?

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) Enrolment figures are not maintained community-wise. However, under the Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for the welfare of the minorities, scholarships are awarded to eligible students belonging to the five notified minority communities including Muslims from Class-I onwards. Since the inception of the scholarship schemes, the number of Muslim students who have benefitted from the respective schemes is as follows:-

Name of the Scholarship Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 29.02.12)
Pre-Matric	Not launched	3,83,143	13,34,144	34,62,074	37,56,164
Post-matric	18,068	1,48,937	2,93,526	4,20,301	5,07,466
Merit cum Means	13,843	21,349	28,282	31,781	32,017
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	Not Launched		541	1,073	1,606

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

(c) The Right of Children to Free Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operative w.e.f. 1st April, 2010 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years for classes I to VIII.

[Translation]

LPG Agencies in Gujarat

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

(a) the number of LPG agencies opened in Rajkot and Porbandar district of Gujarat during the last three years alongwith the company-wise, category-wise and location-wise details thereof;

(b) whether LPG agencies for which candidates had been interviewed for allotment during the last three years are still not functional; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) During the last three years, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has allotted one

regular LPG distributorship at Shaper Veraval in Rajkot district of Gujarat, under the Scheduled Tribe category and another one Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitarak (RGGLV) at Atkot in Rajkot district of Gujarat, under Open category. No LPG distributorship was commissioned by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies in Porbandar District of Gujarat during the last three years.

(b) and (c) During the last three years, IOC and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) each have advertised for one Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran (RGGLV) distributorship in Rajkot district of Gujarat. The location-wise details are as under:-

Location	Date of Draw	Date Lol issued
Vinchhiya	29.06.2011	25.08.2011
Lunasur	24.02.2011	10.05.2011

Commissioning of the distributorships is subject to completion of construction of infrastructure/issuance of retail sale licence.

[English]

Sale of UCC Products

506. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Dow and its affiliated companies sold products of Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) to evade law and did business worth \$ 24 million in 1999 through one company alone;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government intends to hold a detailed inquiry into the dealings of Dow with Indian Companies;

(d) if so, the work plan in this regard;

(e) the steps proposed to put blanket ban on sale of Dow products under any brand name and attach the properties of Indian or foreign companies involved therein; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (f) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals does not hold any information regarding sale of products of Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) by DOW and its affiliated companies and their doing business worth US \$ 24 million in 1999 through one company alone.

Welfare of Minorities

507. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has focused its attention on minorities welfare particularly for Sikh Community in each State of the country;

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

(c) the financial assistance given to the Sikh Community in the areas of special-heritage, education, health and employment generation during the said period?

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) The following Schemes/Programmes are being implemented by the Ministry for the welfare of minorities including the Sikh community:-

(i) Multi-sectoral Development programme (MsDP): This is an area development programme which

aims to address the development deficit identified by a baseline survey by improving the socio-economic infrastructure and basic amenities in the 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). The financial allocation is not made religion/community-wise. The State/UT-wise details of funds released during the last three years and current year are at enclosed Statement-I.

(ii) The Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme: Under this Programme various welfare Schemes for the minorities including the Sikh community are being implemented. An important aim of the programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. In order to ensure that the benefits of these schemes flow equitably to minorities, the programme envisages the location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for the minorities. No segregated minority community-wise data is maintained by the agencies implementing the schemes.

(iii) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme implemented since 2007-08. No religion-wise disaggregated data is maintained.

(iv) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme implemented since 2008-09.

(v) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme implemented since 2007-08.

(vi) Merit cum Means Scholarship implemented since 2007-08.

(vii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students implemented since 2009-10.

(viii) Schemes of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).

(c) The number of scholarships awarded for the last three years and the current year to students of the Sikh community State-wise, are at enclosed Statement-II (Pre-matric), enclosed Statement-III (Post-matric), enclosed Statement-IV (Maulana Azad National Fellowship) and enclosed Statement-V (Merit cum Means Scholarship). The details of concessional term loans extended to the Sikh community during the last three years and the current year is at enclosed Statement-VI.

Statement I

State/UT-wise fund released during the last three years and the current year under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for Minority Concentration Districts

Sl.No.	State/UT	Fund released during the last three years (Rs. in lakh)	Fund released during current year (2011-12 as on 29.02.12) (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	62984.73	9309.64
2.	West Bengal	50972.27	4428.03
3.	Haryana	3047.85	994.20
4.	Assam	29030.44	13123.68
5.	Manipur	9387.28	2655.72
6.	Bihar	24429.27	12317.31
7.	Meghalaya	2606.65	0.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.98	618.72
9.	Jharkhand	9963.29	809.22
10.	Odisha	2558.48	3.73
11.	Kerala	718.13	744.81
12.	Karnataka	2709.57	229.50
13.	Maharashtra	5180.70	331.44
14.	Mizoram	1859.82	865.09
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	599.58	646.41
16.	Uttarakhand	3041.50	0.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1398.30	0.00
18.	Delhi	203.75	895.98
19.	Sikkim	568.88	459.55
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	4319.50	2745.61
Grand Total		215596.97	51178.64

Statement II

State-wise and year-wise detail of students belonging to the Sikh community under under Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme during last three years and current year

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12* (As on 29.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90	330	317	278
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	71	144	62
4.	Bihar	60	26	116	77
5.	Chhattisgarh	154	525	851	1385
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	254	8105	11266	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	151	299	310	789
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	32	506	2903	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	9	77	100	190
12.	Karnataka	2	16	326	386
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	505	260	356	1611
15.	Maharashtra	726	2502	5446	7163
16.	Manipur	0	0		0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	14	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	1080
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	
20.	Odisha	2	2	5	2
21.	Punjab	48587	116393	262329	247640
22.	Rajasthan	2647	4723	13609	16312
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	10
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	283	2328	2810	6832
27.	Uttarakhand	0	13	19	127
28.	West Bengal	2	511	667	904
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	254	994	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1466	1557	2092	1238
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		55224	139238	303681	286086

*Including both Fresh and Renewals.

Statement III

State-wise and Year-wise detail of Students belonging to the Sikh Community under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme during last three Years and current year

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12* (As on 29.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	79	148	32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0		0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	25	26	4	0
4.	Bihar	25	13	19	46
5.	Chhattisgarh	88	130	162	223
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	63	23	42	30
8.	Haryana	1550	1323	1803	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100	82	96	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	275	317	1159	0
11.	Jharkhand	113	43	31	62
12.	Karnataka	25	12	21	23
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	200	89	250	317
15.	Maharashtra	288	182	334	352
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	2	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	25	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	19248	16818	25827	48139
22.	Rajasthan	1087	308	847	1988
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	13	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	900	431	1251	2808
27.	Uttarakhand	275	8	12	30
28.	West Bengal	87	101	154	179
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	188	84	38	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	737	148	62	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0		0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		25350	20217	32262	54229

*Including both Fresh and Renewals.

Statement IV

State-wise and year-wise detail of Fellowship awarded to students belonging to the Sikh community under Maulana Azad National Fellowship during last three and current year

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12* (As on 29.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	12	20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	73	129	188
22.	Rajasthan	2	4	6
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	4	9
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		80	159	238

*Including both Fresh and Renewals

Statement V

The number of Merit-cum Means based Scholarships sanctioned for students belonging to the Sikh Community during the last four years and the current year

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	3	
2.	Assam	2	3	3	6
3.	Bihar	2	2	2	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	10	11	13
5.	Gujarat	4	4	7	9
6.	Haryana	195	139	141	142
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6	11	10	12
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	387	184	200	55
9.	Jharkhand	2	12	14	17
10.	Karnataka	3	3	3	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	16	38	31	37
12.	Maharashtra	32	49	40	94
13.	Odisha	0	0	0	2
14.	Punjab	568	1764	2355	2644
15.	Rajasthan	113	97	115	156

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	60	119	114	92
18.	Uttarakhand	8	14	22	35
19.	West Bengal	9	19	31	19
20.	Chandigarh	16	21	13	14
21.	Delhi	55	81	73	105
Total		1490	2574	3188	3457

Statement VI

Updated as on 09.03.2012
(Amt. Rs. in lacs)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.
1.	Assam					0.2	1		
2.	Bihar	2.89	5			2.12	3		
3.	Chandigarh	1.19	3						
4.	Chhattisgarh					4.68	6		
5.	Delhi	1.7	2	0.85	1				
6.	Himachal Pradesh	23.01	21	55.42	50	29.79	29	19.03	16
7.	Haryana	269.25	547	313.75	708				
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.43	62	41.21	61	37.44	40	3.45	5
9.	Maharashtra	1.12	3						
10.	Punjab	387.29	504	350.34	314	955.58	1152	218.88	261
11.	Rajasthan	2.89	8	6.37	20	15	42	15	42
12.	Uttarakhand			3.87	6				
13.	West Bengal	4.51	6	10.46	24	11.13	9	3.47	5
Total		735.28	1161	782.27	1184	1055.94	1282	259.83	329

[Translation]

Minority Dominated Districts

508. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority dominated districts in the country, State-wise;

(b) the norms laid down for declaring any district as minority dominated district;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of the said districts by revising the said norms; and

(d) if so, the time by which the number of the said districts is likely to be increased alongwith the State-wise names of the new districts proposed to be declared as minority dominated districts?

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) Government has identified 90 minority concentration districts in the country, on the basis of substantial minority population and backwardness parameters. The State-wise list of minority concentration districts is enclosed.

(b) The minority population parameters used for identification of 90 minority concentration districts (MCDs) were as follow:-

- (i) Districts with a 'substantial minority population' of at least 25% of the total population were identified in 29 States/UTs;
- (ii) Districts having a large absolute minority population exceeding 5 lakh and the percentage of minority population exceeding 20% but less than 25% were identified in 29 States/UTs;
- (iii) In the six States/UTs, where a minority community is in majority, districts having 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT were identified.

The backwardness norms used for identification of minority concentration district were:-

(I) religion-specific socio-economic indicators at the district level-

(i) literacy rate; (ii) female literacy rate; (iii) work participation rate; and (iv) female work participation rate; and

(II) basic amenities indicators at the district level-

(i) percentage of households with pucca walls; (ii) percentage of household with safe drinking water; (iii) percentage of household with electricity; and (iv) percentage of households with water closet latrines.

(c) and (d) Determination of Minority Concentration Districts has been considered by the Working Group and Steering Committee on empowerment of minorities for the formulation of 12th Five Year Plan and the report of Working Group is under consideration of Planning Commission.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	District
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobar
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
9.	Assam	North Cachar Hills
10.	Assam	Kokrajhar
11.	Assam	Dhubri
12.	Assam	Goalpara
13.	Assam	Bongaigaon
14.	Assam	Barpeta
15.	Assam	Darrang
16.	Assam	Marigaon
17.	Assam	Nagaon
18.	Assam	Cachar
19.	Assam	Karimganj
20.	Assam	Hailakandi
21.	Assam	Kamrup
22.	Bihar	Araria
23.	Bihar	Kishanganj
24.	Bihar	Purnia

1	2	3
25.	Bihar	Katihar
26.	Bihar	Sitamarhi
27.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran
28.	Bihar	Darbhanga
29.	Delhi	North East
30.	Haryana	Mewat
31.	Haryana	Sirsa
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)
33.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
34.	Jharkhand	Gumla
35.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
36.	Jharkhand	Pakaur
37.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
38.	Karnataka	Bidar
39.	Kerala	Wayanad
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
41.	Maharashtra	Buldana
42.	Maharashtra	Washim
43.	Maharashtra	Hingoli
44.	Maharashtra	Parbhani
45.	Manipur	Senapati
46.	Manipur	Tamenglong
47.	Manipur	Churachandpur
48.	Manipur	Ukhrul
49.	Manipur	Chandel
50.	Manipur	Thoubal
51.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
52.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
53.	Mizoram	Mamit
54.	Sikkim	North
55.	Odisha	Gajapati
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut

1	2	3
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor
77.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
78.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar
79.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
80.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
81.	West Bengal	Maldah
82.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
83.	West Bengal	Birbhum
84.	West Bengal	Nadia
85.	West Bengal	South 24-Parganas
86.	West Bengal	Bardhaman
87.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar
88.	West Bengal	Haora
89.	West Bengal	North 24Parganas
90.	West Bengal	Kolkata

Ramganjmandi-Bhopal Line

509. SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of progress made for laying of railway line on the Ramganjmandi-Bhopal section;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated/spent thereon so far; and
- (c) the time frame set for completion of work on the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) On Ramganjmandi-Bhopal project, Ramganjmandi-Jhalawar (26.5 km) section has been completed. Land acquisition has been completed upto 100 km length from Ramganjmandi and civil works beyond Jhalawar have been taken up. An outlay of Rs. 75 crore has been provided during the year 2011-12 and an expenditure of Rs. 201.95 crore has been incurred upto March, 2011 on this project. The project is progressing as per availability of resources.

Supply of LPG and PNG

510. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts in the country having no supply of LPG cylinders;
- (b) the number of districts in the country where supply of both Piped Natural Gas (PNG) and LPG cylinders are available;
- (c) the time by which PNG and cylinders are likely to be made available throughout 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) and (b) OMCs are supplying LPG through their LPG distributors in all the 628 districts of the country. City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies are supplying Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in 10 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura, covering 51 Geographical Areas.

- (c) Vision 2015 adopted by this Ministry envisages raising the country's LPG population coverage from 50%

to 75%, by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015 especially in rural areas and undercovered areas.

As far as extension of PNG facilities to different towns and cities in the country is concerned, the implementation timeframe is subject to interalia, availability of natural gas through a gas transmission pipeline, technical and commercial feasibility and availability of clearances from various authorities, such as digging permission from the civic authorities, etc.

Lok Adalat in Madhya Pradesh

511. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the sections under which cases are settled by conciliation in Lok Adalats with a view to reduce number of cases in the courts;
- (b) the section-wise number of cases settled by conciliation in the Lok Adalats in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that the cases related to repayment of bank loans are being disposed of by the Lok Adalats mostly in favour of the banks; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 22A, 22B, 22C, 22D and 22E of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, deal with organization of Lok Adalats, establishment of Permanent Lok Adalats and their structure, jurisdiction, powers, procedure etc.

(b) No. of cases settled through Lok Adalat organized under Section 19 and Permanent Lok Adalats set up under Section 22-B of the Act in Madhya Pradesh during the 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 are as under:-

2008	:	2,46,034
2009	:	2,30,056
2010	:	8,21,872
2011	:	14,07,720

(c) and (d) It is not true that cases relating to banking loans are being disposed of mostly in favour of the banks. It depends on the nature of the case and the contention of the parties.

Quota for Khurja Junction

512. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received request from public representatives about restoration of rail reservation quota in Brahmaputra Mail and Kalindi Express for Khurja Junction (Uttar Pradesh) alongwith inclusion of Khurja Junction in 'Trains at a Glance' booklet;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some references, including three from Hon'ble Member of Parliament, one from Shri Kamlesh Valmiki, MP and two from Members of Legislative Assembly, were received for restoration of reservation facility at Khurja Junction by Brahmaputra Mail and Kalindi Express.

Similarly, some representations, including from the Hon'ble MP, have been received for inclusion of Khurja Station in 'Trains at a Glance' and for stoppage of trains at Khurja Junction.

(c) Computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) facility is available at Khurja Junction from where the passengers of Khurja can book berths in 14055/14056 Brahmaputra Mail and 14723/14724 Kalindi Express against the reservation quota available for the group of stations which includes Khurja Station.

Demands for stoppage of additional trains at Khurja Junction and inclusion of Khurja Junction in "Trains at a Glance" have been examined but not found feasible for the present.

[English]

E-Booking of Rail Tickets

513. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that e-booking of rail tickets takes lot of time to process e-ticketing;

(b) if so, whether the Railway are considering to enhance the capacity of web server;

(c) if so, whether the Railways have sought any opinion from the experts on the above issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. E-ticket booking normally does not take much time.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Pranahita-Chevella Irrigation Project

514. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pranahita-Chevella Irrigation Project in border areas of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details of inter-state distribution of water from the said project;

(c) whether the State Governments are opposing the construction of the said project due to likelihood of water-logging of some areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to resolve the issue?

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 Detailed Project report of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project, AP was received in Central Water Commission for techno-economic appraisal in October, 2010. As per the CWC guidelines the DPR has been returned to the State Government/Project Authorities in February, 2012 with the remarks that revised DPR may be submitted after finalizing the water availability, constitution of Joint Committee and finalisation of inter-state Agreement with Government of Maharashtra and obtaining various Statutory clearance.

(b) The Project proposal is covered under the Godavari Water Dispute Tribunal Award (GWDT A WARD).

The Project Authority/State Government of Andhra Pradesh have not set up the Joint Committee and have not reached the Inter-state Agreement with the Government of Maharashtra so far for the Project proposal as per the final order of GWDT Award.

(c) to (e) No reference has been received in Central water Commission from State Governments opposing the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project on account of likelihood of water logging to their areas.

[English]

Entrepreneurship Club

515. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented a scheme to support some selected colleges/universities to run entrepreneurship clubs throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the aims and objectives of the scheme;

(c) whether any college/university has been selected to implement this scheme in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the fund allocated and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during each of the last three years and current year in the country including Tamil Nadu, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing a Scheme to support 5 selected Universities/Colleges to run 1200 Entrepreneurship Clubs.

Under the scheme, 5 selected universities, one each from Northern, Western, Eastern, Southern and North-East region, have to run entrepreneurship clubs to bring entrepreneurs, universities and MSME-Development Institutes (MSME-DI) together.

The club acts as a forum for exchange of ideas on new concepts, technology, market trend, credit, anti-dumping etc.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, Tamilnadu has been selected to implement the scheme in association with MSME-DI, Chennai in the southern region, including Tamil Nadu.

(e) The allocation of funds under the scheme is given to the nodal MSME-DI of the region. Allocation of funds and number of beneficiaries during each of the last two years and current year at the all India level are given below. There was no allocation of funds under the scheme in 2008-09.

Sl. No.	Year	Fund Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	2009-10	43.32	6714
2.	2010-11	5.00	1386
3.	2011-12 (up to Feb. 2012)	37.8995	3785

Production of Fertilizers

516. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has achieved the domestic fertilizers production target set out for the year 2011-12;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been any proposal to revise the rate of input material for the production of fertilizers, particularly natural gas;

(d) if so, whether such a step would affect the domestic production and supply of fertilizers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government in this regards?

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

(a) and (b) Some of the fertilizers units in the country are not producing as per targets fixed for 2011-12 due to unforeseen shutdown and shortage of raw materials. However, the production of urea in the country is more than reported capacity.

(c) No, Madam

(d) to (f) In view of (c) above, Question does not arise

KG Gas Plant Project

517. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to start Krishna-Godavari gas plant project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to give gas from this project to southern States of the country including Kerala; 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) According to the information available there is no plan of Krishna-Godavari gas plant project.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Law Colleges in Gujarat

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

(a) the present status of legal education alongwith the number of Government Law Colleges in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of Government Law Colleges in Gujarat;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the private law colleges are imparting legal education since the last three decades without getting any assistance or grants-in-aid from the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any proposal is pending with Government to provide some assistance or any grants-in-aid to these institutions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) 972 Law Colleges, 164 Universities and 14 National Law Universities are imparting legal education in the country. List of Government Law Colleges, State-wise is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) Four Government Law Colleges.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Numbers of Government Law Colleges in India

Sl.No.	State	Total Number of Law Colleges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Assam, Meghalaya etc.	7
3.	Bihar & Jharkhand	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	11
5.	Delhi	5
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-?>
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
9.	Karnataka	6
10.	Kerala	9
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44
12.	Maharashtra & Goa	2
13.	Odisha	3
14.	Punjab & Haryana	18
15.	Rajasthan	18
16.	Tamilnadu & Puducherry	9
17.	Uttarakhand	13
18.	Uttar Pradesh	13
19.	West Bengal	6

LNG Terminal

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

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of a LNG terminal along the State's expansive sea coast; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present position 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. GAIL Gas Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Ltd. has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 12.1.2012 with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to set up a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) for LNG on the country's east coast.

The facility, with a capacity of handling 3.5 to 5 Million Metric Tonne per Annum (MMTPA) of LNG, is to be set up at an estimated investment of Rs. 5000 crore by Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Company (APGDC), the joint venture company of GAIL Gas and Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation (APGIC) with the support of GAIL (India) Ltd. and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Prices of Fertilizers

520. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage farmers to purchase nutrient based fertilizers;

(b) if so, the price gap between nutrient based urea and the normal urea;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to wide gap between the prices the farmers and the State Governments are asking for supply of normal urea;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to minimize the price gap between the two types of urea to keep the interest of farmers and consumers intact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy in place of the Concession scheme for decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers from 2010-11. The Government opened up MRPs of the P&K fertilizers covered under the NBS policy. At present, Urea is not covered under the Nutrient Based Subsidy policy. There is no fertilizer as Nutrient based urea. The current MRP of urea is Rs. 5310 per tonne, is fixed exclusive of CST, Sales Tax, Central Excise Duty. With regard to neem coated urea, Government has promoted use of this. Production of Neem coated urea has been restricted to 35% of total production with additional MRP of 5%.

[Translation]

Touts in WCR Zone

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

(a) whether the Railways are aware that a countrywide network of touts dealing in reservation of train tickets have been found operating from West Central Rail Zone in Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to curb the activity of touts in reservation of train tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No such case has been reported on West Central Railway Zone.

(c) Regular and surprise drives by Commercial, Vigilance and Security Departments are conducted against touts indulging in unauthorized buying and selling of railway reservation tickets. The surveillance/monitoring of reservation offices is stepped up during the peak rush/festival periods. Touts so apprehended are taken up as per provisions of law.

Measurement of Earthquakes

522. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to set up electronic systems to measure the intensity of earthquakes accurately;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the said system is likely to be set up?

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

(b) India Meteorological Department (IMD) operates a national network of seismological stations to monitor earthquake activity in the country on a 24x7 basis to receive various observed earthquake parameters in real time at the Central Receiving Station (CRS), Delhi. Making use of the earthquake records, the magnitude and other source parameters of earthquakes are estimated and disseminated to various user agencies.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Financial/Infrastructural Constraints

523. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are facing constraints of infrastructure and financial resources;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Railway to overcome these constraints;

(c) whether the Railways are aware that the railway network in the country has become over worked, saturated and unable to meet the rising demands of freight and passenger traffic; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

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

(b) Overcoming infrastructural constraints is a continuous process. Steps taken by the Railways in this direction include doubling/tripling/quadrupling of lines,

construction of Intermediate Block Signaling, longer loops, bypasses, fly-overs, goodsheds, coaching terminals, procurement of requisite rolling stock, electrification, etc.. Besides Railways have enhanced resources through market borrowings for funding rolling stock and through rationalization of freight structure.

(c) Yes, Madam. Railways are aware of the saturation of the network at various locations. Around 30%-40% of Indian Railways Network is having more than 100% line capacity utilisation.

(d) Several steps are being taken by Railways in this regard, which include implementation of 166 nos. of doubling projects and traffic facility works which include additional line, auto signalling, bypass, C class station, coaching facilities, crossing station, electrification, flyover, foot over bridge, goods shed, intermediate block signalling, loop, Signalling and Yard remodelling.

Moreover, construction of 2 Dedicated Freight Corridor projects comprising more than 3000 kms, traversing the Western and Eastern parts of the country respectively is in progress, which specifically aims at easing traffic congestion on critical routes. Feasibility studies in respect of 4 additional corridors are also underway.

Production of Cars

524. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the current production of cars in the country for the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of new tie-ups with regard to the same in the next three to five years;

(c) whether road infrastructure as well as non-availability of Steel etc. in the country does not permit production of more cars; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps the Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

(In number)

Category	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Apr.-Jan.)
Passenger Cars	15,16,967	19,26,484	24,53,113	20,03,954

(b) According to SIAM, many companies are entering the market with 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 National Highways & 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. However, there is continued emphasis on the improvement of road infrastructure in the country.

Protection of Marine Resources

525. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to protect the marine resources;

(b) whether the laws of the country have been brought in consonance with the international agreements signed with respect to protection of marine resources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with the list of international agreement signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Government has enacted the legislations for protection and regulation of marine resources. The Territorial Waters, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 of Government of India provides for specific designated areas for the protection of marine environment and resources in the Exclusive Economic Zones and the continental shelf. The Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 of Ministry of Mines provides for development and regulations of mineral resources in the territorial waters, continental shelf, Exclusive Economic Zones and other maritime zones of India. Regarding living resources, Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign

Vessels) Act, 1981 provides for the regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in certain maritime zones of India. Further, Potential Fishing Zone advisories for the adjoining sea off the East coast, West coast, Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are not issued during the breeding season with a view to protect juvenile fishes.

(b) The above-mentioned legislations are broadly following the provisions contained in the UN Convention on Law of the Sea, signed and ratified by India.

(c) India is also party to the other international conventions having the bearing on marine resources which includes Agreement related to Part XI of the UN Convention on Law of the Sea, 1995 Fish Stock Agreement and Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Resources and related agreements.

Affordable Housing in Rural Areas

526. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed a vision document to provide affordable housing in rural areas ensuring homes to all rural poor and replacement of all kutcha houses by 2016-17;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to introduce a National Rural Housing and Habitat Policy to ensure adequate and affordable housing for all in hilly and rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the proposed fund allocation for each State; and

(f) the time by which the said policy is likely to be implemented indicating the estimated number of beneficiaries thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Vision Document for Rural Housing was drafted with the objectives of providing affordable housing for all irrespective of their income status to enable dignified living and to have replacement of all kutcha houses by 2016-17. This includes provision of adequate funds for land purchase/acquisition to incentivize states to allot homestead to all within a prescribed time frame, make credit accessible at concessional rates of interest for

Economical Weaker Section (EWS) and at relatively low rates to enable Above Poverty Line (APL) for house construction, ensure access to basic amenities such as water, sanitation, electricity etc.

(c) No Madam.

(d) to (f) Does not arise. However, State-wise fund allocation under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for the year 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise allocation and target under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Allocation			Number of Houses Targetted
		Central	State Matching Share	Total (Col. 3+4)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84762.05	28254.02	113016.07	249013
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3294.85	366.09	3660.94	7548
3.	Assam	72857.4	8095.27	80952.67	166913
4.	Bihar	250195.44	83398.48	333593.92	737486
5.	Chhattisgarh	13107.75	4369.25	17477.00	37466
6.	Goa	522.07	174.02	696.09	1547
7.	Gujarat	41569.23	13856.41	55425.64	123168
8.	Haryana	5836.35	1945.45	7781.80	17293
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2058.51	686.17	2744.68	5659
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6393.85	2131.28	8525.13	17578
11.	Jharkhand	22316.33	7438.78	29755.11	63477
12.	Karnataka	32656.5	10885.50	43542.00	96760
13.	Kerala	18160.05	6053.35	24213.40	53808
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26068.92	8689.64	34758.56	76135
15.	Maharashtra	51117.44	17039.15	68156.59	151063
16.	Manipur	2860.1	317.79	3177.89	6552
17.	Meghalaya	4981.27	553.47	5534.74	11412
18.	Mizoram	1061.56	117.95	1179.51	2432

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	3296.27	366.25	3662.52	7552
20.	Odisha	49155.32	16385.11	65540.43	142082
21.	Punjab	7217.84	2405.95	9623.79	21386
22.	Rajasthan	20889.15	6963.05	27852.20	61894
23.	Sikkim	630.42	70.05	700.47	1444
24.	Tamil Nadu	33936.8	11312.27	45249.07	100553
25.	Tripura	6418.13	713.13	7131.26	14704
26.	Uttar Pradesh	112377.53	37459.18	149836.71	332804
27.	Uttarakhand	5633.93	1877.98	7511.91	15488
28.	West Bengal	67805.68	22601.89	90407.57	199176
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1075.04	0.00	1075.04	2389
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	179.12	0.00	179.12	398
31.	Daman and Diu	80.17	0.00	80.17	178
32.	Lakshadweep	69.47	0.00	69.47	154
33.	Puducherry	535.46	0.00	535.46	1190
Total		949120.00	294526.93	1243646.93	2726702

Subsidy to Importers

527. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cash crunch has hit the fertilizers imports;

(b) if so, whether the Government held back subsidy commitments to importers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the shortage of fertilizers could further stoke the food inflation;

(e) if so, whether the assured availability of key fertilizers is critical to food security; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to make fertilizers available to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND

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

(a) to (c) No Madam, However, due to shortfall in availability of the budget provision, payments for Imported Urea and subsidy for imported P&K Fertilizers has been temporarily delayed. A part of the total outstanding claims for imported fertilizers of Rs. 11,100 crore approximately for imported fertilizers is expected to be met out of the additional budget allocation for the year 2011-12 and the balance outstanding claims will be settled in the next financial year.

(d) to (f) The availability of fertilizers is critical to food security. Government has taken necessary steps to ensure adequate availability of fertilizers in the ensuing Kharif season and there is no likelihood of shortage of fertilizers resulting in food inflation.

[Translation]

Opening of Jan Aushadhi Outlets

528. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has proposed to open 3,000 Jan Aushadhi outlets in various parts of the country in order to sell generic drugs at lower cost; and

(b) If so, the details there of including Karnataka, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) In the first phase of the Revised Business Plan (RBP) on Jan Aushadhi Campaign subject to observations/suggestions of Planning Commission the Government proposes to focus on 11 States for opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores where the scheme has shown some success, namely Punjab, Haryana, Utrakhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi. There are a total of 204 districts in these 11 States and it is proposed to open at least 3 Jan Aushadhi Stores (JAS) in each district of these States. Thus, a total of 612 JAS are proposed to be opened in the first phase to be accomplished in two years time. Thereafter, the Scheme is proposed to be extended to open at least five stores in every District/Sub-division of all the States including Karnataka and UTs, *i.e.*, a total of 3150 Stores all over the country.

[English]

Allocation of Gas

529. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the PSUs and private plants to which natural gas was supplied during the last three years; and

(b) the facts taken into consideration for supply of gas and the purpose for which it was supplied?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Surplus Land with PSUs

530. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed guidelines for unlocking the surplus lands available with the public sector undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted concerned State Governments in this respect;

(d) if so, whether the State Governments have raised objections regarding disposal of surplus lands of the PSUs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per extant instructions, all Ministries/Departments are requested to seek specific approval of the Cabinet in each case of sale or long term lease of land belonging to the Government or Government controlled statutory authorities. These directions are also applicable to the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

(c) to (e) The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the CPSEs consult the State Governments, if required, for permission/approval for conversion of leasehold land to free-hold land, change of use of land or for other purposes, as per conditions imposed on disposal of land by the respective State Governments at the time of transfer/assignment of land to the CPSEs. Details of such consultations are not maintained centrally.

Supply of Kerosene

531. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of kerosene supplied through the Public Distribution System (PDS) chain in 2011;

(b) whether the Government is proposing direct cash transfer to reduce pilferage of kerosene;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes/have set up a committee to ascertain the feasibility of cash transfer for this purpose; 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) The Government has made allocation of 1,03,65,726 KL of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to the States/Union Territories (UT) for the year 2011-12.

(b) to (e) The Government had constituted a task force headed by Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, UIDAI in February, 2011 to recommend and implement a solution for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS Kerosene, domestic LPG and Fertilizers to intended beneficiaries. The task force submitted an interim report in July, 2011 which envisages a phase-wise transfer of subsidy. A Pilot Scheme for direct transfer of cash subsidy on PDS Kerosene has been launched in Kotkasim Tehsil of Alwar District (Rajasthan) w.e.f. 5th December, 2011.

[Translation]

National Pharmaceutical Policy

532. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoM) formed for deliberating upon a new National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 has reached any conclusion and made any recommendations;

(b) if so, the details of the said recommendations;

(c) whether any new GoM was formed for this purpose after the formation of the present Government in the year 2009;

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the said GoM;

(e) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to formulate a policy in this regard;

(f) the mechanism available to ensure availability of essential medicines at affordable prices in the country; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to mitigate the adverse effects of non-implementation of a new pharma policy on crores of patients in the country?

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

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above, does not arise.

(c) After the formation of the present Government, the GoM was reconstituted by Cabinet Secretariat on 1st September, 2009.

(d) The GoM has not made any recommendation yet.

(e) Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) has been circulated among the concerned Ministries/ Stakeholders. The draft Policy was also available for comments of any other interested person on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in till 30.11.2011. The views/inputs received on the draft NPPP-2011 are being examined and will be placed before the GoM.

(f) and (g) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA)/Government fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95). Under the provisions, prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. No person can sell any scheduled drug/formulation (medicine) of price controlled category to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government.

In respect of drugs - not covered under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufactures fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of NPPA/Government. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities/ packing material, 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 report 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, 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.

Limited Liability Partnership

533. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether joint ventures between the Government and private sector under limited liability partnership exist in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date from which the said policy came into effect;

(c) the number of such joint ventures functioning in the country by the end of December, 2011 and the amount of capital invested by the Government and private sector therein; and

(d) the name of the agency entrusted with the audit of the account of the said joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 (LLP) which came into effect from March 31, 2009, provides for any individual or body corporate to be a partner under LLP Act, 2008. Whereas a joint venture LLP between Government and private sector is possible, there is no concept of "Government LLP" in the LLP Act, 2008. As such no data is maintained of joint ventures Limited Liability Partnership between the Government and private sector under the provisions of the LLP Act.

(d) Audit of Limited Liability Partnership is conducted by the member/member firm of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India as per rule 24 of LLP Rules, 2009.

Higher Level Vacant Posts in Public Sector Companies

534. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many high level and important posts are not being filled up in Indian companies owing to lack of talented candidates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to hurdles in filling such vacancies for lack of talented persons, India now stands only at 29th place among 36 such countries in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received any suggestions to meet the shortage of talent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) As per available information, 23 posts of Chief Executives and 55 posts of Directors are presently vacant in various Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The main reasons for vacant Board level posts in CPSEs include (i) occurrence of unforeseen vacancies which arise due to resignation/death/vertical shift of incumbent, non-confirmation/non-extension of tenure of incumbent and scrapping of panel recommended by the competent authority, (ii) delay in obtaining vigilance clearance or approval of competent authority, (iii) court cases, (iv) creation of new Board level posts, and (v) decision of the concerned administrative Ministry to keep a particular post in abeyance. The Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) conducts the selection interviews for recommending the panel for filling up Board level posts in CPSEs and the experience of PESB has been that except for some sick companies, there is no dearth of applicants with requisite talent.

(d) and (e) As per the Government policy, PESB meets candidates from a wide spectrum including those who belong to the concerned CPSE where vacancy has arisen, sectoral candidates from various CPSEs of the concerned Ministry, external candidates from other CPSEs and Central Government, State Government, State Public Sector Undertakings and Private Sector candidates fulfilling specific eligibility criteria.

Lok Sabha and Assembly Elections

535. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hold Lok Sabha and all the Assembly elections at the same time in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also any proposal to hold elections of Panchayati Raj institutions within six months in the country;

(d) if so, the time by which these elections are likely to be held; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Panchayati Raj elections do not come under the purview of the Election Commission of India. These elections are conducted by State Election Commissions which are separate constitutional bodies.

High Speed Rail Corridors

536. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the progress made on High Speed Rail Corridor projects in the country, corridor-wise;

(b) whether the Railways propose to seek foreign assistance particularly from Japan for the projects;

(c) if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(d) the present status of setting up of National High Speed Rail Authority in the country; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of work on the said projects alongwith the time-frame set for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The present status of the prefeasibility studies for High Speed Rail projects in the country, corridor-wise, is as under:

1. Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad - The prefeasibility study has been completed.
2. Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar - The technical evaluation of the offers has been completed and financial bid is under finalization.
3. Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna - The study is in progress. The Consultant has submitted Inception Report, Interim Report No. I & II and Draft Final Report to Ministry.
4. Howrah-Haldia - The study is in progress. The Consultant has submitted Inception Report, Interim Report No. I & II and Draft Final Report to Ministry.
5. Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijaywada-Chennai - Consultant has been engaged and study is in progress.
6. Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Ernakulam-Thiruvananthapuram - Technical Bids have been evaluated and financial bids are under evaluation.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) India will need technical and financial cooperation from countries which are already operating High Speed systems, including Japan.

(d) The Draft Bill for the formation of National High Speed Rail Authority (NHSRA) has already been moved for approval of the Government.

(e) National High Speed Rail Authority will initiate steps for pre-construction activities. No time-frame has been set for it.

[English]

Gas Pricing Mechanism

537. DR. K.S. RAO:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the details of Gas pricing mechanism in the country as compared to other countries;

(b) the names of the States with whom consultations were held for fixing price of natural gas and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission for price fixation of natural gas produced by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. alongwith the details of price of gas fixed after such recommendation;

(d) whether ONGC is allegedly misusing its Navaratna status and curtailing freedom so far as taking decisions for fixing gas price is concerned and if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government: and

(e) the details of changes proposed in the current pricing mechanism and its likely impact on power and fertilizer industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, there are broadly two pricing regimes for gas in the country - gas priced under Administrative Pricing Mechanism (APM) and non-APM or free market gas. The price of APM gas is set by the Government. As regards non-APM/free market gas, this could also be broadly divided into two categories, namely, (i) imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), and (ii) domestically produced gas from New Exploration Policy (NELP) and pre-NELP fields. While the price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale & Purchase Agreement (SPA) between the LNG seller and the buyer, the spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms. As regards NELP & pre-NELP gas, its pricing is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government & the Contractor. The States do not participate in fixing the gas price.

(c) The Tariff Commission (TC) had recommended different producer prices for ONGC & OIL which were Rs. 3600 & Rs. 4040 respectively for thousand standard cubic meters (mscm) of gas (at calorific value of 10,000 kCal/scm). TC further recommended that for every 10 points change in Wholesale Price Index - all commodities (WPI) (base year 1993-94) over 189.4 of March 2005, the producer price of natural gas would require change by Rs. 55/mscm. TC did not find it appropriate to link

the producer price of APM gas with the price of alternate liquid fuels or non-APM gas, and has fixed the producer price on the basis of normative cost of production. However, TC has recommended that, in light of the substantial difference between these prices, the consumer price of APM gas could be fixed at a level somewhat higher than the producer price worked out by it. The additional realization due to the difference between the consumer price & the producer price could be mopped up and kept in a separate account/fund from which Research & Development activities could be funded for maintaining/increasing the production of gas from nominated fields. Further, TC has mentioned that the difference could be used for 'developmental activity'. The comments of Tariff Commission were considered by the Cabinet and price of APM gas was fixed at \$ 4.2/MMBTU (including royalty).

(d) No, Madam, The price of natural gas produced from nominated Blocks of NOCs *viz.*, ONGC & OIL is fixed by the Government.

(e) As of now, there is no proposal for revision of current Gas prices.

[*Translation*]

Laboratories for Testing Drinking Water

538. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish drinking water testing laboratories in rural areas of the country at various levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount earmarked/allocated for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether any institutional mechanism exist for testing of water quality from laboratories;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely time by which such arrangements are likely to be made throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance through the centrally

sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for provision of safe drinking water to the rural population in the country. Under NRDWP, 3% of the allocation has been made for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance, which *inter alia* includes, setting up of new/upgrading existing water quality testing laboratories at State, District and Sub-district levels. So far States have reported setting up of 23 State, 735 district and 906 sub-district laboratories. State-wise allocation of funds made under NRDWP-Support component for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance activities during 2011-12 and

the number of laboratories is given at enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The framework on implementation of Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities which interalia include testing of drinking water sources through laboratories at various levels is given in the NRDWP guidelines. States can set up new laboratories or upgrade existing water quality testing laboratories depending upon specific needs in each State. This is a continuous process as quality of drinking water is dynamic and changes with time due to various reasons.

Statement

State-wise number of laboratories and allocation of funds under NRDWP - Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance during 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of laboratories			Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
		State level Labs	District level Labs	Sub-district labs (Sub-division & block)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	51	27	1792.44
2.	Bihar	1	39	0	1247.91
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	20	1	458.99
4.	Goa	1	0	10	19.49
5.	Gujarat	1	26	14	1702.12
6.	Haryana	0	21	13	776.23
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	18	3	487.66
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	30	0	1637.89
9.	Jharkhand	1	24	3	605.93
10.	Karnataka	1	41	71	2005.75
11.	Kerala	1	14	16	526.94
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	100	1360.62
13.	Maharashtra	0	33	386	2409.98
14.	Odisha	0	32	20	748.42
15.	Punjab	3	20	14	289.32
16.	Rajasthan	1	32	0	4040.42
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	63	49	928.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1	72	7	2421.83
19.	Uttarakhand	0	27	0	508.38
20.	West Bengal	1	37	81	1128.77
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	17	30	448.39
22.	Assam	1	24	13	1504.79
23.	Manipur	1	9	2	199.08
24.	Meghalaya	1	7	0	229.02
25.	Mizoram	1	8	17	130.16
26.	Nagaland	0	3	10	188.45
27.	Sikkim	2	1	0	56.33
28.	Tripura	1	4	17	196.4
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0
Total		23	735	906	28049.98

[English]

Concurrent Evaluation Network under MGNREGS

539. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to institutionalize a concurrent evaluation network to assess the rural development programmes on a monthly or bi-monthly basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether 70 per cent of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are being

spent for water conservation, rainwater harvesting and watershed management programmes only and drinking water and sanitation are the two areas being neglected;

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

(d) whether Union Government proposes to focus more on such areas and impress upon the States to consider local needs while prioritise the projects/schemes; and

(e) if so, the instructions issued by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Ministry of Rural Development organizes concurrent

evaluation/assessment of all its programmes/Schemes on periodic basis through independent and reputed agencies and organizations.

(b) to (e) The focus of activities under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have been listed in Schedule-I of the Act in the order of their priority. These include the following:

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture, plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojna of the Government of India or that of small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 or to the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006,
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access, and
- (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

The following have been notified under this provision:

- (a) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level (included vide notification dated 11.11.2009).
- (b) Construction of play grounds in districts as identified by the central Government for Integrated Action Plan (included vide notification dated 21.10.2011).

- (c) Access to sanitation facilities in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (included vide notification dated 30.09.2011).

For convergence of MGNREGA with other development programmes of the Government which have similar target groups, convergence guidelines have been developed and disseminated by the Ministry for several other development schemes. Amendments to para 1 of Schedule I of MGNREG Act have been carried out from time to time to enlarge the scope of works and activities that can be taken up. Section 16(1) of MGNREGA provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act.

Evaluation of Irrigation Projects and Reservoirs

540. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to evaluate various components of irrigation projects existing in the country;

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

(c) whether the capacity evaluation of reservoirs has been conducted to assess the current capacity of reservoirs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof State-wise including in Karnataka?

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 Central Government through Central Water Commission(CWC) has not conducted any survey to evaluate various components of Irrigation Projects in the country. However, Post Project Performance Evaluation Studies of 81 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of various regions/states of the country have been completed by CWC. Performance Evaluation Studies covers following aspects of the project:

- (A) System Performance

- (B) Agro Economic Impacts
- (C) Socio-Economic Impacts
- (D) Environmental Impacts
- (E) Economic Evaluations

Also, Water Use Efficiency studies of 30 completed Major/Medium Irrigation Projects have also been completed.

(c) and (d) CWC has been conducting the capacity survey of reservoirs since 8th plan. So far capacity survey of 33 reservoirs has been completed.

As per the compendium on silting of reservoirs in India (2001) brought out by CWC in respect of 144 reservoirs in the country including Karnataka, weighted average annual loss in gross storage capacity due to siltation is computed as 0.44%.

CWC has also conducted sedimentation studies of total 108 reservoirs using Remote Sensing technique to assess the live storage capacity of reservoirs.

Construction of Toilets

541. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the percentage of population practising open defecation in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to stop such practice;

(c) the details of the toilets constructed under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated and utilized for construction of toilets during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Government of India administers Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to facilitate States to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas

with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. TSC is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit covering total rural population of the districts not having sanitation facilities. TSC, at present, is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country. The sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country was 21.9% as per census 2001. With the effective implementation of TSC, the sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country against project objectives has reached 67% as of February 2012 as per progress reported by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry leaving the balance 33% of project objectives yet to be covered with sanitation facilities. The State wise percentage is at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State-wise details of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) reported to be constructed under TSC during each of the last three years and the current year, till February 2012, as per progress reported by the States is at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) TSC is a demand driven project based programme. There is no annual allocation made to the States. The details of the funds released and utilized for construction of toilets during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is at enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

The sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country against project objectives

Sl. No.	State	Percentage Coverage under TSC Project Objective	Percentage yet to be covered against TSC project objective
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.06	22.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	61.13	38.87
3.	Assam	54.38	45.62
4.	Bihar	32.76	67.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.72	44.28

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.49	98.51	18.	Meghalaya	68.9	31.1
7.	Goa	76.24	23.76	19.	Mizoram	82.41	17.59
8.	Gujarat	81.59	18.41	20.	Nagaland	60.54	39.46
9.	Haryana	96.04	3.96	21.	Odisha	53.89	46.11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	100	0	22.	Puducherry	12.6	87.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.7	72.3	23.	Punjab	65.73	34.27
12.	Jharkhand	42.37	57.63	24.	Rajasthan	58.22	41.78
13.	Karnataka	60.73	30.27	25.	Sikkim	100	0
14.	Kerala	100	0	26.	Tamil Nadu	77.92	22.08
15.	Madhya Pradesh	76.37	23.63	27.	Tripura	96.54	3.46
16.	Maharashtra	71.27	28.73	28.	Uttar Pradesh	81.59	18.41
17.	Manipur	45.38	54.62	29.	Uttarakhand	78.04	21.96
				30.	West Bengal	68.26	31.74

Statement II

Number of IHHL units reported to be constructed State-wise during the last three years and the current year, till February 2012

Sl.No.	State	No of IHHL Constructed during the year			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till February 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	292697	606277	1049704	586546
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3399	16682	19799	25110
3.	Assam	206256	489334	498849	430588
4.	Bihar	756465	640359	717792	706508
5.	Chhattisgarh	305456	£60320	236164	63533
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	18753	0	800	0
8.	Gujarat	984200	607078	515224	284558
9.	Haryana	367097	191242	132137	96808
10.	Himachal Pradesh	313872	239576	216571	29641
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	39415	55390	125228	53264

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand	362573	335592	296678	43353
13.	Karnataka	409816	1087674	810104	369043
14.	Kerala	81865	68302	2024)	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1105250	1354632	1166016	776456
16.	Maharashtra	854563	934879	562183	377215
17.	Manipur	4590	15941	49576	44162
18.	Meghalaya	30004	47256	65417	41190
19.	Mizoram	8973	7639	1611	13191
20.	Nagaland	5543	25993	18224	46318
21.	Odisha	323802	539077	853303	330114
22.	Puducherry	227	208	77	0
23.	Punjab	262194	158060	118415	32535
24.	Rajasthan	889762	665660	750948	551768
25.	Sikkim	3712	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	421967	533108	473647	295220
27.	Tripura	62971	27346	30392	24607
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2415154	2669547	2915407	1288487
29.	Uttarakhand	98884	115071	132913	110344
30.	West Bengal	636422	515535	466311	653943

Statement III

The total funds released by Government and the current year, State-wise funds utilized during the last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/District	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Upto Feb., 2012)	
		Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81	4227.67	11078.44	3915.05	14218.46	7177.90	9657.28	6114.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16	274.66	404.97	660.63	119.26	612.10	102.44	436.41
3.	Assam	8310.66	4102.74	6729.84	9436.95	9437.36	6712.08	6125.59	10182.29
4.	Bihar	7150.57	7140.02	9046.72	9014.63	11259.76	12521.53	17219.09	12210.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	1144.14	3005.37	5018.42	6437.99	5479.58	2530.57	2702.42	2571.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Gujarat	978.81	4342.54	3036.91	5154.34	4692.36	3332.98	2154.29	1972.28
7.	Haryana	1069.09	1152.75	718.15	1220.09	2361.49	1410.41	335.27	1034.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	778.76	466.90	1017.74	1312.38	2939.78	2130.20	469.57	1126.15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1115.82	989.93	332.90	1383.15	2792.51	1101.93	967.95	1331.76
10.	Jharkhand	3188.20	3001.85	3941.66	3871.91	5466.98	3653.66	3632.46	1673.45
11.	Karnataka	3176.18	1843.62	5571.00	4816.90	4458.66	6240.93	4354.64	3514.86
12.	Kerala	388.99	719.59	975.45	1346.20	2286.34	808.52	158.89	482.69
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9767.83	7376.23	9987.48	12732.13	14402.60	12826.57	15076.00	13486.91
14.	Maharashtra	3526.29	5062.78	9894.05	11741.67	12911.70	7263.49	5799.94	3701.24
15.	Manipur	99.83	494.20	1177.54	409.58	80.30	861.00	698.50	646.91
16.	Meghalaya	578.30	346.44	1378.78	985.46	3105.23	1437.34	557.86	3119.71
17.	Mizoram	694.27	336.57	412.98	419.27	653.40	281.81	31.38	553.19
18.	Nagaland	99.78	167.38	1059.27	971.60	1229.45	264.95	174.06	1371.36
19.	Odisha	7204.33	3964.11	5031.55	5258.97	6836.73	4928.22	11630.82	3061.82
20.	Puducherry	0.00	23.74	0.00	5.19	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	223.18	66.76	116.02	326.41	1116.39	420.64	283.18	108.36
22.	Rajasthan	2516.85	2232.06	4352.64	3217.59	5670.74	3757.52	3443.79	2786.27
23.	Sikkim	254.86	0.00	0.00	258.95	112.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	473.31	2427.37	6166.18	5406.86	7794.35	5213.14	7662.06	3883.30
25.	Tripura	158.76	684.61	836.66	535.74	925.14	574.08	133.92	745.37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	38284.24	25668.75	11579.77	33657.29	22594.00	22738.91	16920.72	6515.20
27.	Uttarakhand	861.89	478.15	773.98	1102.22	1707.61	1159.57	402.38	1113.22
28.	West Bengal	3047.06	2880.20	3246.26	7809.32	8327.50	7654.57	14124.34	8792.14

[Translation]

Modern Source of Fuel

542. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total population of the country which still do not have access to modern source to cooking fuel;

(b) the number of persons who have died due to use of conventional cooking fuels like wood, cowdung or charcoal during the year 2011; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to promote use of modern source of cooking fuel throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As on 01.02.2012, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are serving 13.54 crore LPG customers in the country, covering 59.5% population of the country.

(b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and OMCs does not maintain data on death of persons due to conventional cooking fuels like wood, cowdung or charcoal.

(c) The Government has formulated the "Vision-2015" for LPG sector to raise the country's LPG population coverage to 75% by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015, especially in rural areas and under-covered areas, for which a scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small-size LPG distribution agencies was launched on 16.10.2009. Advertisements inviting applications for distributorships under the scheme have been released by OMCs in 27 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Puducherry covering 4762 locations. Letters of Intent (LoI) have been issued for 1721 locations out of which 960 distributors have been commissioned.

Projects in Tamil Nadu

543. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the water project proposals received by the Union Government from the Government of Tamil Nadu on which work is in progress;

(b) the details of proposals received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu which are pending for approval; and

(c) the date from which the proposals are pending alongwith the proposal-wise reasons for pendency of each of such proposals?

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) A proposal of water resources consolidation project of Tamil Nadu was received in 1996-97 for AIBP funding. During 1996-97, Water Resources Consolidation

Project (WRCP) of Tamil Nadu was brought under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Central Loan Assistance (CLA) of Rs. 20.00 crore was released to the project. However, the State Government has discontinued the project under AIBP. No further proposals have been received from State Govt. of Tamil Nadu for inclusion under AIBP for Major/ Medium irrigation Projects. Also, Government of India has approved two schemes on Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies (i) one with external assistance with an outlay of Rs. 1500 crore and (ii) the other with domestic support with an outlay of Rs. 1250 crore for implementation during the XI plan period but no funds have been released to the State Government of Tamil Nadu under the scheme of RRR of the water bodies with domestic support. However, under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with external assistance World Bank Loan Agreement has been signed with Tamil Nadu for Rs. 2182 crore to restore 5763 water bodies having a CCA of 4 lakh hectares. As per the latest information received work has been completed in 2407 water bodies.

(b) and (c) Two numbers of major/medium irrigation project proposals as follows have been received from State Government of Tamil Nadu for appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC):

- (i) Excavation of Link Canal to interconnect Ponnaiyar River with Palar River through Cheyyar River and augmenting supply to Nandan canal in Thiruvannamalai District of Tamil Nadu. The Detailed Project Report of the project was received in Central Water Commission in February, 2009. There were number of correspondences between CWC and Project Authorities/State Government. The observations in respect of relevant aspects of the project were sent to the Project Authorities/State Government during February, 2009 to May, 2009 and latest observations in December 2011. Further, the statutory Environment and Forest clearances of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) are awaited for the project proposal from Project Authorities. Project Authorities has informed in January, 2012 that necessary actions are being taken for compliances of observations of Central Water Commission.
- (ii) Formation of flood carrier canal from Kannadian Channel to drought prone area of Sathankulam, Thisaiyanvilal, by interlinking Tamiraparani, Karumeniyar and Nambiyar rivers in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Districts of Tamil Nadu.

The revised cost estimate (at 2011-12 Price Level) of the project was submitted to CWC in November, 2011. The observations of CWC on various aspects of the project have been sent to the State Government during November, 2011 to February, 2012. Further, the statutory Environment clearance of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) is awaited for the project proposal from Project Authorities.

Apart from above, no revised estimate of any irrigation project has been received from Govt. of Tamil Nadu for appraisal in CWC.

[English]

Investment in Research and Development

544. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

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

(a) the position of India in the field of Science and Technology in comparison to other countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC);

(b) the total investment in the field of Scientific Research and Development and its share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at present alongwith the target set in terms of investment in Scientific Research and Technology for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) the progress made with regard to investment in Scientific Research and Technology in the country over the past decade;

(d) whether a significant impetus is likely to be given on promotion of Science and Technology and public-private partnership in research areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The position of India in the field of Science & Technology *vis-a-vis* other SAARC countries is given at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) According to the available official statistics, the country spent Rs. 37,777.90 Crores in 2007-08 on scientific research and development with a share of 0.9% as percentage of GDP. The Government aims to increase it to 2 percent by the end of the XII plan period.

(c) The national investment on Research and Development (R & D) in the country over the past decade has increased substantially from Rs. 10611.34 Crores in 1997-98 to Rs. 37777.90 Crores in 2007-08. A table showing year-wise national R&D expenditure over the past decade is given at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) The initiatives proposed by the Government in the XII Plan for promotion of public-private partnership in scientific research include areas such as agriculture and food security, water, energy, environment and affordable healthcare etc. though various strategies like policy changes, creation of joint funds for investments, new mechanisms including formation of new structures for deployment of resources in R&D.

Statement I

India's Position in S&T vis-à-vis Other SAARC Nations

Sl.No.	Country	R&D as % of GDP
1.	Afghanistan	NA
2.	Bangladesh	NA
3.	Bhutan	NA
4.	India	0.88
5.	Maldives	NA
6.	Nepal	NA
7.	Pakistan	0.67
8.	Sri Lanka	0.17

Source: 1. UNESCO Science Report, 2010
2. Research and Development Statistics, 2009 DST (GOI)

Note: NA - Not Available.

Statement II

National Expenditure on Research and Development

Year	R&D Expenditure (Rs. Crores)
1	2
1997-98	10611.34
1998-99	12473.17

1	2
1999-00	14397.60
2000-01	16198.80
2001-02	17038.15
2002-03	18088.16
2003-04	20086.34
2004-05	24117.24
2005-06	28776.65
2006-07	32941.64*
2007-08	37777.90*

*Estimated

Source: Research & Development Statistics 2009, DST (GoI)

[*Translation*]

Survey on Groundwater

545. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey or study for optimum utilization of groundwater; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources has conducted 13 conjunctive use studies for optimal utilization of Ground Water in various irrigation commands in the country.

(b) Details of conjunctive use studies carried out by CGWB is given below:

1. Indira Gandhi Nahar Paryojna, Stage-I, Rajasthan
2. Sarda Sahayak Irrigation Project, U.P.
3. Tungabhadra Canal Command Area, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
4. Ghataprabha Canal Command Area, Karnataka

5. Hirakud Canal Command Area, Odisha
6. Mahi-Kadana Canal Command Area, Gujarat
7. NagarjunaSagar Project, Andhra Pradesh
8. Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojna Stage-II, Rajasthan
9. Kosi Canal Command Area, Bihar
10. Gandak Canal Command, Bihar
11. Sriram Sagar Canal Command Area, Andhra Pradesh
12. Western Yamuna Canal Command Area, Haryana
13. Rushikulia Canal Command Area, Odisha

These studies have established that isolated use of surface water ignoring optimal ground water use in irrigation command has resulted into various problems like water logging, soil salinity etc. Water being the State subject, the optimal plan for conjunctive use of ground water and surface water is implemented by the respective State Governments.

Irregularities under MGNREGS

546. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
DHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious irregularities and embezzlement/diversion of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been reported from various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the current year, State and Union Territory wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any inquiry in the matter including handing over the cases to CBI;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government including statutory audit by CAG so as to check such irregularities/embezzlement of funds under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. The State-wise details of complaints received during the current year (up to 09.03.2012) are given in enclosed Statement. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law.

(c) and (d) At the instance of the Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (PIL) No. 645 of 2007-Centre for Environment and Food Security, on receipt of consent of the State Government of Odisha in April 2011, the Union Government ordered an investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into allegations of corruption and misappropriation of funds under MGNREGA in Odisha. CBI has already submitted its report to the Supreme Court in the matter. The Ministry of Rural Development has also requested for consent of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for enquiry by the CBI into irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh.

(e) As per Section 24 of MGNREGA the Central Government may in consultation with the Comptroller and

Auditor General (CAG) of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the Schemes at all levels. The Ministry has, accordingly, in consultation with the CAG, notified on 30th June, 2011, the MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011. The Ministry has also requested for special financial and performance audits by CAG, to begin with, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Statement

Complaints under MGNREGA during 2011-12 (as on 9.3.2012)

Sl.No.	State	2011-12
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	7
4.	Bihar	49
5.	Chhattisgarh	51
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	8
8.	Haryana	23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
11.	Jharkhand	34
12.	Karnataka	10
13.	Kerala	4
14.	Lakshadweep	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	72
16.	Meghalaya	4
17.	Maharashtra	6
18.	Manipur	6
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0

1	2	3
21.	Odisha	27
22.	Punjab	4
23.	Puducherry	1
24.	Rajasthan	52
25.	Sikkim	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	4
27.	Tripura	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	545
29.	Uttarakhand	15
30.	West Bengal	6
All India		957

[English]

Photo ID Tickets

547. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any complaints in the recent past regarding the misuse of reservation tickets by the passengers which have been booked by private agencies;

(b) if so, the Departmental mechanism available to check such misuse;

(c) whether in recent times, the Railways have brought certain changes which ensures that genuine passenger travel by train;

(d) if so, the details of such changes introduced and the details of photo identity documents which are accepted during travelling;

(e) whether Aadhar Cards are also being used as one of the photo identity; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Some cases of misuse of reservation tickets, including Tatkal tickets, booked by private agencies were reported in the past.

(b) Regular as well as surprise checks are conducted in trains, reservation offices, booking offices and the concourses and on the premises of authorized and unauthorized travel agents by Commercial, Security as well as Vigilance Departments. Persons found indulging in malpractices are taken up under appropriate provisions of Law. Announcements are also made to guide passengers not to buy tickets from other than reservation offices/booking offices and authorized agencies.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The following steps have been taken to prevent the misuse of general and Tatkal reserved tickets:-

- (i) Revised Tatkal scheme has been implemented w.e.f. 21.11.2011 which necessitates passengers to indicate prescribed proof of identity at the time of booking and carry the same during the journey. Other measures under the scheme include non issuance of duplicate tickets, prohibition of booking Tatkal tickets by agents between 0800 hrs. and 1000 hrs. and not granting refunds on confirmed Tatkal tickets.
- (ii) With a view to preventing cases of travelling on transferred tickets, Indian Railways have made carrying one of the prescribed proofs of identity (in original) mandatory, during journey by AC-III tier, AC-II tier, AC Chair Car, Executive and 1st AC classes, by any one of the passengers travelling on a ticket.

The following are the prescribed proofs of identity:-

- Voter Photo identity card issued by Election Commission of India.
- Passport.
- PAN Card issued by Income Tax Department.
- Driving Licence issued by RTO.
- Photo identity card having serial number issued by Central/State Government.
- Student Identity Card with photograph issued by recognized School/College for their students.
- Nationalised Bank Passbook with photograph.
- Credit Cards issued by Banks with laminated photograph.
- Unique Identification Card "Aadhaar".

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

[Translation]

Electrification on Delhi-Dehradun Line

548. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of electrification work on the Delhi-Dehradun railway line; and

(b) the time by which the said line is likely to be electrified completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) As far as electrification of Delhi-Dehradun rail line is concerned, Delhi-Ghaziabad and Saharanpur-Laksar rail lines are already electrified. Electrification work is in progress on Ghaziabad-Meerut-Saharanpur section. Electrification of Laksar-Dehradun has been sanctioned in September, 2011.

(b) Entire section has been planned for completion by March, 2014.

[English]

Sukhi Griha Scheme

549. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of progress made so far on the Sukhi Griha Scheme for rehabilitation of encroachers;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the time by which these dwelling units are likely to be completed/allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A scheme namely 'Sukhi Griha Scheme' has been launched on a pilot basis to provide about 10,000 dwelling units. Four locations at Chinchwad (pune), Sealdah, Siliguri and Tiruchhirapalli have been identified and preliminary action undertaken in the process of rehabilitation of slum dwellers.

Construction of Rural Roads

550. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has allocated funds for the construction of roads in rural areas under the Bharat Nirman Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work in some States under this scheme is not being done in a satisfactory manner;

(d) if so, the details of the inquiry conducted in this regard so far;

(e) the outcome thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has identified 'rural roads' as one of the six components of 'Bharat Nirman' with a goal to provide connectivity to all habitations with a population of 1,000 persons and above (500 persons and above in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all-weather road. Funds are being released for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) including rural road component of Bharat Nirman. Year-wise details of funds released to the States under PMGSY including the Bharat Nirman component are as under:-

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	04,185.59
2006-07	06,265.08
2007-08	10,899.94
2008-09	14,848.97
2009-10	16,899.82
2010-11	20,366.04
2011-12	16,611.70

*Release upto 13.3.2012.

(c) to (f) As per the programme guidelines, ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. A Three Tier Quality Mechanism has been put in place for ensuring the quality of road works under the programme. First tier is in-house quality control and second tier is independent monitoring at State level. These two tiers are the responsibility of the State implementing Agency. The third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the central level. Under 3rd tier, independent National Quality Monitors are engaged for inspections of roads, selected on random basis. Detailed responsibilities for each tier of the quality mechanism are given in the Programme Guidelines.

It has been envisaged under the programme guidelines that the Rural Roads constructed under the

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana must meet the technical specifications and geometric design standards given in the Rural Roads Manual of the IRC (IRC:SP20:2002) and also, where required, the Hill Roads Manual (IRC:SP:48)

A statement containing the details of National Quality Monitors visit Reports during the period January, 2007 — February, 2012 is given at enclosed Statement. If quality of any work is graded as 'Unsatisfactory' the State Government should 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 (ATRs) in such cases. These Action Taken Reports are regularly monitored in National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA).

Statement

State-wise abstract of NQM gardening for the period during January, 2007—February, 2012

Sl.No.	State	Total Inspection	Completed Works		Ongoing Works	
			Total	S*	Total	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1088	417	381	671	570
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	272	53	48	219	181
3.	Assam	1175	89	73	1086	880
4.	Bihar	463	10	6	453	237
5.	Bihar (NEA)	773	94	72	679	546
6.	Chhattisgarh	1016	234	184	782	568
7.	Gujarat	569	259	226	310	248
8.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	294	86	83	208	195
10.	Himachal Pradesh	589	165	157	424	393
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	405	45	38	360	313
12.	Jharkhand	555	68	57	487	350
13.	Karnataka	934	159	146	775	667
14.	Kerala	370	57	52	313	216
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2160	258	234	1902	1722
16.	Maharashtra	1951	187	149	1764	1492

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Manipur	155	14	10	141	97
18.	Meghalaya	105	13	11	92	58
19.	Mizoram	112	15	15	97	77
20.	Nagaland	82	10	7	72	50
21.	Odisha	1702	259	240	1443	1169
22.	Punjab	621	142	137	479	469
23.	Rajasthan	1058	353	319	705	644
24.	Sikkim	201	10	9	191	163
25.	Tamil Nadu	974	345	276	629	411
26.	Tripura	212	31	29	181	154
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2041	649	608	1392	1231
28.	Uttarakhand	283	27	26	256	207
29.	West Bengal	1062	147	132	915	797
Total		21222	4196	3725	17026	14105

*S—satisfactory

Funds for Scientific Research and Development Works

551. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research and development projects are getting delayed due to shortage of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps to accelerate the development and promotion of research

and development in the country and to speed up the pace of development in S&T. 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, strengthening infrastructure for Research and Development (R&D), encouraging public-private R&D partnerships etc. Launching of programmes like Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Nano Mission, Mega Facilities, Open Source Drug Discovery, Network Projects, National Biotechnology Development Strategy etc. in the XI Plan period demonstrates the commitment of the Government to encourage and promote research in a better scientific environment. The Government has established a Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) in the country as an autonomous body through an Act of Parliament. The creation of SERB, apart from significantly enhancing the level of basic research funding, shall also impart the necessary autonomy, flexibility and speed in shaping the research programmes and delivery of funds to researchers. For experimenting and opening new areas of research and

entering into novel territories, programmes such as Encouraging and Motivating Pursuit of World Class Exploratory Research (EMPOWER), Research Initiative to Scale New Knowledgebase (RISK) and CSIR.WWW have been launched. The outlay proposed for the XII Plan for S&T is Rs. 1,70,000 crore. Apart from expanding the scope of investigator centric Extra Mural Research support programmes in terms of quantity and quality, multifaceted programmes like Start-up Research grant for Indian Diaspora undertaking faculty assignments in Indian academia, Overseas Doctoral Scholarships and Post-doctoral Fellowships, Building Educators for Science Teaching, PAN India Mission, Public Private Partnerships for R&D, Disha Programme for Women in Science, Platforms for Technology Solution, Challenge Award for Global Positioning etc. are proposed for the XII Five Year Plan to take R&D to higher levels.

[*English*]

Appointment of Petrol Pumps and LPG Dealers

552. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

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

(a) the policy in place for appointment of petrol pumps and LPG dealers alongwith the provisions of reservation to SC, ST and OBCs therein;

(b) the backlog in allotment of petrol pumps to the SC, ST and OBCs, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of petrol pumps and LPG agencies opened in the country during the last three years alongwith the number of those allotted therefrom to persons belonging to reserved categories, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of petrol pumps along the National Highways in the country belonging to reserved categories, State/UT-wise

(e) the number of new petrol pumps and LPG agencies proposed to be opened during the next three years, State/UT-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Based on the broad guidelines issued by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), *viz.*, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have respectively framed detailed guidelines for selection of Retail Outlet (RO) dealers and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distributors.

As per the existing policy guidelines, new retail outlets/LPG distributorships are set up by public sector OMCs at identified locations based on surveys and feasibility studies. Locations found to be having sufficient sale potential and which are economically viable are rostered in the State-wise marketing plans for setting up retail outlets/LPG distributorships. Selection of RO dealers is done by selection committees consisting of senior officers of the concerned OMC. Regarding selection of LPG distributors, as per the revised guidelines, selection is done through draw of lots among eligible candidates who have the requisite land, finances, educational qualification etc. The revised guidelines for LPG distributorship are applicable for locations advertised after 25.06.2010.

Efforts have been made to make the selection procedure for RO dealerships and LPG distributorships transparent and objective. To address any complaint relating to the selection process, there is a provision for a grievance redressal mechanism in the guidelines, under which each complaint is registered and examined by a senior officer appointed by the competent authority of OMCs.

The reservation to SC/ST categories for allotment of RO dealerships and LPG Distributorships, except in North-Eastern States, is 25%. There is no reservation for Other Backward Class (OBC) category in the extant guidelines.

Reservation to ST category for RO dealerships/LPG distributorships in tribal areas in North-Eastern States is as under:-

State	Percentage of reservation
Arunachal Pradesh	70
Meghalya	80
Nagaland	80
Mizoram	90

(b) The details of backlog in allotment of petrol pumps to SC/ST categories, State/UT-wise is at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of petrol pumps and LPG agencies opened in the country during the last three years alongwith those allotted to reserved categories, State/UT-wise is at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The details of petrol pumps along the National Highways in the country belonging to reserved categories, State/ UT-wise is at enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The details of new petrol pumps and LPG agencies proposed to be opened during the next three years,State/ UT-wise and location-wise is at enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement I

Backlog in allotment of Petrol pumps to the SC/ST Categories

Sl.No.	States/UTs	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	18	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-10	0	0
3.	Assam	31	1	6
4.	Bihar	115	9	58
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	12	15
6.	Delhi	10	1	2
7.	Goa	5	1	0
8.	Gujarat	38	10	17
9.	Haryana	111	35	26
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	4	9
12.	Jharkhand	45	6	31
13.	Karnataka	157	17	72
14.	Kerala	40	12	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	65	14	36
16.	Maharashtra	107	46	90
17.	Manipur	-9	0	1
18.	Meghalaya	2	0	1
19.	Mizoram	15	0	0
20.	Nagaland	5	0	2
21.	Odisha	27	9	18
22.	Punjab	147	30	2

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Rajasthan	81	0	55
24.	Sikkim	-2	0	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	76	34	65
26.	Tripura	5	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	192	32	73
28.	Uttarakhand	23	2	1
29.	West Bengal	63	0	3
UT				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	3	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	3
4.	Daman and Diu	1	2	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	2	0	5
All India		1440	295	639

Statement II

Number of petrol pumps and LPG agencies opened in the country during the last three years along with number of those allotted therefrom to persons belonging to reserved categories, State/UT-wise

Sl.No.	States/UTs	IOC		BPCL		HPCL	
		RO+LPG	SC/ST	RO+LPG	SC/ST	RO+LPG	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301	31	201	44	442	93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	47	14	16	3	13	4
4.	Bihar	258	15	137	7	126	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	68	5	51	10	105	18
6.	Delhi	3	0	7	0	6	0
7.	Goa	5	0	3	0	6	2
8.	Gujarat	122	7	74	4	136	18
9.	Haryana	186	12	57	9	159	15
10.	Himachal Pradesh	35	4	4	0	33	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	41	5	12	4	20	9
12.	Jharkhand	78	3	66	0	75	10
13.	Karnataka	320	22	151	14	250	54
14.	Kerala	63	16	58	19	86	35
15.	Madhya Pradesh	168	15	155	25	188	33
16.	Maharashtra	214	21	212	34	348	43
17.	Manipur	8	4	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	10	5	3	3	2
19.	Mizoram	7	6	0	0	1	1
20.	Nagaland	7	6	0	0	1	1
21.	Odisha	107	16	79	9	82	17
22.	Punjab	196	15	51	17	156	29
23.	Rajasthan	210	17	99	8	195	24
24.	Sikkim	0	0	4	0	3	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	340	33	214	27	281	50
26.	Tripura	8	2	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	467	42	147	12	302	66
28.	Uttarakhand	22	3	12	1	54	3
29.	West Bengal	177	23	50	3	62	25
UT							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	0	4	1
4.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	4	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	12	1	5	0	4	3
All India		3491	350	1870	253	3145	584

Statement III

*Number of petrol pumps along the National Highways in the country
belonging to reserved categories, State/UT-wise*

Sl.No.	State	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65	2	22	89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	0	0	26
3.	Assam	35	3	1	39
4.	Bihar	43	14	33	90
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	2	10	31
6.	Delhi	1	0	0	1
7.	Goa	0	0	2	2
8.	Gujarat	29	2	26	57
9.	Haryana	23	9	13	45
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15	0	17	32
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	4	6
12.	Jharkhand	22	9	15	46
13.	Karnataka	33	0	27	60
14.	Kerala	18	0	7	25
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	9	18	48
16.	Maharashtra	36	20	32	88
17.	Manipur	14	0	0	14
18.	Meghalaya	56	4	2	62
19.	Mizoram	5	0	1	6
20.	Nagaland	23	0	1	24
21.	Odisha	52	14	18	84
22.	Punjab	31	9	31	71
23.	Rajasthan	44	23	51	118
24.	Sikkim	2	0	0	2
25.	Tamil Nadu	68	0	29	97
26.	Tripura	2	0	0	2
27.	Uttarakhand	5	6	12	23

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	81	51	55	187
29.	West Bengal	41	8	14	63
UT					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	3	0	1	4
Grand Total		815	185	442	1442

Statement IV

Number of new petrol pumps and LPG agencies proposed to be opened during the next three years, State/UT-wise and location-wise

Sl.No.	State	IOC	BPC	HPC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	188	144	105
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	0
3.	Assam	13	48	30
4.	Bihar	144	90	185
5.	Chhattisgarh	113	60	35
6.	Delhi	4	15	3
7.	Goa	5	24	6
8.	Gujarat	99	108	75
9.	Haryana	154	81	205
10.	Himachal Pradesh	24	24	20
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	27	20
12.	Jharkhand	68	54	35
13.	Karnataka	267	120	60
14.	Kerala	40	60	35
15.	Madhya Pradesh	129	84	135

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Maharashtra	129	120	225
17.	Manipur	3	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	4	6	3
19.	Mizoram	2	3	0
20.	Nagaland	2	0	0
21.	Odisha	48	93	90
22.	Punjab	83	60	130
23.	Rajasthan	129	105	130
24.	Sikkim	2	9	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	187	144	145
26.	Tripura	6	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	19	39	15
28.	Uttar Pradesh	280	189	205
29.	West Bengal	76	90	95
UT				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	4
4.	Daman and Diu	2	0	4
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	5	0	4
Grand Total		2250	1800	2000

[*Translation*]

Utilisation of River Water

553. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the unused water flowing through rivers into sea which is one of the causes of floods also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the efforts made by the Government during the last two years for the optimum utilisation of the water thus wasted; and

(d) the success achieved therein?

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) Due to seasonal, geographical and annual variation in availability of water as well as lack of adequate storage, substantial quantity of water, especially

during monsoon season, remains unused and flows into sea. As per present assessment, the average annual water availability in the country is 1869 BCM. Further, it has been estimated by Central Water Commission (CWC) in the year 2009 that about 450 BCM of surface water and by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in the year 2009 that about 243 BCM of ground water are being utilized for various purposes. The rest of the water could be considered to be flowing down to sea.

(c) and (d) Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments for increasing storage as well as utilization of water for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses, etc. As per available information, storage capacity of about 253 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 51 BCM. Further, the State Governments have identified various other schemes for investigation and planning and the estimated storage for such schemes is about 110 BCM.

[English]

Modernisation of Stations

554. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on modernization of stations, creation of world class stations and Adarsh stations in the country, location-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon so far, station-wise;

(c) the details of stations on which said work has been completed during the last three years;

(d) the details of stations on which said works are yet to commence despite getting selected for the same;

(e) the details of assistance taken/being taken in this regard from foreign consultants/companies and/or private sectors; and

(f) the present status and progress made in setting up of the Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) Upgradation/modernization of railway stations is a continuous process. The scheme of 'Adarsh' station is currently in vogue for upgradation of railway stations. Under this scheme, 845 stations have been identified for development. Out of this, 509 stations have been developed as 'Adarsh' stations and in 336 stations works of development are in progress. State wise list of Completed and In Progress 'Adarsh' stations is appended as Statement-I.

Development/modernization of railway stations is undertaken under plan head "Passenger Amenities". State-wise and station-wise allocation of funds and expenditure for this purpose are not maintained. However, allocation of funds and expenditure Zonal Railway-wise under plan head during 2011-12 is appended as Statement-II.

50 stations have been identified for development as world class stations in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode by leveraging the real estate potential of the land around and the air space above the stations as per the extant Government guidelines. State-wise list of stations identified for development as world class stations is appended as Statement-III. Consultancy works for preparation of Master Plan and Feasibility Report had been taken up for New Delhi, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST), Mumbai and Patna. In this regard, foreign and Indian Consultancy firms have been deployed for assisting in preparation of necessary documents prior to initiating bidding process in PPP mode. Action has also been initiated for appointment of Consultants for Secunderabad, Anand Vihar (Phase II), Chandigarh, Bijwasan, Porbandar, Surat, Ahmedabad, Sealdah and Chennai Central. For other stations, preliminary activities have been taken up by the Zonal Railways.

World class railway station projects are primarily envisaged through private investment and Government funds are required only for preparatory works such as consultancies for feasibility reports and advisory services, for which funds are allocated from time to time, as per requirement.

(f) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Ircon International Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Railways and Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), a statutory Authority under

Ministry of Railways with the primary objective of modernizing the railway stations. Process of incorporating the Special Purpose Vehicle under Companies Act 1956 has been undertaken.

Statement I

List of Completed Adarsh Stations

Sl.No.	State/UT	Station
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantapur, Bapatla, Bhongir, Chittoor, Ghanpur, Gudur, Guntakal Jn., Jamikunta, Kakinada Town, Kazipet, Khammam, Kurnool Town, Lingampalli, Mahaboob Nagar, Nalgonda, Nandyal, Narasaraopet, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ramagundam, Renigunta, Srikakulam Road, Tandur, Vikarabad, Vizianagram Jn., Warangal, Zahirabad.
2.	Assam	Badarpur Jn., Basugaon, Bijni, Gosaigaon Hat, Hojai, Jakhalabandha, Jorhat Town, Karimganj Jn., Rangapara North, Salakati, Silchar, Srirampur, Tihu.
3.	Bihar	Anugraha Narayan Road, Arariya Court, Bihar Sharif, Chhapra Jn., Jehanabad, Madhubani, Naugachia, Patna Saheb, Rafiganj, Sasaram Jn., Sitamarhi, Sultanganj.
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Rajnandgaon.
5.	Goa	Vasco-da-gama.
6.	Gujarat	Dahod, Himmatnagar, Jamnagar, Kosamba, Okha, Una.
7.	Haryana	Ambala Cantt., Bhiwani, Kalanour, Kosli, Sirsa.
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur.
9.	Jharkhand	Bauria Jn, Chittaranjan, Gomoh Jn., Madhupur Jn., Parasnath, Sahibganj, Tatanagar.
10.	Karnataka	Bidar, Chamaraja Nagar, Gulbarga, Hubli, Londa Jn., Wadi.
11.	Kerala	Alappuzha (Alleppey), Aluva, Ambalapuzha, Angamaly, Badagara (Vadakara), Chalakudi, Changanasseri, Chengannur, Cherthala (Shertalai), Dhanuvachapuram, Haripad, Jaganath Temple Gate, Kanjiramittam, Kannur, Karunagappally, Karuvatta, Kasargod, Kayankulam Jn., Kochuveli, Kottayam, Mavelikara, Ochira, Pattikkad, Piravam Road, Quilandi, Sasthankotta, Thalasseri, Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tiruvizha, Vayalar.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar, Chhindwara Jn, Itarsi, Maihar, Ratlam, Satna, Saugor, Shahdol.
13.	Maharashtra	Andheri, Bandra, Belapur, Bhandup, Bhayander, Borivali, Chembur, Chinchwad, Currey Road, Dadar (CR), Dadar (WR), Dahanu Road, Devlali, Dock Yard Road, Dombivali, Dongargarh, Ghatkopar, Goregaon, Karjat, Kasara, Khadki, King's Circle, Kurla, Latur, Malad, Matunga, Mira Road, Miraj, Mulund, Mumbai (Charni Road), Mumbai (Churchgate), Mumbai (Marine Lines), Mumbai Central (L), Naigaon, Nasik Road, Parbhani, Parli Vajinath, Purna, Sangli, Sanpada, Santacruz, Saphala, Sewri, Shivajinagar, Solapur, Tilak Nagar, Turbhe APM Complex, Ulhasnagar, Vangaon, Vashi, Virar, Vishrambag, Wardha.

1	2	3
14.	Odisha	Bagnan, Balangir, Balugaon, Bargarh Road, Belpahar, Dhenkanal, Haur, Jajpurkeonjhar Road, Jhargram, Kantabanji, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Khurda Road Jn., Koraput, Muniguda, Purulia Jn., Rayagada, Titlagarh Jn
15.	Punjab	Abohar, Faridkot, Gurdas Pur.
16.	Rajasthan	Alwar, Barmer, Chittorgarh Jn., Choti Khatu, Dausa, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jodhpur, Lalgarh Jn., Nokha, Sawai-Madhopur Jn.
17.	Tamil Nadu	Avadi, Chennai Beach Jn., Chennai Chetpat, Chennai Park, Chromepet, Korukkupet, Kumbakonam, Manavur, Nagappattinam, Perambur Carriage WKS, Senjipanambakam Halt, St. Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Tiruchirappalli Jn., Tiruninravur, Tiruvalangadu, Tiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Tuticorin.
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi, Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Barhni, Basti, Bilaspur Road, Bilhaur, Burhwal, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandausi Jn., Chouri-Choura, Dapsaura, Farrukhabad, Gonda Jn., Lalitpur, Mau Jn., Mughalasarai, Naugarh (Siddharth Nagar), Partap Garh Jn., Pilibhit Jn., Prayag, Salempur Jn., Shikohabad Jn, Sitapur, Sultanpur.
19.	Uttarakhand	Kotdwara, Ramnagar, Rishikesh.
20.	West Bengal	Adi Saptagram, Adra Jn., Agarpara, Ahamedpur, Akra, Alipurduar, Alipurduar court, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambika Kalna (Kalna), Amta, Andul Jn., Aranghata, Asansol Jn., Azimganj City, B B D Bag, Badkulla, Bagbazar, Baghajatin, Baidyabati, Balasore, Ballichak, Ballygunge, Balurghat, Bamangram Halt, Bamanhat, Banarhat, Bandel Jn, Baneswar, Bankura, Banpur, Bansh Beria, Banspani, Barakar, Baranagar Road, Bardhaman, Bargachia, Barrackpore, Baruipara, Baruiপুর, Basirhat, Batasi, Begampur, Belakoba, Belanagar, Belerhat, Belghoria, Belur, Belurmath, Berhampur Court, Bethudahari, Bhadreswar, Bhasila, Bhatar, Bidhannagar Road, Biman Bandar, Bira, Birati, Birnagar, Birshibpur, Bolpur, Bongaon Jn., Brace Bridge, Budge Budge, Burrabazar, Canning, Chakda, Chakradharpur, Champa Pukur, Champahati, Chandannagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Changrabandha, Chas Road, Chatterhat, Chengel, Chhatna, Chuchura, Contai Rd (Belda), Coochbehar, Dakshineswar, Dalkolha, Dankuni Jn., Dantan, Debagram, Deula, Deulti, Dhakuria, Dhaniakhali, Dhaphdapi, Dhulabari, Dhupguri, Diamond Harbour Road, Dinhata, Domjur, Dum Dum Cantt, Dum Dum Jn., Durganagar, Durgapur, Duttapukur, Eden Garden, Eklakhi, Gangnapur, Garbeta, Garia, Gede, Ghoksadanga, Ghum, Ghutiari Shariff, Gobordanga, Gopalnagar, Gourinathdham, Guma, Guptipara, Guskara, Habibpur, Habra, Haldibari, Halisahar, Haripal, Harua Road, Hasnabad, Hijli, Hooghly, Ichhapur, Jadabpur, Jagaddal, Jaleswar, Jalpaiguri, Jangipur Road, Jharsuguda Jn., Jiaganj, Jirat, Joynagar Majilpur, Kakdwip, Kalaikunda, Kalchini, Kalikapur, Kalinarayanpur, Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Silpanchal, Kalyanpur, Kamakhyaguri, Kamarkundu Jn., Kanchrapara, Kankinara, Kashinagar Halt, Katwa Jn., Khana Jn., Khardah, Kimahar, Kolaghat Coaching, Konnagar, Kotshila, Krishnagar City Jn., Kulgachia, Kulti, Lake Gardens, Lakshmikantapur, Lalgola, Liluah, Madanpur, Madarihata, Madhyamgram, Magrahat, Mahisadal, Majhergram, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mallikpur, Mankundu, Masagram, Masalandapur, Matigara, Mecheda, Memari, Midnapur, Mourigram, Muragachha, Murshidabad, Nabadwipdham, Nagrakata, Naihati Jn.,

1	2	3
		Nalhati Jn, Nalikul, Namkhana, Narayan Pakuria Murail, Nasibpur, Netra, New Alipore (Kolkata), New Barrackpore, New Domohni, New Farakka, New Maynaguri, Nischindapur Market, Old Malda, Paglachandi, Palpara, Palta, Pandooh, Panjipara, Panskura Jn., Parkcircus, Patipukur, Phuleswar, Phulia, Plassey, Princepghat, Purbasthali, Radhamohanpur (Debra), Raiganj, Rampurhat, Ranaghat Jn., Raniganj, Rasulpur, Rishra, Rourkela, Sainthia Jn., Samsi, Samudragarh, Sangrampur Halt, Santaldih, Santoshpur, Shaktigarh, Shantipur Jn., Sheoraphully Jn., Shyamnagar, Siliguri Jn., Simurali, Singur, Sitarampur Jn., Siuri, Sivok, Sodepur, Sonamukhi, Sonarpur Jn., Sondalia, Srirampur (H), Subhasgram, Suryapur, Taki Road, Tala, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tarapith Rd, Thakurnagar, Tikiapara, Titagarh, Tollygunge, Tribeni, Ulubaria, Uttarpara.

List of In-progress Adarsh Stations

Sl.No.	State/UT	Station
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Aler, Bobbili, Dwarapudi, Guntur, Hindupur, Jangaon, Kamareddy, Karim Nagar, Malkajiri, Raghunathpalli, Shankarpalli.
2.	Assam	Barpeta Road, Fakiragram, Goreswar, Rangiya, Rowta Bagan, Tangla, Tipkai, Udalguri.
3.	Bihar	Abhaipur, Ara, Bairstonia, Barauni, Barsoi Jn., Bhagalpur, Jamalpur, Kahalgaon, Kishanganj, Mansi, Sahpur Patori, Thanabihpur.
4.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund, Ambikapur, Champa, Chirimiri, Korba, Manendragarh, Raigarh.
5.	Delhi	Delhi Kishanganj, Subzi Mandi.
6.	Gujarat	Gandhigram, Khambliya, Maninagar, Navsari, New Bhuj, Sabarmati, Udhna, Vyara.
7.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh, Gurgaon, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rohtak Jn, Sonipat.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Jwalaji (Jalwalamukhi Road).
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua.
10.	Jharkhand	Chandrapura, Jagadishpur, Phusro.
11.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Gadag, Gauribidanur, Gokak Road, Kolar, Koppal, Nanjangud Town, Sambre, Sidlaghatta, Srinivasapura, Yelahanka Jn.
12.	Kerala	Ettumanur, Kottarakara, Kuruppantara, Mararikulam, Mulanturutti, Nilambur Road, Payyanaur, Punalur, Vaikam Road, Vellarakkad, Wadakancheir.
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur, Biora Rajgarh, Ghatara (Patharia), Jabalpur, Katni Murwara, Makronia, Meghnagar, Multai, Patharia, Ruthiyai, Shivpuri, Singrauli, Umaria.

1	2	3
14.	Maharashtra	Ajni, Ambernath, Dahisar, Diva, Gangakhed, Hingoli, Kalmeshwar, Kamptee, Katol, Khopoli, Kopergaon, Lower Parel, Nagarsol, Nahur, Nandurbar, Narked, Pandhurna, Panvel, Ramtek, Shirdi, Udgir, Umrer.
15.	Nagaland	Dimapur.
16.	Odisha	Angul, Baripada, Bhadrak, Doikallu, Jakhapura, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Meramandoli, Paradeep, Raghunathpur, Rengali, Talcher.
17.	Puducherry	Mahe.
18.	Punjab	Barnala, Dhuri, Hoshiarpur, Lehragaga, Malerkotla, Moga, Sangrur, Sohawal, Sunam, Tapa, Tarntaran.
19.	Rajasthan	Churu, Dhaulpur, Ratangarh, Ringus, Sadulpur, Tehsil Bhadra.
20.	Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuturai, Nagore, Pudukottai, Rajapalayam, Salem, Sankarankoil, Srirangam, Srivilliputhur, Tenkasi, Tiruppur, Virudunagar, Vridhdhachalam Jn.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar, Achhnera, Aligarh, Atarra, Bahraich, Bala Mau, Baragaon, Bhadaian, Bharwari, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Chola, Daryabad, Deoria Sadar, Dildarnagar, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Gaura, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Kalpi, Khajuraho, Khalilabad, Khurja Jn., Kiraoli, Kunda Harnam Ganj, Manikpur, Meerut Cantt, Meerut City, Mirzapur, Moth, Naimisharanya, Orai, Partapur, Patranga, Phulpur, Pokhrayan, Rudauli, Sakoti Tanda, Sandila, Shahganj, Sirathu, Sitapur Cantt., Tundla.
22.	Uttarakhand	Kathgodam.
23.	West Bengal	Ambalgram, Anara, Andal, Asoknagar Road, Azimganj Jn., Bagdogra, Bagula, Bahadurpur, Baharu, Bahirgachhi, Bahirpuya, Bakrabad, Balagarh, Balarambati, Balgona, Ballapur, Bally, Ballyghat, Bamangachhi, Banka pasi, Bankimnagar, Banstala, Barabhum, Barasat Jn., Basudevpur, Basuldanga, Bathnakrittiba, Beldanga, Beliaghata Rd., Beliatore, Betberia ghola, Bhagwangola, Bhedia (Ausgram), Bhimgarh, Bidyadharpur, Bishnupur, Boinchi, Brindabanpur, Buniyadpur, Burnpur, Chamagram, Chanchai, Chandanpur, Chatra, Chowrigacha, Dainhat, Darjeeling, Dasnagar, Dhatrigram, Dhubulia, Dubrajpur, Dumurdaha, Durgachak, Falakata, Gadadharpur, Galsi, Gazole, Ghoragata, Gidhni, Giri Maidan, Gobra, Gokulpur, Gurap, Harishchandrapur, Harishdadpur, Hasimara, Hindmotor, Hotar, Hridaypur, Jalpaiguri Road, Jamuria, Janai road, Jessore road, Jhantipahari, Joychandipahar, Kaikala, Kalinagar, Kaliyaganj, Kanthi, Khagraghat Rd., Khaltipur, Khemasuli, Khidirpur, Kotalia-Bisorepara, Kulpi, Labpur, Lohapur, Loknath, Madhusudanpur, Majhdia, Malatipur, Manigram, Mollarpur, Murarai, Nabadwip Ghat, Nabagram, Nandakumar, Narayangarh, Narendrapur, Nekurseni, New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, Palla road, Palsit, Panagarh, Pandaveswar, Patuli, Pirtala, Prantik, Rajbandh, Rajgoda, Ramrajatala, Remount road, Rupnarayanpur, Sagardighi, Salanpur, Salar, Salboni, Sankrail, Sardiha, Shalimar, Sili, Simlagarh, Sonada, Sukna, Taldi, Talit, Tildanga.

Statement II

*Allocation and Expenditure under Plan Head-
'Passenger Amenities' during the current year
2011-12 is as under*

(Rs. in crores)

Railway	Allocation	Expenditure (upto Jan., 12)
1	2	3
Central Railway	60.46	47.12
Eastern Railway	141.39	108.71
East Central Railway	83.92	30.92
East Coast Railway	30.88	16.29
Northern Railway	85.25	63.27
North Central Railway	81.68	41.08

	1	2	3
North Eastern Railway		25.12	13.79
North Frontier Railway		50.21	52.62
North Western Railway		22.07	13.89
Southern Railway		54.90	49.78
South Central Railway		124.17	90.77
South Eastern Railway		71.79	34.32
South East Central Railway		81.29	39.15
South Western Railway		41.87	27.72
Western Railway		79.41	54.81
West Central Railway		38.99	22.23
Metro Railway		25.10	8.76
Total		1100.50	715.23

Statement III

List of stations identified for development as World Class Stations

Sl.No.	State	World Class Stations
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad, Tirupati
2.	Assam	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna
4.	Delhi	Anand Vihar, Bijwasan, New Delhi
5.	Goa	Goa
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Porbander, Surat
7.	Haryana	Ambala Cantt.
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
9.	Karnataka	Baiyapanahali, Bangalore City, Mangalore
10.	Kerala	Ernakulam, Kozhikode (Calicut), Thiruvananthapuram.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Habibganj
12.	Maharashtra	Mumbai CST, Nagpur, Pune, Thane
13.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar, Puri

1	2	3
14.	Punjab	Amritsar, Ludhiana
15.	Rajasthan	Ajmer Jn., Jaipur, Kota
16.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Central
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Cantt., Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Central, Lucknow, Mathura, Varanasi
18.	West Bengal	Bolpur, Kolkata, Howrah, Kharagpur, Majerhat, New Jalpaiguri, Sealdah
19.	Union Territory	Chandigarh.

[Translation]

Shortage of Judges

555. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of Judges in Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of posts lying vacant at present, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not filling up the vacant posts so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts to reduce the pendency of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Statement showing number of sanctioned posts and vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court of India and High Courts as on 09.03.2012 is at enclosed Statement-I. The Statement showing sanctioned strength and vacancies of judges in District and Subordinate Courts, as on 30.06.2011, is enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and for appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court rests with the Chief Justice of India. In this arrangement, large number of posts have remained vacant because the Government has not received proposals to fill these positions. The Government has been periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals in time for filling the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months in the High Courts.

Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and State Government.

Statement I

The number of sanctioned posts and vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court of India and High Courts as on 09.03.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancies
1	2	3	4
A.	Supreme Court	31	6
B.	High Court		
1.	Allahabad	160	85
2.	A.P.	49	17

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.	Bombay	75	13	13.	Kerala	38	4
4.	Calcutta	58	21	14.	M.P.	43	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	6	15.	Madras	60	7
6.	Delhi	48	12	16.	Odisha	22	7
7.	Gauhati	24	1	17.	Patna	43	7
8.	Gujarat	42	14	18.	P&H	68	25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	0	19.	Rajasthan	40	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	7	20.	Sikkim	3	1
11.	Jharkhand	20	8	21.	Uttarakhand	9	1
12.	Karnataka	50	10	Total		895	268

Statement II*Court News July-September, 2011***(C) DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURTS (As on 30.06.2011)**

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory concerned	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2104	1897	207
2.	Andhra Pradesh	930 816	114	
3a.	Maharashtra	2012	1818	194
3b.	Goa	49	42	7
3c.	Diu, Daman & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	5	2
4.	West Bengal	932	786	146
5.	Chhattisgarh	262	241	21
6.	Delhi	623	470	153
7.	Gujarat	1679	863	816
8a.	Assam	346	252	94
8b.	Meghalaya	36	6	30
8c.	Tripura	92	63	29
8d.	Manipur	33	26	7

1	2	3	4	5
8e.	Nagaland	28	23	5
8f.	Mizoram	65	31	34
8g.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	132	119	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	207	187	20
11.	Jharkhand*	498	419	79
12.	Karnataka	945	790	155
13a.	Kerala	434	398	36
13b.	Lakshadweep	3	2	1
14a.	Tamil Nadu	842	768	74
14b.	Puducherry	20	13	7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1313	1164	149
16.	Odisha	623	520	103
17.	Bihar**	1666	985	681
18a.	Punjab	426	380	46
18b.	Haryana	476	364	112
18c.	Chandigarh	20	20	0
19.	Rajasthan	922	753	169
20.	Sikkim	13	9	4
21.	Uttarakhand	26S	142	126
Total		18008	14374	3634

•Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts.

*The Scheme for Fast Track Courts (sanctioned post-89) expired on 31.03.2011.

**219 posts of ex cadre A.D.J. have been recently created.

[English]

New Line Projects

556. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the ongoing new railway line projects in the country with year of sanction, commencement, initial estimated cost and present estimated cost as on date, State-wise;

(b) the present status of these projects;

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

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

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

*[Translation]***Gauge Conversion**

557. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of gauge conversion work on Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur route;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for timely completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur section (299.20 km) has been taken up. Detailed estimate for Himmatnagar-Udaipur section (211.95 km) and part estimate for Modasa-Samlaji section (22.53 km) has been sanctioned. Final Location Survey for these sections have been taken up. On Udaipur-Himmatnagar section, Earthwork, bridges work, ballast collection, etc., are in different stages of progress. An outlay of rs 40 crore has been provided for this project for the year 2011-12. The project is progressing as per availability of resources.

Subsidy to Oil Companies

558. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) the details of subsidy or assistance given to petroleum companies and upstream oil companies during each of the last three years alongwith the total revenue earned from the petroleum products during the corresponding period;

(b) the justification for giving assistance after giving right to the companies to increase oil prices;

(c) whether the oil companies are receiving assistance on one hand and on the other hand independently increasing oil prices time and again;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to remove this anomaly;

(e) the subsidies given to consumers by the petroleum companies and Government on kerosene and other petroleum products like LPG, petrol and diesel etc.; and

(f) the methodology adopted to regulate and fix petroleum prices?

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 contribution from taxes and duties on petroleum products to Central Exchequer *vis-à-vis* the assistance provided by the Government to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) since 2008-09 is given below:

	(Rs. crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Contribution to Central Exchequer due to Tax/Duties on Petroleum Products (a)	71,190	78,443	1,03,580
Payout by Government to OMCs			
Oil Bonds/Cash assistance by Govt. towards OMCs' under recoveries	71,292	26,000	41,000
Subsidy on PDS SKO and Domestic LPG	2,688	2,770	2,904
Freight Subsidy on PDS SKO and Domestic LPG	22	22	22
Gas subsidy for North East	142	159	445
Total Payout to OMCs (b)	74,144	28,951	44,371
Net Contribution to Central Exchequer (a-b)	-2954	49,492	59,209

(b) to (d) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group headed by Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26th June, 2010. Since then, the OMCs take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of the market determined pricing, the OMCs have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves.

However, in order to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of rising international oil prices, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. Therefore, the current prices of these products are below their required market price, resulting in under-recovery to the OMCs. As per the refinery gate prices effective 7th March, 2012 the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 12.17 per litre on the sale of Diesel, Rs 28.66 per litre on the sale of PDS Kerosene and Rs. 439.00 per 14.2 KG Cylinder of Domestic LPG. The under recovery being incurred by the OMCs is being compensated under the Burden Sharing Mechanism approved by the Government.

Further, there have been no revisions in the RSP of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG after 25th June, 2011. Also, there has not been any increase in RSP of Petrol after 4th November 2011. Instead, the prices of Petrol have been reduced by the OMCs twice on 16th November and 1st December, 2011 due to reduction in price of petroleum products in the international markets.

(e) The details of subsidy provided by the Government under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" and the under-recovery incurred by the OMCs on Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are given below:

Particulars	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG
	Rs. per litre	Rs. per litre	Rs. per Cylinder
Subsidy under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002".	Nil	0.82	22.58
Under-recovery incurred by the OMCs	12.17	28.66	439.00
Total Subsidy to Consumer	12.17	29.48	461.58

*Based on the refinery gate price (RGP) effective 7th March 2012.

As mentioned above, since the prices of Petrol have been made market-determined w.e.f. 26th June, 2010, no subsidy/under-recovery is being provided to the OMCs on sale of Petrol.

(f) The OMCs pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Petrol/Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG to refineries. The IPP/TPP are determined based on prices prevailing in the international market. Further, the desired Retail Selling Prices of sensitive petroleum products for the consumers is calculated by adding the inland freight, marketing margins and duties & taxes to the price paid to refinery.

[English]

Setting up of NGDC

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to lay the gas spur line and set up a Natural Gas Development Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to convince the people and also give adequate compensation to them since the Gas spur line goes through the densely populated areas and agricultural fields?

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) There is no proposal at present for setting up a Natural Gas Development Center. However, in order to encourage investment in gas sector, including expansion of natural gas transportation infrastructure in the country, Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has been constituted through the PNGRB Act, 2006. The Board is, *inter-alia*, responsible for giving authorizations for building natural gas trunk pipelines to expand the natural gas pipeline network in the country.

(c) The acquisition of Right of Use in land required for construction of gas pipelines and compensation therefor is done in accordance with the provisions of The Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Use in Land) Act, 1962.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

560. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a special fund to encourage development activities in the neglected rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the performance and functioning of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the grants provided and utilized under this Yojana since its inception, State-wise;

(g) whether certain States have demanded more funds for effective implementation of the Yojana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Government has taken up development of rural areas through various existing programmes/schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA), Indira Awas Yojna (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows Scheme (PMRDFS), Integrated Watershed Programme, etc.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has put in place a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of all the programmes, including that of SGRY/MGNREGA, which *inter-alia* include Periodic Progress Report, Performance Review Committee, Area Officers' Scheme, National Level Monitors and Vigilance & Monitoring Committees at the State and District levels.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was launched in 200 identified districts [including 150 National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) districts] w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006 in phase-I. From this date, NFFWP got subsumed under MGNREGA. Another programme called Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar

Yojana (SGRY) which was in operation in all the districts in the country also got subsumed under MGNREGA in the 200 identified districts w.e.f. 1.4.2006. 130 additional districts were covered under MGNREGA in phase-II with effect from 1.4.2007 and all the remaining rural areas have been covered under the Act with effect from 1.4.2008. SGRY was thus discontinued with effect from 1.4.2008.

(f) to (h) Do not arise in view of the above.

[*Translation*]

Sick CPSUs

561. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
DR. K.S. RAO:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the number and names of sick Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in the country as on date, State-wise/location-wise;

(b) the details of profit/loss of CPSUs during the last three years and the current year; State-wise/year-wise, CPSU-wise;

(c) the number of CPSUs closed down or are on the verge of closure, State-wise/CPSU-wise;

(d) the number of CPSUs referred to Board for reconstruction of Public Sector enterprises for revival;

(e) the number of CPSUs proposed for disinvestment and the reasons therefor;

(f) whether some of the CPSUs have not paid salaries to their employees during the last few months;

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

(h) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the overall performance of CPSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) A CPSE is considered sick, as per definition of BRPSE, if it has accumulated losses in any financial year equal to 50% or more of its average net worth during 4 years immediately preceding such financial year. As per Public

Enterprise Survey (2009-10), there were 69 such CPSEs enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per Public Enterprise Survey (2009-10), there were 249 CPSEs. State-wise list of these CPSEs giving details of profit/loss during the last 3 years (2009-10, 2008-09 & 2007-08) is at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) As per Public Enterprise Survey 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08 which were laid in the Parliament in successive years, only 5 Central Public Sector (CPSEs) have been closed during the last three years as mentioned below (Table).

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Year of closure
1.	Indian Oil Technologies Ltd.	2009-10
2.	Brushware Ltd.	2008-09
3.	Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	2007-08
4.	National Instruments Ltd.	2007-08
5.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	2007-08

(d) As per Public Enterprise Survey 2009-10, 64 CPSEs were referred to BRPSE for revival. The list is at Statement-III.

(e) Disinvestment is considered on merits and on a case by case basis as each CPSEs has a different equity structure, financial strength, fund requirement and sector of operation.

(f) and (g) Department of Public Enterprises only issues policy guidelines which has to be implemented by the CPSEs in consultation with their administrative Ministry/Department and DPE does not collect data regarding non-payment of salaries to its employees.

(h) The Government set up the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government, *inter-alia*, on the revival and restructuring of sick/loss making CPSEs. Enterprise specific measures are taken for improvement in their performance by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments and the CPSEs. This, *inter-alia*, includes financial restructuring, business restructuring and manpower rationalization.

Statement I

List of Sick CPSE as on 31.3.2010

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	City/State in which the Registered Office of the CPSE is located
1	2	3
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
2.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
3.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
4.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Bellary (Karnataka)
5.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	Tuli (Nagaland)
6.	NEPA Ltd.	Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh)
7.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
8.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Bangalore (Karnataka)
9.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)
10.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
11.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)

1	2	3
12.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Bangalore (Karnataka)
13.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Kota (Rajasthan)
14.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
15.	HMT Ltd.	Bangalore (Karnataka)
16.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd	Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)
17.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
18.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Corpn. Ltd.	Ootacamund (Tamilnadu)
19.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
20.	Scooters India Ltd.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
21.	Birds, Jute &Exports Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
22.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
23.	National Textiles Corporation Ltd.	Delhi
24.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
25.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
26.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Manali (Tamil Nadu)
27.	Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd	Kochi (Kerala)
28.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	New Delhi
29.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi
30.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	Namrup (Assam)
31.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Pune (Maharashtra)
32.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
33.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Gurgaon (Haryana)
34.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)
35.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
36.	Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Muzaffarpur (Bihar)
37.	STCL Ltd.	Bangalore
38.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
39.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
40.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)

1	2	3
41.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Burdwan (West Bengal)
42.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)
43.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
44.	J&K Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir
45.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
46.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
47.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Delhi
48.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Delhi
49.	Bharat Immunological & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	Bulandshahr (Utter Pradesh)
50.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	Delhi
51.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
52.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi
53.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Delhi
54.	Bharat Wagons & Engineering Co. Ltd.	Patna (Bihar)
55.	Fresh & Health Enterprises Ltd.	New Delhi
56.	Air India Charters Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
57.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	New Delhi
58.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
59.	National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
60.	ITI Ltd.	Bangalore (Karnataka)
61.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation	Guwahati (Assam)
62.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Shillong (Meghalya)
63.	Andaman & Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar)
64.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
65.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Guwahati (Assam)
66.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
67.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Patna (Jharkhand)
68.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Puri (Odisha)
69.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)

Statement II*State-wise Profit/Loss for last 3 years*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State-wise CPSEs	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	-2393	-1683	-1668
Andhra Pradesh				
2.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	3377	4767	4765
3.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	-860	9636	-2673
4.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	4201	1348	13414
5.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	306	56	3996
6.	Hmt Bearings Ltd.	-1531	-1107	-2072
7.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	4461	4106	3554
8.	MJSJ Coal Ltd.	0	0	0
9.	NMDC Ltd.	344726	437238	325098
10.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	79667	133557	194274
11.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	-3162	-92	648
Arunachal Pradesh				
12.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	7	26	44
Assam				
13.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-118	40	-208
14.	Brahmaputra Crackers & Polymer Ltd.	0	0	0
15.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-2786	-21504	-10584
16.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp.. Ltd.	112	14	4
17.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	23208	23564	37281
18.	Oil India Ltd.	261044	216168	178893
Bihar				
19.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-908	-863	-1362
20.	Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd.	0	0	0
21.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
	Chandigarh			
22.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	0	0	0
23.	Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Ltd.	0	0	0
	Chhattisgarh			
24.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	432	223	188
25.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	211721	103112	134294
	Delhi			
26.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-16	-98	-112
27.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	0	0	0
28.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-4154	-8183	-5916
29.	Airports Authority of India Ltd.	71229	68720	108187
30.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	431065	313821	285934
31.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-182265	57485	300939
32.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	0	0	0
33.	Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Ltd.	0	0	0
34.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	5275	5255	4089
35.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	-19	21	422
36.	Central Electronics Ltd.	12	129	102
37.	Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.	815	322	244
38.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	13052	11046	13691
39.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	893	967	647
40.	Chhattishgarh Surguja Power Ltd.	0	0	0
41.	Coastal Karnataka Power Ltd.	0	0	0
42.	Coastal Maharashtra Mega Power Ltd.	0	0	0
43.	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	0	0	0
44.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	78669	79120	75221
45.	Dedicated Fright Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	0	0	0
46.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	7005	4637	15482
47.	EDCIL (India) Ltd.	402	316	270
48.	Engineers India Ltd.	43558	34453	19460
49.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	-58509	580082	-150483

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Food Corpn. of India	-36462	534	-4399
51.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-906	-1205	-1814
52.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	313984	280370	260146
53.	GAIL Gas Ltd.	-391	0	0
54.	Ghogarpalli Integrated Power Company Ltd.	0	0	0
55.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	-116	-47	-709
56.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38247	484116	-110198
57.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	306	271	652
58.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-6330	4538	9184
59.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	247	775	-1375
60.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	232	-14001	1134
61.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2209	-1672	-2137
62.	Housing & Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	49531	40099	37373
63.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	860	970	836
64.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	15376	10065	2481
65.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-1431	2538	4408
66.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	7757	8564	6859
67.	Indian Railway Catering And Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	6305	4650	2075
68.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	44269	18079	42151
69.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	7269	5621	4796
70.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	0	0	0
71.	IRCON Infrastructure & Services Ltd.	0	0	0
72.	IRCON International Ltd.	18218	14018	11380
73.	Jabalpur Transmission Company Ltd.	0	0	0
74.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	0	0	0
75.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	1163	-8010	-14579
76.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	746	804	1098
77.	MMTC Ltd.	21624	14022	20048
78.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-261097	21172	58689
79.	National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.	-555244	-554826	-222616
80.	National Backward Classes Finance & Devp. Co.	1587	1882	1785

1	2	3	4	5
81.	National Bldg. Constr. Corpn. Ltd.	11650	15916	27983
82.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	17151	9746	10865
83.	National Handicapped Finance & Devpt. Corpn.	274	-289	187
84.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	3139	3135	4736
85.	National Minorities Devp. & Finance Corpn.	1513	644	1217
86.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	3129	-2870	-3662
87.	National Research Development Corpn.	12	32	30
88.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Devpt. Corpn	191	52	102
89.	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	1976	1060	836
90.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	584	711	1023
91.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	5219	2654	2273
92.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	2427	602	406
93.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	10314	417944	-51019
94.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	2659	1848	1267
95.	NTPC Hydro Ltd.	0	0	0
96.	NTPC Ltd.	872820	820130	741481
97.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	2839	4953	1905
98.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	41642	44128	107849
99.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1676755	1612631	1670165
100.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	117113	144268	84942
101.	Odisha Integrated Power Ltd.	0	0	0
102.	PEC Ltd.	6772	7217	4138
103.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	3559	2512	2317
104.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	2162	975	0
105.	Power Finance Corporation	235725	196996	120676
106.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	204094	169061	144847
107.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	0	0	0
108.	Raichur Sholaur Transmission Company Ltd.	0	0	0
109.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	5191	4083	2843
110.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	11229	10204	5614
111.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	104	142	178

1	2	3	4	5
112.	REC Transmission Project Co. Ltd.	1980	0	0
113.	Rites Ltd.	11195	9428	10382
114.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	232718	127208	86014
115.	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd.	0	0	0
116.	Security Printing & Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	54225	43383	19970
117.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	2153	977	1229
118.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	10695	7851	4755
119.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	675437	617040	753678
120.	Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Ltd.	0	0	0
121.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	1446	1390	1305
122.	Wapcos Ltd.	3003	1376	1514
Goa				
123.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	13072	8196	6997
Haryana				
124.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-51382	-48141	-29824
125.	NHPC Ltd.	209050	107522	100409
Himachal Pradesh				
126.	SJVN Ltd.	97274	101532	76451
Jammu and Kashmir				
127.	Hmt Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4994	-6948	-4904
128.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-60	-30	-20
Jharkhand				
129.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	79419	-138047	8661
130.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	96579	48993	62558
131.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	1146	484	285
132.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	4001	2244	1753
133.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	4427	1837	701
134.	MECON Ltd.	8262	6589	3332
135.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	10	20	106
136.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	4626	1801	1463

1	2	3	4	5
	Karnataka			
137.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	10840	15039	16852
138.	Beml Ltd.	22285	26884	22565
139.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	72087	74576	82674
140.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	196741	173986	163188
141.	HMT (International) Ltd.	266	106	85
142.	HMT Ltd.	-5291	-7079	-4467
143.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-4580	-3717	-4050
144.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-16834	-16405	-14695
145.	ITI Ltd.	-45876	-66818	-35838
146.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1150	600	519
147.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	-54	228	276
148.	KIOCL Ltd.	-17727	2201	10816
149.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	111238	119254	127223
150.	STCL Ltd.	-44398	1347	2885
151.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2577	-1844	-2045
152.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	171	131	112
	Kerala			
153.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	22304	16007	9385
154.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-10384	4295	897
155.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-4803	1264	1154
156.	Hll Lifecare Ltd.	1493	758	1428
	Madhya Pradesh			
157.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	72	7	28
158.	Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corpn. Ltd.	21230	30616	32961
159.	NEPA Ltd.	-5533	-4608	-3767
160.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	232510	196093	177166
	Maharashtra			
161.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-36069	-33960	6594
162.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	227	-358	139
163.	Bharat Petro Resources Jpda	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
164.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-3572	0	0
165.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	153762	73590	158056
166.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	818	6678	2255
167.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	5373	28339	47944
168.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-4985	-2209	-2071
169.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-8308	-2528	1361
170.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	130137	57498	113488
171.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-2911	-1861	-2497
172.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1022055	294955	696258
173.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	2307	5677	15557
174.	Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.	4790	4089	3632
175.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	46635	66379	47982
176.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	24019	27073	24086
177.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	12	-5	28
178.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	1447	124	611
179.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	2580	1763	2261
180.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-713	-1113	-276
181.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	23487	21158	15815
182.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-2738	-3030	-5960
183.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	37691	94067	81390
184.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	64561	33543	61178
Manipur				
185.	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd.	0	0	0
Meghalaya				
186.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-182	-201	-246
187.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	28938	29697	25831
Nagaland				
188.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1438	-1810	12990
Odisha				
189.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	194669	171803	163326
190.	Mnh Shakti Ltd.	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
191.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	81422	127227	163152
192.	Odisha Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	1	-61	-61
193.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd. Puducherry	-160	-139	-121
194.	Puducherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	9	38	46
Rajasthan				
195.	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (India) Ltd.	867	904	754
196.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	3	64	3
197.	Instrumentation Ltd.	33362	28259	-3337
198.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	99	4	260
199.	Rajasthan Electronics And Instruments Ltd.	183	111	268
200.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	2	157	75
Tamil Nadu				
201.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	0	0	0
202.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	60322	-39728	112295
203.	Ennore Port Ltd.	4866	4146	3488
204.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-100921	-89026	-78948
205.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-52	-83	-276
206.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	688	-14538	-13485
207.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	124746	82109	110157
208.	Nlc Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	0	0	0
209.	Sethusamudram Corpn. Ltd.	0	0	0
210.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	44	861	853
Uttar Pradesh				
211.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	462	426	170
212.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	-879	-352	-400
213.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	2565	1856	3047
214.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-4263	-4403	3127
215.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	152	508	1449
216.	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	0	0	0
217.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	304	394	105

1	2	3	4	5
218.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	1448	1482	780
219.	Scooters India Ltd.	-2801	-2765	-2247
220.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	-5622	-4698	-5080
Uttarakhand				
221.	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	39	24	184
222.	Tehri Hydro Development Corp. Ltd.	47995	32520	32358
West Bengal				
223.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	7538	2936	533
224.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	11729	10161	8693
225.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	2111	1796	1397
226.	Bbj Construction Company Ltd.	276	253	162
227.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1054	-352	-1069
228.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	41	13	26
229.	Biecco Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	173	223	322
230.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-690	-784	-504
231.	Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	62063	0	0
232.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	175	150	55
233.	Bridge & Roof Co.(india) Ltd.	4200	2168	618
234.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-13636	-15759	-15129
235.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-182	-11481	-196
236.	Coal India Ltd.	377992	329538	245380
237.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	33340	-210909	-102993
238.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	1107	0	0
239.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	11442	5165	7447
240.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-45932	-44537	-43500
241.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	15468	-1031	24646
242.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-5459	-688	-2672
243.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-5442	-5272	-5189
244.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	2	4	3
245.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	156	9208	-1380
246.	MSTC Ltd.	8610	8505	9220
247.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	678431	-58367	-50517
248.	Odisha Mineral Development Company Ltd.	7444	0	0
249.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-1467	54115	-4922

Statement III*List of PSEs whose revival/rehabilitation proposals have been received in DPE for reference to BAPSE*

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	Name of the Ministry/Department
1	2	3
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
2.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
3.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
4.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
5.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Textiles
6.	National Textiles Corporation Ltd. & its subsidiaries	Ministry of Textiles
7.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Department of Fertilizers
8.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
9.	Praga Tools Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
10.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
11.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
12.	Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	Department of Fertilizers
13.	Braithwaite & Company Ltd.*	Ministry of Railways
14.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
15.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Department of Pharmaceuticals
16.	NEPA Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
17.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Ministry of Coal
18.	MECON Ltd.	Ministry of Steel
19.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Shipping
20.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	Ministry of Shipping
21.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. #	Ministry of Defence
22.	Bharat Wagons & Engineering Co. Ltd.*	Ministry of Railways
23.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
24.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
25.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
26.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Ministry of Coal
27.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry

1	2	3
28.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
29.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
30.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Textiles
31.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Mines
32.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
33.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Water Resources
34.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
35.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
36.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
37.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
38.	Central Electronics Ltd.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
39.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Department of Pharmaceuticals
40.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
41.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
42.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
43.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	Ministry of Steel
44.	HMT Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
45.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	Ministry of Steel
46.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
47.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Ministry of Mines
48.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	Department of Fertilizers
49.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	Department of Fertilizers
50.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Department of Pharmaceuticals
51.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	Department of Pharmaceuticals
52.	Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Department of Pharmaceuticals
53.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
54.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Railways
55.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	Ministry of Textiles
56.	Elgin Mills Company Ltd.	Ministry of Textiles
57.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

1	2	3
58.	ITI Ltd.	Department of Telecommunications
59.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry
60.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	Department of Fertilizers
61.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.**	Ministry of Railways
62.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	M/o North Eastern Development Region
63.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	M/o Information and Broadcasting
64.	Scooters India Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industry

*Transferred from D/o Heavy Industry

**Transferred from D/o Heavy Industry (wagon Unit to M/o Railways and Refractory Unit to SAIL under M/o Steel)

#Transferred from M/o Shipping.

[English]

Scheme for Conservation of Water

562. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds released so far, State-wise, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for the purpose; and

(c) the current status of execution of the scheme?

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) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

[Translation]

Safe Drinking Water

563. PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted/asked the State Governments to conduct a survey to identify the villages and tribal areas lacking safe drinking water and sanitation facilities;

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

(c) the steps/schemes formulated by the Government to cover more villages under the scheme for drinking water and sanitation;

(d) the mechanism put in place to monitor the implementation of these schemes;

(e) whether the Government has set any target to provide safe drinking water in rural and tribal areas;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the funds released, utilized and achievements made during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(g) whether any foreign assistance is being sought/ received for effective implementation of these schemes; and

(h) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year indicating the names of the countries?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No Madam. However the status of coverage of rural habitations in terms of drinking water supply and coverage of rural households as per project objectives for sanitation is reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). The status is continuously updated by the States. The status of coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply and rural households with individual household latrines ((IHL) is at enclosed Statements-I and II.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored schemes, *viz.* National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). NRDWP is for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas and TSC is to facilitate States to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. Rural Water Supply Schemes are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee. For optimum use of funds and monitoring of implementation of the programme, the State Governments are required to prepare Annual Action Plans to implement various components and activities of the NRDWP. They have to mark the targeted habitations and provide details of works, schemes and activities in the on-line IMIS. Coverage and progress data is also to be entered in the on-line TMIS. 19 formats have been developed for monitoring all aspects

of implementation of the programme. Further, Senior Officers/Area Officers/Technical Officers tour the State to assess the implementation of the Programme. The Ministry also conducts meetings of the State Secretaries in charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video-conferencing, etc. through which implementation of NRDWP is monitored.

In case of sanitation, it has a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the TSC through periodical progress reports, Performance Review Committee meetings, Area Officer's Scheme, National Level Monitors, District Level Monitoring and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/District Level. Besides, the States have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) People's participation, (iv) accountability/social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels.

(e) During the discussion of the Annual Action Plans of the States and subsequent finalization, yearly targets for coverage of habitations including tribal concentrated rural habitations are set.

(f) A State-wise statement giving the details of allocation, release and utilization of NRDWP funds by the States in the last three years and the current year is at enclosed Statement-III. The targets and achievements made during the last three years and current year are at enclosed Statement-IV.

(g) and (h) Details of World Bank funded projects and Japan International Corporation Agency funded projects for rural water supply and sanitation are at enclosed Statement-V.

Statement I

Status of coverage of Rural Habitation with respect to Drinking Water Supply

Sl.No.	State	Total Habitations	Habitations		
			Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72407	40151	31671	585
2.	Bihar	107642	74378	14837	18427
3.	Chhattisgarh	72329	33785	30699	7845
4.	Goa	347	302	45	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	34415	32986	1106	323
6.	Haryana	7385	5388	1967	30
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	39640	13561	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12826	5533	7267	26
9.	Jharkhand	120154	117852	1494	808
10.	Karnataka	59532	23776	28157	7599
11.	Kerala	11883	10914	0	969
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	76034	48246	2917
13.	Maharashtra	98842	82498	13646	2698
14.	Odisha	141928	68854	58263	14811
15.	Punjab	15338	11876	3407	55
16.	Rajasthan	121133	63864	25119	32150
17.	Tamil Nadu	94500	85914	8077	509
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	222735	36337	1038
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	26952	12176	14
20.	West Bengal	95395	85958	3891	5546
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	2699	2913	0
22.	Assam	86976	42492	25801	18683
23.	Manipur	2870	1389	1477	4
24.	Meghalaya	9326	5039	4185	102
25.	Mizoram	111	589	188	0
26.	Nagaland	1432	903	363	166
27.	Sikkim	2498	1756	742	0
28.	Tripura	8132	1882	54	6196
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	491	433	58	0
30.	Chandigarh	18	18	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
32.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0

Statement II

Status of coverage of rural households with Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) under Total Sanitation Campaign

Sl. No.	State	Project Objectives (IHHL)	Progress Reported (IHHL)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10265917	7910906
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133861	81833
3.	Assam	3381037	1837242
4.	Bihar	11171314	3647903
5.	Chhattisgarh	3392453	1890226
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2480	37
7.	Goa	45323	34553
8.	Gujarat	5378487	4388287
9.	Haryana	2095434	2012396
10.	Himachal Pradesh	850737	1024930
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1470803	407474
12.	Jharkhand	3729495	1580005

1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	5870915	4093748
14.	Kerala	1073742	1118561
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8467193	6466603
16.	Maharashtra	9728343	6929939
17.	Manipur	263254	119467
18.	Meghalaya	301833	207838
19.	Mizoram	108878	89731
20.	Nagaland	211346	127955
21.	Odisha	7056648	3802882
22.	Puducherry	18000	2268
23.	Punjab	1167568	767467
24.	Rajasthan	6984333	4060192
25.	Sikkim	87014	94600
26.	Tamil Nadu	8667088	6753182
27.	Tripura	623774	602205
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20676487	16870932
29.	Uttarakhand	886301	691692
30.	West Bengal	11616656	7929388

Statement III

Financial progress under NRDWP during last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release*	Expend.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394.53	395.05	398.05	437.09	537.37	394.45	491.02	558.74	423.38	479.51	377.91	416.97
2.	Arunachalpr	146.12	162.46	160.97	180	178.2	193.8	123.35	199.99	176.55	116.48	182.21	110.24
3.	Assam	246.44	187.57	265.4	301.6	323.5	269.34	449.64	487.48	480.55	421.9	418.54	400.69
4.	Bihar	425.38	452.38	73.3	372.21	186.11	279.36	341.46	170.73	425.91	379.59	205.42	304.28
5.	Chhattisgarh	130.42	125.26	112.42	116.01	128.22	104.06	130.27	122.01	97.77	145.67	126.75	98.83
6.	Goa	3.98	0	0	5.64	3.32	0.5	5.34	0	1.16	5.22	2.88	1.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Gujarat	314.44	369.44	289.33	482.75	482.75	515.69	542.67	609.1	610.5	484.66	423.04	321.47
8.	Haryana	117.29	117.29	117.29	207.89	206.89	132.35	233.69	276.9	201.57	211.52	168.34	232.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141.51	141.51	141.49	138.52	182.85	160.03	133.71	194.37	165.59	1313	94.75	96.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397.86	396.49	176.67	447.74	402.51	383.49	449.22	468.91	506.52	438.13	320.19	354.95
11.	Jharkhand	160.67	80.33	18.85	149.29	111.34	86.04	165.93	129.95	128.19	163.33	111.95	112.7
12.	Karnataka	477.19	477.85	449.15	573.67	627.86	473.71	644.92	703.8	573.93	715.12	667.78	436.37
13.	Kerala	103.33	106.97	106.56	152.77	151.89	150.56	144.28	159.83	137.97	145.36	113.39	72.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	370.47	380.47	368.61	367.66	379.66	354.3	399.04	388.33	324.94	374.32	292.78	238.28
15.	Maharashtra	572.57	648.24	511.06	62.43	647.81	625.59	733.27	718.42	713.48	737.56	535.81	392.3
16.	Manipur	50.16	45.23	36.33	61.6	38.57	30.17	54.61	52.77	69.27	51.58	39.17	28.79
17.	Meghalaya	57.79	63.38	74.5	70.4	79.4	68.57	63.48	84.88	40.28	59.59	64.39	54.16
18.	Mizoram	41.44	54.19	45.48	50.4	55.26	51.11	46	61.58	58.02	38.49	36.35	36.42
19.	Nagaland	42.53	42.53	39.6	52	47.06	71.58	79.51	77.52	80.63	79.97	79.81	49.12
20.	Odisha	298.68	298.68	273.12	187.13	226.66	198.87	204.88	294.76	211.11	207.99	171.05	171.66
21.	Punjab	86.56	86.56	96.68	81.17	88.81	110.15	182.21	106.59	108.93	89.16	123.44	70.87
22.	Rajasthan	970.13	971.83	967.95	1036.46	1012.16	671.29	1165.44	1099.48	852.82	1087.41	1153.76	990.51
23.	Sikkim	17.45	32.45	28.85	21.6	20.6	28.98	26.24	23.2	19.51	27.59	63.11	15.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	241.82	287.82	230.58	320.43	317.95	570.44	316.91	393.53	303.41	337.17	319.11	153.84
25.	Tripura	51.25	41.01	36.99	62.4	77.4	77.35	57.17	74.66	67.2	54.41	53.86	69.15
26.	Uttar Pradesh	539.74	615.78	514.54	959.12	956.36	967.38	899.12	848.68	933.28	649.03	783.6	337.46
27.	Uttarakhand	107.58	85.87	61.09	126.16	124.9	67.24	139.39	136.41	55.44	348.83	75.57	89.3
28.	West Bengal	389.39	389.39	371.62	372.29	394.3	87.76	418.03	499.19	363.31	348.11	242.03	466.32
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	30.78	0	0		1.01	0		0	0	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0		0	0		1.09	0		0	0	
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0		0	0		0.61	0		0	0	
32.	Delhi	0	0		0	0		4.31	0		0	0	
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0		0	0		0.24	0		0	0	
34.	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	0		1.54	0		0	0	
35.	Chandigarh							0.4			0	0	
Total		6896.72	7056.02	5998.27	7986.43	7989.72	6924.16	8550	8941.81	8131.22	8330	7276.99	6122.46

*As on IMIS on 9.3.2012.

Statement IV*Target and Coverage of Habitations Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10094	7070	15889	15647	8500	5374	6673	6971	5634	2297
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1584	464	2390	905	2400	567	534	601	300	191
3.	Assam	12792	5060	23099	8703	23000	12004	8157	6467	6073	3671
4.	Bihar	15863	6171	39956	25785	40508	26622	18749	14221	15810	7849
5.	Chhattisgarh	4342	3852	4408	8178	3551	12002	9948	7847	5409	5373
6.	Goa	4	1	3	4	0	0	0		0	0
7.	Gujarat	3771	3864	4232	2374	1396	1441	1100	1079	1125	614
8.	Haryana	1140	917	635	965	950	885	1007	752	862	502
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4510	4510	5184	6390	5000	5204	5000	5094	2557	2181
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2241	747	4704	2234	4700	424	962	903	923	297
11.	Jharkhand	5479	6548	7170	6832	1552	14605	1099	11399	19110	9880
12.	Karnataka	9176	5418	12950	5586	13000	11625	8750	6130	9000	5137
13.	Kerala	3258	906	4596	7650	395	241	744	405	824	278
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10107	10035	3718	5302	4500	10781	13300	13937	16715	12076
15.	Maharashtra	14975	9261	19877	17128	8605	7465	9745	8987	6407	4910
16.	Manipur	153	144	0	115	730	158	330	227	330	193
17.	Meghalaya	1558	1205	1881	1116	500	407	840	380	535	296
18.	Mizoram	145	191	306	46	300	124	124	121	125	64
19.	Nagaland	379	420	170	584	200	84	105	128	85	87
20.	Odisha	10361	11585	16492	13507	3452	9525	5494	7525	4725	4835
21.	Punjab	2845	588	4933	1523	1651	1874	2023	1658	1630	472
22.	Rajasthan	19123	5353	25654	7434	10929	10388	7764	7254	6073	6212
23.	Sikkim	307	299	300	27	300	110	175	100	200	29
24.	Tamil Nadu	9625	9832	4602	9097	7000	8206	8009	7039	6000	4398
25.	Tripura	784	179	138	555	3132	843	825	976	982	701
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3479	1979	1639	1190	2000	1874	2142	1879	23300	13248
27.	Uttarakhand	1451	2117	1450	1351	1199	1200	1565	1324	1341	803

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28.	West Bengal	5896	6632	11460	2747	9093	4806	6630	5967	6094	3613
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14		34	0	42	0	8	8		
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	15	0	0	0	0				
31.	Daman and Diu	0		0		0					
32.	Delhi	0		0		0					
33.	Lakshadweep	7		10		0		10	10		
34.	Puducherry	21	52	18	15	4	40		12		
Total		155499	105415	217898	152990	158589	148879	121812	119401	145169	90207

2011-12 Coverage as per IMIS on 12.03.2012.

Statement V

(A) Status of World Bank Funded RWSS projects in India

Ongoing Projects

1. Extended Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project:

The approved assistance to the project is US\$ 150 million. The project commenced on 15.6.2010 and is scheduled to be completed by 30.6.2013. The project has got additional fund from World Bank for completion of all the components of the on going project. Current Undisbursed amount is US\$ 148.38

Project Area: 11 Disiticts in "Northern Karnataka: Bidar, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkote, Raichur, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri. Dharwar and Uttara Kannada. 1.700 villages

Project cost: Rs. 900 crores

Population to be benefitted: 3.5 million persons to be benefitted

Physical Progress: Just started

Financial Progress: Rs. 965 crore (approx)

Project Duration: July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2013

2. Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project:

The approved assistance to the project is US\$ 120.00 million.

The project commenced on 30.11.2006 and will close on 30.06.2012. Current Undisbursed amount is USE 97.02,

Project Area: All 13 districts: Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rudra Prayag, Tehri Garhwal, Udam Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi. 8270 habitations (New SVS: 5448; SVS Devolution: 2172; MVS: 650)

Original Cost: Rs. 1050 crore

Physical Progress: 1500 habitations;

Financial Progress: Rs. 210 crore

Project Duration: November 30, 2006 to June 30, 2012

3. Punjab Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project:

The approved assistance to the project is US\$ 154.00 million. The project was signed on 26.02.2007 and is scheduled to be completed on 31.03.2012. Current Undisbursed amount is US\$ 126.80.

Project Area: All 20 districts. 1200 NC/PC villages with water supply and 100 villages with sanitation

Original Cost: Rs. 1280 crore; Revised Cost: Rs. 809 crore

Physical Progress: 160 NC/PC villages with water supply and sanitation works in 2 villages

Financial Progress:

Project Duration: 5 years 3 months (up to March 31, 2012)

4. **Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (AP RWSSP)** funded by World Bank for a credit amount of US\$ 150 million. The project has become effective on 23rd March 2010 and is scheduled to be completed by 30.11.2014. Current Undisbursed amount is US\$ 129.50

Project Area: 6 districts: Adilabad, Karimnagar, Mahboobnagar, Prakasam, Kadapa, Vishakhapatnam. 2600 habitations

Original Cost: Rs. 864 crores

Physical Progress: Just started

Project Duration: December 1, 2009 to November 30, 2014

(B) Status of Japan Bank of International Corporation Funded drinking water supply projects in India

1. 'Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project' funded by Japan Bank of International Cooperation at an estimated project cost of Rs. 1334 crore. Loan sanctioned by JBIC is Rs. 1141.33 crore and the balance to be borne by Government of Tamil Nadu is Rs. 192.67 crore. Area to be benefited is Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri districts of Tamil Nadu — 6,755 rural habitations in 18 Panchayat Unions, 3 Municipalities and 17 Town Panchayats. The project had been designed for the project population of 2021 (intermediate stage) and for the year 2036 (ultimate stage) based on the year 2006. The project is scheduled to be implemented over a period of 8 years by TWAD Board.

Watershed Scheme

564. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms regarding implementation of watershed scheme;

(b) the names of the districts in various states which are included in the said scheme on the basis of the said norms; and

(c) the details of the mechanism and provisions to ensure that work under the said scheme is carried out in planned manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development schemes *viz.*, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96. These three schemes have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009 being implemented under the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. Under IWMP, watershed projects are implemented on rainfed/degraded lands in the country. The Scheme is *inter alia* governed by the following norms:

- The unit cost norm under IWMP is Rs. 12,000 per hectare for plains and Rs. 15,000 per hectare for difficult and hilly areas, which is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10. In the districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) the applicable cost norm is upto Rs. 15,000 per hectare.
- Criteria for selection of watershed projects includes poverty index (% of poor to population), % of SC/ST population, actual wages, % of small and marginal farmers, ground water status, moisture index/DPAP/DDP Block, area under rain-fed agriculture, drinking water, degraded land, productivity potential of the land, contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/ treated, cluster approach in the plains (more than one contiguous micro-watersheds in the project); and cluster approach in the hills (more than one contiguous micro-watersheds in the project)
- Criteria for making the State wise annual minimum tentative allocation of area under IWMP includes identified DPAP/DDP areas in the State as percentage of total DPAP and DDP area in the country, total treatable wastelands in the State as percentage of total treatable wastelands in the country, total SC/ST population of the State as percentage of total SC/ST population of the country, percentage of rainfed area in the State to total cultivated area in the country; and 10% mandatory allocation of North-Eastern States.

(b) The watershed projects of this Department are implemented on rainfed/ degraded lands in the country which include all districts of the States. The list of Hill districts, districts including difficult areas (i.e. DDP blocks) and IAP districts in various states is at enclosed Statements-I, II and III respectively.

(c) The Department has made provisions to ensure that work under IWMP is carried out in a planned manner. IWMP is being implemented in the States through dedicated institutions like State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) at State level, Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC) at district level, Project Implementing Agency (PIA) at project level and Watershed Committee (WC) at village level. For taking up projects under IWMP, the States are required to submit State Perspective and Strategic Plan (SPSP) approved by the SLNA. SPSP is a long-term plan to develop all the treatable watersheds in the State, after excluding all untreatable areas (e.g. area under assured irrigation, area already treated under various watershed programmes etc.). Preparation of SPSP is a one-time exercise.

After having prepared the SPSP, States prepare project wise Preliminary Project Reports (PPRs) for project area to be developed in a particular year. The PPRs,

approved by the SLNA, are then presented by the State before the Steering Committee at the Government of India level under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Land Resources) for appraisal & clearance. The Steering Committee has members from Planning Commission, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), technical experts from different scientific institutions, voluntary organizations, related departments of the Central and State Governments.

The SLNAs have been delegated with powers of sanctioning projects as per appraisal of the Steering Committee. On receipt of sanction from SLNA, Department of Land Resources releases 1st installment of central assistance to the SLNA for execution of activities of preparatory phase of the projects. Preparation of technically sound Detailed Project Report (DPR) is one of the crucial activities of this phase besides entry point activities and capacity building. 1% of the total project cost is earmarked for DPR preparation with scientific inputs utilizing the information technology, remote sensing techniques and the GIS facilities. The IWMP projects are implemented in 3 Phases *viz.* Preparatory Phase, Works Phase and Consolidation & Withdrawal Phase. The financial assistance to projects under IWMP is released in 3 installments of 20%, 50% and 30%, respectively.

Statement I

Hill Districts

Sl.No.	State	No. of Hill Districts	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	Changlang, Dibang Valley, Kameng East, Kameng West, Lohit, Papumpare, Siang East, Siang Upper, Siang West, Subansiri Lower, Subansiri Upper, Tawang, Tirap
2.	Assam	3	Karbi Anglong, North Cachar Hill, Nagaon
3.	Himachal Pradesh	12	Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmaur, Solan, Una
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	Anantnag, Baramulla, Budgam, Doda, Jammu, Kargil, Kathua, Kupwara, Leh, Poonch, Pulwama, Rajouri, Srinagar, Udhampur
5.	Karnataka	6	Belgaum, Chickmagalur, Dakshin Kannad, Kodagu, Shimoga, Uttar Kannad
6.	Kerala	10	Kannur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram, Wayanad

1	2	3	4
7.	Maharashtra	7	Kolhapur, Nashik, Pune, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sindhudurg
8.	Manipur	9	Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Senapati, Tamenglong, Thoubal, Ukhrul
9.	Meghalaya	7	East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Ri Bhoi, South Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, West Khasi Hills
10.	Mizoram	8	Aizwal, Champhai, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Mamit, Saiha, Serchhip
11.	Nagaland	8	Dimapur, Kohima, Mokokchung, Mon, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, Zunheboto
12.	Sikkim	4	East Sikkim, North Sikkim, South Sikkim, West Sikkim
13.	Tamil Nadu	5	Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Madurai, The Nilgiris, Tirunelveli
14.	Tripura	4	Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura
15.	Uttarakhand	13	Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal, Haridwar, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi
16.	West Bengal	1	Darjeeling
Total		124	

Source: State of Forest Report, 2005 of Forest Survey of India.

Statement II

Districts which include difficult areas (i.e. DDP blocks)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Districts	Name of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Ananthapur
2.	Gujarat	6	Banaskantha, Jamnagar, Kutch, Patan, Rajkot Surendranagar
3.	Haryana	7	Bhiwani, Hisar, Fatehabad, Jhajjar, Mahendragarh, Rewari, Sirsa
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Kargil, Leh
6.	Karnataka	6	Bagalkot, Bellary, Bijapur, Davangere, Koppal, Raichur
7.	Rajasthan	16	Ajmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sirahi, Udaipur
Total		40	

Statement III**IAP Districts**

Sl.No.	State	No. of IAP Districts	Name of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	Adilabad, East Godavari, Karimnagar, Khammam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal
2.	Bihar	9	Arwal, Aurangabad, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Munger, Nawada, Rohtas
3.	Chhattisgarh	10	Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Koriya, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja
4.	Jharkhand	17	Bokaro, Chatra, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Kodarma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Pachim Singhbhum, Palamu, Purbi Singhbhum, Ramgarh, Ranchi (Rural), Saraikela, Simdega
5.	Madhya Pradesh	8	Anuppur, Balaghat, Dindori, Mandla, Seoni, Shahdol, Sidhi, Umaria
6.	Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli, Gondiya
7.	Odisha	18	Balangir, Debagarh, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajapur, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Kendujhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangapur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Sundargarh
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra
9.	West Bengal	3	Bankura, Medinipur West, Purulia
Total		78	

Source : Planning Commission (http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis/state_district_list.aspx)

[English]

Environmental Issues in Irrigation Projects

565. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that several irrigational projects in the country are lying unused due to the objections of forest and environment authorities;

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

(c) whether the north Koyal dam in Latehar district of Jharkhand is incomplete due to such objections since a long period of time;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the completion of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The State-wise list of the project proposals which have been accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR with certain conditions, but the investment clearance could not be accorded to them by the Planning Commission for want of clearance from MoEF is enclosed at Statement.

(c) North Koyal Dam in Latehar district of Jharkhand is a part of North Koyal Reservoir Project, an ongoing major Irrigation Project of Bihar State. This is an interstate Project with Jharkhand. This Project is also pending forest clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(d) and (e) In this connection it is stated that Irrigation being a State subject, the projects are planned, funded and executed by the State Government as per their own requirements and priority of works. The Project Authorities have to obtain necessary clearance in respect of EIA and forest areas affected.

Statement*List of New Projects Cleared by Advisory Committee of MoWR and pending for Clearance from MoEF*

Sl.No	Name of the Projects
1	2
	ANDHRA PRADESH
1.	Vamsadhara Project Stage II (Neradi Barrage)*
2.	Surampalem Phase-II*
3.	Peddagedda Reservoir Project*
	BIHAR
1.	Tilaiya Dhadhar
	JHARKHAND
1.	Punasi Reservoir*
2.	Ajoy Barrage/Siktia Barrage
3.	Konar Irrigation
	KARNATAKA
1.	Upper Tunga Project
2.	Markandeya
	KERALA
1.	Idmalayar Irrigation Project
	MAHARASHTRA
1.	Lower Wunna Project
2.	Chilhwadi
	MANIPUR
1.	Tipai Mukh Dam Project
	ODISHA
1.	Upper Kolab Extension Project-ERM
2.	Ib Irrigation Project
3.	Ong Dam Project
4.	Brutang Irr. Project
5.	Mahendranaya Irrigation Project
6.	Upper Lanth

1

2

7. Chhelligada Dam Project

8. Samakoi

9. Hadua Irrigation Project

RAJASTHAN

1. Utilisation of Yamuna water in Jhunjhunu & Churu Distt.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Raising of Meja Dam-ERM

2. Lining of Channel in Bundelkhand-ERM

List of Revised Projects Cleared by Advisory Committee of MoWR and pending for Clearance from MoEF

BIHAR

1. Upper Kiul Reservoir Project

2. North Koel Reservoir Project

JHARKHAND

1. Kansjore Reservoir Scheme

2. Sonua Reservoir Scheme

Crimes in Trains

566. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a women was raped and the passengers looted by dacoits in a train in Burdwan district of West Bengal in February, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of rape cases, burglary, looting, drugging and robberies in trains as well as at stations during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and zone-wise; and

(d) the efforts made or being made by the Railways to check such incidents and ensure passengers fear-free journey in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 25.02.2012 at about 18.25 hrs., 3-4 persons travelling by Train No. 52356 Ahmedpur-Katwa Narrow Gauge Passenger as passengers threatened the train crew with deadly weapons and frightened them off to stop the train between Pachandi and Ambalgram Railway stations in Burdwan District of West Bengal and robbed the Train Guard, Driver and Assistant Driver of their belongings besides looting the belongings of the passengers.

Later on, a lady passenger reported that she was dragged out of the train and raped by one of the criminals by the side of the Railway track. She also reported that she was robbed of her mobile and cash Rs 1000. On the complaint lodged by the passengers and the lady, Government Railway Police/ Katwa has registered two cases vide crime no. 06/2012 dated 25.02.2012 under section 392 Indian Penal Code and crime no. 07/2012 dated 25.02.2012 under section 362, 376, 325, 379 Indian Penal Code respectively.

(c) Based on the information received from Government Railway Police (GRP) authorities of the State Governments through Chief Security Commissioners of the Zonal Railways, a statement showing the number of cases for the last three years and current year upto February is appended.

(d) Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory

responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the state concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police (GRP) by deploying escorts in important trains in affected areas.

Following measures are being taken by the Railways to check such incidents and ensure fear free journey for the passengers in trains:-

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.
2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV camera network, access control, anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.
3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).
4. Passenger awareness programmes are organized frequently to sensitize the travelling public about the modus operandi adopted by the criminals to fleece the passengers.

Statement

Details of Case of Rape, Burglary, Looting, Drugging against Passengers Reported during the year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Upto Feb.)

Railways	Years	Rape		Burglary		Looting (Dacoity & Robbery)		Drugging	
		In Trains	At stations	In Trains	At stations	In Trains	At stations	In Trains	At stations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central	2009	0	2	0	0	34	17	35	5
	2010	0	0	0	0	41	28	25	4
	2011	1	2	0	0	54	28	47	7
	2012	0	1	0	0	12	22	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Eastern	2009	0	1	0	0	31	5	106	2
	2010	0	2	0	0	29	2	127	10
	2011	0	2	0	0	9	3	124	13
	2012	0	1	0	0	4	1	11	3
East Central	2009	0	1	0	0	54	14	139	15
	2010	0	1	0	0	40	11	151	18
	2011	0	1	0	0	35	18	229	8
	2012	0	0	0	0	4	1	19	2
East Coast	2009	0	0	0	0	3	6	33	3
	2010	0	0	0	0	3	11	16	2
	2011	0	1	0	0	6	14	17	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	1
Northern	2009	0	6	0	0	34	20	22	10
	2010	0	4	0	0	38	25	112	10
	2011	0	1	0	0	69	29	240	25
	2012	0	0	0	0	2	4	21	5
North Central	2009	0	0	0	0	7	3	10	1
	2010	0	0	0	0	7	0	31	2
	2011	0	0	0	0	10	1	62	3
	2012	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	1
North Eastern	2009	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
	2010	0	1	0	0	9	1	27	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	10	0	37	1
	2012	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
North-east Frontier	2009	0	0	0	0	18	3	82	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	12	0	58	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	13	0	120	1
	2012	0	0	0	0	2	1	19	0
North Western	2009	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	1
	2010	0	1	0	0	0	2	15	0
	2011	0	1	0	0	2	4	14	1
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Southern	2009	0	0	0	4	24	18	5	1
	2010	0	1	0	2	64	15	2	0
	2011	0	2	0	0	15	18	5	1
	2012	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
South Central	2009	0	0	0	0	4	7	24	1
	2010	0	1	0	0	16	10	38	2
	2011	0	0	0	0	11	12	19	3
	2012	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
South Eastern	2009	0	0	0	0	14	6	64	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	6	8	53	2
	2011	1	0	0	0	8	4	51	5
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
South East Central	2009	0	0	0	0	2	4	12	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	9	4	9	0
	2011	0	3	0	0	3	4	12	3
	2012	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
South Western	2009	0	0	0	0	11	7	6	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	6	5	16	2
	2011	0	0	0	0	11	2	14	0
	2012	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Western	2009	0	3	0	1	17	9	58	4
	2010	0	2	0	0	21	12	40	1
	2011	0	4	0	0	10	17	41	6
	2012	0	1	0	0	6	6	5	1
West Central	2009	0	4	0	0	26	12	59	1
	2010	0	7	0	0	15	3	36	0
	2011	0	2	0	0	43	9	77	6
	2012	0	0	0	0	2	1	17	2
TOTAL	2009	1	17	0	5	282	132	675	44
	2010	0	20	0	2	316	137	756	53
	2011	2	19	0	0	309	163	1109	83
	2012	3	4	0	0	40	48	131	16

[*Translation*]

Sam Pitroda Committee

567. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient points of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the manner in which the Railways propose to generate additional finances likely to be required to implement the said recommendations; and

(d) the time by which the said recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda has submitted its report.

(b) The committee has made 113 specific recommendations pertaining to modernisation of tracks and bridges, signalling systems, rolling stock, stations and terminals, PPP initiatives, utilisation of land and airspace, construction of Dedicated Freight Corridors, High-speed Passenger Corridors, expeditious implementation of 'priority' projects, harnessing Information & Communication Technology, indigenous development and safety. It has also recommended mobilisation of resources for the aforesaid purposes along with Human Resource Development to increase specialisation and some organisational changes.

(c) and (d) Government has initiated examination of the report with a view to implementation of these recommendations within the XIIth and XIIIth Five Year Plans, as recommended by the committee. No specific timeframe can be indicated at this stage.

[*English*]

Chartered Accountant

568. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Chartered Accountant and Cost Accountants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam. There is no shortage of Chartered Accountants and Cost Accountants at the moment in the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Welfare of Muslim Community

569. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Council has recommended for putting emphasis on the welfare of muslim Community during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to consider these recommendations?

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 National Advisory Council (NAC) has submitted its report titled "Towards Inclusive Development to Empower Minorities" with the following major recommendations:-

(i) For implementation of the Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) and Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, rural and urban areas with a high concentration of minorities should be the Unit of Planning with focus on access to basic services such as ICDS services, clean drinking water, individual sanitation, sewerage and drainage.

(ii) Formal engagement of non- governmental organizations (NGOs) in all the Minority Concentration Districts for monitoring and mandatory social audits.

(ii) Substantially enhancing allocation for MsDP in 12th Plan.

- (iv) Revision of MsDP guidelines to ensure that need based proposals have synergy with the 15 Point Programme rather than duplication.
- (v) Establishment of a credible data bank on an urgent basis for operationalisation of the Assessment and Monitoring Agency.
- (vi) Expansion of the 15 Point Programme to include schemes such as small and medium industries, youth affairs, agriculture.
- (vii) Scholarships Schemes
- Make the Pre-Matric scholarships a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme
 - Make the Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarship Schemes demand — driven and universal schemes.
 - Increase the scholarship amount for Post-Matric scholarships with rationalized and differing scholarship structure for different categories (10+2, Basic Degree Courses, Professional Degree Courses).
 - Increase amount and number of Merit-cum-means and Maulana Azad National Fellowships
 - Ensure a radical simplification of procedures at all levels to make schemes accessible to those who need them most.
- (viii) Establish residential social welfare hostels for minority children from class VI to XII and residential schools in minorities blocks and towns/cities.
- (c) Based on the above recommendations the Ministry has proposed to implement the following new schemes in the 12th Five Year Plan towards inclusive development to empower the minorities:-

- Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies scheme for the students belonging to minority communities with the objective of providing financial assistance by way of extending interest subsidy on education loans to students of minority communities for pursuing higher studies abroad.
- Free bicycle for Girl Students of Class IX with the objective of retention of minority girl students from Class IX onwards.

- Support for students clearing Prelims Conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc. with the objective to support candidates from the minority communities who qualify at the preliminary Examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), State Public Service Commissions (PSCs) etc. to improve their representation in government services.
- Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minority concentration towns/cities having substantial minority population, for empowering the minorities. This would be in the form of providing infrastructure for various levels of schools, including teaching aids and also for up-gradation and construction of infrastructure for skill and vocational education along with hostel facility.
- Village development programme for villages not covered by minority concentration blocks (MCBs)/ minority concentration districts(MCDs) to address the development needs for 1000 villages inhabited by minority communities but falling outside the selected minority concentration districts. The main objective of the scheme is to provide infrastructure for socio-economic development and basic amenities.
- Support to Districts Level institution in MCDs to give financial support for setting up and running district level institutions for minority welfare in Minority Concentration Districts..
- Skill Development Initiatives to enhance employment and livelihood skills of minorities by providing skills and skills up-gradation to the minority communities.

Electoral Reforms

570. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

- whether the Government proposes to bring about comprehensive electoral reforms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Dinesh Goswami Committee had recommended several measures including giving Model Code of Conduct statutory backing;

(d) if so, the details of these recommendations of the Dinesh Goswami Committee;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give Election Model Code of Conduct statutory backing;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) With a view to carrying out comprehensive electoral reforms, a Core-Committee has been constituted on the 1st October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of an Additional Solicitor General. The talking points of the Committee included (i) Crimilisation of Politics; (ii) Funding of Elections; (iii) Conduct and Better Management of Election; (iv) Regulation of Political Parties; (v) Audit and Finances of Political Parties; (vi) Review of Anti-Defection Law. The Committee under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted seven regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Bengaluru and Guwahati, 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. An all party Consultation is also under consideration. On the basis of the inputs received or as may be received in all these consultations, legislative process as may be considered necessary will be initiated by the Government in due course.

(c) and (d) The Dinesh Goswami had recommended several measures including statutory backing for vital and important provisions of the Model Code of Conduct. An extract of these recommendations is enclosed Statement.

(e) At present there is no such proposal.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Statement

Extract from Dinesh Goswami Committee Report

6. Statutory backing for model code of conduct:

6.1 The Committee considered the various items in Part VII, Party in Power, in the present Model Code of Conduct evolved by the Election Commission.

6.1 Only vital and important provisions of code to be covered by statute. The Committee is of the view that only such of the provisions of the Model Code as are vital and important in nature should be brought under the Statute. The Committee feels that to make any violation of the Model Code by Ministers and others as a corrupt practice would result in penalising the contesting candidate who might not have any part to play in regard to such violation. However, the Committee agrees that the items enumerated in para 11.6 of the Notes should be brought under the Statute as an electoral offence instead of corrupt practice.

6.3 Details of items. The following are the items which according to the Committee, should be brought within the ambit of the proposed electoral offence:-

- (a) Combining of official visit with work relating to elections or making use of official machinery or personnel in making use of official machinery or personnel in connection with any such work;
- (b) Using Government transport, including official aircrafts, vehicles, machinery and personnel in connection with any work relating to elections;
- (c) restricting or monopolising the use of public places for holding election meetings or use of helipads for air flights in connection with any work relating to elections;
- (d) restricting or monopolising the use of rest houses, dak bungalows or other Government accommodation or the use of such accommodation (including premises appurtenant thereto) as a campaign office or for holding any public meeting for the purpose of election propaganda;
- (e) issuing of advertisements at the cost of public exchequer in the newspapers and other media;
- (f) using official news media for partisan coverage of political news and publicity of achievements

with a view to furthering the prospects of any party or candidate;

- (g) announcing or sanctioning of any financial grants in any form or making payments out of discretionary funds;
- (h) laying of foundation stones of projects or the inauguration of schemes of any kind or the making of any promises of construction of roads or the provision of any facilities;
- (i) making of any ad hoc appointments in Government or public undertakings during the election period for the furtherance of the prospects of any party or candidate;
- (j) entering any polling station or place of counting by a Minister except in his capacity as a candidate or as a voter or as an authorised agent;
- (k) ban on transfer of officers and staff specified in section 28A when election is in prospect.

Starting of New Trains

571. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal to start a superfast train between Ferozpur and Delhi via Moga, a Duronto train on daily basis from Delhi to Allahabad in view of Kumbh Mela, a train between Bhusaval and Mumbai, a local train between Raipur to Dongargarh (Chhattisgarh), a train between Ganganagar and Hanumangarh (Rajasthan);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be provided;

(c) whether the Railways have also proposed to attach extra sleeper and AC coaches to train no. 12111 starting from Bhusaval station; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be provided?

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

Madam. A large number of proposals for introduction of new train services have been received at various levels of Railway administration and action as found feasible and justified is taken subject to operational feasibility, availability of resources, traffic justification, etc. Presently, there is no such proposal.

(c) and (d) Two Sleeper class and one AC-III tier coaches w.e.f. 24.03.2011 and one 1st AC-cum-2nd AC coach w.e.f. 09.09.2011 have been attached in 12111/12112 Mumbai CST-Amravati Express. Attachment of coaches including Sleeper Class and AC coaches in trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic pattern, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

[Translation]

Expenditure under MGNREGS

572. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and released by the Central Government for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year to various States, State-wise;

(b) the amount spent by each State during the said period;

(c) the reasons for under-utilisation of allocation by the States;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard in view of its adverse effect on effective implementation of the Scheme; and

(e) the number of persons registered and employment provided under the Scheme during the said period in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to

(e) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is demand driven and funds are released to Districts/States on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget. MGNREGA is implemented as demand driven schemes, to be prepared and implemented by the State Governments. There is no allocation of funds to States. Funds are released to States as per their requirements which is assessed on the basis of advance projection of labour demand. A statement showing Central funds released, total expenditure incurred, cumulative number of households issued job cards and number of households provided employment State/UTs-wise during the last three years and current year as reported by States/UTs is given in enclosed Statement. MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee of wage employment to every

rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work subject to an overall ceiling of 100 days of employment per household in every financial year. Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREG Act stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment and utilization of funds by the States/UTs depend on demand for employment.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Central Release (Rs. in Lakhs)				Total Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)				Cumulative No. of Households issued job cards (Registered Households)				Number of Households provided employment			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto Feb., 2012	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto 16.02.12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto 16.02.12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto 16.02.12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321910.2	378160.2	741807.0	46084.0	296390.4	450918.0	543938.6	323299.5	11347815	11722646	11991323	11853964	5699557	6158493	6200423	4606635
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2948.8	3386.2	3528.5	5280.8	3289.5	1725.7	5057.3	14.6	154957	135140	170350	49393	80714	68157	134527	2381
3.	Assam	95872.2	77888.5	60928.7	34304.1	95380.7	103389.8	92104.4	49597.1	2970522	3611714	4369561	3884253	1877393	2137270	1798372	1002870
4.	Bihar	138819.1	103278.5	210365.5	121573.4	131648.0	181687.6	266425.2	58995.2	10284009	12403792	13044879	11798826	3822484	4127330	4738464	774277
5.	Chhattisgarh	166449.3	82710.3	168505.0	145684.5	143447.5	132266.7	163397.8	143890.5	3354795	3574607	3911126	4329014	2270415	2025845	2485581	2338507
6.	Gujarat	16419.2	77729.7	89486.1	25329.0	19600.7	73938.3	78822.0	44012.0	2877792	3570123	3955998	4072689	850691	1596402	1096223	698168
7.	Haryana	13656.7	12400.4	13100.1	23991.5	10988.2	14355.3	21470.4	17935.1	377568	459367	582737	646512	162932	156406	235281	218332
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40974.6	39542.5	63625.0	29538.2	33227.6	55655.8	50196.4	33351.9	849993	994969	1050602	1088618	445713	497336	444247	413693
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10472.5	17569.0	31359.9	61896.8	8772.0	18531.3	37776.7	17126.7	497175	664494	1001681	631331	199166	336036	492277	207129
10.	Jharkhand	180580.1	81216.2	96286.9	93153.7	134171.7	137970.2	128435.4	81830.9	3375992	3697477	3920922	3992337	1576348	1702599	1987360	1323293
11.	Karnataka	39851.1	276998.2	157305.0	65856.9	35787.5	273919.4	253716.5	131934.3	3420945	5220895	5294245	5510135	896212	3535281	2224468	976339
12.	Kerala	19887.3	46771.4	70423.2	77747.6	22453.7	47151.4	70434.1	67476.9	1897713	2599453	2915670	1779021	692015	955976	1175816	1341199
13.	Madhya Pradesh	406111.5	351923.7	256577.0	253434.3	355496.2	372228.1	363724.9	213092.6	11229547	11292252	11384370	11775437	5207665	4714591	4407643	2942608
14.	Maharashtra	18756.1	24965.1	20471.1	76963.1	36154.3	32109.3	35812.0	70429.7	4814593	5699877	5832823	6393124	906297	591547	451169	922355
15.	Manipur	36541.0	43681.4	34298.8	51237.4	34965.8	39316.9	44070.5	8075.7	385836	426533	444886	411129	381109	418564	433856	252199
16.	Meghalaya	7802.6	21136.8	20980.8	22308.7	8945.1	18352.8	31902.4	16056.8	298755	372523	398226	444711	224263	300482	346149	274576
17.	Mizoram	15194.2	27697.0	21602.8	31196.0	16455.7	23824.0	29315.1	9856.0	172775	180803	170894	203407	172775	180140	170894	167307
18.	Nagaland	26805.7	56292.3	51156.8	57387.3	27231.2	49945.8	60537.5	17108.6	296738	325242	350815	370080	296689	325242	350815	228245
19.	Odisha	87843.7	44581.3	156186.4	78042.5	67829.3	93898.4	153314.3	71792.6	5267853	5802442	6025230	6124910	1199006	1398300	2004815	1172044
20.	Punjab	6775.3	14318.5	12879.2	10829.4	7177.1	14992.0	16584.2	11469.9	524928	704874	821076	855121	147336	271934	278134	197562

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21.	Rajasthan	652157.2	594264.5	278882.0	131769.6	616439.7	566903.4	328907.1	223964.7	8468740	8827935	9274312	9719952	6373093	6522264	5859667	4274896
22.	Sikkim	4097.1	8857.4	4448.6	7874.2	4275.6	6409.0	8525.7	3164.3	77112	70050	73575	77591	52006	54156	56401	37482
23.	Tamil Nadu	140126.6	137118.9	202489.8	259752.2	100406.5	176123.5	232332.0	190390.2	5512827	6535710	7347187	8062287	3345648	4373257	4969140	5614541
24.	Tripura	46036.6	88636.0	38260.7	89072.7	49077.1	72940.8	63186.9	66201.3	600615	607010	584900	600261	549022	576487	557055	556068
25.	Uttar Pradesh	393390.1	531887.2	526658.9	404748.0	356887.7	590003.9	563120.1	359850.2	10652018	11698780	13052850	14352712	4336466	5483434	6431213	6379217
26.	Uttarakhand	10116.4	27960.2	28980.9	32669.4	13579.3	28309.1	38019.9	23717.3	817753	893496	974529	1004902	298741	522304	542391	334340
27.	West Bengal	92275.1	178729.0	211761.0	232503.2	94038.5	210898.2	253246.1	153357.6	9556067	10351948	10731538	10974750	3025854	3479915	4998239	3639878
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	702.8	241.2	768.6	1602.5	327.5	1226.1	903.7	811.6	23313	12763	44406	56318	5975	20337	17636	13103
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.1	39.2	47.7	100.0	1.0	134.0	123.0	0.0	8100	10923	11135	0	1919	3741	2290	0
30.	Daman and Diu	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Goa	618.2	20.7	507.8	259.6	250.0	470.1	993.3	644.8	10244	14279	21032	28076	0	6604	13897	10582
32.	Lakshadweep	262.3	200.0	233.6	35.0	178.7	201.5	251.7	181.4	3313	6079	7787	7508	3024	5192	4507	3183
33.	Puducherry	419.4	459.9	2982.1	0.0	136.1	726.9	1082.1	978.1	15547	60780	63769	65299	12264	40377	38118	39774
34.	Chandigarh	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2993960.0	3350661.1	3576895.3	2472225.6	2725009.9	3790522.8	3937727.1	2410610.1	100145950	112548976	119824434	121163668	45112792	52585999	54947068	40962783

Production of Gas by ONGC

573. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gas being produced by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in Gujarat and the gas distributed out of this to industrial houses and other sectors;

(b) the number of requests/applications sent to ONGC from industrial houses and the details of sanctioned and pending applications out of these and the reasons of pendency thereof;

(c) whether some quantity of gas produced in Gujarat is not being utilised properly; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government for proper utilisation of gas?

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) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has produced 1433 Million Metric

Standard Cubic Metre (MMSCM) natural gas in Gujarat during the current year 2011-12 from April, 2011 to December, 2011. Gas produced by ONGC, after meeting internal consumption, is supplied in bulk to GAIL (India) Ltd. for further transportation and distribution to various consumers and during the period from April, 2011 to December, 2011 approximately 930 MMSCM gas has been sold to GAIL (India) Ltd. However, presently around 5.79 Lakh Cubic Metre per day (LCMD) gas is supplied to 54 various consumers under direct marketing in Gujarat.

(b) Although, ONGC was not empowered to allocate natural gas to consumers, ONGC had received requests/applications from 85 industries in Gujarat since December, 2008. In January, 2012, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) has issued guidelines for selection of customers for domestic gas available from small/isolated and marginal fields having peak production of 0.1 Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre per day (MMSCMD), allowing ONGC to identify consumers for such gas through a process of tendering.

(c) Out of 1433 MMSCM gas produced by ONGC in Gujarat from April, 2011 to December, 2011, only 46 MMSCM gas was flared. Besides, out of 201.02 MMSCM gas produced in Gujarat under Production Sharing

Contract (PSC) regime from April, 2011 to January, 2012, only 2.87 MMSCM gas was flared, mostly as technical flaring.

(d) Natural Gas is presently allocated by the government as per the Gas Utilization Policy in the following order of priority:

1. Gas-based fertilizers plants
2. Gas-based LPG plants
3. Gas-based power plants
4. City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to domestic (PNG) & transport (CNG) sectors
5. Other including, Steel plants (only for feedstock & not for captive power requirement), Petrochemicals plants (only for feedstock & not for captive power requirement), Refineries, CGD entities for supply to commercial & industrial sector customers consuming up to 50,000 scmd (standard cubic meters per day), Captive power plants etc.

ONGC is installing compressor for reduction of gas flaring in Ahmadabad Asset and maximizing gas utilization. In addition, efforts are being made by the Private/Joint Venture companies under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime to maximize the utilization of gas by selling even the small amount of gas produced to the nearby small industries (like ceramic plants etc.) in Gujarat.

[*English*]

National Judicial Commission

574. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing irregularities in the conduct of some of the judges in the country;

(b) if so, whether any such cases comes to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the role of the proposed National Judicial Commission to ensure transparency in the judicial system and steps taken by the Government to revamp the judicial system in the country;

(e) whether the Government proposes any transparent methods for recruitment of judges; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Allegations of irregularities in the judiciary have come to the notice of the Government. The complaints received against Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are, at present, dealt with in the manner discussed and laid down in the Conference of Chief Justices held in 1990 and as summed up by the Chief Justice of India as for details are enclosed as Statement. The administrative control over the members of the subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and State Government under Article 235 of the Constitution of India.

(d) There is a proposal to change the existing system for investigation into the complaints of misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court as well as to enforce greater accountability. A comprehensive Bill titled 'The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010' has been introduced in the Parliament with this objective. The Bill, besides providing for a comprehensive system for looking into the complaints as well as the penalties which can be imposed on the completion of the enquiry, lays down the judicial standards and also makes it incumbent on the Judges to declare their assets/liabilities.

(e) and (f) The existing procedure for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts is based on the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Record & Anr. Vs Union of India and the Advisory Opinion dated October 28, 1998. This has been in vogue though this has been largely debated in various fora and there have been demands to change the existing procedure. However, no decision has been made in regard to an alternative to the present system of selection and appointment of judges.

Statement

The issue of judicial accountability in the higher judiciary was discussed at the Conference of Chief Justices held in 1990 and on the basis of the broad

consensus emerging out of the deliberations, the Chief Justice of India summed up the position as:

"The Chief Justice of the High Court has the competence to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of his court and when he receives any, he would look into it for finding out if it deserves to be closely looked into. Where he is satisfied that the matter requires to be examined, he shall have facts ascertained in such manner as he considers appropriate keeping the nature of allegations in view and if he is of the opinion that the matter is such that it should be reported to the Chief Justice of India, he shall do so. The Chief Justice of India shall act in a similar manner in regard to complaints relating to conduct of Judges of the Supreme Court and in regard to conduct of Chief Justices of the High Courts. On the basis of the facts ascertained, the Chief Justice of the High Court or the Supreme Court, as the case may be, shall take such appropriate action as may be considered proper, keeping the interests of the judiciary as the paramount consideration."

PPP in High Speed Corridors

575. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the development of High Speed Rail Corridors to overcome scarcity of funds;

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

(c) whether the Railways have received any proposals from various State Governments for High speed Rail Corridors in their States;

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

(e) the details of financial implications involved/likely to be involved therein;

(f) whether the State Governments have agreed to share the cost involved in these projects; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) High Speed Rail Projects are capital intensive. The financing scheme for each such corridor will be specific, depending upon its cost and availability of funds from various means. Keeping in view resource constraints, Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) will be one of the important options of funding these projects. No specific corridor with PPP option has, however, been identified yet.

(c) and (d) The selection of corridors for pre-feasibility studies has been done by MOR in consultation with concerned State Governments, keeping in view the traffic requirements on these sections. These corridors are:

- (i) Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad (650 km approx.)
- (ii) Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijaywada-Chennai (664 km approx.)
- (iii) Howrah-Haldia (135 km approx.)
- (iv) Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna (991 km approx.)
- (v) Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar (450 km approx.)
- (vi) Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Ernakulam-Thiruvananthapuram (850 km approx.)

Tenders for prefeasibility studies for all the above corridors have been invited. Study for Corridor at item (i) has been completed. Studies are in progress in three corridors at item (ii), (iii) and (iv) above whereas tenders for item (v) and (vi) are yet to be finalised.

(e) The prefeasibility study has estimated the cost of Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad corridor at Rs. 55,800 crores approximately at 2009 prices. Cost of construction of other corridors has not been finalised.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Passenger Coaches

576. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are facing huge shortage of passenger coaches in the country and therefore using defective old coaches to the detriment of passengers;

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

(c) whether the Railways propose to set up new Rail Coach factories in the country;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Taking into account the unfulfilled demands for introduction of more trains and augmentation of load of existing train services, there is a shortage of coaches on Indian Railways. Only Coaches fit in all respects are attached in train services.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The new Rail Coach factories have been sanctioned/planned at the following locations:

Sanctioned

(i) Raebareli

(ii) Kanchrapara

Planned

(i) Palakkad

(e) Does not arise.

Delay in PMGSY Works

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware of the delay in the works of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) particularly in Madhepura and Supaul districts in Bihar;

(b) if so, the time by which the said works are likely to be run smoothly;

(c) whether previously sanctioned works of PMGSY have not been completed and the roads are in dilapidated condition;

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken against the implementing agencies and the contractors responsible for execution of the said work; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) 'Rural roads' is a State subject and responsibility of execution and maintenance of works under PMGSY is of the State Governments. In some of the States the progress of PMGSY is relatively slow. Such States are facing constraints in execution of PMGSY schemes due to inadequate institutional capacity, limited contracting capacity, non-availability of sufficient qualified technical personnel, limited working seasons, adverse climatic conditions, non-availability of land, non-clearance of the land falling in forest areas, law and order problem etc. As reported by M/s NBCC Ltd. in Madhepura, out of 32 awarded packages, 24 packages of total length of 158 km have been completed as on 29.2.2012. In Supaul district, out of 22 packages for a total length of 108 km awarded till 12.1.2010, 19 packages for a length of 97 km have been completed as on 31.3.2011.

(c) to (e) Ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. The PMGSY works are physically supervised by State Government through the State Quality Monitors and other officials. In addition, National Quality Monitors are also sent to inspect some of the PMGSY works on random basis.

Third Railway Line

578. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to lay third railway line between Nagpur and Wardha;

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

(c) whether the Railways propose to start a Duranto train between Nagpur and New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Survey for laying 3rd line between Nagpur-Wardha has been completed. Construction of 76.30 km

3rd line is estimated as Rs. 211.30 crore with Rate of Return 17.63%.

(c) No, Madam. Introduction of new train services including Duranto trains is an ongoing process subject to operational feasibility, availability of resources, traffic justification, etc. There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

National Land Records Modernisation Programme

579. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved setting up of National Land Records Modernisation Programme during the financial year 2011-12;

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

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the said purpose, State-wise;

(d) the time by which the modernisation programme will be completed in such States; and

(e) the name of the States in which said programme has been completed so far and the extent to which the land records has been streamlined in such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (e) The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 21st August, 2008, had approved merging of the Centrally-sponsored schemes of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) and Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and their replacement with a modified Centrally-sponsored scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP). All the activities under the NLRMP are to converge in the district and district will be the unit of implementation. The programme is to be implemented in a time-bound manner and it is expected that all the districts in the country will be covered by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan. The details of funds sanctioned under the NLRMP so far is at enclosed as Statement. The NLRMP is in progress at different stages of implementation in the State/UTs.

Statement

Financial progress of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) upto 29th February, 2012

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Funds released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3474.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.60
3.	Assam	2135.75
4.	Bihar	3211.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	2468.57
6.	Gujarat	6242.69
7.	Goa	0.00
8.	Haryana	3761.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	815.77
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	889.96
11.	Jharkhand	2389.91
12.	Karnataka	0.00
13.	Kerala	700.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9745.97
15.	Maharashtra	4599.43
16.	Manipur	168.53
17.	Meghalaya	623.75
18.	Mizoram	362.92
19.	Nagaland	815.14
20.	Odisha	2538.54
21.	Punjab	1399.78
22.	Rajasthan	4137.21
23.	Sikkim	75.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	281.14
25.	Tripura	774.96

1	2	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1852.49
27.	Uttarakhand	117.50
28.	West Bengal	7491.37
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72.25
30.	Chandigarh	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.65
32.	Delhi	117.50
33.	Daman and Diu	103.72
34.	Lakshadweep	166.41
35.	Puducherry	344.57
Total All States/UTs		62019.56925

Cartelization by Cement Manufacturers

580. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India is probing a case of cartelization by cement-manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Serious Fraud Investigation Office too has looked into the matter and gave an alarming report on the said case;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against senior officials responsible for such cartelization?

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 Competition Commission of India received two information about Cement Manufacturers — one filed by the Builders Association and another on transfer from Director General (IR) of the erstwhile Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Commission, alleging unfair trade practices, controlling prices, limiting production, restricting supplies and collusive price fixing etc.

(c) No, Madam. SFIO has not looked into the matter of cartelization per se by cement manufacturers but has

investigated some cement companies in respect of irregularities/contraventions of various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

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

Establishment of Lower Courts

581. DR. AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more lower courts in the country to enable faster disposal of court cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the establishment of such courts during the last three years;

(d) the number of village courts set up in the country so far;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to streamline the process of establishment of village courts throughout the country;

(f) whether the Government proposes to transfer all the pending court cases from district courts to the village courts for their speedy disposal; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) As per the Constitutional provisions, the primary responsibility to set up Subordinate Courts in the country rests with the State Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing central assistance under the centrally sponsored scheme for infrastructure in Subordinate Courts as well as for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas.

(c) Central Government has provided assistance of Rs. 883.61 crores to the State Governments/UTs for infrastructure development of judiciary during the last three years. Financial assistance of Rs. 25.39 crores has been provided to States for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas.

(d) and (e) As informed by the State Governments, 153 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified so far. Out of

these 151 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning. States are being encouraged to set up Gram Nyayalayas for which Central Government is providing assistance to States towards non-recurring expenses for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 18.00 lakhs per Gram Nyayalaya. The Central Government also provides assistance towards recurring expenses for running these Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3.20 lakhs per Gram Nyayalaya per year for the first three years.

(f) and (g) Under the Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008, the Gram Nyayalaya shall exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction in the manner and to the extent provided under this Act. The Gram Nyayalaya can take cognizance of an offence on a complaint or on a police report and shall (a) try all offences specified in Part I of the First Schedule; and (b) try all offences and grant relief, if any, specified under the enactments included in Part II of that Schedule. The Gram Nyayalaya shall also have jurisdiction to (a) try all suits or proceedings of a civil nature falling under the classes of disputes specified in Part I of the Second Schedule; (b) try all classes of claims and disputes which may be notified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 14 and by the State Government under sub-section (3) of the said section. Details of the First and Second Schedule of the Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, the District Court or the Court of Session, as the case may be, with effect from such date as may be notified by the High Court, can transfer all the Civil or Criminal cases, pending before the court subordinate to it, to the Gram Nyayalaya competent to try or dispose of such cases.

Statement

The Gazette of India Extraordinary

THE FIRST SCHEDULE
(See sections 12 and 14)

PART I

OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (45 OF 1860),
ETC.

(i) offences not punishable with death imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years;

(ii) theft, under section 379, section 380 or section 381 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), where the value of the property stolen does not exceed rupees twenty thousand;

(iii) receiving or retaining stolen property, under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), where the value of the property does not exceed rupees twenty thousand;

(iv) assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), where the value of such property does not exceed rupees twenty thousand.

(v) offences under sections 454 of 456 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860);

(vi) insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, under section 504, and criminal intimidation, punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both, under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860);

(vii) abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(viii) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence.

PART II

OFFENCES AND RELIEF UNDER THE OTHER CENTRAL ACTS

(i) any offence constituted by an act in respect of which a complaint may be made under section 20 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871);

(ii) the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (of 1936);

(iii) the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948);

(iv) the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (22 of 1955);

(v) order for maintenance of wives, children and parents under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974);

(vi) the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 (19 of 1976);

(vii) the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (25 of 1976);

(viii) the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (43 of 2005).

PART III

OFFENCES AND RELIEF UNDER THE STATE ACTS

(To be notified by the State Government)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE
(*See* sections 13 and 14)

PART I

SUITS OF A CIVIL NATURE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF GRAM
NYAYALAYAS

- (i) Civil Disputes:
- (a) right to purchase of property;
 - (b) use of common pasture;
 - (c) regulation and timing of taking water from irrigation channel.
- (ii) Property Disputes:
- (a) village and farm houses (Possession);
 - (b) water channels;
 - (c) right to draw water from a well or tube well.
- (iii) Other Disputes:
- (a) claims under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936);
 - (b) claims under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948);
 - (c) money suits either arising from trade transaction or money lending;
 - (d) disputes arising out of the partnership in cultivation of land;
 - (e) disputes as to the use of forest produce by inhabitants of Gram Panchayats.

PART II

CLAIMS AND DISPUTES UNDER THE CENTRAL ACTS NOTIFIED
UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 14 BY THE CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT

(To be notified by the Central Government)

PART III

CLAIMS AND DISPUTES UNDER THE STATE ACTS NOTIFIED UNDER
SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 14 BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

(To be notified by the Central Government)

T.K. Viswanathan,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Production Sharing Contracts

582. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) the details of Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) signed by private and foreign companies with the Government under New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) alongwith the extent of private partnership permitted alongwith the basin-wise details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard its revenue interests;

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the erring companies violating the PSCs.

(d) whether the Government proposes to delink the investment component from profit sharing formula under PSC;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details as to how the Government proposes to fix profit sharing percentage for bidding?

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) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, a total of 235 exploration blocks have been awarded under eight rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) concluded so far. Out of these, 65 blocks were awarded to Private Companies, and 36 blocks to Foreign Companies, as Operator. The basin-wise details of awarded blocks are given in enclosed as Statement.

Under the NELP policy, any company, Private, Foreign or Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) can bid for the exploration blocks with participating Interest (P.I.) upto the extent of 100%.

(b) The NELP blocks are offered through International Competitive Bidding Process with equal terms and conditions for National Oil Companies (NOCs), Private and Foreign Companies. The Bid Evaluation Criteria (BEC) are stipulated in the Notice Inviting Offers (NIO) of different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13.	Jay Polychem (India) Limited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14.	Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Sub Total	17	5	11	9	2	2	1	7	1	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	65
Foreign																			
15.	Cairn Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	8
16.	BHP-Billiton Petroleum International Pvt Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
17.	British Petroleum (Alpha) Ltd.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18.	British Gas Exploration & Production India Ltd.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19.	Petrogas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20.	ENI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1			2
21.	Santos International Operations Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
22.	OAD Gazprom	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23.	Bengal Energy International inc.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24.	Geo-Global Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
25.	Deep-Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
26.	NIKO Resources Ltd.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
27.	Naftogaz	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
28.Petrol International	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-Total	2	3	5	3	2	0	1	1	0	11	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	36
	Grand Total	19	8	16	12	4	2	2	8	1	16	1	1	4	2	1	2	2	101

[Translation]

Construction of Roads

583. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads built under Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) since 2010 including in Uttarakhand, State-wise;

(b) whether roads built under PMGSY and MGNREGA are sub-standard;

(c) if so, the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government to maintain the good quality of roads;

(d) whether the Union Government have issued instructions to State Governments to fix responsibility and ensure transparency for repairing and maintaining the high quality of roads built under these schemes;

(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)

Under PMGSY, 66,859 kms of roads have been constructed during years 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31st Jan., 2012). The State-wise detail is given in Statement-I. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), a total of 6,31,783 rural connectivity works have been completed during years 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 16th Feb, 2012). The State-wise detail is given in Statement-II.

(b) As per the programme guidelines, rural roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) shall meet technical specifications and geometric design standards given in Rural Road Manual/Hill Road Manual and Ministry of Rural Development's specifications for rural road published by the Indian Roads Congress.

(c) to (f) As per the PMGSY guidelines, ensuring the quality construction of the road works and its maintenance is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. A Three Tier Quality Control Mechanism has been put in place under PMGSY. First tier is in-house quality control and second tier is independent monitoring at State level. These two tiers are the responsibility of the States implementing the programme. The third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level. Under this tier, the independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of roads, selected at random. For MGNREGA, instructions have been issued from time to time, through field visits, circulars, guidelines, advisory and field manuals.

Statement I

Total Length Completed during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 under PMGSY

#	States	Total Length Completed during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Upto 31st Jan., 2012)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,892
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	666
3.	Assam	3,674

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	6,287
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,450
6.	Goa	-
7.	Gujarat	1,027
8.	Haryana	530
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,048
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,465
11.	Jharkhand	2,481
12.	Karnataka	3,202
13.	Kerala	414
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11,365
15.	Maharashtra	5,816
16.	Manipur	829
17.	Meghalaya	106
18.	Mizoram	335
19.	Nagaland	105
20.	Odisha	7,244
21.	Punjab	684
22.	Rajasthan	3,445
23.	Sikkim	128
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,969
25.	Tripura	536
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4,035
27.	Uttarakhand	936
28.	West Bengal	2,191
Grand Total		66,859

Statement II*Details of Rural Connectivity Works under MGNREGA*

#	States	Road Works Completed		Total
		2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61,818	300	62,118
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	431	-	431
3.	Assam	4,872	2,469	7,341
4.	Bihar	37,364	38	37,402
5.	Chhattisgarh	12,871	5,091	17,962
6.	Gujarat	5,858	5,193	11,051
7.	Haryana	2,995	1,508	4,503
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10,660	6,454	17,114
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11,351	470	11,821
10.	Jharkhand	9,016	5,296	14,312
11.	Karnataka	10,628	3,977	14,605
12.	Kerala	3,390	1,045	4,435
13.	Madhya Pradesh	29,139	8,203	37,342
14.	Maharashtra	366	499	865
15.	Manipur	2,416	-	2,416
16.	Meghalaya	3,975	486	4,461
17.	Mizoram	1,524	384	1,908
18.	Nagaland	1,478	21	1,499
19.	Odisha	19,534	12,628	32,162
20.	Punjab	2,450	1,161	3,611
21.	Rajasthan	10,203	2,503	12,706
22.	Sikkim	260	40	300
23.	Tamil Nadu	8,001	2,368	10,369
24.	Tripura	16,454	3,672	20,126
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1,49,785	85,837	2,35,622
26.	Uttarakhand	2,704	447	3,151
27.	West Bengal	39,004	22,875	61,879

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66	36	102
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	-	2
30.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
31.	Goa	162	5	167
32.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
33.	Puducherry	-	-	-
34.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
Total		4,58,777	1,73,006	6,31,783

Activities under MGNREGS

584. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of pucca construction work carried out in the country under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) whether the repair of the wells and step-wells have been abandoned for years and constructions of pucca roads and housing related works for the Below Poverty Line category are included in the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some of the works are washed away in the rains and only remain on records resulting wastage of labour and money; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) No separate data regarding *pucca* construction work among works taken up under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is maintained or reported in the MGNREGA Management Information System (MIS). However, construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK) as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level, is a permissible activity allowed under para 1(ix) of Schedule I of the Act. Under this 5626 BNRGSKs have been constructed so far and

20962 are under construction. The focus of activities under MGNREGA listed in Schedule-I of the Act include the following:

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture, plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojna of the Government of India or that of small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 or to the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006,
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access; and
- (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

(d) and (e) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types of irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA in the country. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law.

National Projects

585. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare large irrigation projects as national projects and provide 90 per

cent assistance to them under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 7.2.2008 approved the scheme of national projects and also approved 14 projects as national projects. The list of these 14 projects is enclosed at enclosure, Statement-I. The criteria for selection of National projects is given at enclosed Statement-II.

As per the guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the project.

Statement I

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
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	Uttarakhand

1	2	3	4
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	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Gosikhurd	(1) 2.50 lakh (2) 3 MW (3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14.	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh

Statement II

The criteria for selection of National Project is as under:

- 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.
- 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 interlinking projects.
- 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.

[English]

Production of LHB Coaches

586. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Railway Safety headed by Dr. Anil Kakodkar in its report has recommended manufacturing of Linke Holfmann Busch (LHB) coaches in all the Coach factories in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Railways propose to produce LHB coaches and discontinue production of conventional coaches?

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

(b) The High Level Safety Review Committee in its report (para 4.2.5-1) has recommended complete switching over to the manufacture of LHB design coaches in all the coach manufacturing units in India and stopping the manufacture of ICF design coaches.

(c) LHB coaches are already being produced by Railways and running in many trains. Their production is

being gradually stepped up. Discontinuation of production of conventional coaches and complete switch over to LHB coaches will depend upon resource availability

Surrender of LPG Connections

587. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indraprastha Gas Ltd. (IGL) has asked the customers in R.K. Puram, New Delhi PNG to surrender their LPG gas cylinders or to face action;

(b) if so, whether a mechanism is in place for the customers to get their LPG connection back who shift later on to a colony where the piped gas is not available; and

(c) 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) In pursuance of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000, amended vide Notification dated 10.9.2009, all PNG customers have been urged by the Indraprastha Gas Limited to deposit their domestic LPG cylinders/connection provided by the Public Sector OMCs, in the "safe custody" of the LPG distributor within 60 days upon which they will be issued a Termination Voucher and the security deposit will be refunded to them by the distributor.

(b) and (c) These consumers can get the domestic LPG connection back against the security deposit of the same amount as mentioned in the Termination Voucher if, *inter alia*, they later shift to an area where piped gas is not available.

Persons Living Below Poverty Line

588. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The number of persons getting benefits under various welfare schemes and the number of persons living Below Poverty Line among them, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government intends to evolve a mechanism for allotment of exclusive Social Security Number to each database for proper identification and verification and also for making improvement in the targets set for these schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State governments and UT Administrations the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for welfare of Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons who fulfill the eligibility criteria as prescribed by the Government. At present, NSAP comprises of three pension schemes; namely (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pensions Scheme (IGNOAPS), (ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), (iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). In addition, National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna are also being implemented. The number of beneficiaries covered at all India Level under IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS are 190.29 lakhs, 36.05 lakhs and 7.69 lakhs, respectively during the year 2011-12, as per the reports furnished by the State Governments and UT Administrations.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has no proposal at present to evolve a mechanism for allotment of Exclusive Social Security Number.

[*Translation*]

Export of Gas by Israel

589. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether Israel has offered to export gas to India in the form of Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) and invited partnership of Indian Companies;

(b) if so, the details of the initiative taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether any talks have been held between the two countries on the import of gas from Israel;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to meet the energy security of 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To strengthen the country's energy security, the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas keeps in close touch with oil and gas producing countries, and imports crude oil from more than 30 countries spread over different continents. Further, Oil PSUs are being encouraged to adopt a global vision in their pursuit of raw materials and raw material-producing assets abroad.

To boost the domestic production of oil & gas, India is intensifying the exploratory efforts in the Indian sedimentary basin through the New Exploration License Policy which provides for a stable fiscal and contract framework for exploration & production of hydrocarbons. The Government has also initiated steps for development of alternate sources of hydrocarbons in the unconventional areas like Shale Gas, Tight gas, Coal Bed Methane, Gas Hydrates etc.

Losses of OMCs

590. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring losses on sale of petroleum products in the country;

(b) if so, the company-wise detail thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to mitigate the losses being incurred by these companies;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to minimise its effect on common man and inflation; 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) In order to insulate the common

man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. Their current prices are below the required market price, resulting in huge under-recovery to OMCs on the sale of these products. Based on the refinery gate price effective 7th March 2012, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs. 12.17 per litre on Diesel, Rs. 28.66 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 439.00 per 14.2 kg cylinder of Domestic LPG.

(b) The details of under-recovery incurred by the Public Sector OMCs during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto December, 2011) on sale of the sensitive petroleum products *viz.* Petrol (upto 25.06.2010), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG is as under:

	(Rs. in crore)	
OMCs	2010-11	2011-12 (upto December, 2011)
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	43,109	53,251
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	17,118	21,316
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	17,962	22,746
Total	78190	97,313

(c) to (e) In view of the alarming situation arising out of projected under-recoveries of the OMCs of Rs. 1,71,140 crore during 2011-12 (assuming the average price of Indian Basket of \$ 110 per barrel) and to reduce the burden of price rise on the consumers, Government took the following decisions on 24th June, 2011:-

(i) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%.

(ii) Reduction of Excise Duty on Diesel by Rs. 2.60 per litre. The remaining Excise Duty of Rs. 2.06 per litre on Diesel could not be reduced as it is earmarked towards Road and Education cess.

(iii) Minimal price increase of Rs. 3/- per litre on Diesel, Rs. 2/- per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 50/- per 14.2 kg Domestic LPG cylinder, excluding State levies.

Even after the duty reductions and the increase in retail selling prices effective 25.06.2011, the OMCs are estimated to incur under-recovery of Rs. 1,39,192 crore during the year 2011-12.

[*English*]

Establishment of Urea Plants

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

(a) the amount likely to be invested by the Government to establish the urea plants and augment their production capacity;

(b) whether the country is likely to be self-reliant in demand and supply of urea after these plants start producing urea; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Government is considering amendments to the existing New Investment Policy of 2008 in order to attract new investments by Public/Private sector in Greenfield/Expansion/Revamp urea projects. Currently the demand production gap in urea is approx 10 Million Tonne. It is expected that in case 7 to 8 new Greenfield/Expansion plants may be established in next five years and we will be able to bridge the gap.

[*Translation*]

Financial Irregularities in DFC

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

(a) whether some investigating agencies including the Central bureau of Investigation (CBI) have been investigating financial irregularities in the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these agencies have submitted their Reports;and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Central Bureau of Investigation (C.B.I.) is investigating irregularities in payment of compensation for land acquisition for the construction of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor in Vadodara region.

(b) A regular case No. RC029 2012A 0001 dated 02.01.2012 has been registered on the basis of preliminary enquiry.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Luxury Trains

593. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken any steps to launch more luxury trains in the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof, alongwith the funds being spent on each such luxury train so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. The Luxury Tourist Trains are introduced at the instance of respective State Tourism Corporations/Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility and availability of resources.

(b) Does not arise.

Automatic Weather Stations

594. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof alongwith the details of parameters that would be recorded under the above system particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) whether the AWS would be useful in forewarning coastal people in the country about impending disasters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The India Meteorological Department (IMD) had already set up AWS network of 677 stations in the country among which 49 stations have been located in the state of Maharashtra. Enclosed Statement provides state-wise list of AWS stations commissioned. AWS records hourly data of air temperature, wind speed and direction, sea

level pressure, relative humidity and 15-min data of rainfall. In addition, Agro-AWS records global radiation, soil temperature, soil moisture at 20m depth, leaf wetness and leaf temperature.

(c) Integrated observing systems, that include AWS network, will facilitate for nowcasting of coastal hazards.

(d) AWS network along with other observing systems comprising Doppler Weather Radars (DWR), satellite etc. provide real time monitoring of ever changing adverse weather conditions associated with hydro-meteorological hazards.

Statement

State-wise distribution of AWS network

Sl.No.	State	No. of AWS	No. of Agro-AWS	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27	8	35
3.	Antarctica	1	-	1
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	1	17
5.	Assam	19	6	25
6.	Bihar	23	5	28
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	3	19
8.	Delhi	12	1	13
9.	Daman and Diu	1	-	1
10.	Goa	2	0	2
11.	Gujarat	30	7	37
12.	Haryana	25	2	27
13.	Himachal Pradesh	19	4	23
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	4	14
15.	Jharkhand	13	3	16
16.	Karnataka	18	8	26
17.	Kerala	9	6	15
18.	Lakshadweep	1	-	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	43	9	52
20.	Maharashtra	42	7	49
21.	Manipur	9	1	10

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Meghalaya	7	1	8
23.	Mizoram	7	1	8
24.	Nagaland	9	1	10
25.	Odisha	27	10	37
26.	Puducherry	1	-	1
27.	Punjab	22	5	27
28.	Rajasthan	34	9	43
29.	Sikkim	4	0	4
30.	Tamil Nadu	19	8	27
31.	Tripura	2	1	3
32.	Uttar Pradesh	43	8	51
33.	Uttarakhand	17	2	19
34.	West Bengal	21	6	27
Total		550	127	677

Coir Industries

595. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether coir industry in the country is facing problem of shortage of coir fibre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the traditional markets for coir exports are stagnating and share of value added products are declining, while this sector is facing with rising input costs for labour transport, power etc.;

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

(e) whether it is proposed to bring this sector under the purview of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) At present the coir industry in the country is not facing any shortage of coir fibre.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) While exports of non-traditional coir products have increased over the last 5 years, the exports of traditional products have gone down. Details are given below

Year	Non-traditional		Traditional	
	Quantity (M.T.)	Value (Rs. Lakh)	Quantity (M.T.)	Value (Rs. Lakh)
2006-2007	111792.67	27232.30	56962.07	33284.29
2007-2008	134678.19	30167.61	52888.55	29120.47
2008-2009	156233.85	36585.19	43691.08	27412.24
2009-2010	249793.02	50879.42	44715.03	29525.80
2010-2011	283820.20	54338.28	37195.82	26368.80

The Government through the Coir Board is undertaking various programmes for the holistic development of both non-traditional and traditional coir products. Efforts for export promotion include technological upliftment through Science & Technology programmes and through the scheme for Skill Development and Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technological Upgradation (REMOT), in addition to participation in international fairs and events.

(e) and (f) Schedule I of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 contains the minimum features of a rural employment guarantee scheme; the coir industry does not appear in the list of works on which the Scheme shall focus. As of now there is no proposal in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to take up the matter of inclusion of coir industry in Schedule I of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

[Translation]

Sale of Natural Gas

596. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER *ALIAS* KUSHAL TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the public sector oil and gas producing companies have been given freedom to select consumers for sale of natural gas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the maximum quantum of natural gas permitted to be sold under the consumer selection freedom and the likely increase in revenue of the companies as a result thereof;

(c) whether natural gas is being sold at different rates in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details of variation thereof alongwith the maximum and minimum rates at which it is being sold by private and Government companies; and

(e) the reasons for variation in selling price of natural gas between private and Government companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Natural Gas is presently allocated by the Government as per the Gas Utilization Policy in the following order of priority:

1. Gas-based fertilizers plants
2. Gas-based LPG plants
3. Gas-based power plants
4. City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to domestic and transport sectors
5. Other sector such as Steel plants (only for feedstock & not for captive power requirement), Petrochemicals plants (only for feedstock & not for captive power requirement), Refineries, CGD entities for supply to commercial & industrial sector customers consuming up to 50,000 scmd (standard cubic meters per day), Captive power plants etc.

However, in respect of small and isolated fields (less than 0.1 mmcmd) under nominated blocks of national oil companies, the gas allocation can be made by these companies in accordance with the "Guidelines for Selection of Customers for Domestic Gas Available From Small/Isolated Fields" notified by the Government on 16.01.2012.

(c) to (e) The consumer price of gas from different gas sources is given in the enclosed Statement. At present, there are broadly two pricing regimes for gas in the country — gas priced under Administrative Pricing Mechanism (APM) and non-APM. The price of APM gas is set by the Government. As regards non-APM gas, this could also be broadly divided into two categories, namely, (i) imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), and (ii) domestically produced gas from New Exploration Policy (NELP) and pre-NELP fields. While the price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale & Purchase Agreement (SPA) between the LNG seller and the buyer, the spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms. As regards NELP & pre-NELP gas, its pricing is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government & the Contractor. These rates are determined from time to time as per provisions of Production Sharing Contract (PSC).

Statement

Source	Customers	Gas Price	Gas Price (US\$/MMBTU)
NOCs (APM)	Customer outside North-East	\$4.2/mmbtu	4.2
NOCs (APM)	Customer in North-East	\$2.52/mmbtu	2.52
NOCs (MDP)	Western & Northern Zone (Covering Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States covered by HVJ/DVPL)	\$5.25/mmbtu	5.25
NOCs (MDP)	Southern Zone (KG-Basin)	\$4.5/mmbtu	4.5
NOCs (MDP)	Southern Zone (Cauvery basin)	\$4.75/mmbtu	4.75
NOCs (MDP)	North-East	\$4.2/mmbtu	4.2
NOCs (MDP)	(Rajasthan, South Gujarat & isolated customers in Gujarat, who are getting gas from Identified onshore fields)	\$5/mmbtu	5
PMT	Weighted average price of PMT	\$5.65/mmbtu	5.65
Rawa	GAIL	\$3.5/mmbtu	3.5
Rawa Satellite	GAIL	\$4.3/mmbtu	4.3
CB/OS-2 (Cairns)	GPEC (Gujarat Phaguthan Energy Corporation)	\$4.75/mmbtu	4.75
	GGCL-GTCL	\$5.62/mmbtu	5.62
	GGCL-GTCL-GBA Gas	\$6.22/mmbtu	6.22
Hazira (Niko)	Gujarat State Energy Generation	\$5.346/mcf	5.19
	GSPCGas	\$2.673/ mcf	2.63
CB-ONN-2000/2	GGCL	\$6.6/msf	6.39
Dholka	Small Consumer	Rs. 4.80/scm	2.2
Kanwara	Smati Consumer	Rs. 9.02 & 11.67/scm	5.13 & 6.64
Barkol	Small Consumer	Rs.10 & 10.48/scm	4.76 & 5.28
North Balol (HOEC)	GSPC	Rs. 4.541/scm	3.14
KG-O6	All Consumers	\$4.2/mmbtu	4.2
Focous	GAIL	\$4.11/MMBTU	4.11
PY-1 (HOEC)	GAIL	\$3.63/mmbtu	3.63
Term R-LNG	For all	\$9.76/mmbtu	9.76
Spot-R-LNG	For all	\$ 16/mmbtu	16

Note:

- Term RLNG price changes every month on the basis of a formula agreed between seller & buyer above price is for March-2012
- Spot RLNG prices vary from cargo to cargo above price is for the current Cargo
- Panna Mukta gas price is \$ 5.73/mmbtu & Mid Tapti gas price is \$ 5.57/mmbtu
- All the prices are excluding marketing margin.
- APM Prices Including Royalty & Excluding marketing margin.

Decline in Scientific Research Work

597. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists are preferring going abroad for research work in view of declining investment as well as interest of corporate world;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for reversing the trend of declining investment as well as interests of the corporate world in the said sector and for checking exodus of our scientists abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Indian investment to R&D during the Eleventh Plan has registered significant growth. In developed and advanced countries, on the other hand, there is a deceleration of investment into R&D. Preference of Indian Scientists to work abroad, if not be on account of investment or in the interest of corporate world. The Plan Allocation of scientific departments has been trebled from Rs. 25301.35 crore in the X Plan to Rs. 75304.00 crores in the XI Plan. The outlay proposed for the XII Plan for S&T is Rs. 1,70,000 crore. Investment in R&D expenditure to the level of 2% of GDP has been proposed from the current level of 0.98%. Efforts are also being made to invest greatly in public private partnerships in R&D and innovations in the country. The propitious policy environment has prompted multinational companies (MNC) to invest more in our country as evidenced by the data that the number of R&D labs set up by MNCs in India has risen from 100 in 2003 to 750 in 2009 (UNESCO Science Report 2010). The Government has taken a number of steps to provide better scientific environment for development and advancement of scientific research in the country. Ramanujan and Ramalingaswami Fellowships of the Government have attracted outstanding Indian scientists and engineers from all over the world to take up scientific research in our country. Above 300 Indian scientists from abroad have availed these fellowships during the last 5 years. In addition, some of the enabling mechanisms put in place by the Government to promote R&D in India include: sharing of proceeds with scientists from sponsored projects, consultancy projects and premia and royalty received from the industry; mobility of scientists between national labs, academia and industry; knowledge alliance with private industry to pursue

product driven R&D and establishment of incubation centres to nurture start-up companies and enable chances of commercialization; investment of knowledgebase as equity in enterprises.

Gauge Conversion

598. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new railway lines for which approval has been accorded for gauge conversion but the work thereon has not been started yet;

(b) the reasons therefor and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the time by which the work on such projects is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Work on all the sanctioned Gauge Conversion projects has been taken up.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Vacant Posts in Railways

599. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacant posts both technical and non-technical in the Railways, post-wise, category-wise, zone-wise;

(b) the time by which these posts are lying vacant alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any special drive for recruitment has also been launched by the Railways for recruitment of backlog vacancies/reserved categories etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the operational services of the Railways have been affected due to such vacancies, leading to increase in the number of train accidents in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/ being taken by the Railways in this regard?

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

Khadi Institutions

600. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to enhance the quality of the Khadi industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of Khadi institutions operational in the country during the last three years;

(d) whether the number of Khadi institutions is reducing day by day;

(e) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government has any plan to wind up any unit/institutions in the Khadi sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the demand of Khadi in order to increase its production?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, conducted a study through Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi on quality assurance norms for khadi. Inter alia based on the study, KVIC devised and circulated quality assurance norms to ensure availability of uniform quality of khadi at sales outlets run by khadi institutions.

(c) As per data maintained by KVIC, the total number of khadi institutions operational in the country during the last three years is as below:

Sl.No.	Year	Number of Khadi institutions
1.	2008-09	1958
2.	2009-10	2065
3.	2010-11	2220

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) KVIC runs various schemes and programmes for the holistic development of the khadi sector. Schemes for increasing the demand and production of khadi include (i) Product Development, Design Intervention & Packaging (PRODIP), (ii) Market Development Assistance (MDA), (iii) Khadi Reforms and Development Programme (KRDP), (iv) Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure, (v) Scheme for Enhancing Productivity & Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans and (vi) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI).

[*English*]

Scam by ONGC Officials

601. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether top officials of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) are involved in multi-crore scam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to stop such corruption by ONGC officials in future;

(c) the details of corruption charges alongwith the action taken against the officials of ONGC during the last three years;

(d) whether funds have been misappropriated by officials of ONGC meant for discharge of Corporate Social Responsibility; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith corrective measures 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) As per records available, no top official of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) (Board level) is involved in multi-crore scam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) As per information made available by ONGC, no funds have been misappropriated by officials of ONGC meant for discharge of Corporate Social Responsibility.

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

[Translation]

Review of Oil Exploration Work

602. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the oil exploration work in the entire KG-WN 98/3 blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared the outline regarding 25 per cent acreage relinquishment as per the contract for the first and second exploration stages; and

(d) the action plan prepared by the Government to come out with accurate outline of exploration area based on production sharing contract linked to the wells drilled alongwith 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) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) under this Ministry has intimated that oil exploration work in the block KG-DWN-98/3 operated by Consortium of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and NIKO Resources Limited (NIKO), was reviewed by the Management Committee (MC) in various meetings held during the years 2000-01 to 2010-11. The detail of Management Committee Meeting (MCM) is annexed. The Contractor(s) has carried out following exploration works:

- Seismic Acquisition, Processing & Interpretation.
- Drilling of 26 exploratory/appraisal wells.
- Total 19 hydrocarbon discoveries made (18 gas and 1 oil).

Subsequently commercial oil production commenced from D-26 (MA) discovery on 17.09.2008 and gas production commenced from D1 & D3 discoveries on 01.04.2009 respectively.

(c) and (d) The contractor of the block KG-DWN-98/3, through number of letters, intimated Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) that petroleum Reserves exist and is likely to be produced in commercial quantities after an exhaustive exploratory and appraisal programme from the contract area. DGH, while taking note of the technicality of basin geological set up and the Contractor's proposal that geological plays extended to the entire Contract Area, advised the Operator to acquire additional 3D seismic data covering the entire Contract Area for additional evidence and assurance. After technical review of the additional 3D data acquired, the Management Committee (MC) agreed with the opinion of the Contractor that the prospective geological plays had continuity in the entire block and hence no block area need to be relinquished. Accordingly, the contractor's proposal of retaining the entire contract area as "Discovered Area" was accepted by the Government.

[English]

Projects and RLDA

603. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to seek assistance/participation of private developers for a bailout in their major projects in the country;

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

(c) whether modernisation of some railway stations has been handed over to Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the RLDA has appointed private developers for development of Multi-Functional Complexes (MFCs) in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A number of areas/projects have been identified/earmarked for execution through Public Private Partnership to mobilise

private sector investment and efficiency in these projects. These include an elevated rail corridor (Churchgate-Virar), redevelopment of stations, Logistics Parks, Private freight terminals, leasing of wagons and other freight-marketing schemes, Port connectivity, Dedicated Freight Corridors and loco and coach manufacturing units, etc.

(c) and (d) It has been proposed to set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with the participation of Irocon International Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Railways and Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), a statutory Authority under Ministry of Railways with the primary objective of modernizing the railway stations by entrusting some of these to the SPV.

(e) and (f) Private developers have been appointed by RLDA for development of Multi-Functional Complexes (MFCs) at three stations *viz.* Cuttack, Jhansi and Katra.

Performance of MSME

604. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and registered MSMEs units across India;

(b) the percentage of total national production contributed by registered and unregistered MSMEs, separately from 2004 to 2012, State-wise;

(c) the percentage of total employment generated by registered and unregistered MSMEs separately during the said period;

(d) whether Government is aware that unregistered MSMEs are unable to access financial schemes and assistance from banks;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) the total credit disbursed to MSMEs through banks and financial Institutions during the said period and the percentage of credit accessed by registered and unregistered MSMEs; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to facilitate flow of credit to the MSMEs sector?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per 'Quick Results: Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises 2006-2007' the total number Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country is 261.01 lakh. The percentage share of registered MSMEs is 5.94.

(b) As per the data available from Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated percentage share of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) sector in the Gross Domestic Product stands at 5.84, 5.83, 7.20, 8.00 and 8.72 for the years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively (latest available). The corresponding data for the registered and unregistered sectors and further distribution state-wise is not available.

(c) The Government monitors employment generation in MSME sector by conduct of All India Census of MSMEs periodically in the country. The latest Census (Fourth Census) was conducted with reference year 2006-07. The total employment generated by registered MSMEs, as per 'Final Result Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises 2006-07: Registered Sector' is 93.09 lakh persons whereas the total employment generated by unregistered sector as per 'Quick Results : Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises 2006-2007' is 502.57 lakh persons. As per 'Economic Survey 2010-11' total employment in organized sector of the economy, as on 31st March 2007, is 272.76 lakh persons.

(d) The registration of MSMEs is a necessary condition for availing of the benefits of financial assistance schemes of the Ministry of MSME. However, the unregistered MSMEs are eligible for availing of assistance from the banking sector.

(e) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued detailed guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks on lending to MSMEs which, inter alia, provide for a time frame for disposal of loan applications and loan limit for dispensing the collateral requirement for MSEs.

(f) As per data available from RBI, outstanding credit by public sector banks to MSEs and its percentage share in total bank credit are as given below.

At the end of March	Outstanding credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) (Rs. in Crores)	Credit to MSEs as Percentage of total Bank Credit
2005	67,800	9.5
2006	82,434	8.1
2007	1,02,550	7.8
2008	1,51,137	11.1
2009	1,91,408	11.3
2010	2,78,398	13.4
2011(P)	3,76,625	15.1

(P) Provisional

(g) As per recommendations of the Task Force on MSMEs under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, RBI has advised the banks to achieve a 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to MSEs and a 10 per cent annual growth in the number of Micro Enterprises accounts. In order to ensure that sufficient credit is available to Micro Enterprises within the MSE sector, as per the RBI's extant guidelines to banks, 60 per cent of MSEs advances should go to the Micro Enterprises. The banks have been advised that the allocation of 60 per cent of the MSEs advances to the Micro Enterprises is to be achieved in stages viz., 50 per cent in the year 2010-11, 55 per cent in the year 2011-12 and 60 per cent in the year 2012-13.

[Translation]

Doubling on Gorakhpur-Lucknow Line

605. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of doubling work on the Gorakhpur-Lucknow line;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for timely completion of the said work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Doubling work on Gorakhpur-Lucknow section has been taken up

in patches. All the sanctioned doubling works except Chowkaghat- Ghaghraghat (5.63 km) and Burhwal-Barabanki (29 km) sections, have been completed. Works are in different stages of progress on these sections. Doubling of Barabanki-Ashishbagh-Lucknow section is not a sanctioned project. However, Barabanki to Lucknow via Safedabad is already an existing double line section.

[English]

Study of Petrol Pumps by TERI

606. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the study carried out by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) at 40 petrol pumps of Delhi has found that the level of toxic fumes containing pollutants like benzene, toluene and xylene is several thousand times higher than the permissible limits;

(b) if so, the details of the report; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the highest safety and occupational health standards at all petroleum storage points?

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) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely; Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that they have not received any report/study carried out by the Energy and Resource Institute (TERI) on Benzene, Toluene and Xylene contents in emissions at some petrol pumps in Delhi.

(c) Public Sector OMCs are implementing the standards prescribed by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) and the recommendations of M.B. Lal Committee related to safety and health at the supply locations of petroleum products. Health monitoring of staff handling toxic products is carried out regularly and health records are maintained as per the laid down standards.

Further, BPCL and HPCL have installed Vapour Recovery System (VRS) Stage-I at their supply locations *i.e.* Bijwasan, Delhi and Loni, Pune respectively. Further, some OMCs have also installed VRS Stage-II systems at some of their retail outlets including in Delhi. Such

systems help to recover the fuel-vapours which get generated while fuelling a customer's vehicle from underground storage tank.

[Translation]

Pending Cases in Supreme Court

607. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court at present till date, State-wise;

(b) whether former judges have submitted any proposal regarding reduction of holidays in the courts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per the information received from the Supreme Court, State-wise number of pending cases is not maintained by the Registry of the Supreme Court. Overall, 59059 matters have been pending in the Supreme Court as on 01.03.2012. Out of them, 20470 matters are less than one year old and are not in arrears.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Employment to the Dependents of Rail Accidents Victims

608. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dependents of the victims of train accidents to whom employment has been provided by the Railways during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of such dependents whose cases for employment have not been decided so far with the reasons for delay during the said period;

(c) the time by which all the cases are likely to be cleared;

(d) whether the Railways have any proposal to bring in any amendment to the existing Act for provision of jobs to a member of the family of the victims; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Rural and Small Industries

609. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the present status of rural and small industries in the country including Jharkhand;

(b) the amount allocated and utilized for setting up and development of rural and small industries during each of the last two years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out/proposes to chalk out any scheme for rural industrialization and their technical growth;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the incentives likely to be provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per 4th All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) with reference year 2006-07, the data for which was collected in 2009-10 and the Report published in 2010-11 by Office of Development Commissioner (MSME), there were 135.13 lakh rural enterprises (51.77%) out of a total of 261.01 lakh micro, small and medium enterprises in the country in the year 2006-07. In Jharkhand, there were 2.16 lakh rural enterprises (57.38 %) out of a total of 3.76 lakh micro, small and medium enterprises in the State.

(b) to (e) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme being implemented by this Ministry aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/women

the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. State-wise details of margin money subsidy released as well as utilised under PMEGP during the last three years are given at enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details of number of units assisted under PMEGP during the last three years are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise Margin Money Subsidy Released and Utilized under PMEGP

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
		Released	Utilization#	Released	Utilization#	Released	Utilization#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1820.00	1803.94	2544.81	2941.29	2780.57	1478.71
2.	Himachal Pradesh	567.79	615.20	1374.78	1339.70	1141.28	757.99
3.	Punjab	1290.13	2106.77	1833.28	1773.04	1695.61	1360.59
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	40.63	63.98	28.96	0.00	10.42
5.	Uttarakhand	332.94	1017.49	1120.18	1189.89	1123.74	850.50
6.	Haryana	1066.22	1344.07	1887.82	1889.64	1396.25	1345.72
7.	Delhi	-150.00 [@]	60.00	173.83	103.71	213.02	147.00
8.	Rajasthan	1125.77	2867.87	4401.64	3904.93	3684.10	2722.59
9.	Uttar Pradesh	9739.75	13529.03	13848.08	13245.69	18034.45	11403.82
10.	Bihar	900.00	1123.50	3504.32	3207.20	7417.30	5351.69
11.	Sikkim	270.00	120.81	173.77	153.86	0.00	34.72
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	351.43	97.02	248.00	249.40	174.63	443.03
13.	Nagaland	350.00	33.95	466.00	548.41	695.46	843.40
14.	Manipur	300.00	181.15	0.00	304.55	630.42	600.01
15.	Mizoram	327.40	265.17	306.00	578.67	508.00	366.46
16.	Tripura	350.00	417.25	811.25	969.78	2868.06	789.56
17.	Meghalaya	606.01	645.03	515.00	571.50	833.42	876.31
18.	Assam	1635.00	1895.36	5538.00	4808.10	2022.14	3212.65
19.	West Bengal	7200.00	9055.84	6719.17	6719.06	5581.67	5454.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Jharkhand	300.00	779.36	1562.68	2306.05	3620.64	1511.91
21.	Odisha	3422.13	3881.64	4949.26	4925.75	4220.87	4093.95
22.	Chhattisgarh	1952.54	1582.05	2983.58	3643.69	3182.97	2583.12
23.	Madhya Pradesh	709.91	3295.87	5440.13	5195.12	5172.54	4610.07
24.	Gujarat**	234.52	1866.06	3042.54	4157.65	6101.97	5215.84
25.	Maharashtra***	3150.15	4755.29	4793.82	6193.48	4730.07	2333.18
26.	Andhra Pradesh	6159.93	8956.39	7443.94	7750.26	5568.30	5049.65
27.	Karnataka	1979.34	3000.78	3696.02	3725.28	3863.96	3501.12
28.	Goa	136.59	168.90	391.71	294.78	215.22	149.32
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	6.48	77.00	21.84	0.00	0.00
30.	Kerala	1245.20	3007.44	3164.19	3141.21	2910.66	2247.94
31.	Tamil Nadu	3930.61	5677.29	4389.80	4476.99	7383.44	5848.01
32.	Puducherry	6.57	28.33	85.64	103.24	82.16	44.60
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.76	50.48	171.83	78.22	83.22	66.80
Grand Total		51343.69	74276.44	87722.05	90540.94	97936.14	75305.44

* Upto 29 February, 2012.

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

** Including Daman & Diu.

*** Including Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

@ Due to slow utilization, this amount was withdrawn from the unspent balance of 2008-09 and re-distributed to other States.

Statement II

State-wise number of units assisted under PMEGP

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1782	2128	1109
2.	Himachal Pradesh	485	961	514
3.	Punjab	986	823	640
4.	Chandigarh	50	30	13
5.	Uttarakhand	816	974	692
6.	Haryana	550	915	755
7.	Delhi	85	149	105
8.	Rajasthan	1257	2096	1494

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4161	4421	3342
10.	Bihar	884	1429	2561
11.	Sikkim	60	78	22
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	138	232	371
13.	Nagaland	17	242	396
14.	Manipur	195	204	319
15.	Mizoram	156	380	210
16.	Tripura	325	650	413
17.	Meghalaya	399	305	495
18.	Assam	2430	4756	3101
19.	West Bengal	7197	5679	5519
20.	Jharkhand	353	1545	942
21.	Odisha	1935	2581	2177
22.	Chhattisgarh	464	1576	1199
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1138	1880	1780
24.	Gujarat**	841	1843	1494
25.	Maharashtra***	3281	4845	1550
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2995	2743	1504
27.	Karnataka	1509	1871	1678
28.	Goa	94	133	72
29.	Lakshadweep	11	25	0
30.	Kerala	1597	1737	1243
31.	Tamil Nadu	3142	2247	2565
32.	Puducherry	73	216	43
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96	125	131
Total		39502	49819	38449

* Upto 29.02.2012.

** Including Daman & Diu.

*** Including Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

[Translation]

British Laws

610. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether a number of laws which were enacted by Britishers are still being enforced in the country;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the number of such laws in force at present, which were enacted by the Britishers but have not been amended till now;

(d) whether people are harassed by the bureaucracy through such obsolete laws;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the details of reformatory steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Review of all laws, including those enacted during the British era, with a view to bring them in harmony with the current economic, social and political situation in the country is a continuous process. This task is undertaken by different nodal Ministries/Departments of the Central Government administering the respective laws allocated to them. The Law Commission of India from time to time examines and makes recommendations to the Central Government on laws of public importance.

(c) As the laws enacted by the Britishers, which are still in force have been adapted, modified or amended to make them in conformity with the Constitution of India, it is not correct to state that there are British laws which are in force in India, but have not been amended till now.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Law Commission of India, constituted by the Government from time to time, identifies the laws which would not be needed or has lost relevance that could be repealed. The Commission also identifies the laws which need amendments and this mechanism takes care of legislative reforms in the country. However, in 1998 the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances of the Central Government had set up a Committee on Review of Administrative Laws with the objective of examining the need of amendments in and repeal of laws, among others. The Committee recommended amendments to various laws and rules, review of Acts and repeal of dysfunctional or irrelevant laws.

[English]

Free Legal Education to Women

611. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide free legal literacy classes for women in rural areas, so as to educate them about their rights; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Madam

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Petroleum Products to Pakistan

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

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to supply petroleum and petro products from refineries near border to Pakistan through pipeline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of Pakistan thereon;

(d) whether India has become self-reliant in petroleum and petro products; and

(e) if not, the reasons for exporting these products?

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) Pursuant to the 5th Round of talks on Commercial and Economic Cooperation between Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan held on 27-28 April 2011 in Islamabad, a Joint Expert Group on Trade in Petroleum Products between India and Pakistan has been constituted. The feasibility, nature, extent and other details of the proposed trade are subject to the deliberations/recommendations of the Expert Group. Indian oil Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation participated in 'The India Show' at Lahore on 11-13 February, 2012 organised by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and FICCI to showcase India's strength in Petroleum refining sector and highlight the potential for trade in petroleum products between India and Pakistan.

(d) Yes, Madam. At present, India's production capacity of refined petroleum products is in excess of the domestic consumption. During 2010-11, the production of refined petroleum products was 195.78 million tonnes against domestic consumption of 141.04 million tonnes.

(e) Does not arise.

Allocation of Indus Water

613. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any representation from the Government of Gujarat, regarding allocation of Indus water to Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) A letter dated 07.02.08 from the Hon'ble Minister of Water Supply, Water Resources, Urban Development and Urban Housing, Government of Gujarat addressed to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources, requested for allocation of Indus water (*i.e.* Ravi-Beas-Sutlej water) to Kutch region of Gujarat.

(b) and (c) In his reply dated 18.03.08, the Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources indicated the prevalent water issues amongst the present beneficiary States of the rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, some of which are before the Hon'ble Supreme Court for decision. It was further stated that any new suggestion for reallocation of these waters is dependent on the decision on these issues and the present beneficiary States agreeing to spare some water.

Petroleum Depots

614. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petroleum depots in the State of Odisha, location-wise particularly in KBK region;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to open new petroleum depots in KBK region;

(c) if so, the time frame in this regard;

(d) the reasons for closure of Sambalpur depot; and

(e) the reasons for supply of oil for Western Region from Paradip port instead of Waltair which is nearer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) At present, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have 14 petroleum depots in operation in the State of Odisha including one in Kalahandi Bolangir Koraput (KBK) Region.

(b) and (c) HPCL has planned one new petroleum depot at Muniguda (KBK region) in the State of Odisha. The time frame for implementation is contingent upon handing over of land and obtaining necessary statutory clearances.

(d) HPCL's Sambalpur petroleum depot was closed in August, 2008 for safety & logistic reasons. However, petroleum depots of IOCL and BPCL are in operation at Sambalpur.

(e) At present, Public Sector OMCs are supplying Petrol and Diesel to the Western Region of Odisha ex-Paradip instead of Waltair (Vizag) due to logistic reasons and economic viability.

Special Trains

615. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the present system of introducing special trains in last moment during summer vacation and festival season has not been very beneficial to a large number of passengers;

(b) if so, whether the Railways propose to review the current system;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways propose to introduce such trains well in advance in view of heavy rush during the period particularly a special pilgrimage train from Kanyakumari to Srinagar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) 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 during summer vacations and festival season are run on a notified time table and are generally well patronized and therefore have been beneficial to a large number of passengers. This is an ongoing process on Indian Railways. There is, however, no direct rail connectivity between Kanyakumari and Srinagar at present.

IIDEM

616. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Election Commission of India proposed to establish under its aegis the International Institute of Democracy and Election Management (IIDEM);

(b) if so, the details about its composition and the modus operandi of its functioning;

(c) whether the proposal has been submitted to the Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The Election Commission has stated that they have launched the India International Institute of Democracy & Election Management (IIDEM) in June, 2011 as an important activity to meet the massive training needs of election officials and other stakeholders within the country systematically and comprehensively, as also to provide a window for desirous democratic countries who want to benefit from Election Commission of India's skills, expertise and experience in election management and related democratic practices. Over 20 training courses have been conducted by IIDEM so far. The Commission had requested the Government of India to provide requisite funds for IIDEM, which have since been provided within the allocated budget of the Commission. The Election Commission had earlier proposed to set up IIDEM as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act and requested the Government for due

representation in the governing structure of the Society. However, following the experience of the highly successful working of IIDEM in the last nine months as a direct part of the Election Commission, the Commission has recently withdrawn its proposal for creation of an autonomous Society for IIDEM. The Commission has stated that IIDEM will function as a part of the Training Division of the Election Commission of India.

[Translation]

Increase in Prices of Urea

617. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the prices of urea;

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

(c) whether the Government is likely to consider not increasing the said prices of urea keeping in view the problems of the farmers; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond New Pricing Scheme - Stage-III is under consideration of Government.

[English]

Financial Assistance from States in Railway Projects

618. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have come forward to extend the financial help in the implementation/completion of railway projects in their States;

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

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways for timely completion of the Railway Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have come forward for taking up projects on cost sharing basis and presently 31 projects covering a length of about 5000 Km are being executed on cost sharing basis with State Governments. Details of cost sharing projects are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Due to huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited availability of resources, efforts are made to

generate extra budgetary resources through participation by the State Governments/beneficiaries, Public Private Partnership, funding as additionality for National Projects, revival of Capital Fund and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited. Execution of 4 projects has been taken up with participation from Industry as Special Purpose Vehicle.

To expedite completion of projects, forestry and other clearances have been taken up at highest level. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Governments for providing adequate security at work sites. Empowerment of field units have been taken up to expedite completion of projects.

Statement

Details of Cost Sharing Projects

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Length (in Km)	Latest Anticipated Cost (Rs. In Crore)
1	2	3	4
NEW LINES			
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Kotipalli-Narsapur	57.21	695
2.	Cuddapah-Bangalore (Bangarapet)	255.4	1090.23
3.	Nadikude-Srikalahasti	309	1313.99
Chhattisgarh			
4.	Dallirajahara-Jagdalpur	235	1105.23
Haryana			
5.	Jind-Sonipat	88.9	401.83
Himachal Pradesh			
6.	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri	63.1	815.16
Jharkhand			
7.	Rampurhat-Mandarhill via Dumka with new MM for Rampurhat-Murairai-3rd line	159.48	900.05
8.	Giridih-Koderma	102.5	452.36
9.	Koderma-Ranchi	189	1157.81
10.	Koderma-Tilaiya	68	418.17
Karnataka			
11.	Kottur-Harihar via Harpanhalli	65	354.06

1	2	3	4
12.	Hassan-Bangalore via Shravanabelgola	166	475.51
13.	Kadur-Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur	93	332.82
14.	Munirabad-Mahabubnagar	246	567.47
15.	Gulbarga-Bidar	140	554.55
16.	Bagalkot-Kudachi	142	816.14
17.	Rayadurg-Tumkur via Kalyandurg	213	1027.89
18.	Tumkur-Chitradurg-Davangere	199.7	913
19.	Shimoga-Harihar	78.66	562.74
20.	Whitefield-Kolar	52.9	341.05
Maharashtra			
21.	Wardha-Nanded (via Yevatmal-Pusood)	270	1570.12
22.	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Vajjnath	250	512.67
Rajasthan			
23.	Ratlam-Dungarpur via Banswara	176.47	2082.75
Uttarakhand			
24.	Deoband (Muzzafar Nagar)-Roorkee	27.45	160.1
GAUGE CONVERSION			
Jharkhand			
25.	Ranchi-Lohardaga with extension to Tori	113	456.45
Karnataka			
26.	Bangalore-Hubli and Shimoga town-Talguppa	630	679.43
27.	Kolar-Chickballapur	96.5	200
West Bengal			
28.	Burdwan-Katwa (51.52 km) with new MM for Katwa-Bazarsau (30.59 km) - DL, Katwa (Dainhat)-Mateswar (34.4 km), Nangun-Mangalkot (8.60 km) & Mateswar-Memari NL	160.62	1106.62
DOUBLING			
Andhra Pradesh			
29.	Vijaywada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narsapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam & Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu Doubling with Electrification	221	1009.82
Karnataka			
30.	Arasikere-Birur-Patch doubling	44.28	149.88
31.	Ramanagaram-Mysore with electrification of Kengeri-Mysore	91.5	342.69

Incentives to Emerging Entrepreneurs

619. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing or proposes to provide any incentives to emerging entrepreneurs under MSME sector;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide special packages for MSMEs in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is providing incentives to emerging entrepreneurs under MSME sector.

(b) The major schemes of the Ministry which provide

incentives to the emerging entrepreneurs under MSME sector are:

- (i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).
- (ii) Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).
- (iii) Entrepreneurship and Skill Development programmes.
- (iv) Training Programmes through the scheme 'Assistance to Training Institutions'.

The state-wise details of the above mentioned schemes for the year 2010-11 are given at enclosed Statement.

(c) The Ministry of MSME is implementing a variety of schemes for promotion and development of MSME sector in the country. There is no proposal at present to provide special package for the sector.

(d) Do not arise.

Statement

The state-wise details of the various schemes providing Incentives to Emerging Entrepreneurs for the year 2010-11

Sl.No	State/Union Territory	Number of Units assisted under PMEGP	Number of Proposals approved under CGTMSE	No of trainees	
				Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programmes	scheme for Assistance to Training Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2743	7523	11513	6135
2.	Assam	4756	9521	6923	4430
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	232	374	*	1050
4.	Bihar	1429	9844	4959	1800
5.	Chhattisgarh	1576	2489	1826	660
6.	Delhi	149	2724	3416	3770
7.	Goa	133	1828	548	
8.	Gujarat	1843	12623	8688	1030
9.	Haryana	915	2961	1919	1695
10.	Himachal Pradesh	961	7071	973	700

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2128	1800	869	150
12.	Jharkhand	1545	7737	8182	1100
13.	Karnataka	1871	19779	5983	1040
14.	Kerala	1737	20296	2769	360
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1880	7552	9006	2680
16.	Maharashtra	4845	14955	15816	1490
17.	Meghalaya	305	973	*	700
18.	Manipur	204	166	1154	1365
19.	Mizoram	380	148	*	715
20.	Nagaland	242	163	*	840
21.	Odisha	2581	13987	13617	1775
22.	Punjab	823	5029	5750	3030
23.	Rajasthan	2096	9346	4121	2030
24.	Sikkim	78	178	751	650
25.	Tamil Nadu	2247	25755	6831	3065
26.	Tripura	650	1215	2257	745
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4421	37721	14858	13605
28.	Uttarakhand	974	3917	4210	6355
29.	West Bengal	5679	25302	10109	2555
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	125	190	*	
31.	Chandigarh	30	565	*	350
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		35	*	
33.	Daman and Diu		39	*	
34.	Lakshadweep	25	41	*	
35.	Puducherry	216	153	*	

*Data in r/ o Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh is included with Assam; Nagaland with Manipur; A & N Islands with West Bengal; Chandigarh with Punjab; Puducherry with Tamil Nadu; Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep with Gujarat; Mizoram with Tripura.

[*Translation*]

Floods from Rivers Originating from Nepal

(a) whether the Government proposes to take concrete measures to deal with the devastating floods in Uttar Pradesh caused every year by the rivers flowing down from Nepal;

620. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to rehabilitate the people of the villages washed away by the floods every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Construction of big dams/reservoirs on rivers at suitable locations are considered as one of the solutions to floods, especially if dedicated flood cushion is provided in the storage reservoirs. Big dams moderate the floods in downstream by way of releasing controlled discharge through spillway.

Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project on river Sharda (Mahakali in Nepal), Saptakosi High Dam Project on river Kosi and West Rapti (Naumure) Multipurpose Project on river West Rapti are under discussion with the Government of Nepal. These high dam projects, on implementation, would provide benefits to people of India and Nepal, both, in the form of hydro-power, irrigation and flood moderation.

(c) Rehabilitation of villagers affected by the floods falls under the domain of the State Government concerned.

[English]

Voting Right to NRIs

621. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the total number of NRIs (Non-Resident Indians) who have registered their names for casting vote during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the total number of NRIs who casted their vote in the last assembly elections in five States, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to simplify the voting procedure for NRIs by providing other alternatives including postal voting, voting at Consulates in their respective countries, internet voting etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Accident of Oil Tankers

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

(a) the total number of accidents of oil tankers occurred in various parts of the country during the last year as well as in the current financial year; and

(b) the steps taken by the public sector oil companies for safe transportation of LPG and other petroleum products?

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) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) has reported that during the last year and the current year (April-December 2011), 136 major accidents of oil tankers both Petroleum Products and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) took place during transportation.

(b) Further, for safe transportation of LPG and other Petroleum Products, the OMCs are imparting training to Tank Truck drivers and crew, regular inspections of the vehicles and equipment, implementing the static and Mobile Pressure Vessel Rules, etc. OISD has developed following standards for implementation by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs):

- (i) OISD-STD-151 - Safety in Design, Fabrication and Fitting : Propane Tank Trucks.
- (ii) OISD-RP-157 - Recommended Practice for Transportation of Bulk Petroleum Products.
- (iii) OISD-STD-159 - LPG Tank Trucks - Requirements of Safety on Design/Fabrication and Fittings.
- (iv) OISD-STD-160 - Protection to fittings mounted on existing LPG Tank Trucks.
- (v) OISD-GDN-161 - LPG Tank Truck Incidents : Rescue and Relief Operations.
- (vi) OISD-GDN-165 - Guidelines for Rescue and Relief Operations for POL Tank Truck Accidents.
- (vii) OISD-RP-167 - POL Tank Lorry Design & Safety.

Rajiv Gandhi Rural Road Scheme

623. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural roads sanctioned for development under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Road Scheme particularly in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of roads pending under the said scheme; and

(c) the time by which work under the scheme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Though, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Road Scheme is not being implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, it implements Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) which envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/ Planning Commission. 'Rural Roads' being a State subject, projects under PMGSY are executed by State/Union Territory Governments through their Agencies. Under PMGSY since inception, 1,11,674 road works measuring 4,39,387 kms have been sanctioned out of which 86,115 road works measuring 3,41,189 kms have been completed. So far as the State of Jammu & Kashmir is concerned, 1,379 road works measuring 7,011 kms have been sanctioned under PMGSY out of which 521 road works measuring 2,875 km have been completed.

[English]

Money Power in Elections

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

(a) whether the influence of money power in parliamentary and assembly polls is on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Election Commission has also suggested some measures to control the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The Election Commission is seriously concerned about the growing influence of 'Money Power' in Parliamentary and Assembly Elections. The Commission held a meeting on 4th October 2010, with all recognized National Political Parties to discuss issues related to use of Money Power etc. in elections.

(b) The Commission has taken several measures including opening of separate Division in the Commission to oversee election expenditure, appointment of Expenditure Observers and Assistant Expenditure Observers, Flying Squads and Static Surveillance Teams to keep vigil over movement of cash, liquor and other items during elections, Media Certifying and Monitoring Committee to watch media advertisements and paid news, Maintenance of Shadow Observation Register of each candidate, Video Surveillance Team to oversee major items of expenditure, opening of separate bank account by the candidate for the purpose of election expenses and involving of Income Tax Department to keep vigil over movement of cash. Considering the impact of the monitoring mechanism of Election Expenditure in the recently concluded Assembly elections, the Election Commission has decided to enforce the similar measures in all General Elections.

On the issue of money power in elections, the Election Commission's suggestions on electoral reforms include funding of elections. This along with other comprehensive electoral reforms proposals is being considered by a Core Committee under the Chairmanship of an Additional Solicitor General. The Committee under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted seven regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Bengaluru and Guwahati, 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. An all party meeting is also under consideration. On the basis of the inputs received or as may be received in all these consultations, legislative process as may be considered necessary will be initiated by the Government in due course.

A Group of Ministers constituted by the Central Government is considering measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption which inter alia include the introduction of state funding of elections. The Group of Ministers has discussed certain formulations that could be adopted to address this issue but no final decision has yet been taken.

[Translation]

Electrification/Doubling

625. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose electrification of Kiul-Gaya-Sheikhpura line and electrification and doubling on Bhagalpur-Kiul line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work on both these projects is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H.MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Proposal for electrification of Kiul-Sheikhpura-Manpur rail line is under scrutiny and Manpur-Gaya section is already electrified. At present, there is no proposal to electrify Bhagalpur-Kiul rail line as the electrification of railway tracks is decided based on financial viability, traffic volume and operational flexibility.

As far as doubling of Bhagalpur-Kiul rail line is concerned, doubling work between Kajra and Kiul has been completed and doubling work between Jamalpur and Ratanpur is held up due to non-availability of forestry clearance.

(c) Does not arise.

Package for Drinking Water

626. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any special package to the newly constituted States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand for providing drinking water in the rural areas in these States;

(b) if so, the details of funds released to these States under the said package; and

(c) the details of works carried out by these States with the said funds?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation supplements the efforts of the States in providing safe and adequate drinking water to the rural population by providing financial and technical assistance under the Centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). This Ministry has not provided any special package apart from the allocation under NRDWP for Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand for provision of drinking water in the rural areas in these States.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Construction of Rural Roads

627. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the important rural roads as per the norms of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana have been covered under the 'Core Network' prepared earlier;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to carry out a re-survey to prepare a revised 'Core Network Map' of the scheme;

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

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to enhance the time schedule of the scheme by which the major part of the population of the country will be benefited; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The State Governments had prepared their Core Network of rural roads as per connectivity status of Rural habitations of their States. A statement showing Physical and Financial progress under PMGSY (Ph. I to X) is enclosed.

(c) to (f) No, the Government has no such proposal to carry out a re-survey to prepare a revised 'Core Network Map' of the scheme.

Statement*Statement showing Physical & Financial progress under PMGSY (Phase-I to X+ ADB/WB)*

(Rs. in crore Length In Km)

Sl.No.	States	Value of proposals cleared	Amount Released (Upto 31.01.2012)	No. of road works	Length of road works	No. of road works completed (upto Jan., 12)	Length of road works completed (upto Jan., 12)	% completed road works (upto Jan., 12)	% Length completed (upto Jan., 12)	Exp. (upto Jan., 12)	% Exp. to Amount released (upto Jan., 12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh ^{\$}	4529.34	3629.91	6681	21135.88	6153	19946.35	92.10	94.37	3617.57	99.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh [*]	2075.27	11 75.85	782	4362.63	568	3225.34	72.63	73.93	1174.08	99.85
3.	Assam	8801.80	6490.90	4645	15909.42	1594	11724.04	55.84	73.69	6361.17	98.00
4.	Bihar (RWD) ^{\$\$}	9539.11	5878.68	6458	20871.40	1774	4719.47	27.47	22.61	4486.79	76.32
5.	Bihar (NEA)	8354.57	5118.50	3428	18912.88	1955	11288.90	57.03	59.69	4784.47	93.47
6.	Chhattisgarh	6966.71	5352.01	5713.00	26842.98	4278	19287.59	74.75	71.85	4775.96	89.24
7.	Goa	9.72	10.00	90	178.16	72	158.70	80.00	89.08	5.32	53.20
8.	Gujarat	1475.57	1331.53	3128	8045.46	2996	7571.20	95.78	94.18	1374.10	103.12
9.	Haryana	1517.96	1317.97	420	4589.33	398	4436.67	94.76	96.67	1261.74	95.73
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2576.15	1839.68	2212	12767.32	1507	9650.33	68.13	75.59	1609.75	87.50
11.	Jammu and Kashmir ^{**}	3706.18	1901.01	1379	7011.14	521	2875.02	37.78	41.01	1443.66	75.94
12.	Jharkhand ^{\$\$}	3622.91	2756.75	3169	13456.64	1346	7044.45	42.47	52.35	1989.06	72.15
13.	Karnataka	3218.94	3140.63	3220	16195.81	3096	15035.16	96.15	92.83	3200.20	101.90
14.	Kerala	975.01	686.32	1173	2710.49	673	1441.48	57.37	53.18	540.94	78.59
15.	Madhya Pradesh ^l	14369.44	11556.51	13026	58149.27	10554	48719.89	81.02	83.78	10843.54	93.83
16.	Maharashtra	5387.93	5358.33	5309	13216.67	4845	20853.11	91.26	89.81	4723.00	89.82
17.	Manipur	873.00	649.64	1023	3160.78	739	2930.71	72.24	92.72	601.18	92.54
18.	Meghalaya	408.69	223.14	427	1206.44	356	987.07	83.37	81.82	221.71	99.36
19.	Mizoram	708.27	570.68	191	2487.16	144	2055.07	75.39	82.63	520.52	91.21
20.	Nagaland	732.73	359.93	305	3629.63	240	2658.87	78.69	73.25	353.98	98.35
21.	Odisha [#]	11913.03	8981.55	8632	33429.17	5819	32316.13	67.41	66.46	8232.02	91.65
22.	Punjab	1792.01	1568.03	765	4959.56	720	4424.63	94.12	89.20	1391.19	88.72
23.	Rajasthan	9803.26	8510.79	12790	54475.42	11473	48592.59	89.70	89.20	7878.32	92.57
24.	Sikkim ^{##}	970.59	599.75	476	3245.87	216	2369.18	45.38	72.99	491.07	81.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Tamil Nadu	2035.70	1821.12	4970	10053.99	4907	983538	98.73	97.83	1715.14	94.18
26.	Tripura ⁻	1905.43	1243.2	1054	3386.81	747	2089.00	70.87	61.68	1221.39	98.24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10663.47	9543.07	16487	42901.70	14993	39755.37	90.94	92.67	9391.10	98.41
28.	Uttarakhand ⁺	1616.31	1119.98	781	5760.49	435	3795.64	55.70	65.89	951.03	84.91
29.	West Bengal	5996.57	4264.14	2930	16334.05	1996	11496.19	68.12	70.38	3756.91	88.10
	Grand Total	126556.49	96902.60	111674	439386.55	86115	341188.93	77.11	77.65	88916.91	91.76
Union Territories											
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32.39	10 59	18	0	0				0.26	2.46
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36.78	13 84	156	181.97	0				0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	10.00	1000	0	0	0				4.94	49 40
33.	Delhi	5.00	500	1	0	0				0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	4.89	4.89		0	0				0	0.00
55.	Puudcherry	11.58	5.00	78	87.92	77	68.53	98.72	77.95	9.30	186.00
	Total (UTs)	100.64	49.3	253	369.89	77	68.53	30.43	25.39	1430	29.40
	Grand total	126657.13	96951.92	111927	439656.44	86192	341257.46	77.01	77.62	88931.41	91.73

Figure* upto Jan., 2012 (In Bold letter)

X No report after March, 2009.

21.02.2012

\$includes 298 LSB, *includes 51 LSB, #Includes 134 LSB, **includes 24 LSB, \$*Includes 23 Missing bridges, includes 4 LSB, †includes 96 LSB, -Includes 87 LSB, +Includes 53 LSB, ##Includes 15 LSB

*[Translation]***Use of Natural Gas**

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

(a) whether several fertilizer companies have started using natural gas instead of Naphtha due to easy availability of natural gas from KGD-6RIL block;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the names of the companies;

(c) whether the cost of production has been reduced up to sixty five percent in these fertilizer plants due to the use of natural gas; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to provide its benefits to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Sriram Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (SFC)-Kota has started using natural gas due to availability of gas from KG-D6 basin-RIL from May 2009 onwards. The cost of production of urea reduced to approx. 50% of SFC-Kota due to changeover of feedstock from Naphtha to Natural Gas.

(d) Urea is made available to the farmers at subsidized notified MRP which is below the actual cost of production.

*[English]***Assets under MGNREGS**

629. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision to create durable assets has been made under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. Implementation of schemes formulated under Section 4 of MGNREGA is the responsibility of the States/UTs. About 80 lakh works have been completed since inception as reported by the States/UTs.

Railway Line/Tourist Trains

630. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of laying of railway line between Somnath and Kodinar in Gujarat;

(b) the details and present status of introduction of the Janam Bhoomi Gaurav tourist trains in the country;

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

(d) the time frame set for completion of the new line project and introduction of the said tourist trains?

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

new line from Somnath-Kodinar (36.91 km) has been sanctioned in April, 2011 as a part of sanctioned Rajkot-Veraval gauge conversion project. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates, etc., have been taken up.

(b) Indian Railways Catering & Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) is making efforts to run Janam Bhoomi Gaurav tourist trains covering historical places.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 507.24 crore has been incurred upto March, 2011 for the entire Rajkot-Veraval gauge conversion project. An outlay of Rs. 6.70 crore was kept for the project for the year 2011-12.

(d) The project is progressing as per the availability of resources.

Doubling of Railway Lines in Kerala

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

(a) the details and the present status of doubling work of railway lines in Kerala;

(b) the steps taken/being taken to complete the project within a stipulated time frame;

(c) whether the Railways propose to increase the frequency of long distance trains to Kerala from various parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railway projects are not sanctioned on the basis of State boundaries. However, project-wise details and present status of the doubling projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala are given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Project	Anticipated cost	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2011	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara (24 km)	185.77	48.06	State Government is yet to hand over required land to Railways. Meanwhile, bridgeworks on certain patches and earth work in Mulanturutti-Piravam Road section have been taken up.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Kuruppantara-Chingavanam (26.54 km)	346.15	5.05	Final location survey has been completed. State Government is yet to hand over required land to Railways.
3.	Chengannur-Chingavanam (26.5 km)	222.95	37.44	State Government is yet to hand over required land to Railways. Meanwhile, bridgeworks on certain patches and earth work in Chengannur-Tiruvalla section have been taken up.
4.	Mavelikara-Chengannur (12.3 km)	102.35	63.8	Work is in advanced stage of completion.
5.	Ambalapuzha-Haripad (18.13 Km)	125.25	10.78	Final location survey has been taken up. State Government is yet to hand over required land.
6.	Kumbalam-Thuravur (15.59 km)	137.35	-	Preparation of estimate and land requirement has been taken up.
7.	Ernakulam-Kumbalam (7.71 Km)	71.32	0.07	Land requirement furnished to the State Government. Preparation of estimate has also been taken up.

(b) Regular meetings are being held with State Government Authorities to expedite land availability and to sort out other issues for expeditious completion of the projects.

(c) and (d) Increase in the frequency of trains is not done State-wise as railway network and train operation runs across State boundaries. Increase in the frequency of existing train services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, availability of resources, traffic justification etc.

[Translation]

Shortage of Fertilizers

632. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:

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

(a) the demand and supply of various fertilizers in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and fertilizer-wise;

(b) whether the farmers are facing a lot of problems due to shortage of fertilizers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether various State Governments including Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Haryana have demanded additional supply of fertilizers; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to ensure the adequate supply of fertilizers to States and to achieve the self-sufficiency in the fertilizer production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) to (d) There is generally no major shortage of fertilizers. The State-wise demand (requirement) and availability (supply) of major fertilizers like Urea, DAP, MOP & Complex fertilizers including Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Haryana during the last three years and current year *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April, 2011 to February, 2012) are at enclosed as Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively.

As can be seen, the availability of urea is adequate. Similarly, the availability of phosphatic fertilisers *i.e.* DAP/ NPK during the year 2011-12 (April, 2011 to February, 2012) has been adequate throughout the country. The short supply of DAP has been adequately compensated by additional supplies of NPK fertilizers. There was tightness in availability of MOP during Kharif, 2011. There is no viable source of Potash in the country as such the entire demand of MOP is met through imports. During the year 2011-12, contracting for import of MOP could not be materialized upto the month of July due to substantial increase of prices and cartelization by MOP producers in the International market. The contracting of MOP took place only in the month of August. As a result, MOP availability for direct application as well as for indigenous production of NPK fertilizers is comfortable in Rabi, 2011-12.

(e) Further, the details steps taken by Government in making availability of fertilizers and increase the production 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 Fertiliser Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability is met through imports;
- (iii) The State Governments have been advised to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;
- (iv) State Governments play a proactive role to coordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of states;

- (v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture & Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with Agriculture department of various States through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to the farmers;
- (vi) Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act. Amount of subsidy per bag is also printed on each bag of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers;
- (vii) Department of Fertilisers is having constant interaction with Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, GAIL and other prospective suppliers of Natural Gas/Liquid Natural Gas (NG/LNG) so that gas requirement of the fertilizers industry is met; and
- (viii) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government is considering a new policy for encouraging investments in Urea production plants. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic (P&K) fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P&K sector.

Statement I

Cumulative availability of Fertilisers during the year 2008-09 (April 2008 to March, 2009)

(Qty. in LMT)

2008-09 State	UREA			DAP			MOP			COMPLEX		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	27.50	27.84	27.33	8.50	9.98	9.97	5.85	6.27	6.04	20.50	16.50	16.30
Karnataka	13.50	12.88	12.82	6.05	8.12	8.07	4.55	5.14	5.05	11.17	8.44	8.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kerala	1.49	1.68	1.63	0.31	0.24	0.24	1.33	1.53	1.51	1.72	1.85	1.81
Tamil Nadu	10.37	11.28	11.28	4.31	3.85	3.85	4.84	5.95	5.84	3.62	3.55	3.51
Gujarat	18.65	18.69	18.48	7.10	8.24	8.19	1.90	2.26	2.22	4.39	4.92	4.70
Madhya Pradesh	15.75	13.83	13.59	8.25	8.31	8.14	1.20	1.17	0.88	4.35	2.20	2.15
Chhattisgarh	5.40	5.23	5.06	1.75	2.31	2.28	0.77	0.95	0.92	1.31	1.23	1.22
Maharashtra	23.25	22.84	22.46	8.60	10.19	10.15	3.70	5.17	4.92	15.65	10.40	10.29
Rajasthan	15.10	13.21	12.97	5.60	5.90	5.77	0.33	0.32	0.24	1.42	0.67	0.66
Haryana	19.90	17.59	17.36	6.00	6.69	6.61	0.46	0.47	0.39	0.67	0.31	0.31
Punjab	25.50	26.28	25.77	8.10	8.82	8.82	0.95	0.98	0.81	1.01	0.59	0.57
Himachal Pradesh	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.44	0.40	0.40
Jammu and Kashmir	1.35	1.28	1.26	0.80	0.59	0.59	0.33	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	55.00	55.74	54.83	15.50	15.12	14.93	2.50	2.79	2.47	10.50	7.44	7.32
Uttarakhand	2.30	2.22	2.20	0.35	0.31	0.31	0.18	0.08	0.08	0.45	0.51	0.51
Bihar	21.25	18.33	17.96	4.25	4.12	4.11	1.90	2.28	2.13	3.60	2.59	2.59
Jharkhand	2.00	1.57	1.54	1.05	0.80	0.80	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.40	0.38	0.38
Odisha	5.50	4.74	4.61	2.00	1.89	1.89	1.35	1.53	1.34	2.88	2.66	2.55
West Bengal	13.00	11.94	11.67	4.86	4.03	4.03	4.15	4.80	4.62	7.49	7.29	7.23
Assam	2.40	2.30	2.30	1.03	0.14	0.14	1.06	1.08	0.95	0.30	0.06	0.06
All India	281.34	270.88	266.51	94.83	99.78	99.03	37.86	43.34	40.95	92.32	72.26	71.22

SExcludes 10.4 LMT of urea extra sold in March, 2008 (March, 2008 requirement 10.36 LMT, the sales was 22.76 LMT)
 Note: DOF started monitoring of complex fertiliser w.e.f. Kharif, 2008.

Statement II

Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilisers during the year 2009-10 (April to March)

2009-10 State	UREA			DAP			MOP			COMPLEX		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	27.50	26.16	25.95	9.75	8.89	8.85	6.60	6.07	6.01	20.50	18.69	18.15
Karnataka	13.75	13.77	13.77	8.20	8.46	8.46	5.15	6.12	6.08	11.20	10.95	10.76
Kerala	1.63	1.53	1.53	0.35	0.30	0.30	1.54	1.57	1.54	1.90	2.12	2.05
Tamil Nadu	11.50	9.98	9.98	4.25	2.94	2.94	5.84	5.14	5.12	4.00	6.18	6.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gujarat	18.75	18.21	18.12	8.00	7.64	7.62	2.30	2.86	2.69	4.72	4.20	4.01
Madhya Pradesh	15.25	16.00	15.93	8.50	9.52	9.47	1.20	1.67	1.43	3.55	2.48	2.43
Chhattisgarh	5.48	5.27	5.27	1.77	2.65	2.65	0.84	0.96	0.90	1.42	1.04	1.04
Maharashtra	24.75	22.87	22.87	12.50	13.83	13.82	5.60	7.07	7.06	14.00	11.25	11.13
Rajasthan	15.10	13.37	13.15	6.50	5.86	5.85	0.35	0.55	0.42	1.37	0.78	0.78
Haryana	19.65	18.05	17.95	7.00	6.66	6.66	0.52	0.90	0.90	0.45	0.48	0.48
Punjab	25.50	24.65	24.46	8.50	8.08	8.06	0.91	1.00	1.08	0.55	0.57	0.55
Himachal Pradesh	0.67	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.38	0.38
Jammu and Kashmir	1.40	1.22	1.22	0.78	0.48	0.48	0.26	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	55.00	53.64	53.08	17.00	16.51	16.49	2.85	3.47	3.43	8.50	9.47	9.40
Uttarakhand	2.15	2.33	2.33	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.45	0.41	0.40
Bihar	19.00	17.04	17.03	4.50	3.98	3.97	2.10	2.26	2.26	3.10	2.68	2.68
Jharkhand	2.05	1.50	1.50	1.15	0.82	0.82	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.69	0.68
Odisha	5.75	4.61	4.59	2.25	2.24	2.21	1.70	1.31	1.27	3.00	2.28	2.24
West Bengal	13.00	11.71	11.71	4.80	4.56	4.55	4.15	4.97	4.97	7.50	8.39	8.39
Assam	2.60	2.56	2.56	0.35	0.22	0.22	1.26	0.97	0.97	0.06	0.06	0.06
All India	281.90	265.97	264.48	106.98	104.09	103.92	43.85	47.60	46.74	87.73	83.38	82.03

Statement III

*Cumulative Requirement, Availability & Sales of Urea, DAP, MOP & NPK during 2010-11
(April, 2010 to March, 2011)*

(Figures in LMTs)

2010-11 State	UREA			DAP			MOP			COMPLEX		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	28.50	30.38	29.95	11.00	10.40	10.36	6.60	6.09	6.04	20.50	22.12	21.88
Karnataka	14.00	14.28	14.28	8.60	8.46	8.42	5.65	4.24	4.14	11.20	13.78	13.51
Kerala	1.90	1.44	1.44	0.35	0.42	0.41	1.55	1.58	1.56	2.50	2.28	2.22
Tamil Nadu	11.50	10.23	10.15	4.25	3.20	3.19	5.84	4.74	4.72	4.25	6.91	6.83
Gujarat	19.50	21.26	21.19	8.40	8.11	8.09	2.30	2.02	2.02	4.83	6.62	6.55
Madhya Pradesh	16.75	17.05	16.92	10.00	10.94	10.92	1.45	1.36	1.33	3.69	3.55	3.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chhattisgarh	5.70	5.56	5.54	2.84	2.41	2.41	1.06	0.96	0.94	1.40	1.32	1.32
Maharashtra	25.25	25.52	25.51	16.70	14.35	14.31	6.75	6.52	6.37	14.80	17.98	17.92
Rajasthan	15.60	15.73	15.70	7.00	7.20	7.16	0.55	0.35	0.28	1.18	1.40	1.37
Haryana	19.65	18.75	18.38	7.20	7.40	7.37	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.55	0.69	0.69
Punjab	26.00	27.61	27.17	9.25	9.04	9.01	1.06	1.06	0.96	0.70	1.05	1.03
Himachal Pradesh	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.50	0.41	0.41
Jammu and Kashmir	1.50	1.28	1.27	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.36	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	57.60	55.08	54.51	19.60	17.71	17.64	3.70	2.17	1.92	9.45	10.61	10.30
Uttarakhand	2.20	2.24	2.23	0.40	0.28	0.28	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.57	0.57
Bihar	19.50	16.96	16.94	4.75	4.60	4.59	2.30	2.00	1.97	3.35	3.14	3.11
Jharkhand	2.10	1.36	1.35	1.10	0.66	0.65	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.85	0.36	0.36
Odisha	5.75	4.74	4.57	2.50	2.20	2.19	1.90	1.36	1.32	3.00	2.33	2.31
West Bengal	13.00	11.26	11.26	5.10	4.64	4.62	4.00	3.29	3.23	8.25	8.95	8.76
Assam	2.60	2.50	2.50	0.60	0.29	0.27	1.30	0.96	0.96	0.05	0.11	0.11
All India	290.79	284.62	282.23	120.92	113.09	112.87	47.80	39.83	38.91	92.00	104.39	102.98

Statement IV

Cumulative Requirement, Availability & Sales of Fertilisers during the year 2011-12 (April, 2011 to February, 2012)

(Figures in 000' MTs)

State	UREA			DAP			MOP			COMPLEX		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	28.75	27.91	27.44	11.80	10.21	9.10	6.20	3.75	3.05	21.20	23.00	20.67
Karnataka	13.63	13.82	13.51	8.49	8.86	7.88	5.30	3.34	3.10	12.19	15.62	14.16
Kerala	1.82	1.40	1.39	0.45	0.42	0.39	1.75	1.42	1.29	2.47	2.04	1.81
Tamil Nadu	10.71	10.04	9.96	4.11	3.59	3.44	4.99	3.72	3.53	6.25	7.58	6.51
Gujarat	21.40	20.00	19.85	8.55	6.43	5.73	2.17	1.62	1.46	4.94	6.72	5.68
Madhya Pradesh	17.41	17.50	17.19	10.93	9.98	8.94	1.65	0.88	0.64	4.05	4.88	4.29
Chhattisgarh	6.18	5.64	5.52	2.87	2.48	2.23	1.14	0.68	0.60	1.52	2.06	1.81
Maharashtra	25.75	23.55	23.20	16.40	11.60	10.60	5.90	3.74	3.20	17.34	19.17	17.08
Rajasthan	15.65	16.44	16.30	7.15	6.92	6.68	0.48	0.25	0.23	1.67	1.42	1.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Haryana	19.25	18.31	18.17	7.12	7.60	7.32	0.70	0.42	0.40	0.80	0.69	0.63
Punjab	25.00	25.77	25.53	10.05	9.51	9.12	1.01	0.70	0.65	0.98	1.22	1.11
Himachal Pradesh	0.64	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.53	0.31	0.31
Jammu and Kashmir	1.42	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.58	0.53	0.34	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	56.00	54.26	53.52	19.45	17.11	14.58	3.90	1.50	1.37	11.05	12.35	10.39
Uttarakhand	2.20	2.38	2.35	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.68	0.50	0.42
Bihar	19.50	16.80	16.64	4.95	4.47	3.98	2.40	1.21	0.94	3.73	3.83	3.27
Jharkhand	2.54	2.10	2.06	1.25	0.69	0.60	0.34	0.04	0.02	1.03	0.47	0.43
Odisha	5.85	4.86	4.59	2.52	1.71	1.46	1.91	0.84	0.68	3.03	3.21	2.77
West Bengal	12.21	10.95	10.79	4.98	4.62	4.14	3.82	2.61	2.26	8.58	8.10	6.92
Assam	2.79	2.33	2.31	0.55	0.37	0.26	1.30	0.74	0.67	0.25	0.07	0.04
All India	288.68	275.49	271.72	122.77	107.48	97.30	45.44	27.63	24.24	102.27	113.23	99.59

Irregularities in Sale of Tickets

633. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken note of non-availability of berth in the trains especially during festive seasons every year due to black marketing of rail tickets by touts in collusion with railway officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the concrete steps taken to ensure easy availability of train tickets to passengers;

(c) whether the Railways have also taken note of touts/private agencies cornering reserved tickets particularly Tatkal tickets and selling them at high premium as well as selling tickets under various quotas such as High Official Requisition (HOR) quota in connivance with departmental staff;

(d) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, zone-wise alongwith the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Indian Railways take measures to ensure that common man's access to the ticketing system is not affected. Some cases of touting activities come to notice during checks conducted by Railways, particularly during peak rush periods/festival seasons. To ensure easy availability of accommodation to passengers, the composition of existing trains is augmented and special trains are run to cater to peak demand. To facilitate easy access to rail tickets, Indian Railways have provided the facility of e-ticketing, i-tickets and booking of rail tickets through mobile phones. Further, additional computerized Passengers Reservation System (PRS) counters are opened during peak rush periods/festival seasons at various locations. Regular and preventive checks are conducted to curb the activities of touts. The activities of railway staff are also monitored and action under Discipline & Appeal Rules is taken against railway officials found indulging in malpractices.

(c) and (d) During the checks conducted by Railways, some cases of touts indulging in malpractices came to

notice. Details of the number of touts apprehended/prosecuted during the last three years and current year (upto January, 2012), zone-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement. Action is taken against the touts, so apprehended, as per the provisions of law. During the last three years and current year, 80 numbers of departmental staff have been found indulging in connivance with touts and action has been taken against them.

(e) With a view to curb the misuse of general as well as Tatkal reservation tickets, following steps have been taken:

(i) With effect from 21.11.2011, the Tatkal scheme has been revamped, as follows, to ensure that the benefits of this scheme should reach the genuine passenger:

- Tatkal tickets are issued only on production of self attested photocopy of one of the nine prescribed proofs of identity mentioned in the scheme. Carrying the same proof of identity during the journey by one of the passenger on each ticket, has been made mandatory.

- Advance Reservation Period has been reduced from two days to one day excluding the day of journey.
- No refunds are granted on cancellation of confirmed Tatkal tickets.
- Duplicate Tatkal tickets are not issued.
- Agents have been denied access to Tatkal bookings between 08:00 hrs & 10:00 hrs.
- A maximum of four passengers are permitted per PNR on Tatkal ticket.
- Only one Tatkal ticket per train per day after 10:00 hours can be booked on internet by Web service agents.

(ii) With a view to preventing cases of travelling on transferred tickets, w.e.f. 15.02.2012 it has been made mandatory for any one of the passengers booked on a ticket by AC-3 tier, AC-2 tier, 1st AC, AC Chair Car and Executive classes, to carry one of the nine prescribed proofs of identity (in original) during the journey, and produce the same as and when required failing which all the passengers booked on that ticket will be treated as without ticket and charged accordingly.

Statement

(c) and (d) The zone-wise number of cases of touts apprehended/prosecuted during the last three years and the current year (upto January, 2012) are asunder:

Railways	Number of touts apprehended/prosecuted			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto January 2012)
1	2	3	4	5
Central	1	27	33	21
Eastern	62	49	44	16
East Central	21	20	64	58
East Coast	21	15	21	15
Northern	172	221	225	180
North Central	2	1	10	9
North Eastern	31	40	47	28
Northeast Frontier	19	7	12	4
North Western	10	19	30	20

1	2	3	4	5
Southern	1813	1766	1957	1182
South Central	37	42	72	89
South Eastern	113	110	59	44
South East Central	21	11	7	7
South Western	8	27	78	30
Western	177	105	316	385
West Central	13	20	37	69
Total	2521	2480	3012	2157

[English]

Flood Control

634. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
 SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
 YOGI ADITYA NATH:
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the perennial problem of floods, erosion and water logging in the country has made life difficult especially in West Bengal, Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the year-wise and area-wise details of loss of life, property and crops destroyed in floods during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any expert committee has been constituted to suggest ways and means to reduce the impact of flood;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the key recommendations of the said Committee; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the measures taken/ proposed by the Government for a permanent solution to the problem of floods alongwith the compensation paid to the victims?

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) The year-wise details of loss of life, property and crops destroyed in floods during 2008 to 2011 in the states of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has constituted several expert committees in the past which studied the causes of floods and recommended appropriate remedial measures. Recently, the Government of India constituted a Task Force on Flood Management/ Erosion Control in August 2004.

(d) The Task Force on Flood Management/Erosion Control was constituted to look into the problem of recurring floods in Assam and other neighbouring States as well as Bihar, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Task Force suggested Immediate, Short-Term and Long-Term measures for flood management. The important recommendations of Task Force included flood management schemes/works to be taken up, funding modalities, international dimension and institutional set up.

(e) The flood management schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the concerned state governments as per the priority within the state. Government of India has assisted the flood prone states in flood management and anti-erosion works for critical reaches, by providing financial assistance to the State Governments through a number of centrally sponsored schemes. During XI Plan period, central assistance is being provided to all the flood affected states for

undertaking flood control and river management works in critical areas under a state sector scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP).

The Government of India set up a Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) in 1972 for preparation of comprehensive master plans for flood control measures in Ganga basin States. Detailed Comprehensive Plans for all the 23 river systems constituting the Ganga basin had been prepared by GFCC and circulated to the concerned State Governments. Thereafter, Brahmaputra

Board was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1980 to prepare comprehensive master plans for flood control in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley. The Brahmaputra Board has prepared the Master Plans of the main stem of the Brahmaputra and Barak along with 52 major tributaries of the region.

The Government of India is also having continued dialogue with Nepal on matters related to construction of storage dams to check floods in Indian territory due to rivers flowing from Nepal.

Statement

Year-wise details of loss of life, property and crops destroyed due to floods/heavy rains during 2008 to 2011 in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No.	State	Year	Loss of Lives (No)	Loss of Properties (Rs. Crore)	Damage to Crops	
					Area (mha)	Value (Rs. Crore)
1.	Bihar	2008	252	97.71	0.367	34.196
		2009	97	5.301	0.04	21.83
		2010	100	1.592	0.01	3.1192
		2011	143	25.786	0.163	59.87
2.	Uttar Pradesh*	2008	1056	322.488	0.422	189.018
		2009	254	63.722	0.461	42.102
		2010	12	0	0	0
		2011	0	0	0	0
3.	West Bengal	2008	288	52.51	0.125	68.14
		2009	127	2.65	0.12	1.792
		2010	112	0.735	0.001	0.293
		2011	186	0.6	1.231	575.296

*-Figures are under verification from the State Government of UP

Production of Fertilizers

635. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

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

(a) the total production of fertilizers in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and unit-wise especially in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to increase the production of fertilizers during the current Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the target set therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target and to increase the production capacity of fertilizers units; and

(e) the details of subsidy paid by the Government on urea at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) The total production of fertilizers in the country during

last three years and the current years is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) As a result of urea investment policy-2008 for increase in production capacity of urea, annual capacity increased by 2 Million Tonne in last 4 years.

(e) The subsidy paid by the Government on urea at present is approx. 9000/- per MT.

Statement

Unit-wise/State-wise Actual Production of Urea for the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Upto Feb. 2012)

('000' MT)

Name of State	Name of Plants	Ins. Cap. as on 1.4.2006	Production			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	April 2011 to Feb. 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	NFCL-Kakinada-I	597.3	768.9	757.0	831.6	723.8
	NFCL-Kakinada-II	597.3	609.1	723.1	824.0	706.8
Karnataka	MCF-Mangalore	380.0	379.3	379.5	379.4	379.4
Tamil Nadu	MFL-Chennai	486.8	405.7	435.9	477.9	481.7
	SPIC-Tuticorin	620.0	0.0	0.0	300.9	608.6
Goa	ZIL-Goa	399.3	412.4	387.5	396.8	323.7
Madhya Pradesh	NFL-Vijaipur	864.6	865.9	878.5	916.6	869.9
	NFL-Vijaipur Expn.	864.6	937.9	949.6	961.5	925.9
Maharashtra	RCF-Trombay-V	0.0	0.0	306.9	341.1	295.2
	RCF-Thal	1706.8	1903.3	1782.2	1783.4	1594.3
	RCF-Total	2036.8	1903.3	2089.1	2124.5	1889.5
Gujarat	IFFCO-Kalol	544.5	559.8	601.2	600.1	553.3
	KRIBHCO-Hazira	1729.2	1743.2	1779.6	1840.3	1345.6
	GSFC-Vadodara	370.6	236.3	281.5	245.5	260.5
	GNFC-Bharuch	636.0	592.3	601.7	643.2	637.9
Rajasthan	SFC-Kota	379.0	395.5	382.2	403.4	352.0
	CFCL:Gadepan-I	864.6	909.8	1019.6	1032.2	1010.3
	CFCL:Gadepan-II	864.6	1008.3	1011.2	1068.0	945.4
Assam	BVFCL-Namrup-II	240.0	60.7	79.2	86.1	91.5
	BVFCL-Namrup-III	315.0	128.5	230.4	198.9	151.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	NFL-Panipat	511.5	488.3	512.9	470.0	465.6
Punjab	NFL-Nangal-I	478.5	514.5	474.0	478.5	452.9
	NFL-Bhatinda	511.5	537.5	514.7	553.0	431.1
Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO-Phulpur	551.1	662.7	722.6	745.1	636.7
	IFFCO-Phulpur Expn.	864.6	840.6	1000.1	1026.2	1029.8
	IFFCO-Aonla	864.6	986.8	1000.3	988.5	972.5
	IFFCO-Aonla Expn.	864.6	1018.1	1000.3	1042.6	939.8
	DIL-Kanpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	IGFCC-Jagdishpur	864.6	1068.6	1096.1	1098.5	1062.0
	TCL-Babraia	864.6	1023.8	1231.7	1116.7	1074.3
	KSFL-Shahjahanpur	864.6	864.3	972.8	1030.5	934.7
	Grand Total	20030.4	19922.1	21112.3	21880.5	20256.4

Plant-wise, State-wise installed capacity and production of DAP from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto Feb., 2012)

(‘000’ MT)

Name of State	Name of Plants	Annual Installed Capacity	Production			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	April 2011 to Feb. 2012
Andhra Pradesh	CIL-Kakinada	670.0	518.2	520.6	402.5	303.7
	CIL-Vizag	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	0.0
Karnataka	MCF-Mangalore	180.0	158.3	198.1	177.8	126.6
Tamil Nadu	SPIC-Tuticorin	475.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	169.7
Goa	ZIL-Goa	330.0	205.0	351.8	151.6	169.2
Gujarat	IFFCO-Kandla	1200.0	214.7	722.7	60.1	479.8
	GSFC-Vadodara	165.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GSFC-Sikka-I	588.0	630.5	921.8	706.1	225.5
	GSFC-Sikka-II	396.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	261.0
	Hin. Ind. Ltd.-Dahej	400.0	168.6	181.8	214.2	191.1
Odisha	PPI-Paradeep	720.0	470.2	763.7	655.6	569.0
	IFFCO-Paradeep	1500.0	436.5	402.3	916.5	906.6
West Bengal	TCI-Haldia	675.0	147.8	183.7	190.3	250.6
Grand Total		7299.0	2993.3	4246.5	3536.9	3652.8

Unit State-wise production of complex fertilizers from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto Feb., 2012)

('000' MT)

Name of State	Name of Company	Annual Installed Capacity	Production			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	April 2011 to Feb. 2012
Andhra Pradesh	CIL-Vizag	600.0	739.7	1053.4	858.8	917.2
	CIL-Kakinada	0.0	573.4	735.6	958.8	711.6
Kerala	FACT-Udyogmandal	148.5	115.8	181.3	147.6	149.9
	FACT-Cochin-II	485.0	489.5	576.8	496.2	397.2
Karnataka	MCF-Mangalore	0.0	74.3	84.1	45.7	42.4
Tamil Nadu	MFL-Chennai	840.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3
	SPIC-Tuticorin	0.0	0.0	174.4	175.4	206.6
Maharashtra	RCF	661.0	471.0	503.3	603.9	587.7
	DFPCL-Taloja	230.0	57.9	100.6	123.5	153.5
Gujarat	IFFCO-Kandla	1215.4	1579.1	1651.7	2456.3	1605.2
	GSFC-Vadodara	0.0	197.3	292.9	280.3	276.4
	GNFC-Bharuch	142.5	134.0	166.5	166.2	177.1
	GSFC-Sikka-I	0.0	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GSFC-Sikka-II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Hindalco-Dahej	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	PPL-Paradeep	0.0	552.0	447.2	537.5	406.3
West Bengal	IFFCO-Paradeep	420.0	869.5	1097.7	745.3	794.4
	TCL-Haldia	0.0	413.4	394.0	361.2	311.9
Grand Total		5222.4	6848.4	8038.3	8727.0	7356.4

*[Translation]***Data for NSSO**

636. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) collects data directly from the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the recent past the data of NSSO have been found incorrect and as a result thereof schemes are not being prepared properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The NSSO conducts nationwide large scale sample surveys to collect data on different subjects of topical interest and current importance such as Household Consumer Expenditure, Employment and Unemployment, Housing Conditions, Drinking Water Supply, Sanitation, Debt and Investment, Land and Livestock Holdings, Non-Agricultural Enterprises, Urban Slums, Social Consumption, etc. periodically .

(c) The surveys of NSSO are scientifically designed and there are adequate measures in the system to ensure the quality and reliability of data collected and the estimates generated thereon.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Import of Fertilizers

637. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether the fertilizers are imported from abroad; and

(b) if so, the quantum and value of fertilizers imported during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the names of the countries from where these were imported?

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

(a) Yes Madam,

(b) Urea is the only fertilizer under statutory price control and it is imported for direct agriculture use on Government account through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) *i.e.* MMTC, STC and IPL to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production. Government is also importing approximately 20 LMT urea from Oman India Fertiliser Company (OMIFCO) under Long Term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) between GOI & OMIFCO. The import of urea from OMIFCO is made through M/s IFFCO & M/s KRIBHCO. The year-wise quantity and value of urea imported during the last three years and current year (upto Feb 2012) are as under:-

Year	Quantity of urea imported (in lakh MT)			Value (Million US \$)
	From Oman	Through STEs	Total	
2008-09	19.06	37.61	56.67	2416.00
2009-10	20.62	31.48	52.10	1212.65
2010-11	20.64	45.46	66.10	1832.50
2011-12 (upto Feb. 12)	19.10	57.65	76.75	3191.28

Fertilizers other than Urea are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). Companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment. Government do not maintain the value of these imports. However, Government is paying subsidy on P&K fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme. The year-wise quantity of P&K fertilizers imported during the last three years and current year (upto Feb., 2012) are as under:-

Product	(Quantity in lakh MT)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
DAP	61.92	58.89	74.11	68.79
MAP	2.67	1.93	1.88	4.94
TSP	1.73	0.87	0.98	1.60
NPK			9.81	36.73
MOP (Agriculture Use)	43.46	41.62	45.00	26.03

*upto Feb., 2012.

The countries from where the fertilizers have been imported during the last three years are Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Canada, Chile, CIS, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Russia, S. Arabia, S. Africa, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia, Thailand, UAE, USA UK, Tallin, Ukrain, Uzbekistan, Ventspills, Japan and Vietnam.

Supply of PNG and CNG

638. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) the number of CNG/LPG filling stations and petrol pumps in the country at present, state/UT-wise;

(b) the areas where Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to domestic houses, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)/LPG filling stations/petrol pumps are planned during the next three year, location-wise and State-wise alongwith the target for their completion;

(c) the details of surveys conducted by the Government to set up more CNG stations in the country alongwith the places identified therefor; and

(d) the criteria for setting up of CNG filling stations and whether private companies/individuals are engaged for running such filling stations?

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 CNG, LPG & petrol pumps in the country is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), authorized for City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the country has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development (CNG/PNG) in more than 300 possible Geographical Areas (GAs) on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis. The State-wise details of these Geographical Areas (GAs) are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Further the details of Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS) and Retail Outlets (ROs) proposed to be opened by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The development of City Gas Distribution network in a GA is based on the availability of natural gas through transmission pipelines in its vicinity. CNG filling stations are part of CGD network. Depending upon natural gas pipeline connectivity/availability, PNGRB includes the GAs in bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks. Private companies/individuals who fulfill the eligibility criteria specified in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulations, 2008 can also participate in CGD bidding. The authorized entities undertake supply of PNG and setting up of CNG dispensing stations within the respective authorized Geographical Areas (GAs) based on the techno economic feasibility and can operate CNG filling stations either on their own or through others, including private companies/individuals.

Statement I

*Number of CNG, Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS) and Petrol Pumps/
 Retail Outlets (ROs) in the country at present, State-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of States	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS)	Retail Outlets (ROs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	66	3669
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	49
3.	Assam	0	4	583
4.	Bihar	0	0	1825
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	6	718
6.	Goa	0	3	107

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	270	47	2016
8.	Haryana	6	0	1838
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	344
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	418
11.	Jharkhand	0	4	848
12.	Karnataka	0	91	2837
13.	Kerala	0	68	1750
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	28	2092
15.	Maharashtra	166	79	3743
16.	Manipur	0	0	58
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	134
18.	Mizoram	0	0	25
19.	Nagaland	0	0	50
20.	Odisha	0	3	1119
21.	Punjab	0	14	2906
22.	Rajasthan	2	33	2684
23.	Sikkim	0	0	34
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	79	3623
25.	Tripura	2	0	45
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29	34	4893
27.	Uttarakhand	0	9	431
28.	West Bengal	4	37	1893
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	9
2.	Chandigarh	0	5	41
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	19
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	22
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
6.	NCT-Delhi	240	20	409
7.	Puducherry	0	2	
Total		758	633	41,367

*Figures of ALDS and ROs relate to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

Statement II*Proposed Geographical areas for CGD Network*

Sl.No.	City Enroute	State
1	2	3
1.	Chitoor	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Yanam	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Suriapet	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Vuaywada	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Vizianagarm	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Bhimumpatnam	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
17.	Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh
18.	Sangareddy	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Zahirabad	Andhra Pradesh
20.	Shaund	Andhra Pradesh
21.	Mauavaram	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
23.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
24.	Nizam Abao	Andhra Pradesh
25.	Adiabad	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Kottaguddem	Andhra Pradesh
27.	Duliajan	Assam
28.	Dibrugarh	Assam

1	2	3
29.	Shivsagar	Assam
30.	Moran	Assam
31.	Jorhat	Assam
32.	Silchar	Assam
33.	Nawada	Bihar
34.	Deoghar	Bihar
35.	Gaya	Bihar
36.	Sasaram	Bihar
37.	Patna	Bihar
38.	Ara	Bihar
39.	Buxar	Bihar
40.	Jehanabad	Bihar
41.	Arrah	Bihar
42.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
43.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
44.	Durg	Chhattisgarh
45.	Bhillai	Chhattisgarh
46.	Daman	Daman & Silvassa
47.	Silvasa	Daman & Silvassa
48.	Delhi	Delhi
49.	Goa	Goa
50.	Hazira	Gujarat
51.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
52.	Ghaipur	Uttar Pradesh
53.	Balua	Uttar Pradesh
54.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
55.	Surat	Gujarat
56.	Ankleshwar	Gujarat
57.	Bharuch	Gujarat
58.	Vadodara	Gujarat
59.	Dahod	Gujarat

1	2	3	1	2	3
60.	Valsad	Gujarat	91.	Karnal	Haryana
61.	Navasari	Gujarat	92.	Kurukshetra	Haryana
62.	Bilumora	Gujarat	93.	Ambala	Haryana
63.	Gandevi	Gujarat	94.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
64.	Khambhat	Gujarat	95.	Katra	Jammu and Kashmir
65.	Ballabh Vidhyanagar	Gujarat	96.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir
66.	Halol-Kalol	Gujarat	97.	Chota Nagpur	Jharkhand
67.	Kheda	Gujarat	98.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
68.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	99.	Girudih	Jharkhand
69.	Ghandhinagar	Gujarat	100.	Kodarma	Jharkhand
70.	Mehsana	Gujarat	101.	Hazaribag	Jharkhand
71.	Sabharkanta	Gujarat	102.	Bokaro	Jharkhand
72.	Surendranagar	Gujarat	103.	Chamranjnagar	Karnataka
73.	Rajkot	Gujarat	104.	Kouegal	Karnataka
74.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	105.	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh
75.	Bhuj	Gujarat	106.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh
76.	Kandala	Gujarat	107.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
77.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	108.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh
78.	Banaskantha	Gujarat	109.	Mysore	Karnataka
79.	Umbergaon	Gujarat	110.	Ramanagaram	Karnataka
80.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	111.	Bengaluru	Karnataka
81.	Jagadari	Haryana	112.	Kolar	Karnataka
82.	Dabwau	Haryana	113.	Kolar Gold Fields	Karnataka
83.	Faridabad	Haryana	114.	Mulbagal	Karnataka
84.	Gurgaon	Haryana	115.	Bangarapet	Karnataka
85.	Rewari	Haryana	116.	Kanakpura	Karnataka
86.	Rohtak	Haryana	117.	Ramanagaram	Karnataka
87.	Hissar	Haryana	118.	Kunigal	Karnataka
88.	Jind	Haryana	119.	Sri Rangapatnam	Karnataka
89.	Sonepat	Haryana	120.	Mandya	Karnataka
90.	Panipat	Haryana	121.	Hassan	Karnataka

1	2	3
122.	Sakleshpur	Karnataka
123.	Chikmangalur	Karnataka
124.	Madikeri	Karnataka
125.	Mangalore	Karnataka
126.	Suratkal	Karnataka
127.	Udupi	Karnataka
128.	Kasarakod	Karnataka
129.	Tumkur	Karnataka
130.	Koppal	Karnataka
131.	Hampi	Karnataka
132.	Chitraduge	Karnataka
133.	Davangere	Karnataka
134.	Gadag	Karnataka
135.	Bellary	Karnataka
136.	Shimoga	Karnataka
137.	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka
138.	Charwadmarga	Karnataka
139.	Homnabad	Karnataka
140.	Bidar	Karnataka
141.	Karakal	Kerala
142.	Kasaragod	Kerala
143.	Madikeri	Kerala
144.	Kannur	Kerala
145.	Mahe	Kerala
146.	Kalpetta	Kerala
147.	Khozikhode	Kerala
148.	Mauapuram	Kerala
149.	Palakad (Palghat)	Kerala
150.	Thrissur	Kerala
151.	Ernalyuiam	Kerala
152.	Kochi	Kerala

1	2	3
153.	Kottayam	Kerala
154.	Alapuzha	Kerala
155.	Periyar	Kerala
156.	Kouam	Kerala
157.	Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala
158.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
159.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
160.	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh
161.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
162.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand
163.	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh
164.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
165.	Shahjapur	Madhya Pradesh
166.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
167.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
168.	Gwauor	Madhya Pradesh
169.	Vijaipur	Madhya Pradesh
170.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh
171.	Raghogarh	Madhya Pradesh
172.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
173.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh
174.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh
175.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh
176.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
177.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
178.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
179.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh
180.	Vicmsha	Madhya Pradesh
181.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh
182.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
183.	Chinndwara	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	1	2	3
184.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	215.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
185.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	216.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand
186.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	217.	Halcha	West Bengal
187.	Satara	Maharashtra	218.	Durgapur	West Bengal
188.	Aubag	Maharashtra	219.	Paralakhemundi	Odisha
189.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	220.	Rourkela	Odisha
190.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	221.	Chatrapur	Odisha
191.	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	222.	Khordha	Odisha
192.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	223.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
193.	Wardha	Maharashtra	224.	Jajapur	Odisha
194.	Solapur	Maharashtra	225.	Bhadrak	Odisha
195.	Osmanabao	Maharashtra	226.	Ananapur	Odisha
196.	Karmala	Maharashtra	227.	Kamakhyanagar	Odisha
197.	Latur	Maharashtra	228.	Baleswar	Odisha
198.	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	229.	Baripada	Odisha
199.	Shirdi	Maharashtra	230.	Pondicherry	Puducherry
200.	Nashik	Maharashtra	231.	Rajpura	Punjab
201.	Pune	Maharashtra	232.	Nangal	Punjab
202.	Lonavala	Maharashtra	233.	Patiala	Punjab
203.	Khopou	Maharashtra	234.	Mandi Govindgarh	Punjab
204.	Matheran	Maharashtra	235.	Sangrur	Punjab
205.	Wadgaon	Maharashtra	236.	Ludhiana	Punjab
206.	Panvel	Maharashtra	237.	Jalandhar	Punjab
207.	Kalyan	Maharashtra	238.	Amritsar	Punjab
208.	Thane	Maharashtra	239.	Bhatinda	Punjab
209.	Shahpur	Maharashtra	240.	Pathankot	Punjab
210.	Murbad	Maharashtra	241.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab
211.	Tarapur	Maharashtra	242.	Kota	Rajasthan
212.	Amravati	Maharashtra	243.	Banswari	Rajasthan
213.	Ramnagar	Uttarakhand	244.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
214.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	245.	Udaipur	Rajasthan

1	2	3
246.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
247.	Bhilwara	Rajastha
248.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
249.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
250.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
251.	Bikaner	Rajasthan
252.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan
253.	Aimer	Rajasthan
254.	Badmer	Rajasthan
255.	Jaisalmar	Rajasthan
256.	Bhiwaoi	Rajasthan
257.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu
258.	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu
259.	Khichpuram	Tamil Nadu
260.	Chenmai	Tamil Nadu
261.	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
262.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu
263.	Kauakkurrichichi	Tamil Nadu
264.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu
265.	Cudalore	Tamil Nadu
266.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
267.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu
268.	Laiguoi	Tamil Nadu
269.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand
270.	Kathgodam	Uttarakhand
271.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
272.	Meoinpur	West Bengal
273.	Bankura	West Bengal
274.	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu
275.	Karur	Tamil Nadu
276.	Erode	Tamil Nadu
277.	Tiruchchirapau	Tamil Nadu
278.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
279.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
280.	Padukkottai	Tamil Nadu
281.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
282.	Virudunagar	Tamil Nadu
283.	Aruppukkotai	Tamil Nadu
284.	Kovilpatti	Tamil Nadu
285.	Tirubiveu	Tamil Nadu
286.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
287.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
288.	Udhagammandalam	Tamil Nadu
289.	Tiruttani	Tamil Nadu
290.	Agartala	Tripura
291.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
292.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
293.	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh
294.	Dibiyapur	Uttar Pradesh
295.	Phaphund	Uttar Pradesh
296.	Babarpur	Uttar Pradesh
297.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh
298.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
299.	Jagoishpur	Uttar Pradesh
300.	Badayun	Uttar Pradesh
301.	Shahiahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
302.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
303.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
304.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
305.	Augarh	Uttar Pradesh
306.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh
307.	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh
308.	Khurja	Uttar Pradesh
309.	Bulanoshahr	Uttar Pradesh
310.	Dadri	Uttar Pradesh
311.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
312.	Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
313.	Muzzafarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
314.	Saharnpur	Uttar Pradesh
315.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
316.	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh
317.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
318.	Hapur	Uttar Pradesh
319.	Garhmukteshwar	Uttar Pradesh
320.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
321.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
322.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
323.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
324.	Tamlk	West Bengal
325.	Kaora	West Bengal
326.	Alipur	West Bengal
327.	Kolkata	West Bengal
328.	Asansol	West Bengal

Statement III

Number of ALPS and ROs proposed to be opened in the country

Sl.No.	Name of States	Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS)	Retail Outlets (ROs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	309
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3
3.	Assam	0	34
4.	Bihar	0	224
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	99
6.	Goa	0	15
7.	Gujarat	0	160
8.	Haryana	2	179
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	57

1	2	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	43
11.	Jharkhand	0	115
12.	Karnataka	22	302
13.	Kerala	2	77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	179
15.	Maharashtra	0	242
16.	Manipur	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	4
18.	Mizoram	0	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	121
21.	Punjab	4	144
22.	Rajasthan	2	184
23.	Sikkim	0	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	319
25.	Tripura	0	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	382
27.	Uttarakhand	0	52
28.	West Bengal	10	190

Union Territories

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1
4.	Daman and Diu	0	1
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0
6.	NCT-Delhi	1	7
7.	Puducherry	0	8
Total		62	3465

*Figures of ALDS and ROs relate to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

*[Translation]***Minimum Wages under MGNREGS**

639. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Courts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have directed the Union Government to pay minimum wages to workers under Minimum Wages Act under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has issued directions to the Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) In Writ Petition No. 30619/2009 connected with other Writ Petitions filed before the High Court of Karnataka, the petitioners had challenged the constitutional validity of Section 6(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 and issue of notification specifying wage rate, on the ground that it can not be less than the minimum wage rate for unskilled agricultural labourers fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. The High Court of Karnataka vide its Order dated 23.09.2011 accepted their pleas and directed the Central Government to make payment of arrears. A Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 379-390 of 2012 has been filed before the Supreme Court against the aforesaid judgment of the Karnataka High Court. In a Writ Petition on similar issue filed before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, the Court has reserved its judgement. The matter is thus sub judice.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Wages under MGNREGS**

640. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of payment to workers wages of below the prescribed rate under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in various States including Rajasthan, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government has enquired into the matter;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) There have been reports about payment of low wages to workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in some States.

(b) to (e) Such a case in Rajasthan was pointed out to the Ministry. This was found to be due to improper maintenance of relevant records. All State Governments are required to make wage payment to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of MGNREG Act. In accordance with the provisions in para 7, 8 and 8A of Schedule I of MGNREG Act, wages are to be paid according to the out turn of work and schedule of rates fixed by the State Governments. Para 7 of Schedule I of the MGNREGA provides that when the wages are directly linked with the quantity of work, the wages shall be paid according to the schedule of rates fixed by the State Government for different types of work. Hence wages paid per day in real terms can be lower depending on the actual quantum of work carried out by the workers

and measurement recorded. As per Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme. In such complaints and cases of improper maintenance of records or measurements etc. enquiries are conducted for fixing responsibility for lapses, in any and action is taken against persons found responsible by the concerned State Governments since implementation of MGNREGA is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act.

[Translation]

Anil Kakodkar Committee

641. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI ARJUN RAY:
 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level committee under the chairmanship of Anil Kakodkar to review rail safety has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations and observations made by the said committee;

(c) the action being taken by the Railways on the recommendations of the aforesaid committee along with

the strategy evolved for proper implementation of the action plan;

(d) the financial implication estimated by the Railway in regard to the implementation of the committee's recommendations; and

(e) other steps taken/being taken by the Railways to check the recurrence of Rail accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Chairman of High Level Safety Review Committee has submitted his Report to Ministry of Railways on 17.02.2012.

(b) The salient features of the Report are (a) Organizational structure Changes- creation of Railway Safety Authority & Railway Research & Development Council (b) A state of Art Signaling & Protection System based on European Train Control System pattern. (c) Switch over to manufacture of Linke-Hoffmann-Bush (Modern Indian Railway Coach) (LHB) design coaches in place of Integral Coach Factory (ICF) coaches. (d) Prohibiting Cooking in Pantry Cars (e) Elimination of all level crossings (f) creation of Rs 1,00,000 crores non-fungible and non-lapsable safety fund generated through Safety Cess on passengers, Grant from Central Government, Deferred dividend (against Social burden), Road Cess and Railway Land Development Authority to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crores per annum.

(c) The report is presently under consideration.

(d) Committee has recommended to create a non-fungible and non-lapsable fund of Rs. 1,00,000 crores to be spent within a period of five years to implement the recommendations having financial implications.

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

*[English]***Implementation of Sachar Committee Report**

642. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Rajinder Saehar Committee report for the welfare of muslims;

(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) Yes, Madam.

(b) A note on the status of implementation of the decisions taken by the Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Saehar Committee is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Status of implementation of the decisions taken by Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee

The Government took decisions on the recommendations of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational status of the Muslim Community of India, pertaining to various Ministries/Departments. The status of implementation of the decisions taken by Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee is as under:-

1. Department of Financial Services:

(i) All public sector banks have been directed to open more branches in districts having a substantial minority population. In 2007-08, 523 branches were opened in such districts while in 2008-09, 537 new branches were opened. In 2009-10, 743 new branches and in 2010-11, 814 new branches were opened. During 2011-12, 619 branches have been opened up to 31st December 2011. A total of 3236 branches have been opened since 2007-08.

(ii) RBI revised its Master Circular on the 1st July, 2011 on priority sector lending (PSL) for improving credit facilities to minority communities. As on 31st December, 2011, Rs. 1,54,789.90 crore, which is 14.83% of total PSL, were provided to minorities.

(iii) To promote micro-finance among women, 6,03,087 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 6611.87 crore as micro-credit in 2011-12 upto September, 2011.

(iv) All public sector banks are organizing awareness campaigns in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population. In 2011-12, 1658 awareness campaigns were organized in such areas upto September, 2011.

(v) Lead banks have organized 618 entrepreneurial development programmes in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population upto September, 2011 and the number of beneficiaries is 9065.

2. Ministry of Human Resource Development:

A multi-pronged strategy to address the educational backwardness of the Muslim community, as brought out by the Sachar Committee, has been adopted, as given below:-

(a) Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, criteria of educationally backward blocks has been revised with effect from 1st April 2008 to cover blocks with less than 30% rural female literacy and in urban areas with less than national average of female literacy. Under the scheme, 450 KGBVs have been operationalised in minority concentration districts, so far. 70 KGBVs have been operationalised for minority concentration districts against the target of 107 during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

(b) Universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up of new/upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme. 158 New Secondary Schools have been approved in 2011-12 upto October, 2011.

- (c) One model college each would be set up in 374 educationally backward districts (EBDs) of the country. Of 374 EBDs, 67 are in identified minority concentration districts. During 2011-12, five model colleges have been sanctioned in MCDs, and funds of Rs. 2.67 crores have been released upto 30th Sept., 2011.
- (d) Under the Sub-mission on polytechnics, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for setting up of polytechnics in un-served and under-served districts. 57 districts out of 90 minority concentration districts are eligible for consideration under the scheme. So far, 46 minority concentration districts have been covered for setting up of polytechnics, and an amount of Rs.222.66 crore have been released upto 30th Sept., 2011.
- (e) Preference is given by the University Grants Commission for provision of girls' hostels in universities and colleges in the areas where there is concentration of minorities especially Muslims. The UGC has sanctioned 284 Women's hostels and released Rs. 201.55 crore till 30th Sept., 2011 during 11th Plan in Minority Concentration Districts/area.
- (f) The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been revised and bifurcated into two schemes. A Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madaras (SPQEM) has been launched with an allocation of Rs. 325 crore for the Eleventh Five-year Plan. It contains attractive provisions for better teachers' salary, increased assistance for books, teaching aids and computers, and introduction of vocational subjects, etc. An amount of Rs. 92.77 crore has been released upto 31st Dec., 2011 against budget provision of Rs. 150 crore. The other scheme, which provides financial assistance for Infrastructure Development of Private aided/ unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), has been launched with an allocation of Rs. 125 crore for the Eleventh Five-year Plan. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 21.88 crore has been released against budget outlay of Rs. 50.00 crore upto 31st Dec., 2011.
- (g) For subsequent access to higher education, the Certificates issued by the State Madarsa Boards, whose Certificates and qualifications have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Boards, would be considered equivalent by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) or/and by any other school examination board.
- (h) Academies for professional development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up at three Central Universities namely, Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad. During 2011-12, 4718 Urdu Teachers have been trained under Refresher Courses/Workshops.
- (i) Under the revised scheme, financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary structure of Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government. Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers.
- (j) The States/UTs have been advised to undertake community based mobilization campaigns in areas having a substantial population of Muslims. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in 372 districts out of 410 eligible districts where adult female literacy is 50% or below as per 2001 Census. Out of 88 Muslim dominated districts, 61 districts have been covered under Saakshar Bharat.
- (k) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are envisaged in the revised schemes. At present, JSSs are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.
- (l) The mid-day meal scheme has been extended to all areas in the country from the year 2008-09 and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with a concentration of Muslim population are being covered under this scheme.
- (m) All State Governments/UT administrations have been advised to use existing school buildings and community buildings as study centres for school children.
- (n) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum

Framework-2005 (NCF). 14 States have revised their curriculums as per the NCF 2005 while 9 States are in the process of doing so. Ten States/UTs use textbooks of neighbouring States or NCERT textbooks.

- (o) Thirty five universities have started centers for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy for minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Besides, 1280 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) have been established in 51 universities during 2009-10 and 1345 and 1367 such centres are proposed to be established during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

3. Ministry of Minority Affairs:

- (a) An expert group, constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), submitted its report on 13th March, 2008. The concept of diversity index has been subsumed in the EOC. The draft Bill for EOC is under consultation with other Ministries/Departments concerned.
- (b) The Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 as passed by the Lok Sabha was referred to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on 31st August, 2010. The Select Committee held its 22nd Meeting on 12.12.2011. The Report of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and the evidence tendered before the Select Committee were placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 16th December, 2011.
- (c) The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for restructuring of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). A consultancy firm has been appointed to work out the details for restructuring of NMDFC. The firm had submitted its draft reports which were examined in the Ministry. The Report and the views of the Consultancy Monitoring Committee are under consideration.
- (d) An Inter-ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing 338 identified towns having substantial minority population, has submitted its report on 8th November, 2007. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to give priority in the implementation of their schemes in these 338 towns.
- (e) Three scholarship schemes for minority communities namely, pre-matric scholarship from class-I to X, post-matric scholarship from class XI to PhD and merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses at undergraduate and post-graduate levels have been launched. Under these schemes, Rs. 649.21 crore have been sanctioned for award of scholarships to 33.90 lakh students belonging to minority communities in 2011-12 upto 31st December, 2011. Further, a fellowship scheme called Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme for M.Phil and Ph.D scholars has been under implementation. 756 fellowships and 3778 renewals have been sanctioned by University Grants Commission (UGC) and financial assistance for Rs. 51.98 crore has been released upto 31st December, 2011.
- (f) The corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), which stood at Rs. 100 crore, was doubled to Rs. 200 crore in December, 2006. The corpus was, however, increased during 11th Plan period to Rs. 700 crore. Under the scheme of MAEF, since 2007-08, 419 NGOs have been given grants-in-aid for infrastructure development of educational institutions and 48471 scholarships were awarded to meritorious girls in classes-XI and XII.
- (g) A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched in 2006-07. Against the target of 6000 candidates for 2011-12, financial assistance has been given to 90 students/candidates belonging to minority communities. Funds to the tune of Rs. 4.00 crore have been released against the budget provision of Rs. 16 crore, upto 31st December, 2011.
- (h) A Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts in 2008-09. Plans of 90 minority concentration districts (fully in 68 and partly in 22 districts) in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Bihar, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh have been approved and Rs. 2588.34 crore released to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations up to 31st December, 2011 since launching of the programme.

4. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation:

A National Data Bank, to compile data on the various socio-economic and basic amenities parameters for socio-religious communities, has been set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

5. Planning Commission:

- (a) An autonomous Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA), to analyse data collected for taking appropriate and corrective policy decisions, was set up in the Planning Commission. Since the term of the AMA ended on 15th January, 2011, the Planning Commission has reconstituted the AMA and the newly reconstituted AMA has conducted few meetings.
- (b) A comprehensive institutional structure for fostering skill development has been set up in Planning Commission to address the skill development needs of the country including minorities. It includes National Council on Skill Development, National Skill Development Coordination Board and a National Skill Development Corporation.

6. Department of Personnel and Training:

- (a) Department of Personnel & Training has developed training modules for sensitization of government officials. These modules have been sent to the Central/State Training Institutes for training.
- (b) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised by Department of Personnel & Training for posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas. Guidelines have also been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare advising States/UTs for similar action.

7. Ministry of Home Affairs:

- (a) A High Level Committee, set up to review the Delimitation Act, has considered the concerns expressed in the Sachar Committee report regarding anomalies with respect to reserved constituencies under the delimitation schemes and submitted its report.

- (b) A Working Group in the National Advisory Council (NAC) drafted a Bill titled "Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice & Reparations) Bill, 2011". The NAC sent the Bill to Ministry of Home Affairs on 25.07.2011. The draft Bill is under examination in Ministry of Home Affairs.

8. Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation:

For facilitating the flow of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) to towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population, necessary steps have been taken to ensure that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for such towns and cities include adequate provisions for minorities.

- (a) Under UIDSSMT, Rs. 2672.34 crore has been sanctioned for 88 towns having a substantial minority population.
- (b) Under IHSDP, projects costing Rs. 1897.69 crore are for 101 towns having a substantial minority population.
- (c) Under BSUP, Rs. 7086.47 crore has been sanctioned for 17 towns.
- (d) Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Kerala have given exemption to Waqf Board properties from Rent Control Act, while Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have informed that no Waqf property exists in these States.

9. Ministry of Labour and Employment:

An Act has been passed by the Parliament for providing social security to workers in the un-organized sector, which, *inter-alia*, includes home based workers.

10. Ministry of Culture:

Meetings of circles of Archeological Survey of India have been held with State Waqf Boards to review the list of waqf properties which are under the Archeological Survey of India.

11. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

Dissemination of information regarding health and family welfare schemes is being undertaken in regional languages in minority concentration areas.

12. Ministry of Panchayati Raj:

State Governments have been advised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development to improve representation of minorities in local bodies.

As per information furnished by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, States/UTs of Uttarakhand, Kerala, West Bengal and Lakshadweep have mentioned that provisions for ensuring representation of minorities in District and Panchayat level exist. The State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Odisha have informed that the matter is under consideration.

Ministry of Urban Development has informed that State Governments of Kerala, West Bengal and Haryana have implemented the guidelines.

13. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting:

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has been regularly releasing features of various themes associated with minority welfare covering issues such as scholarship schemes, initiatives taken in pursuance of the Sachar Committee Report.

Ticketless Travelling

643. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEV GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have assessed the loss incurred by the ticketless travel in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Railways have launched any special drive to check ticketless travelling;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount collected by the Railways, during the last one year as a result of such special drives, zone-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to curb the ticketless travelling in the trains?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The loss incurred by the Railways due to ticketless travel is not quantifiable.

(b) and (c) Apart from the regular checks, special drives such as Ambush Checks, Fortress Checks, Cross Country Checks are conducted in association with Railway Protection Force and Magistrates against ticketless/irregular travelling. The number of special as well as regular/surprise checks conducted against ticketless/irregular travel from April, 2011 to January 2012 was 14.34 lakhs.

(d) A statement is enclosed in this regard..

(e) The steps taken by the railways to curb the ticketless/irregular travelling in the trains are as follows:

- Regular and surprise checks are conducted in association with Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and Railway Magistrates under the supervision of Senior Officers.
- These checks are monitored by officers at various levels and intensified during peak rush and festival periods.
- Intensive Check Posts have been set up to curb the ticketless/irregular travel in unreserved segments at important stations.
- The minimum penalty for ticketless/irregular travel has been enhanced from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 250/- with effect from 01.07.2004.

Statement

The amount collected by the Railways, during the last one year as a result of regular and special drives conducted against ticketless/irregular travel, zone-wise during the period April, 2011 to January, 2012 are as under:

Railways	Amount realised (Figures in Rupees crores)
1	2
Central	47.68
Eastern	14.85
East Central	22.50

1	2
East Coast	6.53
Northern	66.88
North Central	31.45
North Eastern	25.89
Northeast Frontier	12.91
North Western	13.68
Southern	22.61
South Central	42.55
South Eastern	12.30
South East Central	7.00
South Western	9.05
Western	46.11
West Central	17.98
Total	399.97

[Translation]

Increase in Prices of Fertilizers

644. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) the details of consumer sales prices of each fertilizer in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the farmers are facing hardships on account of increase in the prices of various fertilizers including phosphatic, potash and urea in the country during the last one year, despite continuous rise in the subsidy provided to fertilizer manufacturing companies;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check rise in the prices of fertilizers?

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

(a) The details of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of fertilizers during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for P&K fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the NBS policy, a fixed subsidy on decontrolled P&K fertilizers is announced annually for each nutrient namely nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potash (K) and sulphur (S) on per kg basis, which is converted into subsidy per tonne depending upon the nutrient content in each grade of the fertilizers. The MRP (Maximum Retail Price) of P&K fertilizers is open and is allowed to be fixed by manufactures/importers at reasonable level, based on demand-supply dynamics. Due to complete dependence on imports for Potassic Fertilizers and dependence to the extent of 90% in Phosphatic fertilizers, any rise/fall in the international prices of these fertilizers and their raw materials has direct bearing on the domestic retail prices. The prices of these fertilizers have registered a sharp increase in the international market and resultantly, fertilizer companies also increased their MRP in order to realize the increased cost of inputs. The depreciation of Indian Rupee against US\$ in the year 2011-12 has further added to this increase. Still, the farmers are paying only around 50% of the delivered cost of the P and K fertilizers and the rest of the cost is being borne by the Government of India in the form of subsidy. Further, Urea is made available to the farmers at fixed MRP of Rs. 5310 per Metric Tonne, which is much below its actual cost.

(d) The Government has taken following steps to check the rise in the prices of fertilizers:

- (i) The Nutrient Based Subsidy for the year 2011-12 has been increased as compared to that of the year 2010-11 keeping in view the international price trends of DAP, Urea, MOP and Sulphur.
- (ii) The Government also provides freight subsidy on fertilizers covered under the subsidy scheme.
- (iii) The Government announced 5% countervailing duty on all imported goods which was rolled back to 1% in case of fertilizers to reduce its impact on prices of fertilizers in the country.
- (iv) As per the NBS scheme, the market price of subsidized P&K fertilizers are open and fertilizer companies are allowed to fix MRPs at reasonable level. The fertilizer companies are regularly reporting the MRPs of fertilizers fixed by them through web based "Fertilizer Monitoring System".

Statement*Highest MRP of P and K Fertilizers from 2008-09 to Feb., 2012 quarter-wise*

(in Rs/MT)

#	Grades of Fertilizers	2008-09, 2009-10 All Quarters	2010-11 (Qtr. Wise)				2011-12 (Qtr. Wise)			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV (till Feb.)
1.	DAP : 18-46-0-0	9350	9950	9950	9950	10750	12500	18200	20297	20123
2.	MAP : 11-52-0-0	9350	9950	NA	NA	NA		18200	20000	20000
3.	TSP : 0-46-0-0	7460	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	17000	17000
4.	MOP : 0-0-60-0	4455	5055	5055	5055	5055	6064	11300	12040	12080
5.	16-20-0-13	5875*	6620	6620	6620	7200	9645	14400	15300	15300
6.	20-20-0-13	6295*	7280	7280	7395	8095	11400	14800	15800	18512
7.	23-23-0-0	6145*	NA	NA	NA	7445	7445	7445	7445	14600
8.	10-26-26-0	7197*	8197	NA	8300	10103	10910	16000	16633	17643
9.	12-32-16-0	7637*	8637	8237	8637	9437	11313	16400	16500	16619
10.	14-28-14-0	7050*	NA	NA	NA	NA		14950	17029	17029
11.	14-35-14-0	8185*	NA	NA	NA	9900	11622	15147.6	17424	17600
12.	15-15-15-0	5121*	NA	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	15000	12000
13.	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	10350	8600	8600	7600	8700	7600	11300	11300	14100
14.	20-20-0-0	5343*	5943	NA	6243	7643	9861	14000	15500	15500
15.	28-28-0-0	7481*	NA	NA	NA	11181	11810	15740.5	18512	18700
16.	17-17-17-0	5804*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	17710
17.	19-19-19-0	6487*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	18093
18.	SSP (0-16-0-11)	4600**	3200	3200	3200	3200		4000 to 6000		
19.	16-16-16-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7100	7100	7100	15200	15200
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11760	17600	19500	19500
21.	15-15-15-09	NA	NA	NA	NA	6800	9300	12900	15750	15600
22.	24-24-0-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7768	9000	11550	14151	14297
23.	13-33-0-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16200	17400	17400
24.	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16000	18000	18000
25.	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14900	18690	18512
26.	Urea	4830	5310							

*w.e.f 18.6.08

**MRP of SSP was Rs. 3400/MT from May 2008 to September 2009.

The prices are exclusive of Local Taxes

Units of Cement Corporation of India

645. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) the number of Cement Corporation of India (CCI) units in the country and production realized in each unit during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether production has been decreasing in the Rajban unit of CCI in Himachal Pradesh;

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

(d) whether the government has initiated any action plan to increase cement production and sale of cement in Rajban unit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) CCI has ten plants situated in various states of the country, out of which only three are operational. The locations and cement production of the three operational units during the last three years are given below:

Location	Cement production in metric Tonnes (MT)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Bokajan (Assam)	129395	150101	133265
Rajban (Himachal Pradesh)	143400	187360	157130
Tandur (Andhra Pradesh)	683415	630765	610045

(b) Cement production in Rajban unit has decreased during the year 2010-11.

(c) Cement production in Rajban unit has come down to 157130 MT in 2010-11 from 187360 MT in 2009-10 MT. The main reasons for decrease in production in Rajban unit are non-availability of required quantity of coal, supply of poor quality of coal with high ash content, ring formation in kiln, ageing of Plant & Machinery other than those modified during plant's expansion and frequent power breaks.

(d) Yes, Madan.

(e) The BIFR Scheme sanctioned in 2006 provided for 25% Capacity expansion of Rajban Unit. The same has since been completed. However, due to reasons mentioned in part (c) the optimum production could not be achieved. CCI has taken up the matter with the coal suppliers for supply of adequate quantity and good quality of coal besides taking preventive measures for minimizing the breakdowns so as to ensure better production and sale of cement.

Additional Coaches for Waitlist Tickets

646. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to attach two coaches in case of 300 waitlisted tickets and a new train in case of 700 waitlist positions in reserved classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the routes and trains identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme will be operative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Additional coaches are attached in regular trains and specials trains are run on various sectors for clearance of extra passenger traffic and waitlisted passengers to the extent feasible keeping in view the pattern of traffic, commercial justification, operational feasibility and availability of resources. This is an ongoing process on Indian Railways.

Gauge Conversion in the Country

647. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the ongoing gauge conversion works in the country, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan alongwith details of their year of sanction, commencement, initial estimated cost and present estimated cost;

(b) the present status of these projects, project-wise;

(c) the steps being taken for timely completion of the said projects;

(d) the location-wise length of meter gauge lines in the country, State-wise alongwith the details of lines which are no longer in use; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for the conversion of the said remaining lines into broad gauge?

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

Fuel Price Hike

648. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

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

(a) whether the hike in the prices of fuel is driven by the increase in international prices of crude oil and falling rupee;

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by the Government to provide relief to the common man by rolling back or controlling the prices once the situation is stabilized;

(c) the number of times and dates on which prices of petroleum products such as petrol, diesel, CNG and LPG have been increased or decreased during the last three years alongwith the increase of dealers commission during the said period;

(d) the cost of petroleum products at the time of import and the reasons for high prices of these products after refining; and

(e) the quantum of petroleum products exported by private companies after refining alongwith the rates of export during the last three years, products-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group headed by Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, OMCs take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of the market determined pricing, the OMCs have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves.

However, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions. As a result, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recoveries of Rs. 12.17 per litre on Diesel, Rs. 28.66 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 439.00 per cylinder of Domestic LPG based on the RGP effective 7th March, 2012.

Further, the Government has eliminated 5% Customs Duty on crude oil with corresponding reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products and reduced Excise Duty on Diesel by Rs. 2.60 per litre effective 25.06.2011. The remaining Excise Duty of Rs. 2.06 per litre on Diesel is earmarked towards Road and Education cess. The Government also requested the State Governments to reduce the State levies. In response, 17 States have reduced State VAT/Sales tax on Diesel/PDS Kerosene/Domestic LPG.

(c) The details of revision in RSP of Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given at Statement-I.

The details of revision in Dealers/Distributors commission on Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG during the last three years are given at Statement-II.

As regards the prices of CNG, it is not regulated by the Government. The price of CNG is determined by the respective CGD operator/entity based on weighted average price of gas sourced by them. However, the price of CNG in Delhi as fixed by the Indraprastha Gas Limited, in the recent past is as under:

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs. per kg)
02.01.2011	01.04.2011	29.00
02.04.2011	03.06.2011	29.30
04.06.2011	15.08.2011	29.80
16.08.2011	30.09.2011	30.00
01.10.2011	30.12.2011	32.00
31.12.2011	05.03.2012	33.75
06.03.2012	Till date	35.45

(d) The OMCs pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Petrol/Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG to refineries. Further, the desired RSP of sensitive petroleum products for the consumers is calculated by adding the inland freight, marketing margins and duties & taxes to the price paid to refinery. The details of Refinery Gate Price (RGP) and subsequent element included in the RSP of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG effective 7th March 2012 at Delhi is given at Statement-III.

(e) The quantity and value of petroleum products exported by private companies during the last three years, product-wise and year-wise is given at Statement-IV.

Statement I

Revision in Retail Selling Price of Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG at Delhi

Date of Revision	Petrol Rs./Litre	Diesel	Domestic LPG Rs./Cylinder	Reason
1	2	3	4	5
1.4.2009	40.62	30.86	279.70	RSP as on 1.4.2009
02.07.09	44.63	32.87	281.20	Increase in Prices (eff. 1.07.09)
27.10.09	44.72	32.92		Revision in Dealers commission
27.02.2010	47.43	35.47		Change in Custom/Excise duty
01.04.2010	47.93	38.10	310.35	Introduction of Euro IV fuels/Subsidy removal in Dom. LPG in Delhi
26.6.2010	51.43	40.10	345.35	Increase in Basic Price
01.07.2010	51.45	40.12		Increase in Siding & shunting charges
20.07.2010		37.62		VAT reduction in Delhi
08.09.2010	51.56	37.71		Revision in Dealers commission
21.09.2010	51.83			Increase in Basic Price
17.10.2010	52.55			Increase in Basic Price
02.11.2010	52.59	37.75		Increase in Siding & shunting charges
09.11.2010	52.91			Increase in Prices
16.12.2010	55.87			Increase in Prices
15.01.2011	58.37			Increase in Prices

1	2	3	4	5
15.5.2011	63.37			Increase in Prices
25.6.2011		41.12	395.35	Increase in Prices
1.7.2011	63.70	41.29	399.00	Increase in Siding & shunting charges/ Dealer commission
16.9.2011	66.84			Increase in Prices
1.10.2011		40.91		Rebate of Rs. 0.375 per Litre in VAT on diesel in Delhi.
4.11.2011	68.64			Increase in Prices
16.11.2011	66.42			Reduction in Prices
1.12.2011	65.64			Reduction in Prices
	65.64	40.91	399.00	Current RSP

Note - Prices of petrol from 26.6.2010 onwards are as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

Statement II

*Details of Revision in Dealer/Distributor commission
during last 3 years*

i. Dealers commission on Petrol & Diesel

(Rs. per KL)

Effective date	Petrol	Diesel
As on 1.4.2009	1052.00	631.00
27-October-2009	1125.00	673.00
7-September-2010	1218.00	757.00
1-July-2011	1499.00	912.00

ii. Distributors commission on Domestic LPG

(Rs. per cylinder)

Effective date	14.2 Kg.	5 Kg.
As on 1.4.2009	20.54	10.58
30-June-2009	21.94	11.30
1-July-2011	25.83	13.30

Statement III

*Price Buildup of Petrol and Diesel effective from
7th March 2012*

(Rs. per litre)

	Petrol	Diesel
Ex-Refinery Price	41.24	43.33
Freight Cost	0.85	0.87
Marketing Cost & Margin	1.53	1.45
Excise Duty including Education Cess @ 3%	14.78	2.06
Total price after Excise duty	58.40	47.71
Less : Under- Recovery of OMCs	5.20	12.17
Price Charged to Customer - Depot Price	53.20	35.54
VAT*	10.94	4.46
Dealer Commission	1.50	0.91
Retail Selling Price	65.64	40.91

*Price Buildup of PDS Kerosene effective from
7th March 2012*

	(Rs. per litre)
Ex-Refinery Price	40.87
Freight Cost	0.80
Marketing Cost & Margin	0.80
Excise Duty	0.00
Total Desired Price	42.47
Less : Government Subsidy	-0.82
Less : Under Recovery absorbed by OMCs	-28.66
Total	12.99
VAT*	0.65
Price Charged to Customer - Depot Price	13.64
Wholesaler and Retailer Commission	1.19
RSP per litre (Rounded Up)	14.83

*Price Buildup of Domestic LPG effective from
7th March 2012*

	(Rs. per cylinder)
Ex-Refinery Price	739.80
Freight Cost & Delivery charges	36.33
Marketing Cost & Margin	20.59
Bottling charges & Cylinder compensation	38.68
Excise Duty	0.00
Total Desired Price	835.40
Less : Government Subsidy	-22.58
Less : Under Recovery absorbed by OMCs	-439.00
Price Charged to Customer - Company billing rate	373.44
VAT*	0.00
Distributor Commission	25.83
RSP per Cylinder (Rounded Off)	399.00

Statement IV

	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11					
	EOL		RIL		TOTAL		EOL		RIL		TOTAL		EOL		RIL		TOTAL	
	TMT	Rs. crore	TMT	Rs. crore	TMT	Rs. crore	TMT	Rs. crore	TMT	Rs. crore	TMT	Rs. crore	TMT	Rs. crore	TMT	Rs. crore	TMT	Rs. crore
MS	1684	5521	3295	11024	4979	16545	1021	3147	8430	27004	9451	30151	1763	6364	11426	41599	13189	47963
ATF			3209	12285	3209	12285			3934	11405	3934	11405			3491	12623	3491	12623
Naphtha	52	153	2190	7517	2242	7670	193	589	2317	7075	2510	7664	603	2101	2338	8256	2941	10357
HSD	73	227	11837	41206	11910	41433	340	930	15807	43566	16147	44496	235	720	18719	63536	18954	64256
FO	2434	4995			2434	4995	1990	4085			1990	4085	2507	5528			2507	5528
Others			267	737	267	737			2624	6757	2624	6757			2714	7690	2714	7690
Sub Total	4243	10896	20798	72769	25041	83665	3544	8751	33112	95807	36656	104558	5108	14713	38688	133704	43796	148417

Sources: RIL/ESSAR OIL

Electronic Display Board

649. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rail passengers travelling during night have to face inconvenience in identifying stations in the absence of electronic display boards; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said facility is likely to be provided at the railway stations in the country especially in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal for provision of electronic display boards to display the name of the station at the Railway stations. However, policy already exist that station name boards provided at the two ends of the platforms are properly illuminated so as to be read easily during night and the lights specifically provided for illumination of the station name boards are kept 'ON' during the night.

Chemicals in Drinking Water

650. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI MANGANILAL MANDAL:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) whether excessive quantity of arsenic/other chemicals have been found in drinking water in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether some cases of adverse effects on health due to presence of such chemicals in drinking water have also been reported in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such health hazards and to provide safe drinking water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Government Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, there are about 1.21 lakh rural habitations suffering from excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity or nitrate in some drinking water sources that remain to be provided with safe drinking water, as on 1.4.2011. State-wise list of number of such habitations, chemical contaminant-wise is at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Prolonged consumption of drinking water with arsenic in excess of permissible limits could lead to arsenecosis (keratosis and/or melanosis) disease. During various review meetings and Workshops, this was reported in the States of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnatka & Assam. Prolonged consumption of drinking water with fluoride in excess of permissible limits could lead to dental, skeletal and non-skeletal fluorosis disease. This was reported in the States like Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra. Excess iron and/or salinity in drinking water is unacceptable to people because of aesthetics and taste and/or odour. Excess nitrate in drinking water could lead to methemoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome) especially in infants.

(e) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in providing safe drinking water to the rural population in the country, Upto 62% of funds provided under NRDWP could be utilized for coverage/tackling water quality problems. As an immediate measure. States have been advised to make 'clear demarcation' of such contaminated sources by colouring them and to create awareness amongst the local people to use water from these sources for purposes other than drinking and cooking purposes. Many State Governments have taken up implementation of insitu treatment plants for removal of excess chemical contamination in drinking water sources, as a short term measure. In the medium and long term measures, State Governments are advised to provide safe drinking water through piped water supply from safe water bodies.

Statement

List of Water Quality Affected Habitations remaining to be provided with safe drinking water as on 1.4.2011

Sl.No.	State	Contamination Wise Number of Habitations					
		Total Habs	Fluoride Habs	Arsenic Habs	Iron Habs	Salinity Habs	Nitrate Habs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	585	459	0	0	126	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	18683	192	2039	16402	0	0
5.	Bihar	18427	3338	1111	13978	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7845	188	0	7534	123	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	323	111	0	0	65	147
12.	Haryana	30	27	0	0	3	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	2	0	a	23	0
15.	Jharkhand	808	93	C	709	0	1
16.	Karnataka	7599	3114	42	1813	861	1769
17.	Kerala	969	109	0	623	191	46
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2917	2651	0	4	261	
20.	Maharashtra	2698	860	1	591	483	763
21.	Manipur	4	0	0	4	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	102	0	0	102	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	166	0	0	166	0	0
25.	Odisha	14811	475	0	13191	1117	28
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	55	22	0	2	31	0
28.	Rajasthan	32150	10724	8	54	20258	1106
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	509		0	428	75	3
31.	Tripura	6196	0	0	6196	0	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1038	204	331	53	449	1
33.	Uttarakhand	14		0	1	0	2
34.	West Bengal	5546	93	1752	235	504	0

Contamination of Ground Water

651. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on the presence of toxic substances in groundwater;

(b) if so, the details of the level of arsenic, fluoride, heavy metals and uranium in groundwater State/UT-wise, especially in Punjab;

(c) the details of the danger posed to the health of the people as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating any scheme in consultation with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to mitigate the dangers of contamination; 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) Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources collects ground water samples for chemical analyses once in a year during pre-monsoon season from a network of 14966 observation wells located in different parts of the country.

(b) As per the analysis of ground water samples collected by Central Ground Water Board, contamination due to the presence of fluoride, arsenic and heavy metals like lead, cadmium, chromium etc. in excess of permissible limits prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards have been observed from isolated pockets in some States. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Uranium in ground water has not been analysed by Central Ground Water Board.

(c) No information in this regard is available with the MoWR.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of ground water contamination with fluoride, arsenic and heavy metals reported from isolated pockets

Sl.No	State/UT	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.05 mg/l) Mn (above 0.1 mg/l) Cr (above 0.05 mg/l) Cd (above 0.01 mg/l) Se (above 0.01 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari		Lead : Rangareddy, Nalgonda
2.	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Nagaon,	Dhemaji	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Rajnandgaon	
5.	Delhi	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi		Lead : Along Najafgarh drain in North, West and South-west districts Cadmium : Southwest Chromium : Northwest, South, New Delhi, East
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dohad, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara,		
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat		Lead : Hissar, Bhiwani, Rewari, Mahendragar, Gurgaon, Faridabad
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajaori, Udhampur		Lead: Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma
9.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ranchi		
10.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargeon, Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Satna, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi		Lead: Balaghat, Barwani, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded		Lead: Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osamabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
13.	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Sonapur		Hexavalent chromium - Sukinda valley in Sukinda block of Jajpur District
14.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Sangrur	Mansa, Bhatinda	Lead: Amritsar, Jalandhar, Patiala, Muktsar Selenium: Nawanshahr
15.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banaswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur		Lead: Jhunjhunu Distt. (Khetri Copper Deposit), Pali, Jaipur (Sambhar Lake, Sanganer)
16.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapally, Vellore, Virudhunagar		Lead : Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram Manganese: Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram Cadmium : Tiruvallur
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Firozabad, Jaunpur, Kannauj, MahamayaNagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau	Ambedkar Nagar, Badayun, Baghpat, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Bara Banki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Kheri, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Rae Bareli, Sant Kabir Nagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Siddharth Nagar, Sitapur, Unnao (As per information from CGWB as well as State Govt.)	Lead: Muzzafar Nagar, Mathura, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Raebareli, Sonbhadra Cadmium: Varanasi city Chromium : Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi Manganese: Bahraich

1	2	3	4	5
18.	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas	Manganese : isolated pockets of North and South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Nadia and Malda

Inclusion of People in BPL List

652. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify people living below poverty line in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria fixed for the purpose;

(c) whether the survey is being conducted as per the affidavit filed in the Supreme Court;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far;

(e) whether the Government proposes to include more people in the BPL list on the basis of the survey; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development in association with the State Government has been conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living below poverty line in the rural area. Until now, three such Census have been conducted in 1992, 1997 and in 2002.

(b) The BPL Census in 1992 used income as a criteria. In the BPL Census 1997, a mix of exclusion criteria and consumption expenditure was used. In 2002, the BPL census was based on a set of 13 socio-economic parameters.

(c) and (d) Supreme Court in an order in February 2006 directed that the survey methodology for the next BPL Census will be designed by the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Supreme Court Commissioners in the right to food matter along with other sections of society. Accordingly, an Expert Group headed by Dr. N.C. Saxena, Commissioner, Supreme Court in the matter of right to food was set up to recommend suitable methodology. Based on the recommendations of the Expert Group, consultation with States and other sections of society and after conducting a Pilot Survey, the SECC 2011 has been launched.

(e) and (f) SECC 2011 results are not yet available. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its aforementioned order has *inter-alia* directed, 'Provisions will be made to allow new names to be added and ineligible names deleted from the BPL List 2002 on a continuous basis during the period that the list will be applicable.

[English]

Socio Economic Census

653. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a socio-economic and caste census;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to announce jobs for Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families after reviewing the present guidelines to help poor people in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the vision prepared for the coming Twelfth Five Year Plan for BPL and APL families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Socio-Economic and Caste Census SECC, 2011 is conducted simultaneously for rural and urban areas by respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with technical and financial support from the Ministry of Rural Development. In this door to door census of rural and urban households in the country, data on demography, housing/dwelling, employment/income, assets, land and amenities is collected.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) An approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan provides vision for a 'Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth'.

Gas Supply to Non-priority Sectors

654. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to reduce gas supply to non-priority sectors and use the same for core sectors such as power and fertilizers;

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

(c) the views of each State in this regard including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka; and

(d) the details of sharp decline in output from many blocks of Krishna Godavari basin?

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 view of decline in production of KG-D6 gas, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas issued an order on 12.07.2010 to apply pro-rata cuts in the supply against firm allocation to all customers on days when the total production is less than the signed GSPAs (Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement).

As the gas production continued to fall, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, in the larger public interest vide order dated 30.03.2011 directed the KGD6 Contractors that:

- (i) supply to core sectors *viz.*, Fertilizer, LPG, Power and CGD (domestic and transport) sectors, apart from gas needed for operation of East West pipeline (EWPL) should be fully met up to their firm allocations before any supply is made to other sectors, irrespective of the production levels,
- (ii) Further, if there is any short fall in meeting the firm demand of remaining sectors due to fall in production, pro-rata cuts should be imposed on non-core sector customers;
- (iii) If the KGD6 gas production is still insufficient to meet the demand of core sector, then cuts would be imposed in the reverse order *i.e.*, in the sequence of CGD (domestic & transport), Power, LPG, and lastly Fertilizer.

(c) The Chief Minister of Haryana, Puducherry, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka & Maharashtra have requested that gas be allocated for the power projects in their respective states.

(d) The production from KG-D6 gas in Krishna Godavari Basin commenced in April-2009 and reached its peak production of 60 MMSCMD in March-2010. Thereafter the production has been steadily declining and during January-2012 the supply of KG-D6 gas was 36.75 mmscmd.

Prices of Crude Oil

655. SHRI HASSAN KHAN:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) the details of quantum of crude oil imported during the last two years and the financial implications therefor, country-wise;

(b) the current price of crude oil in the international market and the impact of the rising prices of crude oil in India;

(c) whether sanctions imposed by USA or stopping of oil supply by Iran to European countries will have any impact on India's import of oil from Iran;

(d) if so, the alternative measures being explored by India in the event of non-supply of oil from Iran alongwith the oil payment mechanism being explored by India to pay Iranian oil dues; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of crude oil in the country and also keep the prices of petroleum products under check?

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) Country-wise details of crude oil imported during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given at enclosed Statement. As reported by Oil Companies, total value of crude oil imported during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is Rs. 3,75,277 crore and Rs. 4,55,276 crore respectively.

(b) The price of crude oil in the international market as on 9th March, 2012 is as under:

Brent crude : 127.54 \$/bbl
Indian Basket of crude oil : 125.13 \$/bbl

Apart from increasing the import bill, rising crude and product prices exert an upward pressure on domestic prices. However, since the Retail Selling prices of sensitive petroleum products are modulated by the Government to insulate the common man from rising prices, the increase in international prices lead to increase in under-recoveries incurred by the Oil Marketing Companies.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) After the Asian Clearing Union was withdrawn by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in December, 2010, the Government has operationalised a new payment mechanism since August, 2011 under which all the outstanding payments due to National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) are being settled for crude oil import from Iran, as and when due.

(e) In order to reduce its dependence on any particular region of the world, India has been consciously trying to diversify its sources of crude oil imports. During

2011-12, the country imported crude oil from more than 30 countries spread across different continents. International prices of petroleum products are governed by the prevalent demand/supply scenario of crude oil and other related factors in the international market including speculation and geo-political issues. However, in order to protect the common man, the Government has been modulating the prices of Diesel, PDS-Kerosene and Domestic LPG and prices of these products is below the required market price.

Statement

Country-wise crude oil imports during 2009-10 & 2010-11

		(Million Metric Tonnes)	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Middle East	1. Iran	21.20	18.50
	2. Iraq	14.96	16.83
	3. Kuwait	11.80	11.49
	4. Neutral Zone	3.05	2.36
	5. Oman	5.39	5.05
	6. Qutar	5.42	5.72
	7. Saudi Arabia	27.13	27.39
	8. Syria	0.23	0.00
	9. UAE	11.60	14.74
	10. Yemen	2.92	2.90
	Sub Total	103.70	104.98
Africa	11. Algeria	1.83	2.65
	12. Angola	8.99	9.95
	13. Cameroon	0.28	0.33
	14. Chad	0.29	-
	15. Congo	1.46	0.91
	16. Egypt	3.05	1.76
	17. Equatorial Guinea	1.25	1.38
	18. Kenya	0.00	-

1	2	3	4
	19. Gabon	0.14	0.45
	20. Ivory Coast	0.00	-
	21. Libya	0.95	1.09
	22. Nigeria	13.20	15.81
	23. West Africa	0.24	-
	24. Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory coast)	0.15	-
	25. Sudan	1.11	1.25
	Sub Total	32.91	35.58
Asia	26. Brunei	0.91	0.93
	27. China	0.14	-
	28. Malaysia	2.64	2.21
	29. Singapore	0.00	-
	30. South Korea	0.26	0.13
	Sub Total	3.95	3.27
South America	31. Brazil	2.56	2.88
	32. Colombia	0.85	1.33
	33. Ecuador	1.31	0.45
	34. Panama	0.07	-
	35. Venezuela	7.30	10.40
	Sub Total	12.10	15.05
Eurasia	36. Azerbaijan	2.26	0.76
	37. Kazakhstan	0.13	-
	38. Russia	1.59	0.78
	Sub Total	3.99	1.54
N.America	39. Canada	0.08	-
	40. Mexico	1.89	1.28
	Sub Total	1.97	1.28
Europe	41. Turkey	0.13	0.00
	42. UK	0.09	0.00
	Sub Total	0.23	0.00
Australia	43. Australia	0.36	1.69
	44. Norway	0.00	0.20
Total		159.20	163.59

Amendment in RPF Act

656. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are proposing to withdraw of the Government Railway Police (GRP) from providing security to railway premises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways proposes to amend the Railway Protection Force (RPF) Act to empower the Central force under Railways with police power to effectively deal with crimes in trains and railway stations;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether some State Governments have strongly opposed the aforesaid move; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) A proposal has been moved for amendment in the Railway Protection Force Act 1957 (RPF Act) to empower the RPF to deal with passenger related crime in passenger areas. The proposal envisages two tier security system over railways comprising of the RPF and District police in place of presently prevailing three tier system of RPF, GRP and District Police. The proposal to give effect to the above is under consideration, in consultation with all stake holders including the State Governments.

PNG Network

657. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up cooking gas pipeline network throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the target fixed for a national grid for cooking gas pipeline;

(c) the details of cities where cooking gas pipeline facility is available in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the objections raised, if any, by the dealers and distributors of IOC, IBP, HPCL and BPCL regarding decision of the Government for extension of piped cooking gas alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), authorized for City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the country has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development (CNG/PNG) in more than 300 possible Geographical Areas (GAs) on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis. The State-wise details of these Geographical Areas (GAs) are placed enclosed at Statement-I. PNG connections form part of CGD Network and development of PNG network in Geographical Areas (GAs) depends, inter alia, on the availability of trunk steel pipelines, technical feasibility, safety considerations, availability of digging permissions from land owning agencies and customer response.

(c) Presently, there are 51 Geographical Areas in various States of the country authorized by PNGRB where in PNG supplies are being made for domestic use. The list of these 51 Geographical Areas are enclosed at Statement-II.

(d) No objections have been received in the Ministry in this regard.

Statement I

Proposed Geographical areas for CGD Network

Sl.No.	City Enroute	State
1	2	3
1.	Chitoor	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Yanam	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Tirupatt	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
7.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Suriapet	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Vuaywada	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Vizianagarm	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Bhimumpatnam	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
17.	Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh
18.	Sangareddy	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Zahirabad	Andhra Pradesh
20.	Shaund	Andhra Pradesh
21.	Mauavaram	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
23.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
24.	Nizam Abao	Andhra Pradesh
25.	Adiababad	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Kottaguddem	Andhra Pradesh
27.	Duliajan	Assam
28.	Dibrugarh	Assam
29.	Shivsagar	Assam
30.	Moran	Assam
31.	Jorhat	Assam
32.	Silchar	Assam
33.	Nawada	Bihar
34.	Deoghar	Bihar
35.	Gaya	Bihar
36.	Sasaram	Bihar
37.	Patna	Bihar

1	2	3	1	2	3
38.	Ara	Bihar	69.	Ghandhinagar	Gujarat
39.	Buxar	Bihar	70.	Mehsana	Gujarat
40.	Jehanabad	Bihar	71.	Sabharkanta	Gujarat
41.	Arrah	Bihar	72.	Surendranagar	Gujarat
42.	Chandigarh	Chandiharh	73.	Rajkot	Gujarat
43.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	74.	Jamnagar	Gujarat
44.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	75.	Bhui	Gujarat
45.	Bhillai	Chhattisgarh	76.	Kandala	Gujarat
46.	Daman	Daman & Silvassa	77.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
47.	Silvasa	Daman & Silvassa	78.	Banaskantha	Gujarat
48.	Delhi	Delhi	79.	Umbergaon	Gujarat
49.	Goa	Goa	80.	Yamunanagar	Haryana
50.	Hazira	Gujarat	81.	Jagadari	Haryana
51.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	82.	Dabwau	Haryana
52.	Ghajipur	Uttar Pradesh	83.	Faridabad	Haryana
53.	Balua	Uttar Pradesh	84.	Gurgaon	Haryana
54.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	85.	Rewari	Haryana
55.	Surat	Gujarat	86.	Rohtak	Haryana
56.	Ankleshwar	Gujarat	87.	Hissar	Haryana
57.	Bharuch	Gujarat	88.	Jind	Haryana
58.	Vadodara	Gujarat	89.	Sonepat	Haryana
59.	Dahod	Gujarat	90.	Panipat	Haryana
60.	Valsad	Gujarat	91.	Karnal	Haryana
61.	Navasari	Gujarat	92.	Kurukshetra	Haryana
62.	Bilumora	Gujarat	93.	Ambala	Haryana
63.	Gandevi	Gujarat	94.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
64.	Khambat	Gujarat	95.	Katra	Jammu and Kashmir
65.	Ballabh Vidhyanagar	Gujarat	96.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir
66.	Halol-Kalol	Gujarat	97.	Chota Nagpur	Jharkhand
67.	Kheda	Gujarat	98.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
68.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	99.	Girudih	Jharkhand

1	2	3
100.	Kodarma	Jharkhand
101.	Hazaribag	Jharkhand
102.	Bokaro	Jharkhand
103.	Chamranjnagar	Karnataka
104.	Kouegal	Karnataka
105.	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh
106.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh
107.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
108.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh
109.	Mysore	Karnataka
110.	Ramanagaram	Karnataka
111.	Bengaluru	Karnataka
112.	Kolar	Karnataka
113.	Kolar Gold Fields	Karnataka
114.	Mulbagal	Karnataka
115.	Bangarapet	Karnataka
116.	Kanakpura	Karnataka
117.	Ramanagaram	Karnataka
118.	Kunigal	Karnataka
119.	Sri Rangapatnam	Karnataka
120.	Mandya	Karnataka
121.	Hassan	Karnataka
122.	Saklshpur	Karnataka
123.	Chikmangalur	Karnataka
124.	Madikeri	Karnataka
125.	Mangalore	Karnataka
126.	Suratkal	Karnataka
127.	Udupi	Karnataka
128.	Kasarakod	Karnataka
129.	Tumkur	Karnataka
130.	Koppal	Karnataka

1	2	3
131.	Hampi	Karnataka
132.	Chitraduge	Karnataka
133.	Davangere	Karnataka
134.	Gadag	Karnataka
135.	Bellary	Karnataka
136.	Shimoga	Karnataka
137.	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka
138.	Charwadmarga	Karnataka
139.	Homnabad	Karnataka
140.	Bidar	Karnataka
141.	Karakal	Kerala
142.	Kasaragod	Kerala
143.	Madikeri	Kerala
144.	Kannur	Kerala
145.	Mahe	Kerala
146.	Kalpetta	Kerala
147.	Khozikhode	Kerala
148.	Mauapuram	Kerala
149.	Palakad (Palghat)	Kerala
150.	Thrissur	Kerala
151.	Ernalyuam	Kerala
152.	Kochi	Kerala
153.	Kottayam	Kerala
154.	Alapuzha	Kerala
155.	Periyar	Kerala
156.	Kouam	Kerala
157.	Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala
158.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
159.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
160.	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh
161.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	1	2	3
162.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand	193.	Wardha	Maharashtra
163.	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	194.	Solapur	Maharashtra
164.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	195.	Osmanabao	Maharashtra
165.	Shahjapur	Madhya Pradesh	196.	Karmala	Maharashtra
166.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	197.	Latur	Maharashtra
167.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	198.	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra
168.	Gwauor	Madhya Pradesh	199.	Shirdi	Maharashtra
169.	Vijaipur	Madhya Pradesh	200.	Nashik	Maharashtra
170.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	201.	Pune	Maharashtra
171.	Raghogarh	Madhya Pradesh	202.	Lonavala	Maharashtra
172.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	203.	Khopou	Maharashtra
173.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh	204.	Matheran	Maharashtra
174.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	205.	Wadgaon	Maharashtra
175.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	206.	Parvel	Maharashtra
176.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	207.	Kalyan	Maharashtra
177.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	208.	Thane	Maharashtra
178.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	209.	Shahpur	Maharashtra
179.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	210.	Murbad	Maharashtra
180.	Vicmsha	Madhya Pradesh	211.	Tarapur	Maharashtra
181.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	212.	Amravati	Maharashtra
182.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	213.	Ramnagar	Uttarakhand
183.	Chinndwara	Madhya Pradesh	214.	Roorkee	Uttarkhand
184.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	215.	Haridwar	Uttarkhand
185.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	216.	Rudrapur	Uttarkhand
186.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	217.	Halcha	West Bengal
187.	Satara	Maharashtra	218.	Durgapur	West Bengal
188.	Aubag	Maharashtra	219.	Paralakhemundi	Odisha
189.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	220.	Rourkela	Odisha
190.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	221.	Chatrrapur	Odisha
191.	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	222.	Khordha	Odisha
192.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	223.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha

1	2	3	1	2	3
224.	Jajapur	Odisha	255.	Jaisalmar	Rajasthan
225.	Bhadrak	Odisha	256.	Bhiwaoi	Rajasthan
226.	Ananapur	Odisha	257.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu
227.	Kamakhyanagar	Odisha	258.	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu
228.	Baleshwar	Odisha	259.	Khichpuram	Tamil Nadu
229.	Baripada	Odisha	260.	Chenmai	Tamil Nadu
230.	Pondicherry	Puducherry	261.	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
231.	Rajpura	Punjab	262.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu
232.	Nangal	Punjab	263.	Kauakkurrichichi	Tamil Nadu
233.	Patiala	Punjab	264.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu
234.	Mandigovind6arh	Punjab	265.	Cudalore	Tamil Nadu
235.	Sangrur	Punjab	266.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
236.	Ludhiana	Punjab	267.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu
237.	Jallandhar	Punjab	268.	Lalguoi	Tamil Nadu
238.	Amritsar	Punjab	269.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand
239.	Bhatinda	Punjab	270.	Kathgodam	Uttarakhand
240.	Pathankot	Punjab	271.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
241.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	272.	Meoinpur	West Bengal
242.	Kota	Rajasthan	273.	Bankura	West Bengal
243.	Banswari	Rajasthan	274.	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu
244.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	275.	Karur	Tamil Nadu
245.	Uoaipur	Rajasthan	276.	Erode	Tamil Nadu
246.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	277.	Tiruchchirapaui	Tamil Nadu
247.	Bhilwara	Rajastha	278.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
248.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	279.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu
249.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	280.	Padukkottai	Tamil Nadu
250.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	281.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
251.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	282.	Virudunagar	Tamil Nadu
252.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan	283.	Aruppukkotai	Tamil Nadu
253.	Aimer	Rajasthan	284.	Kovilpatti	Tamil Nadu
254.	Badmer	Rajasthan	285.	Tirublveu	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
286.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
287.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
288.	Udhagammandalam	Tamil Nadu
289.	Tiruttani	Tamil Nadu
290.	Agartala	Tripura
291.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
292.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
293.	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh
294.	Dibiyapur	Uttar Pradesh
295.	Phaphund	Uttar Pradesh
296.	Babarpur	Uttar Pradesh
297.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh
298.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
299.	Jagoishpur	Uttar Pradesh
300.	Badayun	Uttar Pradesh
301.	Shahiahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
302.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
303.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
304.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
305.	Augarh	Uttar Pradesh
306.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh
307.	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh
308.	Khurja	Uttar Pradesh
309.	Bulanoshahr	Uttar Pradesh
310.	Dadri	Uttar Pradesh
311.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
312.	Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh
313.	Muzzafarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
314.	Saharnpur	Uttar Pradesh
315.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
316.	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
317.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
318.	Hapur	Uttar Pradesh
319.	Garhmukteshwar	Uttar Pradesh
320.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
321.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
322.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
323.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
324.	Tamlk	West Bengal
325.	Kaora	West Bengal
326.	Alipur	West Bengal
327.	Kolkata	West Bengal
328.	Asansol	West Bengal

Statement II

Geographical Area having PNG Network in the existing CGD Network as on 01.03.2012

Sl. No.	Geographical Area	State
1	2	3
1.	Sonipat	Haryana
2.	Gurgaon	Haryana
3.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Tinsukia	Assam
6.	Dibrugarh	Assam
7.	Sibsagar	Assam
8.	Golaghat	Assam
9.	Duliajan	Assam
10.	Moran	Assam
11.	Nazira	Assam
12.	Digboi	Assam
13.	Naharkatiya	Assam

1	2	3
14.	Margherita	Assam
15.	Johrat	Assam
16.	Ghandhinagar	Gujarat
17.	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
18.	Mehsana	Gujarat
19.	Nadiad	Gujarat
20.	Halol	Gujarat
21.	Hazira	Gujarat
22.	Rajkot	Gujarat
23.	Khambhat	Gujarat
24.	Morbi	Gujarat
25.	Valsad	Gujarat
26.	Navsari	Gujarat
27.	Surendernagar	Gujarat
28.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
29.	Vadodara	Gujarat
30.	Surat	Gujarat
31.	Ankieshwar	Gujarat
32.	Bharuch	Gujarat
33.	Anand	Gujarat
34.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh
35.	Indore including Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
36.	Pune	Maharashtra
37.	Mumbai & Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra
38.	Thane City & adjoining contiguous areas	
39.	Delhi	NCT of Delhi
40.	Kota	Rajasthan
41.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
42.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
43.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
44.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
45.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
46.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
47.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
48.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
49.	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh
50.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
51.	Agartala	Tripura

[Translation]

Halt and Stoppage of Trains

658. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIYA:
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal for providing stoppage of all express trains at Malia (Gujarat), Naila (Bilaspur district) and Kota-Indore Intercity Express (19801/19802) at Pachor (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be provided;

(c) whether the Railways have also proposed to reinstate the halt of Howrah Ranchi Express 18617/18618 at Chakulia Railway Station between Kharagpur-Tatanagar division; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to provide the stoppage of any train at Maliya-Miyana, Naila and Pachor Road stations.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Security in Railways

659. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the highly risk-prone stations and areas identified by the Railways in the year 2008;

(b) the security system devised by the Indian Railways to provide security coverage at the said stations;

(c) the achievement made in this regard so far;

(d) whether the Integrated Security System was modified in the year 2009;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of modifications so made;

(f) the reasons for non-implementation of the plan to cover stations selected under the above system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c), (f) and (g) 202 stations have been identified as sensitive and vulnerable over Indian Railways. It has been decided to implement Integrated Security System at these stations. The system comprises of following components-

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

Work is being implemented in a phased manner. Contracts have already been awarded and the execution of work is in advance stage over 54 stations. The work is also progressing satisfactorily at remaining stations. Integrated Security System is being implemented for the first time over Indian Railways. There were initial delays due to some technical reasons.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Construction of ROB/RUB

660. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status and location of the ongoing Railway Over Bridge/Under Bridge (ROB/RUB) inter-alia including projects on manned and unmanned level crossing/sub-ways/link road rail bridge/Foot Over Bridge (FOB) projects in the country alongwith the funds allocated to each of such projects, State-wise;

(b) the number of each such (ROB/RUB) inter-alia including projects on manned and unmanned level crossing/sub-ways/link road rail bridge/Foot Over Bridge (FOB) projects which are running behind the schedule, State-wise and the reasons for the delay;

(c) the details of the proposals regarding construction of Railway Over Bridge/Under Bridge (ROB/RUB) inter-alia including projects on manned and unmanned level crossing/sub-ways/link road rail bridge/Foot Over Bridges (FOB) projects in the country alongwith the action taken by the Railways thereupon, State-wise;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the time-schedule fixed for completion of such construction work and the funds allocated for the same; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to ensure timely execution of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Statement showing the number of the ongoing Railway Over Bridge/Under Bridge (ROBs/RUBs)/Sub-ways/link road rail bridge and Foot Over Bridge (FOB) projects in the country along with the funds allocated and status of the works zone-wise are at enclosed Statements-I and II respectively. ROB/RUB/Subways sanctioned on cost sharing in consultation with the State Government are, normally, jointly executed by the Road Authority (Approaches of ROB) and Railways (Bridge portion). The target date of completion is dependent on several factors like land acquisition, fund availability with the State Government, sanction of corresponding work in the State budget, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), awarding of contracts, etc. As per fund availability and physical progress of works on approaches and bridge proper, target dates for completion of such works are fixed.

(c) and (d) Proposal for 364 Road Over Bridges and 2609 Road Under Bridges/Subways are under consideration for inclusion in Railway Works Programme 2012-13.

(e) Construction of ROB/RUB on cost sharing basis is a joint venture with Road Authority. The progress is regularly monitored at various levels and coordination meetings are held with the Sponsoring Authorities for timely execution of such projects.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Railway	Nos. of works appearing in Pink Book 2011-12	Funds Allocated during 2011-12 (Rs. in Crores)	Completed Works (upto Jan., 2011)	Works in Progress (upto Jan., 2012)
1.	Central	14	27	0	6
2.	Eastern	59	72	12	7
3.	East Central	69	105	14	11
4.	East Coast	34	62	8	11
5.	Northern	132	176	20	49
6.	North Central	60	98	7	24
7.	North Eastern	26	36	4	6
8.	Northeast Frontier	6	26	4	0
9.	North Western	46	71	12	9
10.	Southern	211	83	7	66
11.	South Central	101	216	20	29
12.	South Eastern	24	34	2	12
13.	South East Central	29	58	6	4
14.	South Western	62	55	11	10
15.	Western	42	46	9	5
16.	West Central	36	37	7	13
Total		951	1200	143	260

Statement II*Details of Foot Over Bridges (FOB) sanctioned*

Sl. No.	Railway	No. of Works involving Foot Over Bridge (FOB) appearing in Pink Book 2011-12	Funds allocated upto 31.03.2012 (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Central	5	3.76
2.	Eastern	15	1.79

1	2	3	4
3.	East Central	4	4.54
4.	East Coast	2	4.92
5.	Northern	1	5.65
6.	North Central	4	15.65
7.	North Eastern	—	—
8.	Northeast Frontier	2	3.55
9.	North Western	—	—
10.	Southern	40	6.62
11.	South Central	—	—

1	2	3	4
12.	South Eastern	1	1.58
13.	South East Central	2	1.81
14.	South Western	—	—
15.	Western	11	16.64
16.	West Central	3	2.78
Total		90	69.29

[English]

Nano Science Technology (Nano Mission)

661. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved so far under the Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission);

(b) whether any specific technology for medical purpose has been developed under it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Government of India launched a Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission) on 3rd May, 2007 with an allocation of Rs. 1000 crore for 5 years. As a result of the policy leadership provided by the Mission and its own programmes, good infrastructure for nanotech R&D has been built, India has emerged 6th worldwide in terms of scientific publications, an active research community of about 1000 researchers has emerged and some interesting applications have already come out of the country. The promotional activities of the Mission have, therefore, laid the foundations for more vigorous R&D programmes in future. A listing of major activities undertaken by the Nano Mission so far is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The details of technologies developed for the medical purpose are:

- Membrane scaffolds for wound healing using chitin/chitosan gels containing nanoparticles

developed by Centre for Nanotechnology at Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Kochi.

- Nanoparticles for ophthalmic drug delivery developed by the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad & USV, Mumbai.

Statement

Major Activities undertaken by the Nano Mission

- Establishment of 12 Units on Nano Science.
- Establishment of 7 Centres for Nano Technology besides a Centre for Computational Materials Science.
- Setting-up of an Institute of Nano Science & Technology at Mohali.
- Setting-up of an Ultra High Resolution Aberration-Corrected Transmission Electron Microscope as a National Facility at the International Centre for Materials Science, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bangalore.
- Setting-up of India-Japan beam line at Photon Factory, Tsukuba, Japan.
- Setting-up of a beam line, and access to all the beam lines, at PETRA III Synchrotron Radiation Source at Hamburg, Germany.
- Establishment of 3 Accelerator-based Research Facilities at IIT-Kanpur, Kurukshetra University and University of Allahabad.
- Setting-up of 8 Thematic Units of Excellence on specific themes in different institutions across the country.
- Enabling Scientists to carry out experiments at various Synchrotron Radiation Sources and Neutron Sources abroad.
- Establishment of a Centre for Knowledge Management of Nano Science and Technology (CKMNT) at the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad.
- Augmentation of computing resources for simulation and data analysis at Inter University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi.
- Support to M.Sc./M.Tech. programmes in Nano Science and Technology in 17 institutions across the country.

- > Grant of Post-Doctoral fellowships through JNCASR, Bangalore.
- > Funding of 282 Individual Scientist-centric research projects.
- > Funding of 7 application -oriented Industry-Institute collaborative projects.
- > Launch of Indo-Canada Scientist Exchange and Training Programme.
- > Organization of 5 Advanced Schools.
- > Support to a number of International/National Conferences, Seminars, and Workshops etc.
- > Institution of Annual National Research Award in Nano Science and Technology.

Implementation of MGNREGS

662. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the national average of percentage of household that have completed 100 days employment, the national average of number of days of employment per household and the national percentage of women employed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the corresponding figures for the districts most affected by Left-wing Extremism is lower than the national figures during this period;

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

(d) whether other rural development schemes are also being affected adversely in these districts;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to improve the implementation of MGNREGS and other rural development schemes in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), the details of average percentage of households that have completed 100 days, number of days of employment per household and women participation at the National level and for districts identified for Integrated Action Plan (IAP) affected by Left Wing

Extremism (LWE) during last three years and current year are given in the Statement enclosed. Except in 2008-09, the performance in IAP districts has been better than National average. The following initiatives have been undertaken for effective implementation of MGNREGA in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts affected by left wing extremism:

1. To ensure timely wage payment to the MGNREGA workers, cash wage payments has been allowed in areas where the outreach of Banks/Post Offices is inadequate.
2. To ensure adequate human and technical support to the district and sub-district levels for implementing MGNREGA, the Ministry has suggested that States can deploy core professional staff namely Panchayat Development Officer and Technical Assistant in each Gram Panchayat of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts.
3. Ministry has Issued notification allowing construction of play grounds under MGNREGA in districts as identified by the central government for Integrated Action Plan vide notification dated 20.10.2011

Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows will be appointed in IAP districts for fixed duration to provide managerial support to district administration in the implementation of rural development programmes.

(d) to (f) From data reported by various States, there does not seem to be any significant adverse effect on the performance of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in the Left Wing Extremism affected districts.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being implemented in rural areas of the country including LWE affected districts. Due to incidents of violence in LWE affected districts, the contractors are not coming forward for bidding which delays the implementation of the Scheme. The average utilization of funds in LWE affected districts is below the national average utilization. Law and order is a State subject. However, for effective implementation of PMGSY and for incentivizing the contractors in LWE affected/IAP districts some of the major relaxations made in the PMGSY guidelines are as follows:

- (i) All habitations in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts, whether in schedule-V areas or not, with a population of 250 and above (in 2001

census) will be eligible for coverage under PMGSY as against the population of 500 in other areas.

- (ii) In Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts, cost of bridges up to 75 meters under PMGSY will be borne by the Government of India as against 50 meters for other areas.
- (iii) In case of LWE/IAP districts, the minimum tender package amount is reduced to Rs. 50 lakh.
- (iv) The time limit up to 24 calendar months would be allowed for completion of work. However, no extra liability, if any, on account of cost escalation shall be met from the programme fund provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
- (v) While formulating estimates and preparing DPRs, cost of insurance premium against risks such as damaging or burning of plants and machinery etc. of contractors can also be included.

Indira Awaas Yojana, is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh under which financial assistance is provided to rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units. To help the target group in these areas as a special consideration, the IAY Scheme Guidelines have been relaxed and modified as below:-

- (i) These districts are now treated as difficult areas and are eligible for higher rate of unit assistance of Rs. 48,500/- provided in hilly/difficult areas.
- (ii) The district administration has been allowed to construct houses for the old aged, widowed and physically handicapped persons if they so desire.
- (iii) Cluster approach has been requested to be adopted in these districts for facilitating better convergence of amenities and for accelerated development in these areas.
- (iv) Rs. 300 per house is allowed to be utilized towards monitoring, technical support and maintenance of IAY-MIS in these districts.

Statement

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 upto 16th Feb., 2012	
	National	IAP (LWE)	National	IAP (LWE)	National	IAP (LWE)	National	IAP (LWE)
Percentage of households completed 100 days of employment	14	11	13	14	10	10	3	5
Number of days of employment per household	48	50	54	56	47	48	34	34
Percentage of women participation	48	46	48	48	48	46	49	46

[*Translation*]

Constraints in MPLAD Scheme

663. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether constraints are being faced in releasing of Member of Parliament Local Area Development funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts of the Rajasthan for which the installments pertaining to year 2011-12 have not been released so far;

(d) whether the Para 3.22 of MPLAD Scheme is fully being followed in all the parliamentary constituencies of Rajasthan including Jalor Sirohi constituency; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to comply with these directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) and (b) There are no constraints in releasing the MPLADS funds. However, as stipulated in the MPLADS guidelines, to maintain the financial discipline under the

scheme, funds are released on receipt of the monthly progress report reflecting the eligibility criteria, the Utilization Certificate and the Audit Certificate from the respective nodal district authorities of MPs.

(c) As on 29.02.2012, the details of installments yet to be released to MPs of Rajasthan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Ministry has not received any complaint regarding non-compliance of para 3.22 of the MPLADS guidelines in Rajasthan. However, wherever violation of provisions of the MPLADS guidelines is reported, the State Government authorities are directed to take corrective measures.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Nodal District	Installments yet to be released
1.	AJMER	Ajmer	II/2011-12
2.	ALWAR	Alwar	II/2010-11 and subsequent instalments
3.	BANSWARA (ST)	Banswara	II/2011-12
4.	BARMER	Barmer	II/2010-11 and subsequent instalments
5.	RAJSAMAND	Rajsamand	II/2010-11 and subsequent instalments
6.	BHARATPUR (SC)	Bharatpur	II/2011-12
7.	BHILWARA	Bhilwara	II/2010-11 and subsequent instalments
8.	BIKANER (SC)	Bikaner	II/2011-12
9.	CHITTORGARH	Chittorgarh	II/2011-12
10.	CHURU	Churu	-
11.	DAUSA (ST)	Dausa	II/2011-12
12.	GANGANAGAR (SC)	Sri Ganganagar	II/2011-12
13.	JAIPUR RURAL	Jaipur	II/2011-12
14.	JALORE	Jalore	II/2011-12
15.	JHALAWAR-BARAN	Jhalawar	II/2011-12
16.	JHUNJHUNU	Jhunjhunu	-
17.	JODHPUR	Jodhpur	II/2011-12
18.	KOTA	Kota	II/2010-11 and subsequent instalments
19.	NAGOUR	Nagaur	II/2010-11 and subsequent instalments
20.	PALI	Pali	II/2011-12
21.	KARALI-DHOLPUR (SC)	Karali	II/2011-12
22.	TONK-SAWAI MADHOPUR	Sawai Madhopur	II/2011-12
23.	SIKAR	Sikar	II/2011-12
24.	JAIPUR	Jaipur	II/2011-12
25.	UDAIPUR (ST)	Udaipur	II/2011-12

Decline in Demand of Non-phosphoric Fertilizers

664. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of non-phosphoric fertilizers have declined by fifteen percent in comparison with the last year consequent upon increase in the price thereof; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is likely to impact balanced use of fertilizers policy of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (b) No, Madam. The demand and availability of non-phosphatic fertilizers like Urea and MOP in the country during 2011-12 (April, 2011 to February, 2012) compared to same period last year is as under:-

(Figures in <lakh metric tonnes>)

FG	2010-11 (April to February)		2011-12 (April to February)	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
Urea	274.14	269.36	288.68	275.49
MOP	44.84	37.77	45.43	27.63

As can be seen, the demand and the availability of urea is on the higher side compared to last year. The availability of urea during the year 2011-12 (April, 2011 to February, 2012) has been adequate throughout the country. In case of MOP, there was tightness in availability during Kharif, 2011. There is no viable source of Potash in the country as such the entire demand of MOP is met through imports. Upto the month of July, 2011, contracting for import of MOP could not materialize due to substantial increase of prices and cartelization by MOP producers in the International market. The contracting of MOP took place only in the month of August, 2011. As a result, MOP availability for direct application as well as for indigenous production of NPK fertilizers is comfortable in Rabi, 2011-12.

Projects in Maharashtra

665. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of railway projects including surveys which are still pending in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Railways propose to create new Railway Divisions in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Railways for timely completion of work on Manmad-Dhule-Indore and Nasik-Pune routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) 5 New Line, 2 Gauge Conversion and 9 Doubling projects falling fully/partly in Maharashtra have been taken up and are in various stages of progress. Survey for 15 New Line, 2 Gauge Conversion and 3 Doubling projects falling fully/partly in Maharashtra have been taken up.

(b) Railways have no plan to create any new Division in the country other than those already announced.

(c) Setting up of new Railway Divisions at Bhagalpur and Thawe was announced in the Railway Budget 2009-10. Action, in this regard, has already been initiated.

(d) Manmad-Dhule-Indore and Nasik-Pune are not sanctioned projects. Therefore, no steps have been taken for their completion. Both the projects have been sent to Planning Commission for 'In Principle' approval.

[English]

Wagon Factory at Cherthala

666. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made so far towards setting up of wagon factory at Cherthala, Kerala;

(b) the steps taken/being taken in this regard by the Railways; and

(c) the funds allocated utilized thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Availability of appropriate land is being ascertained for setting up of wagon factory at Cherthala.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Underloading of Goods Trains

667. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of under loading of the goods-trains by railway personnel have come to the light;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the revenue loss caused to the Railways due to such under loading during the last three years;

(c) the details of action taken against the persons found guilty in such cases; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Railways to prevent recurrence of such cases?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Basic Research

668. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether considerable effort has not been made to develop country as a place of basic research;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the funds spent on developing basic research in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has taken a number of steps to develop our country as a place of basic research. The Government has created a new structure for basic research by establishing a Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) in the country as an autonomous body through an Act of Parliament. The creation of SERB, apart from significantly enhancing the level of basic research funding, shall also impart the necessary autonomy, flexibility and speed in shaping the research programmes and delivery of funds to researchers. Other measures to promote basic

sciences 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, strengthening infrastructure for Research and Development (R&D), launching of Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) etc. Apart from expanding the scope of investigator centric Extra Mural Research support programmes in terms of quantity and quality, multifaceted programmes like Start-up Research grant for Indian Diaspora undertaking faculty assignments in Indian academia, Overseas Doctoral Scholarships and Post-doctoral Fellowships, Building Educators for Science Teaching etc. are proposed for the XII Five Year Plan to take basic research to higher levels.

(c) During the last three years the Ministry has spent/sanctioned funds to the tune of Rs. 720.0 crores on developing basic research in Karnataka.

[Translation]

Backwardness in Muslim Dominated Districts

669. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to conduct fresh survey to collect information regarding social, economic and educational backwardness in muslim dominated districts in the country within three years;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard alongwith the objectives thereof;

(c) the name of organisation assigned with the work of this survey; and

(d) the time by which the report is likely to be received 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) to (d) Do not arise. In view of (a) above.

[English]

Survey on Contamination of Drinking Water

670. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board carries out surveys on habitation basis to identify the habitations where drinking water is contaminated with Fluoride, Aresenic and Nitrate;

(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) and (b) No Madam. Central Ground Water Board does not carry out surveys on habitation basis to identify the habitations where drinking water is contaminated with fluoride, arsenic and nitrate.

(c) The subject matter is not covered under the mandate of Ministry of Water Resources.

Construction of Household Toilets

671. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of household latrines constructed till date under the Total Sanitation Campaign;

(b) whether the work of constructing household latrines under total sanitation compaign is running behind schedule;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The total number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) reported to be constructed under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) till February 2012 is 8,55,43,559 units as per progress reported by the States through online data monitoring system maintained by the Ministry.

(b) to (d) TSC is a demand driven programme operated in a project mode. Therefore, there is no specific schedule for construction of IHHL. Information Education and Communication (IEC) and Human Resource Development (HRD) are the two important components of TSC. Individuals not having access to sanitation facilities are expected to construct toilets as per felt need

generated through effective IEC carried out under TSC. With the effective implementation of TSC, the sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country against project objectives has reached 67% as of February 2012 as per progress reported by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry. With the existing trend of effective demand generated coupled with sufficient fund availability, it is expected that the present project objectives under TSC shall be achieved by the year 2017.

Agro and Rural Industries

672. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Agro and Rural Industries functioning in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Union Government is planning to set up and develop more Agro and Rural Industries in the States during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated to such industries in the Country including West Bengal by the Union Government during the last five years and the current year, year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government for development of Agro and Rural based industries in the country particularly in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per data maintained by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), 1.09 lakh khadi and village industries units under agro and rural industries are functioning in West Bengal as on 31.03.2011.

(b) to (d) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme being implemented by this Ministry aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth in the country including in West Bengal. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/women the margin money

subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. State/UTs-wise releases of margin money subsidy under PMEGP including in West Bengal since inception in 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 29.02.2012) is given at Statement.

(e) Apart from PMEGP, schemes implemented by KVIC for the development of agro and rural based industries include (i) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) (ii) Product Development, Design Intervention & Packaging (PRODIP) and (iii) Market Development Assistance (MDA).

Statement

State-wise margin money subsidy released under PMEGP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	State/UT	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300.00	1820.00	2544.81	2780.57
2.	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	567.79	1374.78	1141.28
3.	Punjab	1800.00	1290.13	1833.28	1695.61
4.	Chandigarh	59.94	0.00	63.98	0.00
5.	Uttarakhand	1162.25	332.94	1120.18	1123.74
6.	Haryana	1431.16	1066.22	1887.82	1396.25
7.	Delhi	285.51	-150.00 [@]	173.83	213.02
8.	Rajasthan	3313.19	1625.77	4401.64	3684.10
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11768.96	9739.75	13848.08	18034.45
10.	Bihar	5152.18	900.00	3504.32	7417.30
11.	Sikkim	125.80	270.00	173.77	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.72	351.43	248.00	174.63
13.	Nagaland	430.68	350.00	466.00	695.46
14.	Manipur	188.25	300.00	0.00	630.42
15.	Mizoram	238.28	327.40	306.00	508.00
16.	Tripura	472.12	350.00	811.25	2868.06
17.	Meghalaya	483.96	606.01	515.00	833.42
18.	Assam	2050.54	1635.00	5538.00	2022.14
19.	West Bengal	6500.00	7200.00	6719.17	5581.67
20.	Jharkhand	2366.52	300.00	1562.68	3620.64
21.	Odisha	2946.68	3422.13	4949.26	4220.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Chhattisgarh	1736.78	1952.54	2983.58	3182.97
23	Madhya Pradesh	3695.85	709.91	5440.13	5172.54
24	Gujarat**	3474.30	234.52	3042.54	6101.97
25	Maharashtra***	6642.23	3150.15	4793.82	4730.07
26	Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	6159.93	7443.94	5568.30
27	Karnataka	3571.24	1979.34	3696.02	3863.96
28	Goa	86.59	136.59	391.71	215.22
29	Lakshadweep	6.66	0.00	77.00	0.00
30	Kerala	2123.80	1245.20	3164.19	2910.66
31	Tamil Nadu	4220.23	3930.61	4389.80	7383.44
32	Puducherry	59.94	6.57	85.64	82.16
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.25	33.76	171.83	83.22
34	KVIC HQ	282.39			
Total		74000.00	51843.69	87722.05	97936.14

@ During 2009-10, due to slow demand in Delhi, Rs. 150 lakh was redistributed to other States.

* upto 29.02.2012.

** including Daman & Diu.

*** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Shortage of Junior Researchers

673. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that scientific and technical manpower under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is averaging 110 researchers per million which is one of the lowest in the world leading to shortage of junior researchers in CSIR laboratories thus affecting the research work; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome manpower shortage in CSIR laboratories and also to enhance the skills of existing researchers in the CSIR laboratories?

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

on its roll around 4500 scientists pursuing research and development activities. In addition around 4000 research scholars pursue research in CSIR towards their Ph.D. degree. There is no shortage of researchers in CSIR except in the field of Engineering. To bridge this gap CSIR has made operational Post Graduate Research Programme in Engineering (PGRPE), which will enable young engineering graduates to opt for research as a career. CSIR has also set up the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR) as an institution of national importance. The AcSIR will nurture human resource in trans-disciplinary areas.

Water Management and Conservation

674. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines and provided fiscal assistance to the State Governments for traditional water conservation practices, rain water harvesting and adoption of better water management practice with the use of modern technology;

(b) if so, the details of financial allocation for this purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the feedback earned from the State Governments in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has issued guidelines and provided fiscal assistance to the State Governments for traditional water conservation practices, rain water harvesting and adoption of better water management practice with the use of modern technology through various programmes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, demonstrative recharge projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge, circulation of model bill on ground water and Farmer's Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP).

(b) The details of State-wise financial allocation of

demonstrative recharge projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge being implemented during XI Plan as on 11.3.2012 is enclosed as Statement-I. The State-wise financial assistance provided under CADWM, AIBP and RRR of water bodies is enclosed as Statements-II, III and IV respectively. Financial assistance under FPARP is granted institution-wise and not State-wise. So far, an amount of Rs. 35.90 crore has been released to these institutes.

(c) The State Governments avail central assistance under AIBP, CADWM and RRR of water bodies on regular basis to implement more and more water resources development and management projects, the details of which during last three years are covered in answer to part (b) of the Question. The first phase of FPARP was started in 2007-08 and seeing the response of the farmers/functionaries, its second phase was launched in 2010-11. FPARP has resulted in saving of water, enhancement of crop yield and enhancement in income of farmers. So far, 11 States/Union Territories have enacted ground water legislation and 18 States and 4 UTs have made roof top rain water harvesting mandatory in their respective States.

Statement I

State-wise details of demonstrative recharge projects being implemented during XI Plan (As on 11.3.2012)

Sl.No.	State	No. of demonstrative recharge projects being implemented	Approved cost (Rs. in crore)	No. of recharge structures
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	5.73	119
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8.50	160
3.	Bihar	2	0.96	11
4.	Chandigarh	1	7.76	54
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2.69	34
6.	Delhi	1	0.43	10
7.	Gujarat	2	3.16	116
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11	1.91	13
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1.00	3
10.	Jharkhand	2	1.91	69
11.	Karnataka	6	5.88	192

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Kerala	7	0.98	91
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	8.61	51
14.	Maharashtra	1	0.15	49
15.	Nagaland	1	1.13	30
16.	Odisha	14	4.64	65
17.	Punjab	3	2.60	86
18.	Rajasthan	76	5.91	79
19.	Tamil Nadu	4	5.26	273
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	32.86	189
21.	West Bengal	1	1.11	30
Total		158	103.18	1724

Statement II*Details of Central assistance released under CADWM Programme*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Central assistance released (Rs. Lakh)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	250.00	0.00	40.98	290.980
3.	Assam	594.61	0.00	226.00	820.610
4.	Bihar	0.00	6095.19	2669.09	8764.280
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	8285.09	8285.090
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	80.56	80.560
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	893.86	893.860
8.	Haryana	4411.19	5451.28	4767.24	14629.710
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00		0.000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1292.83	1432.35	2250.19	4975.370
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00		0.000
12.	Karnataka	1500.00	3170.04	5341.51	10011.550
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	106.25	106.250
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	589.67	1000.00	1589.670

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	2623.63	3404.79		6028.420
16.	Manipur	554.47	938.77	1200.00	2693.240
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	3.56	25.52	29.080
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00		0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00		0.000
20.	Odisha	2976.25	1577.80	3563.07	8117.120
21.	Punjab	6091.13	0.00	6000.00	12091.130
22.	Rajasthan	4630.31	2980.85		7611.160
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00		0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	4650.00	1500.00	6150.000
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00		0.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7094.76	9475.99	7000.00	23570.750
27.	Uttarakhand	409.92	0.00		409.920
28.	West Bengal	0.00	1600.00	690.95	2290.950
	Total	32429.10	41370.29	45640.31	119439.70

Statement III*Central assistance released under AIBP*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	855.180	1300.728	22.792	2178.700
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.958	30.780	48.635	113.373
3.	Assam	405.954	589.973	406.403	1402.330
4.	Bihar	109.703	77.913	55.754	243.369
5.	Chhattisgarh	193.040	60.885	174.811	428.736
6.	Goa	39.230	20.250	20.000	79.480
7.	Gujarat	258.610	6.080	361.420	626.110
8.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	119.318	90.680	43.521	253.519
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	393.066	171.728	156.034	720.828

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	3.720	0.000	242.887	246.607
12.	Karnataka	442.419	823.828	567.759	1834.006
13.	Kerala	0.905	3.812	10.017	14.734
14.	Madhya Pradesh	473.782	758.746	658.692	1891.220
15.	Maharashtra	2257.832	1395.395	2069.056	5722.282
16.	Manipur	221.673	42.540	249.997	514.210
17.	Meghalaya	24.801	22.502	110.195	157.497
18.	Mizoram	50.718	36.450	51.092	138.260
19.	Nagaland	48.598	57.286	70.000	175.884
20.	Odisha	724.439	871.572	591.681	2187.692
21.	Punjab	9.540	22.050	140.476	172.066
22.	Rajasthan	178.620	157.577	41.920	378.117
23.	Sikkim	0.000	2.605	14.364	16.969
24.	Tripura	43.175	36.209	48.000	127.384
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	315.473	238.082	432.538	986.093
27.	Uttarakhand	371.658	127.006	160.060	658.724
28.	West Bengal	22.810	0.914	89.100	112.824
Total		7598.221	6945.590	6837.203	21381.015

Statement IV*Release under (RRR) of water bodies with domestic support*

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Water Bodies Revised	Total Project cost	Committed Central Share	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Odisha	1321	254.33	228.89	72.12	75.00
2.	Karnataka	427	232.77	209.49	74.04	47.47
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1029	339.69	305.72		189.00
4.	Bihar	15	64.45	55.30		25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	U.P. (Budelkhand)	28	46.15	41.53		29.08
6.	M.P. (Bundelkhand)	78	41.89	10.47		7.33
7.	Meghalaya Umiam Lake	1	44.57 (Irrigation Related 2.83)	2.54		1.78
8.	Maharashtra	258	135.08	119.34		
9.	Gujarat	34	17.47	15.72		
10.	Chhattisgarh	131	122.91	110.61		
11.	Haryana	3	40.24	10.06		
12.	Rajasthan	16	11.35	7.45		
Total		3341	1350.90	1117.12	146.16	374.66

Note: There was no release during 2008-09

Trains Passing through Forests

675. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wild animals killed by the goods and passenger trains passing through reserve forests in various parts of the country during the last three years, zone-wise;

(b) the steps taken to avoid these killings particularly during night times;

(c) whether various forest department officials have requested for limiting the speed of goods trains; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Number of wild animals killed by the goods and passenger trains during the last three years, in five zonal railways, is as under:

Year	East Central	East Coast Railway	Northeast Frontier Railway	North Eastern Railway	Southern Railway Railway
2009	NIL	NIL	5	1	4
2010	NIL	NIL	19	NIL	1
2011	1	1	7	NIL	NIL
2012 (Upto February, 2012)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(b) To mitigate casualties of wild animals and of elephants in particular due to train hit, Ministry of Railways in consultation with Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued a General Advisory to Zonal Railways on 30.3.2010. The advisory prescribes guidelines for Railways and Forest officials which will help in preventing such incidences. As a consequence of General Advisory,

instructions have also been issued to sensitize Train Crew and Station Masters on a regular basis and for need based clearance of vegetation on the sides of the track within railway land. Elephant Corridors have been identified by the Forest Department, where, Speed Restrictions have been imposed in night as well as during day time (as per the need) and signage boards provided, to pre-warn

the train drivers. As per advice of Forest Department, Railway is also attempting to find a more lasting solution in the matter through proposal for deposit works consisting of measures such as ramps and underpasses etc. Railway is also holding regular meetings with the Forest Department of State Government of West Bengal to take remedial measures for controlling elephant casualties.

During a meeting conducted by the Ministry of Railways in July, 2011, attended by the Forest Department, it was decided that Forest Department will erect and man watch towers at vulnerable locations and a forest official will be posted at Railway Divisional Control at Alipurwar, for co-ordination.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Speed Restrictions have been imposed at vulnerable locations identified by the Forest Department.

[*Translation*]

PCO Operators

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

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the operators of P.C.O. booths are facing a crisis of livelihood as their use has declined following the increasing popularity of mobile telephones;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have any scheme to provide other alternative source of income for these P.C.O. operators;and

(c) if so, the number of P.C.O. operators who have been provided with alternative source of income under this scheme, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) PCO booths are allotted at stations as a facility to the travelling public.

(b) PCO booths at stations are awarded only to willing candidates on open tender basis at A-1, A, B & C category of stations and through inviting of application at other stations. These contracts are allotted for specific purpose. There is no provision for alternate source of income under the existing scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Funds under AIBP for Maharashtra

677. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the fund provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to Maharashtra in the last three years, project-wise; and

(b) the details of the demand of funds by Maharashtra under AIBP for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The details of project-wise funds provided to Maharashtra under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for last three financial years is given at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of demand of funds under AIBP by Maharashtra for current financial year is given at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Central Assistance (CA)/grant released under AIBP during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
Major, Medium & Minor Irrigation Projects				
MAHARASHTRA				
1.	Gosikhurd (VI)	142.300	0.000	
	Gosikhurd-National Project (XI)	450.000	720.000	1412.940

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Surya (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	0.000	0.000	
3.	Waghur (V)	109.513	0.000	
4.	Bhima (III)(C)	0.000	0.000	
5.	Upper Tapi (IV) (C)	0.000	0.000	
6.	Upper Wardha (V) (PMP)(C)	26.950	0.000	
7.	Wan (VI) (PMP)(C)	0.000	0.000	
8.	Jayakwadi (V) (C)	0.000	0.000	
9.	Vishnupuri (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	0.000	0.000	
10.	Bahula (V) (C)	0.000	0.000	
11.	Krishna (III) (C)	23.470	0.000	
12.	Kukadi (AP 66-69) (C)	0.000	0.000	
13.	Upper Manar	11.855	0.000	11.250
14.	Hetwane (C)	0.000	0.000	
15.	Chaskman (C)	0.000	0.000	
16.	Upper Pen Ganga	37.625	0.000	43.690
-	Bawanthadi	28.880	0.000	20.250
17.	Lower Dudhana	48.680	18.270	27.000
-	Tillari	9.275	12.185	
18.	Warna	16.875	0.000	
19.	Wan Phase II(C)	0.000	0.000	
	96 New Surface MI Schemes 2006-07 (C-17-3/07)	97.990	0.000	
20.	Punad	31.080	44.870	
21.	Pothra Nalla (PMP)(C)	5.238	5.199	
22.	Utawali (PMP)(C)	17.170	5.330	
23.	Purna (PMP)(C)	5.020	0.000	
24.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	154.338	0.000	
	Nandur Madhmeshwar Phase-II		34.020	
25.	Kar (PMP)(C)	6.505	0.000	
26.	Lower Wardha (PMP)	42.780	19.359	
27.	Lal Nalla (PMP)(C)	0.000	0.000	
28.	Khadakpurna (PMP)	181.587	112.090	

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Arunavati (PMP)(C)	8.510	0.000	
30.	Tajanpore LIS(C)	3.930	0.000	
31.	Khadakwasla (II) (C)	0.000	0.000	
32.	Kadvi (C)	0.000	0.000	
33.	Kasarsai (C)	0.000	0.000	
34.	Jawal Gaon (C)	0.000	0.000	
35.	Kumbhi (C)	0.000	0.000	
36.	Kasari (C)	0.000	0.000	
37.	Patgoan (C)	0.000	0.000	
38.	Madan Tank (C)	0.000	0.000	
39.	Dongaragaon	0.000	15.390	
40.	Shivna Takli (C)	0.000	0.000	
41.	Amravati (C)	0.000	0.000	
42.	Gul Medium Irrigation Project	7.933	0.000	
43.	Bembla Irrigation Project (PMP)	176.643	120.880	
44.	Chandra Bhaga Irrigation Project (PMP)(C)	11.200	0.000	
45.	Sapan Irrigation Project (PMP)(C)	32.655	0.000	
46.	Uttarmand Project	3.054	1.125	2.475
47.	Sangola Branch Canal	67.370	0.000	
48.	Pentakli project (PMP)(C)	13.750	0.000	
	38 MI Schemes in 2007-08	19.520	0.000	
	36 Ongoing MI Schemes 2008-09	66.303	0.000	
	6 New MI Schemes 2008-09	27.179	0.000	
49.	Tarali Project	39.990	44.080	49.950
50.	Dhom Balakwadi Project	23.926	0.000	20.020
51.	Morna Gureghar Project	7.200	0.000	
52.	Arjuna Project	20.165	18.928	13.500
53.	Prakasha Barrage (C)	32.499	1.979	
54.	Sulwade Barrage (C)	55.804	0.000	
55.	Sarangkheda Barrage (C)	38.399	0.000	
56.	Lower Pedhi Project (PMP) (XI) 2008-09	129.420	0.000	29.907

1	2	3	4	5
57.	Wang (XI) 2008-09	6.750	7.776	
58.	Upper Kundlika Project (XI) 2008-09	18.500	15.320	
59.	Lower Panzara Project (XI) 2009-10		47.750	28.350
60.	Nardave Project (XI) 2009-10-New Medium		6.750	12.375
61.	Aruna Project (XI) 2009-10-New Medium		10.125	12.375
62.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation (XI) 2009-10-New		111.920	115.780
63.	Gadnadi Irrigation (XI) 2009-10-New		17.550	9.000
64.	Kudali Irrigation Project		4.500	4.050
	4 new MI Schemes 2010-11			28.544
	11 new MI Schemes 2010-11			26.110
	9 new MI Schemes 2010-11			77.870
	8 new MI Schemes 2010-11			54.540
	14 new MI Schemes 2010-11			69.080
(Maharashtra)-Total		2257.832	1395.395	2069.056

Statement II

Details of demand of funds under AIBP by Maharashtra for 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	CA Demanded (in Crore)
1	2	3

A Ongoing

1.	Arjuna medium	11.250
2.	Lower Pedhi (Major)	29.380
3.	Upper Penganga (Major)	51.420
4.	Tarali	44.730
5.	Dhom Balakwadi (Major)	42.720
6.	Sangola Branch Canal	31.500
7.	Wang Medium	3.570
8.	Bembla Major	100.020
9.	Lower Dudhana	16.553

1	2	3
10.	Lower Wardha	30.385
11.	Punad	47.226
12.	Nandur Madhmeswar-II	80.118
13.	Morna (Gureghar)	2.558
14.	Tillari (Interstate)	9.000
15.	Aruna Medium project	11.250
16.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation Project	86.891
	-do- 2nd instalment	11.980
17.	Upper Mannar Medium	5.812
18.	Nardeve (Mahammadwadi)	11.000
19.	Kudali	4.075
20.	Lower Panzara	39.132
21.	Gadnadi	12.500
22.	Upper Kundalika	45.000

1	2	3
23.	Wagur	72.230
24.	Bawanthadi	20.840
B New		
1.	Ghungshhi barrage medium (New)	37.800
2.	Tembhu LIS (Major) (New)	81.000
3.	Urmodi (Major) (New)	45.830

Electronic Fund Management System

678. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in favour of an electronic fund management system to ensure timely transfer of money to needy districts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the feedback from State Govts. including Karnataka in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The funds under the various programmes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development are mainly released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Implementing Agencies. In order to minimize the delay in transmitting the funds to the Districts/DRDAs/Implementing Agencies, the Ministry has shifted to e-payment mode from the year 2006-2007 which involves Core Banking System (CBS) network of Accredited Banker of the Ministry and Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) Mode being provided by Reserve Bank of India to other banks. The e-transfer system is working satisfactorily and no complaint has been received from Districts/DRDAs/Implementing Agencies including Karnataka.

Grant-in-Aid to State Wakf Boards

679. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grants-in-aid to State Wakf Boards and the scheme for Development of Minority Women did not take off and there was zero expenditure on these schemes;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission had initially allocated an amount of Rs. 7.00 crores under the scheme of "Strengthening of the State Wakf Boards" in the Budget for the year 2010-11 during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Later it was decided by the Planning Commission to consider the scheme in the 12th Five Year Plan instead of launching it at the fag end of 11th Five Year Plan as the Planning Commission would be conducting Zero-Based Budgetary exercise in the terminal year of the 11th Plan. The Planning Commission has constituted a Working Group on 'Empowerment of Minorities' for consideration of inclusion of the ongoing as well as new schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

A scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women was launched in January, 2010. Expression of Interest (EOI) was invited, from organizations for implementation of the scheme through advertisement. However, due to certain infirmities and ambiguities in the shortlisting process, the matter was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice and the entire process was revised. Therefore, no financial assistance was released to any of the organizations whose proposals were approved by the Sanctioning Committee. The Scheme has now been revised with the approval of Minister (Minority Affairs) and Expression of Interest (EOI) has been finalized.

[Translation]

Functioning of Laboratories in Gujarat

680. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of laboratories functioning in Gujarat till date;

(b) whether the Government has established any laboratory under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Gujarat during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the important works done by the said laboratories in Gujarat during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) There is one constituent laboratory of CSIR under the Ministry of Science and Technology functioning in the state of Gujarat, namely, CSIR-Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI) at Bhavnagar. In addition, there is another scientific organization namely, the National Innovation Foundation (NIF) at Ahmedabad functioning under the Department of Science and Technology (DST) of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

(b) No laboratory under CSIR was established in Gujarat during the last three years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) CSIR-CSMCRI has significant knowledge base for water desalination and purification. The Thin Film Reverse Osmosis (TFC RO) membrane developed by it along with Hollow Fibre Ultra Filtration membrane, has created a niche for the country. The Technology for Sulphate of Potash has been developed and a commercial plant is being set up. Also, CSIR-CSMCRI has developed many other technologies for salt, biofertilizer, specialty chemicals and biofuels.

NIF has been providing institutional support for scouting, spawning, sustaining and scaling up grassroots innovations. It is mandated to build national register of ideas, innovations and traditional knowledge practices. In recent times, NIF has developed two databases — one on Green Grassroots Innovations and Outstanding Traditional Knowledge and, the second on People's Knowledge. NIF has been able to reach over 545 districts of the country and compile over 1,60,000 examples of contemporary innovations and functional traditional knowledge.

[English]

Crossings in Bhiwani

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

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal for providing personnel at various unmanned railway crossings in Haryana including Loharu (Bhiwani District) during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the projects taken up in the said period;

(c) the funds released and spent in the aforesaid projects in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State Government has proposed six level crossings on Hisar-Sadulpur Junction and Rewari-Bhatinda section. Proposals of level crossings have not been agreed from safety considerations. State Government has been requested to propose Road Over/Under Bridge on deposit terms. There is also a trespassing location at Km. 183/2-3 between Rewari and Sadulpur section near Loharu, where a Road Under Bridge (RUB) has been found feasible. State Government has been requested to propose Road Under Bridge on deposit terms though National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) scheme.

(c) and (d) Do not arise as the projects are not yet sanctioned.

New Railway Division

682. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have fixed any norms/guidelines for formation of new Railway Division in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the railways have accorded sanction for formation of any new railway division during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) New Railway Divisions are set up keeping in view factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other administrative/operational requirements consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency, without any regional considerations.

(c) and (d) Setting up of new Railway Divisions at Bhagalpur and Thawe was announced in the Railway Budget of 2009-10.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Survey in Rajasthan/Maharashtra

683. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of survey conducted for new railway lines in the State of Rajasthan and Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) whether the Railways propose to lay railway lines in the remote areas like Bhopalgarh, Ashop, Shakhwas in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which railway lines are likely to be laid in such remote areas of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) At present, no time can be mentioned for laying new lines in such remote areas.

Statement

The details of surveys for new lines completed during the period from 2008-09 to 2010-11 falling partly/fully in the States of Rajasthan and Maharashtra are given as under

Sl.No.	Name of the Survey (length in Km.)	Present Status
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
1.	Chinchwad-Roha (95)	Work not taken up.
2.	Dhule-Amalner (39)	Processing for "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission taken up.
3.	Karad-Chiplun (100)	Examination of survey report taken up.
4.	Kinwat-Mahur (42)	Processing for "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission taken up.
5.	Manmad-Indore <i>via</i> Malegaon & Dhule (339)	Processing for "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission taken up.
6.	Pandharpur-Lonad (109)	Examination of survey report taken up.
7.	Pune-Nasik (265)	Processing for "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission taken up.
8.	Rotegoan-Puntamba (27)	Processing for "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission taken up.
9.	Shirpur-Mhow (185)	Examination of survey report taken up.
10.	Veer-Harihareshwar (50)	Processing for "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission taken up.

1	2	3
11.	Wadsa-Armori-Gadchiroli (50) Rajasthan	Work included in Railway Budget 2011-12.
12.	Jhunjhunu-Pilani (18)	Work not taken up.
13.	Rewari-Bhiwadi (27)	Examination of survey report taken up.
14.	Mavli-Bari Sadri (82)	Processing for "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission taken up.
15.	Ajmer-Tonk-Sawaimadhopur (165)	Processing for "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission taken up.
16.	Didwana-Ringus-Khatushyamji (105.5)	Processing for inclusion of updating survey in Railway Budget 2012-13 taken up.
17.	Churu-Taranagar-Nohar (118.7)	Processing for "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission taken up.
18.	Pushkar-Merta (59)	Processing for "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission taken up.

[English]

Indigenous Crude Oil and Gas Production

684. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the indigenous crude oil and gas production in the financial year 2010-11; and

(b) the names of oil exploration blocks both in mainland and near shore alongwith the names of companies involved and their locations?

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) Indigenous crude oil and natural gas production in the financial year 2010-11 by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture companies is detailed below:-

	Crude oil in Million Metric Tonnes (MMT)	Natural Gas in Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre (MMSCM)
ONGC	24.419	23095
OIL	3.586	2352.72
Pvt./Jvs	9.68	26770

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

New Lines under Hajipur Zone

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

(a) whether the Railways propose laying of a new railway line from Laheria Sarai to Khagaria via Kusheshwar and Muktapur to Kusheshwar under Hajipur zone in Bihar;

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

(c) whether the land has been acquired for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the time by which the work on the said line is likely to be started?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Decontrolling of Fertilizers

686. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for decontrolled fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the fertilizers;

(c) whether there are any guidelines for administering the concession scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy policy for decontrolled fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010.

(b) Under the NBS Policy, subsidy on decontrolled P&K fertilizers is announced annually for each nutrient namely nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potash (K) and sulphur (S) on per kg basis, which is converted into subsidy per tonne depending upon the nutrient content in each grade of the fertilizers. The MRP (Maximum Retail Price) of P&K fertilizers is open and is allowed to be fixed by manufactures/importers at reasonable level based on demand-supply dynamics.

At present, NBS Policy is applicable on 25 Grades of P&K fertilizers including, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), Single Super Phosphate (SSP), Ammonium Sulphate produced by M/s The Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited and M/s Gujarat Stare Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. and 19 grades of NPKS Complex fertilizers. Under the policy, any variant of the above fertilizers with secondary and micronutrients (except Sulphur 'S'), as provided for under FCO, is also eligible for subsidy. There is separate additional subsidy for micronutrients namely Boron and Zinc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The NBS policy announced by the Government is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

File No. 23011/1/2010-IWPR
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Fertilizers

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
 The 4th March 2010

To

1. The Chief Secretaries/All Agriculture Production Commissioners/Secretaries (Agriculture)

2. The Directors, Directorate of Agriculture of the State Governments/UTs.

Subject: Implementation of the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010.

Madarn/Sir,

I am directed to say that the Government has introduced the first phase of the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.a.f. 14.2010 as under:

- (i) The NBS will be applicable for Di Ammonium Phosphate (DAP, 18-46-0); Muriate of Potash (MOP), Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP, 11-52-0), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP, 0-46-0), 12 grades of complex fertilizers and Ammonium Sulphate (AS - (Caprolactum grade by GSFC and FACT), which are already covered under the outgoing Concession Scheme for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers and Single Super Phosphate (SSP). Primary nutrients, namely Nitrogen 'NT', Phosphate 'P' and Potash 'K' and nutrient Sulphur SSJ contained in the fertilizers mentioned above will be eligible for NBS.
- (ii) Any variant of the fertilizers mentioned above with secondary and micronutrients (except Sulphur 'S'), as provided for under FCO, will also be eligible for subsidy. The secondary and micro-nutrients (except 'S') in such fertilizers will attract a separate per tonne subsidy to encourage their application along with primary nutrients.
- (iif) The NBS to be paid on each nutrient namely, 'N', 'P', 'K' and 'S' will be decided annually by the Government The nutrient based subsidy, so decided by the Government, will be converted into subsidy per tonne for each subsidized fertilizer.
- (iv) An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) will be constituted with Secretary (Fertilizers) as Chairperson and Joint Secretary level representatives of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Department of Expenditure (DOE), Planning Commission and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE). This Committee will recommend per nutrient subsidy for 'N', 'P', 'K' and 'S' before the start of the financial year for decision by the

Government (Department of Fertilizers). The IMC will recommend a per tonne additional subsidy on fortified subsidized fertilizers carrying secondary (other than 'S') and micro-nutrients. The Committee will also recommend inclusion of new fertilizers under the subsidy regime based on application of manufacturers/ importers and its need appraisal by the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), for decision by the Government.

- (v) The distribution and movement of fertilizers along with import of finished fertilizers, fertilizer inputs and production by indigenous units will continue to be monitored through the online web based "Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS)" as being done under the outgoing Concession Scheme for P&K fertilizers.
- (vi) 20% of the price decontrolled fertilizers produced/ imported in India will now be in the movement control under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (ECA). Department of Fertilizers will regulate the movement of these fertilizers to bridge the supplies in underserved areas.
- (vii) Freight subsidy on the decontrolled fertilizers will be restricted to the rail freight
- (viii) The import of all the subsidized fertilizers, as at paragraph 1 (i) above, including 12 grades of complex fertilizers is placed under Open General License (OGL). However, subsidy will not be applicable on imported Ammonium Sulphate (AS) during the first phase. Import of Urea will remain canalized during the first phase.
- (ix) Though the market price of subsidized fertilizers, except Urea, will be determined based on demand-supply balance, the fertilizer companies will be required to print Retail Price (RP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net RP will be punishable under the EC Act.
- (x) Manufacturers of customized fertilizers and mixture fertilizers will be 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. There would be no separate subsidy on sale of customized fertilizers and mixture fertilizers.

- (xi) A separate additional subsidy will be 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 will be 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.
- (xii) The NBS would be released through the industry during the first phase. The payment of NBS to the manufacturers/importers of DAP/MOP/ Complex Fertilizers/ MAP/TSP and AS shall be released as per the procedure followed vide notification No. 19011/59/2003-MPR (Pt.) dated 12.3.2009 of the Department. Payment of NBS to the manufacturers/marketers of SSP shall be released as per the procedure mentioned in notification No. 22011/4/2007-MPR dated 13.8.2009 of the Department.

2. This issues with the concurrence of the Internal Finance Division of Department of Fertilizers dated 3 March 2010.

(H. Abbas)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
Tel: 2336 3814

Copy to:

1. Secretary (Agriculture), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhawan: New Delhi.
2. Secretary (Expenditure), Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
3. Joint Secretary (INM), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Joint Secretary (PF-II), Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
5. Director (Cabinet), Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
6. Executive Director, FICC, Department of Fertilizers, New Delhi.
7. Director of Accounts, Department of Fertilizers, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. Director (Finance), Department of Fertilizers, New Delhi.

9. Director General, FAI, New Delhi.
10. All the manufacturers & importers of P&K Fertilizers.
11. All SSP manufacturers.

Copy also to:

PS to Minister (C&F)/PS to MOS (C&F)/Sr. PPS to Secretary (Fertilizers)/AS & FA/JS (P&P)/JS (A&M)/Economic Advisor/Controller of Accounts/P&AO/US (Concession Wing)/Sr. AD (Accounts) FA Wing/AD (OL for translation in Hindi)/Guard File/Technical Director, NIC for uploading the same on the Department's website.

Copy also to: Shri Sanjay Mitra, Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.

(H. Abbas)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

[*Translation*]

Vanishing Companies

687. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make stringent provisions against those vanishing companies spread throughout the country including the State of Chattisgarh who cheat the small investors by promising extremely high returns under various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study for getting feedback has been conducted and subsequently any committee is proposed to be constituted 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Companies Bill, 2011 provides for more detailed requirements in the form disclosures/declarations to be made by companies, and their promoters/first directors at the time of Incorporation. Detailed disclosure requirements on continuous basis have also been provided. Additionally, the Bill seeks enhancement of accountability through various clauses of the Bill *viz.* appointment and accountability of Key Managerial Personnel, defining role of independent directors and enhanced penalties/fine/imprisonment etc.

(c) and (d) The proposed Companies Bill, 2011 incorporating the above provision was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14.12.2011 and has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance. The Bill was introduced after widespread discussions with stakeholders and on the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Company Law, 2005 headed by Dr. Jamshed J. Irani.

Misuse of Subsidy

688. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the root cause of blackmarketing is misuse of subsidy provided on Kerosene and LPG cylinders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Government of India provides subsidy for cooking fuels i.e. Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene and Domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). The possibility of black marketing of PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG by some unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to large price difference between PDS Kerosene and petrol/ diesel as well as wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG.

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

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) also carry out regular surprise inspections at distributors' premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers' premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc., and action, wherever necessary, is taken in accordance with the provisions of the MDG.

In order to check the black marketing of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, whereby dealers have to sell PDS Kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place. Under this Control Order, State Governments are empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

Further, in order to check adulteration of transport fuels owing to diversion of PDS Kerosene, Government has taken several initiatives like monitoring of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS), automation and third party certification of the retail outlets, in addition to regular surprise inspections.

[English]

Rail Link with Nepal/Bhutan

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

(a) whether the Indian Railways are exploring ways to open railway links from India to Nepal and Bhutan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time frame set for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. For providing connectivity to Nepal, five routes were surveyed as under:-

Sl.No.	Proposed rail links		Distance (in Km)	Estimated cost (in Rs. cr)
	From	To		
1.	Jogbani (Bihar)	Biratnagar (Nepal)	18	239
2.	Jayanagar (Bihar)	Bijalpura (Nepal) & extrn. to Bardidas	69	470
3.	Nepalganj Road (Uttar Pradesh)	Nepalganj (Nepal)	12	149
4.	Nautanwa (Uttar Pradesh)	Bhairahawa (Nepal)	15	176
5.	New Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)	Kakarbhita via Panittanki (Nepal)	46	358

Out of these five routes surveyed, two projects namely Jogbani-Biratnagar new line and Jayanagar-Bijalpura Gauge Conversion with extension to Bardibas have been taken up and are in different stages of

execution.

For providing connectivity to Bhutan, five routes have been identified and surveyed as under:-

Sl.No.	Proposed rail links		Distance (in Km)	Estimated cost (in Rs. cr)
	From	To		
1.	Hasimara (West Bengal)	Phuentsholing	18	271
2.	Rangia (Assam)	Samdrupjongkhar Via Darranga	48	583
3.	Kokrajhar (Assam)	Gelephu	58	304
4.	Banarhat (West Bengal)	Samtse	23	206
5.	Pathshala (Assam)	Nanglam	51	751

No project is sanctioned at present.

Reservation Centres

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

(a) whether the Railways are considering to open more railways reservation centres across the country to enhance the revenue for the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details of such centres likely to be opened in the current year, zone-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.33 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Economic Survey, 2011-2012 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6176/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): On behalf of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the National Savings Certificates (IX-Issue) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 848(E) in

Gazette of India dated 29th November, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6177/15/12]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 868(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2011 specifying that the National Savings Certificates-IX issue shall be the class of Savings Certificates to which the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 issued applies under sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6178/15/12]

(3) A copy of the Explanatory Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) as to Action Taken Note on recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission on Debt Relief to States in respect of NSSF loans. 15.03.2012 25

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6179/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6180/15/12]

12.01 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

19th Report

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Department of Food & Public Distribution) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Food Corporation of India".

12.01 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS**

21st to 24th Reports

[English]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2011-12):-

- (1) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Production, Pricing and Distribution of Molasses' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).
- (2) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

- (3) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).
- (4) Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

Action Taken Statements

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): I beg to lay on the Table the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing further follow up action on the recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2011-12):-

- (1) Action Taken Statement on 14th Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 5th Report (15th Lok Sabha) 2009-10 on the subject 'Production and Availability of Medicines to Deal with Swine Flu' (Department of Pharmaceuticals).
- (2) Action Taken Statement on 15th Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 6th Report (15th Lok Sabha) 2009-10 on 'Demands for Grants' (2010-11) (Department of Fertilizers).
- (3) Action Taken Statement on 16th Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 7th Report (15th Lok Sabha) 2009-10 on 'Demands for Grants' (2010-11) (Department of Pharmaceuticals).
- (4) Action Taken Statement on 17th Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 8th Report (15th Lok Sabha) 2009-10 on 'Demands for Grants' (2010-11) (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

12.02¹/₄ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE

173rd Report

[*English*]

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH (Lakhimpur): I beg to lay on the Table the One Hundred Seventy-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on 'The National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011'.

12.02¹/₂ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Madam, I am laying this Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (15th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of Direction 73 A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin—Part II dated September 1, 2004.

The 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (15th Lok Sabha) was presented in the Lok Sabha on 26.08.2011. The Report relates to the examination of Demands for Grants of the Department of Land Resources for 2011-12. An Action Taken Report on the recommendations/observations contained in the Report of the Committee was sent to the Standing Committee on Rural Development on 27.1.2012.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the committee is indicated in the Annexure to my statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to construct a Railway line between Kapilvastu in Siddharthnagar and Basti districts of Uttar Pradesh

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The Minister of Railways of the Government of India had taken a decision of conduct survey of new railway line from Kapilvastu (Piprahwa) in Sidharthnagar district the birth place of Tathagat Gautam Buddha, to railway station Basti in Uttar Pradesh. The survey work has been completed. The Ministry has received a proposal in this regard from North East Railways. It is worth mentioning that in the Railway Budget, 2010-11, the then Minister of Railways, Kumari Mamata Banerjee had made an announcement in regard to include construction of railway line from the said birth place of Gautam Buddha to Basti *via* Navgaiti, Bans, Rudhauri in the twelfth Five Year Plan. The construction of the said railway line will provide commencing facilities to lakhs of followers of Tathagat Buddha in the entire world. It will provide railway connectivity to the followers of Buddhism in the entire world and will also make travel easy for the Buddhist tourists coming from Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai as a result of which the Buddhist circuit sites will develop in a planned manner.

Therefore, I demand that in view of the assurance given by the Minister of Railways in the Budget speech, the construction of railway line from Kapilvastu in Siddharthnagar to Basti district of Uttar Pradesh should be taken up on priority basis.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6181/15/12

*Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need to extend Delhi-Ludhiana Shatabdi Express to Jammu via Jalandhar and Pathankot

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): The Delhi-Ludhiana Shatabdi Express runs between Delhi and Ludhiana via Rohtak, Haryana and Sangrur, Punjab. There is already another Shatabdi train that serves Ludhiana, the Swaran Shatabdi goes to Amritsar via Ludhiana. As Jammu is not having faster connectivity with Delhi, this Delhi-Ludhiana Shatabdi Express has immense potential to serve other areas.

This Delhi-Ludhiana Shatabdi should, therefore, be extended up to Jammu via Jalandhar and Pathankot. It would serve not only commercial purposes but also religious and tourist purposes as Pathankot is the gateway to Jammu, Ladhakh and Lower Himachal Pradesh each being famous as religious and tourist sites. Being an economically backward border area of the nation, this extension will give a huge boost to the economic and social development of the area, boosting trade and tourism in my parliamentary constituency of Gurdaspur. With Pathankot being one of the largest military bases in the country, this train service will benefit the defence personnel and their families as well.

With the Shatabdi extended to Jammu, people and economics of Kathua, Sambha and Udhampur of Jammu and Kashmir, Palampur, Nurpur, Chamba, Kangra and Mandi Districts of Himachal Pradesh, Batala, Sri Hargobindpur, Quadian of Gurdaspur district as well as people of Dasua, Mukerian and Hoshiarpur in Punjab will be greatly benefitted.

The Shatabdi train may start in the morning from New Delhi, reach Ludhiana via Rohtak, Sangrur and continue onwards to Jammu Tawi Station via Jalandhar and Pathankot. Similarly another train should start from Jammu early morning and reach New Delhi passing through through these stations. This project may be given top priority because of the immense benefit that will be bestowed upon the people who have so far no quick and convenient means to reach New Delhi.

(iii) Need to streamline the procedure and distribution of LPG cylinder and new LPG connections in Kannur Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN (Kannur): I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards the

grievances of the people of Kannur regarding the scarcity of cooking gas. Though being an essential commodity, the heavy scandal taking place in Cooking gas distribution is left unchecked by the Government. The consumers are suffering for want of cooking gas, as they have to wait for 45 to 70 days for getting a refilled gas cylinder. Today people in my Parliamentary Constituency Kannur are drastically affected by the dictatorship approach of the gas distributors of Kerala. Even consumers who have booked for a cylinder in December 2011 has not got his refill till date. In my district Kannur I understand that there are around 39 gas agencies functioning. Though, it is stated that gas distribution is free of transportation cost upto 5 kms, it is a normal practice that a minimum of Rs. 25 is charged for delivering the gas cylinder to the consumers. A major portion of the gas allocation are diverted for commercial purpose on the sole discretion of the gas agencies, thus creating artificial scarcity. Some agencies insist the consumers to purchase pressure cooker, gas stoves etc. to make them eligible for a new gas connections, thus minting money by all means. Such activities have to be stopped immediately. The Government has to take concrete punitive actions on such distributors, by just not putting it on papers. This is the only way proper checks can be done on the black marketing of cooking gas cylinders. Everyday, the number of consumers are increasing in the country whereas no concrete measures are taken to check the irregularities takes place in this business. I would urge the Government to take note of this grievance seriously and issue proper directions immediately to put a permanent mechanism in distribution of cooking gas.

(iv) Need to extend financial assistance to farmers distressed due to drought situation in Andhra Pradesh particularly in the Karimnagar district

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the drought situation and the farmers' problems in the Karimnagar district and also all over Andhra Pradesh.

I would like to state that in 2011 Kharif season, the drought situation for Paddy is 3.64 lakh acres, cotton is 10.08 lakh acres, groundnut is 18.42 lakh acres, maize is 2.27 lakh acres, Yellow Lentils/Toor Dal is 1.86 lakh acres, amudham oil is 3.53 lakh acres. Thus this drought situated is spread in 40.46 lakh acres and such situation has dampened the life of the farmers in Andhra Pradesh.

About 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh were badly affected and in Karimnagar entire 57 mandals were declared as drought hit. About Rs. 18,024 crore loss was suffered in Andhra Pradesh and in Karimnagar it was Rs. 74 crore. Due to such a situation, more than 48.6% farmers are in liability situation and many farmers have committed suicides. Appointment of Vice-Chancellors in Agriculture Universities is not taking place in Andhra Pradesh and such a situation is adding to the woes of farmers more and is also affecting the experiments in agricultural universities badly. Inadequate power supply and low-level of ground water has also added to the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh badly. Bank officials are not willing to give loans to the farmers. To face drought situations, crop insurance should be provided by bearing the 50 per cent of total value. So far, not even a single paisa was released by the Government despite having the reports and sending the Central teams to Andhra Pradesh.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, through the Chair, to kindly help the farmers with some financial grants immediately to face drought situation in Andhra Pradesh.

(v) Need to develop Nagpur in Maharashtra as a model city under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I intend to raise a very important issue pertaining to the optimal and phased development of country's important cities. It would be very necessary to scientifically revamp the existing infrastructure like transport, roads, water supply, sewerage system, civic facilities and other such allied elementary services which make a city worthwhile living. In order to achieve this objective, it is absolutely necessary that sustainable use of natural resources, securing funds for the projects, designing customized city development models and ensuring optimal use of technology. Unfortunately, due to lack of phased planning, the requisite infrastructure to achieve the desired development has not happened. The present infrastructure in some of the important cities having population of 20 lakhs and above is so haphazard and quite inadequate. The cities need to be so developed as to function engines of economic development.

The importance of availability of requisite funds and revenue model are very essential for implementing any infrastructure development of projects. Unfortunately, projects are conceived without ensuring as to how far

such projects are viable for implementation. Funds are sanctioned but later such projects are found to be not viable. There being no regulatory and monitoring mechanism to assess the viability of the projects, funds are either misused or diverted for other purposes. Therefore, there is the absolute need for framing detailed guidelines to exercise proper control on the utilization of funds and the implementation of only such projects as are sanctioned by the Central Government.

The facilities and modern requirements are very imperative for important cities like Nagpur. Nagpur which is the fastest growing city in terms of industry, education, health services, agriculture and population wise basically suffer from lack of modern and improved infrastructure. Nagpur has experienced phenomenal growth in population which has already increased to nearly 32 lakhs. Government propose to create 10 crore houses which could be possible only if another 500 towns are created with the Central and State funding. Managing urbanization has to be done through a combination of increased investment, strengthening the frame work for monitoring and financing and a comprehensive programme for creating the required infrastructure. The current state of infrastructure facilities and service delivery is inadequate in Nagpur and there is an urgent need to formulate a strategy to meet all the essential requirements like efficient mass transport system like mono-metro rail, creation of satellite towns etc. Nagpur being a centrally located place has rightly come to be recognized as a place of strategic importance and is the geographical centre of India with advantage no other city enjoys in the country.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government that Nagpur be developed as a Pilot Project under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme so that it becomes a Model City in the country in view of its several advantages.

(vi) Need to increase the basic Central Excise exemption limit for small-scale industries particularly the metal container manufacturing units in the country

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): Our country's development depends upon the development of all villages and village industries. The village economy depends upon the growth of small scale industries. Setting up of small scale industries in one place depends upon the availability of raw materials, infrastructure and other facilities provided by the Government.

But at present the small scale industries particularly the small self-employed entrepreneurs manufacturing metal containers are facing lot of problems due to increasing the prices of raw materials, increase of imports value due to depreciation of Rupee value and levying/burden of Central Excise on their products.

The Union Government should increase the basic Central Excise exemption limit of Rs. 1.5 crore to small scale industries particularly the metal container manufacturing Units so that the self-employed entrepreneurs in Small Scale Industries sector may come forward to set up more Small Scale industries in the country.

(vii) Need to augment railway services and facilities in Jharkhand

[Translation]

SHRI PASHUPATINATH SINGH (Dhanbad): In view of the increasing demand of railway transport by the Jharkhand State for many years, I urge the Union Minister of Railways:-

1. More new trains should introduced and frequency of trains should be increased in Jharkhand state. Dhanbad-Ahmedabad Express, Dhanbad-Nagpur-Pune train, Sahebganj-Dhanbad intercity train and Hatia-Mumbai train, Hatia-Yashwantpur train, Dhanbad-Bhuvenshwar train, New Delhi-Howah Express, New Delhi-Hawrah Rajdhani should be run on daily basis and Ferozpur-Dhanbad train should be extended upto Ranchi.
2. Railway Zone should be set up in Dhanbad, Railway Divisional office should be opened in Dhanbad and Bokaro should be included in Dhanbad Railway Division.
3. Besides it Dhanbad, Bokaro, Talangar, Ranchi, Deoghar, Dumka, Pakud, Sahebganj should be upgraded as model railway stations, alongwith it railway factories should be set up in thousands of acres of railway land lying vacant in Sahebganj and Chakradharpur.

(viii) Need to ensure construction of roads under Border Area Development Programme as per norms in Paschim Champaran Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): I would like to draw the attention of the House towards

the quality of roads constructed/ongoing construction of roads in the country particularly in my Lok Sabha Constituency under Border Area Development Programme, as to preparing estimate in parts/stretches for getting the work done at departments level and signing contracts with contractor at the rate of 15 per cent of tender amount after inviting tenders and adjusting the said 15 per cent amount later on.

Therefore, I would like to request that proper arrangement should be made to ensure construction of the said roads as per norms.

(ix) Need to provide financial assistance from Calamity Relief Fund and National Calamity Contingency Fund to farmers whose crops have been damaged due to frost and cold waves in Rajasthan

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): The Government of India has made the provision to provide compensation to farmers in case of damage to crops due to natural calamity under Calamity Relief Fund and National Calamity Contingency Fund, but the standing crops of farmers and getting damaged due to cold wave and frost in Rajasthan and farmers are not getting any compensation for this. Farmers grow crops by putting a lot of hard work. On one hand agriculture growth rate is not as per the set target, on the other hand the standing crops of farmers get ruined due to natural calamities. The farmers suffer a lot of loss due to this, but the nation also has to suffer loss in agricultural production due to not achieving targeted agricultural growth rate.

Therefore, I would like to request the Union Minister of Agriculture to provide adequate compensation to the farmers whose crops have got ruined due to cold wave and frost.

(x) Need to accord approval to the proposal of Government of Bihar to establish a Central University in Motihari, Bihar

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): I would like to inform the House under Rule 377 that the Minister of Human Resource Development of the Union Government has put many hurdles in the way of setting up Central University in Motihari district of Bihar. The Minister of Human Resource Development says that good facility transport and air services are pre-requisites for the Central University. Though Central Universities have been set up in far-flung areas of other states of the country.

The hon. Minister has different yardsticks for various states. The proposal moved by the State Government of Bihar for setting up Central University in Motihari of Bihar has not been approved by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The hon. Minister of Human Resource Development says that the Minister of Defence is making land available for setting up Central University in Gaya and financial assistance will be made available for setting up State University in Motihari. I fail to understand the reasons for which the Government is refusing to open Central University at 'Karambhoomi' of Mahatma Gandhi. The proposal given by the State Government to put Bihar on the path of development is based on public sentiment and the Union Government should take steps to open Central University in Motihari, Bihar in accordance with people's sentiments.

I would like to urge the hon. Prime Minister to issue directions to accord approval to the proposal of Government of Bihar to establish Central University in Motihari, Bihar.

(xi) Need to expedite implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2006 with regard to development of land oustees affected by ongoing project of Indian Oil Corporation Limited in Paradip, Odisha

[English]

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): I would like to draw the attention of Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas that in the year 2000 Indian Oil Corporation Limited acquired land for its Oil Refinery Project at Paradip, Odisha and provided compensation to the land oustees as per the guidelines of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy set by the Corporation. However, in 2006 the State as well as the Central Government adopted a new Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy. It may be stated that as per guidelines of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2006, if the acquisition of land by any Public Sector Undertakings Project has taken place prior to 2006 and the project is still under construction then the compensation or any other benefits due under the Act will be provided to the affected people. As construction of Oil Refinery Project at Paradip is still going on, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2006 by State/Centre is applicable to the Refinery Project of IOCL at Paradip, Odisha.

In view of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2006, a Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee (RPDAC) was formed to implement Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2006 in order to

develop the affected villages in Paradip, Odisha. In this regard, meetings of RPDAC were held twice in 2009 and 2010 under the Chairmanship of RDC, Cuttack and in these meetings clear-cut decision was taken to implement Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2006 as early as possible. In spite of a circular by the state Government mentioning instruction to provide temporary as well as permanent employment to displaced people, educated youth and land losers, no comprehensive action with regard to the implementation of the above said policy has been taken by the Authority. The most important point to be mentioned here is that the displaced persons have not been provided Houses even after completion of 12 years of their displacement. It may be further stated that more than 30000 people have been working at the construction sites of refinery projects in Paradip. But the land losers and displaced persons are not getting employment due to interference of some middlemen controlling the contractors, officers of Refinery Project and local administration. The Ombudsman deployed is also not taking any responsibility for development/employment of affected people.

In this connection, I would like to seek your kind intervention in order to implement the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2006 and to order the IOCL and local administration to give employment to the land losers and displaced persons in ongoing Refinery Project of IOCL at Paradip, Odisha.

(xii) Need to take immediate steps for removal of toll plazas on Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway

SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI (Hisar): Gurgaon is the only city in the Country where two toll plazas at Kherki Dhaura and Sirhol on Delhi Gurgaon expressway (NH-8) have been installed in close proximity of 20 kms which is against the Union Government rules notified in 2008 providing for minimum distance of toll plazas from one another should be at least 65 kms. Daily heavy traffic jams and long queues of vehicle at both the toll plazas led to missed appointments to workers, exams for students, flights and trains apart from medical emergencies resulting in a lot of inconvenience to the Gurgaon residents and daily commuters.

I request the Government to take immediate steps for removal of both the toll plazas at the earliest to ease the situation and in accordance with the wishes of the Gurgaon residents and daily commuters.

12.04 hrs.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.***

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, item no. 12. Shri M.I. Shanawas.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Madam Speaker, I am extremely grateful that you have given me the opportunity to speak on the Address, Her Excellency, the President of India, made to the Parliament.

I do support the Motion of Thanks moved by my hon. colleague Mrs. Girija Vyas. The speech delivered by the hon. President of India was a comprehensive speech. It dealt with all what we have achieved last year; what we are going to achieve this year; and what are the future goals.

In the first part of Her Excellency's speech, the President of India, for the UPA Government, has said that the Bills which were introduced in the Parliament and which were not passed will be passed.

The most important Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, the most important Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, the Bill against money laundering and black marketing, etc will be introduced. The UPA Government pledges that these would be done during this year itself.

On page three of the President's Address, the main challenges that the country is facing have been mentioned. They are: livelihood security, economic security, energy security, ecological and environment security, and internal and external security. Our country is facing these challenges. The goal of the UPA Government is to ward off these challenges and to go forward.

Sixty-five years ago, when our forefathers got Independence, these five challenges were there. We laid the foundation for a strong economic India under the able leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and we had marched forward.

Madam, I do not want to go into the details about the achievements that the Government has made in the last year. In this Address, these achievements have been mentioned.

We have to understand as to how our country has reached such a stage after 65 years of Independence. The achievements that our country got during the last year were so great and so immense.

Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of this august House as to what had happened in these 65 years. Sixty-five years ago we were nothing, we were a big zero, and our economy was strangled. At that time we did not have enough food. From there we have risen now to the top of the world and we have become one of the most fantastically growing economies in the world. How has this happened?

On the one side we have improved a lot. Our literacy rate in 1947 was just 21 per cent. It has now come to about 70 per cent. Our GDP at factor cost in 1947 was Rs. 9,719 crore. Our GDP now is Rs. 65,00,000 crore. Within a span of 65 years, our GDP increased from Rs. 9,719 crore to Rs. 65,00,000 crore. It is a great achievement. Our foreign exchange reserves in 1950-51 was just Rs.10,000 crore. Now, it is Rs. 13,00,000 crore. Our exports in 1947 were Rs. 606 crore. In this President's Address, it is said that our exports during the last year were Rs. 16,00,000 crore. In 2013 it is expected that our exports will become Rs. 25,00,000 crore.

On the one hand we have achieved so much in the economic front and we have become one of the fastest growing economies in the world. On the other hand, in the political front and in the social security front India has become a great force to reckon with.

On 15th August, 1947 we got our Independence, a day before Pakistan was born. Pakistan was born as an Islamic Republic. Even religion could not unite Pakistan. In 1971 Pakistan was split into two. Now, 65 years had passed after we got our Independence, and India is India. The most part of these 65 years, India had been ruled by none other than the Indian National Congress. That is why, integrity is there in India and unity is there in India.

In Pakistan, we could notice that their democracy has changed. Even the democratic Government of Pakistan is now under the watchdog of their military regime. Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was hanged. Mr. Bangabandhu Mujibur Rahman was shot dead. His grandson was also shot dead.

In India, we had seen the martyrdom of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Now, in India, we

have got this democratic experience and we have also got the economic growth.

In this Address, Her Excellency, the President has depicted how we have grown up.

For scholarship, we have given Rs. 1.5 crore in 2011 itself. Similarly, for minorities, so many things have been done. In regard to credit to agricultural farmers, Rs. 4,75,000 crore are going to reach next year.

In regard to NREGA, for 11,000 crore man-days, Rs. 1,48,000 were distributed to 25 crore of families. What a great achievement it is! India has come to such a level and it is moving forward very fast.

Madam, I have heard the speeches of various Members in this House with respect to the recent Assembly elections. Let me tell this House that the political process is a long process. There will be ups and downs; there will be victories and defeats; calculations will be going wrong; and calculations will be going right. There is no permanent wrong or permanent right in a democracy. Now, I was astonished and amused when my friends in the BJP ranks went to the TV studios and were rejoicing that the Congress was defeated. What is the real balance-sheet of the recent elections? Before the elections, the Congress was having its Governments in Goa and Manipur. After the elections, we, the Congress lost Goa; but we got Uttrakhand and Manipur. Except in Goa, we have improved our tally everywhere.

What has happened in UP? I would like to draw the attention of this House that yesterday, my friend, Mr. Shah Nawaz Hussain was rejoicing that the Congress has been defeated. I would like to ask him: "Did the BJP win in UP?" Fifty-eight per cent of the candidates of the BJP lost their deposits in this UP elections. For the past 25 years, BJP was holding the Ayodhya seat and this time, they have lost even the Ayodhya seat. So, what is this rejoicing?...*(Interruptions)*

Respected Madam Speaker, as an observer, I have been watching as to what is happening in Uttar Pradesh for the past few elections. There has been a strategic voting in UP. What is this strategic voting? The BSP was in power before this election. Under the leadership of Rahul Gandhi, the Congress made a wave there...*(Interruptions)* I will give you the statistics also. The Congress made a wave there. When the Congress made a wave, the BJP was also there; SP was also there. People wanted to see that the BSP should be

out. So, whom should they vote? They like the Congress party; some of them like the BJP. In a bipolar election, in nowhere in the country, such a situation is there as in UP. So, the strategic voting was there for the Samajwadi Party. I want to tell my dear friends in the Samajwadi Party that this is just a one time vote for them; it is not an eternal vote because they have got negative votes. The same reverse phenomenon had happened in 2007 when people wanted to do away with Samajwadi Party and wanted a second alternative. So, they did not opt for the BJP or the Congress Party. They voted for the BSP last time in 2007.

So, in Uttar Pradesh, we can see a strategic voting taking place. BJP cannot be proud of anything. I tell you that in 2007, the Congress Party got only 8.6 per cent votes in UP. This time, the Congress plus has got 14 per cent of vote sharing in spite of the strategic voting by the people. In 2007, the BJP got only 16.9 per cent vote and this time, it has even come down to 15 per cent.

Now, I would tell you that in 2007, the strategic voting was there. Why? It was because in 2007, in UP, people did not want SP and they voted for BSP; and in 2012, people did not want BSP and so, they voted for the SP. Now, you take the results of 2009. In 2007, the Congress's vote sharing was only 8.66 per cent and in 2009 it became 18.2 per cent having 21 seats in the Lok Sabha. I call the attention of the House that in 2014, the Lok Sabha elections would be held. ...*(Interruptions)* You please hear me. In 2014 Lok Sabha elections, the fight will not be between Ms. Mayawati and Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav. The fight will not be between BSP and SP. The fight will be between BJP and Congress. The fight, probably, will be between Mr. Rahul Gandhi and Mr. Narendra Modi, and the strategic voters of UP will queue up and vote for Mr. Rahul Gandhi and the Congress Party in the years to come. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not worry about it. And, you are writing off Congress Party!...*(Interruptions)*

Now, some of the newspapers are telling about a third alternative. How is a third alternative possible? A newspaper yesterday wrote that third alternative is a national idea. Madam, I say third alternative is a national joke. Nowhere in the country is this possible. Only a national political organization can move like this. Do not write off the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)* That will come. That we will solve. Our leadership is strong enough to solve any problem and they will solve it. You are going to see that. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not write off the Congress Party.

12.16 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, in 1977 the Congress was defeated like anything. Indira Ji was also defeated. In 1977 we got only 153 seats. In 1978, the Congress was split. We came down to 68 seats in 1978. At that time, in this Parliament House our leader from Kerala Mr. C.M. Stephan was the Leader of the Parliamentary Party. Indira Ji was not a Member. Mind it, BJP. We were 68. In 1980, Indira Ji made a whirlwind come back with 353 seats. Do not write off Congress. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is coming to that.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): There is a difference between Congress and BJP. Indian National Congress is the only national democratic secular organization. Without Indian National Congress, nobody can form any Government. My BJP friends may kindly know that you were rejoicing at the results in UP. You have got nothing to rejoice. Yesterday, Mr. Shahnawas Hussain was speaking. I love Mr. Shahnawas Hussain because my name and his name is the same. That is the only unity between us. But Mr. Shahnawas Hussain, I tell you that you cannot be proud. The BSP can align with Congress. SP can align with Congress. Naturally, if we see, Samajwadi Party and BSP are such parties that if they align with BJP, they will be finished. Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav had alliance with Mr. Kalyan Singh and he had to pay a very heavy price. So, natural favourite to rule India is none other than the Indian National Congress.

Whatever you say, my dear friends, the BJP has got a stigma. Mr. Chairman, the BJP has got a stigma. Twenty per cent of the population in this country cannot go to them. They have got a stigma. As long as that stigma is there, never in the history will they be able to come back. I do not want to make a much prolonged speech. This UPA Government is very strong. This UPA Government can move along like anything. I once again warn that those who think about certain results, do not be misled by that. The Congress will come back. The Congress is the only natural alternative to rule this country.

With these, I support the Motion.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): The President's Address mirrors the resolve of the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government. But this Address of the President is directionless much like their despondent Government. This Address advocates the decision to set apart 4.5 per cent quota meant for the OBC category for the religious minorities. This decision is unconstitutional. The Constitution makers had rejected the demand for the religion based reservation after partition of the country along religion lines. They did not make any provision in the Constitution for religion based reservation. The Government, through this unconstitutional step, has been promoting the religious prejudice. If the Government with to grant reservation to the minorities, it can introduce Constitutional Amendment Bill, but it cannot put the unemployed OBC youths into any disadvantage by giving their share of quota to others. This decision of the Government has been evoking sharp protest from the OBC category. Though they are having a large number of people still, they had been granted just 27 percent quota but this decision will further slice down their share. This decision, which can be compared with the snatching of one's share and giving it to others, is wrong. I, therefore, seek immediate withdrawal of this decision.

Unemployment has galloped in the country. Except for the highly qualified youths, no one has been able to get employment. The youths are getting disenchanted with this Government because of its inability to create jobs. If the country, which is having the largest number of youths in the world, could not create employment opportunities, its youth may fall prey to the unsocial elements. The growing influence of the Maoist ideology and the enlargement of the naxal affected areas alongwith the growing number of youths found involved in their activities should be taken as a warning. Local level employment opportunities should be created on a large scale, but the Government seems to be doing just reverse of this. Government jobs are shrinking.

Because of disinvestment in the PSUs, the employment opportunities are shrinking. In spite of the immense potential of jobs in coal, steel and mining sectors, the job creation is absent due to the preference being given to the private sector. The mineral wealth of the country is being looted due to corruption and connivance. The Government has allotted captive coal blocks to the private sector on the basis of first come first served. These coal blocks have been given almost free of cost. This is like the allocation of the peoples' wealth to the private parties. The people, who got captive coal blocks, have illegally transferred them to other parties. Because of the favoritism shown by the Government to the private sector, the Government treasury

has suffered heavy revenue losses. Because of the pressure put on the Government, it introduced a bill in the Lok Sabha for auctioning the coal mines but, the Government has not drafted rules and regulations therefor. It means the Government is hell bent on disbursement of the immense public wealth to the private sector. Through you, I would like to request the government that it should follow the auctioning process while awarding mining block of coal, iron, manganese etc. It will bring more revenue to the Government and force the private sector to generate employment at the local level at the time of giving permission for mining. The large scale corruption which we witness in the mining sector of the country is due to the Government policies, which need to be changed.

The Government do not have financial resource to run schemes like MNREGA and food security project. It is considering to cut down defence budget. It will be a wrong step. Given the security situation prevailing in the Indian subcontinent, we need to enhance our strategic position. The Government should increase the defence spending in view of the objection being raised by China on the Arunachal visit of the Minister of Defence and the presence of China in Pakistan. The Government has taken nuclear submarine from Russia on lease but we need to run indigenous project for testing and using our atomic weapons. We need to become self reliant in arms and weapons. We should give proper attention to the safety of our jawans in the wake of recent untimely death of our jawans at the international borders due to snowfall.

The Address says that the GDP growth rate of the country will hover around 9 percent inspite of the adverse circumstance. This is a deception. Many Government departments and the economists have said that it cannot be more than 6 percent given the conditions prevailing in the country. The coming economic survey will make it clear. The Government by resorting to these lies has been trying to put a false veil of development around us. This Government is totally hollow. The public has handed down electoral defeats to the Government in five states and has shown its displeasure towards the Government which had come to power on the slogan of the common man but has only crushed this very common man. The people's wealth is being looted and the Government is mute spectator. It has brought a bad name to the country. This Government has become infamous because of the scams like CWG, 2G spectrum, Adarsh, Lewase, Antrix, Dewas etc. The 42 percent children of the country are malnourished and the Prime

Minister, himself, has called it a national shame. Forget the nourishing meal, the people have been finding it hard to earn two square meals a day. How can we strengthen our country if our children stay malnourished. We should think over it. The Government complains about not having enough financial resources, but the scams are happening worth lakhs of crores. We can bring the black money deposited in other countries and can use that for our development. But the Government has been busy in impeding development in this regard on the pretext of an international treaty. It has brought into focus the difference between the words and actions of this Government. This Government has not been doing anything for the common man. Every person admits that this Government has failed on every front and is directionless. The people will prove their disillusionment in the coming political battles. The people, particularly the farmers, have been suffering immensely because of the failure of the Government. The Government should take cognizance of this and take effective steps. With this, I support the Motion.

*KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Even after 64 years of independence, the problem of malnutrition is still prevailing in the country. It has been accepted by the Hon'ble Prime Minister also. If any child is suffering from malnutrition, it means he is also sick. Though the Government expresses its concern on the issue of malnutrition but it is really unfortunate that it is not taking any effective steps to overcome this problem. Moreover, it is not practical also. The cause of concern is that the Government intends to strengthen the ICDS system. I feel that this Government should have more practical approach towards such problems. Today lakhs of people are engaged in selling their goods on pavements but despite this they are unable to lead a good life. Even after 64 years of independence the Government is not making any serious efforts to improve their

Farmers are basically food producers in our country and they mix their sweat with their blood to achieve record production but it is unfortunate that they are still not able to get farmer-friendly support price for their produce. No doubt, the prices of some of their agricultural produces has been increased in the recent past but the Government has failed to determine the support price for paddy in newly created Chhattisgarh state which is popularly known as the "Rice Bowl of India" and has been identified as top producer of rice. This definitely demoralizes the farmers. If the Government really wants

*Speech was laid on the Table.

to strengthen its federal structure, then it should increase the support price of paddy to Rs. 2000 per quintal.

MGNREGA had been propangandized as a better scheme but it is not providing adequate benefits to the people at the ground level. There is a need to re-plan this scheme so that its benefit reaches the rural people.

A financial package of rupees 3884 crore has been announced for the welfare of handloom weavers. However, I would like to say that today, the condition of weavers is pitiable in the country. They are not getting proper wages for their work. Therefore, this age old tradition is vanishing into the blues gradually. The Government should not merely announce financial package but has to see that they get remunerative wages for their labour if it wants to protect our heritage and culture. The Government should encourage their work so that they can sell their produce in the market. The Government should make proper arrangements for this. The Government should not provide loans to them rather it should create such condition wherein necessity of loan does not arise.

It is good that the Government has devised a National Green India Mission for extension of forest cover, however it is unfortunate that some areas of our country are affected by drought and some by flood. In summers, the level of ground water depletes to such an extent that people do not get water for drinking purpose and for domestic use for even more than a week. India is a land of rivers. Rivers like Ganga, Jamuna, Kaveri, Brahmaputra etc. flow in our country. The NDA Government had initiated a 'River Linking Project' however the UPA government during its tenure of 8 years never implemented this scheme. They are causing enormous loss to our nation by forestalling such good projects. The Government should take such projects seriously.

While stressing that the issues which are in national interest should be taken forward, I conclude my speech and express my thanks for President's Address.

*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I am expressing my views on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

President's Address clearly reflects the short sightedness of the Union Government. It seems that the Union Government has not made any special

achievement in its tenure of seven and-a-half years which can be mentioned here. The Government has proven a failure on all fronts. The UPA Government will be remembered for corruption and price rise.

The growth rate of economy has declined upto 7% and it is being said that globalization is responsible for this decline. In his address, the Hon. President mentioned 5 major challenges which are being faced by the country. Besides, there are other major challenges like corruption, price-rise, educated unemployed and suicides by the farmers which are being faced by the country. However, it is unfortunate that these challenges are not being considered as major challenges in the President's Address.

There are two issues which are being discussed today in the country-one relates to corruption and the other relates to development.

The people are appreciating the development model set up by Gujarat and several other states including Madhya Pradesh. However, I would like to know as to why the people are not appreciating even a single scheme of the Union Government. The reason is that the Government's words do not match its action. Further, the Hon. President in his address has said that my Government is committed to provide honest and more effective system. What can be more hilarious than this?

Several scams like 2G spectrum, commonwealth games scams etc. have taken place during the regime of this Government whose minister is himself in jail. The Supreme Court had to cancel 120 spectrum licences.

An announcement was made during elections regarding issuance of 'white paper' on black money and to bring back money stashed in foreign banks within one year but no mention has been made in the President's Address in this regard.

The farmers of the country are suffering losses continuously as cost of inputs is increasing, however, the Government is not ready to accept that the farmers are suffering losses in agricultural occupation. The farmers are committing suicides and cost of inputs is increasing, hence their losses cannot be compensated by merely announcing the support price for their produce but a new agriculture policy should be formulated. There is a need to analyse the cost of input and determine the price of their produce. In our country agriculture is dependant on nature, crops are constantly being

damaged and losses are not being compensated. Therefore, we have to formulate a new Crop Insurance Policy wherein 50% premium should be paid by the Union Government, 30% by the State Governments and 20% by the farmers. Unless such a scheme is formulated, the condition of the farmers can not be improved. Since independence the Government has been assuring the people that it will take steps for alleviating poverty and providing food, clothing and shelter to all but till date, no time bound programme has been formulated by it to root out these problems completely though these problems have been solved to some extent. The country is getting divided into rich and poor. Poverty is increasing instead of decreasing as a consequence of which the number of rich people is also increasing which shows that the Government has not taken any effective steps to bridge this gap.

The Government often makes tall claims. The Government has initiated a new discussion by not making announcement regarding giving 4.5% reservation to Muslims on religious basis from 27% quota of Other Backward Castes for wooing the Muslim vote in UP election which is against the interest of the country.

The pace of centrally sponsored Bharat Nirman Yojana has been slowed down. Similarly pace of all schemes pertaining to National Highways Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Irrigation projects and power generation have been slowed down. There are numerous potholes on National Highways. The proposal of including the Bargi dam of Madhya Pradesh into National project is lying pending.

A scheme pertaining to my Constituency Satna for expansion of drinking water supply project under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for small and medium towns (VIDSSMT) is lying pending with the Ministry of Urban Development for approval. The condition for inclusion of a person's name in the BPL list to be covered under the schemes which are being run by the Union Government alongwith the State Government such as old age pension, widow pension and handicapped pension schemes, should be withdrawn as it deprives lakhs of needy people. Several new Bills have been mentioned in the Address however no mention has been made regarding giving approval to the Bills sent by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The Union Government has lost the trust of the people of the country. The dignity of the country has received a setback in international forum. The

Multinational Companies are mushrooming in the country. I have moved certain important amendments in the President's Address which may be accepted.

I support the Motion of Thanks.

*SHRI C.R. PATIL (Navsari): Gujarat is the most developed state in the entire country. Shri Modiji had contributed a lot towards the growth of Gujarat during his tenure as Chief Minister of Gujarat. Whereas on the one hand, the country registered 3 percent growth rate in agriculture sector, Gujarat has achieved more than 10% growth rate in agriculture sector. It is because of Gujarat that the agricultural growth rate of the country has increased. Gujarat has also achieved the highest industrial growth and has provided 71% of employment while the remaining states have provided 29.1% of employment to the people. There is prosperity and industrial peace in Gujarat. This is the only reason why the people from every parts of the country and abroad prefer to make investment in Gujarat and in fact they are making investment also. It is unfortunate that despite all these, the Union Government is reluctant in providing benefits to Gujarat whether it is gas royalty, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Grant for Education etc. The quota of kerosene and ration provided to poor and labourers in Gujarat has been withdrawn by the Government despite the fact that foodgrains are rotting in the goddown of the country.

I have become sad after hearing the address of the hon. President as several schemes have been launched or proposed to be launched for the ensuing year by the Government, however, it has been reflected from his address that Gujarat will not get its benefit. The Union Government intends to encroach upon state's rights by constituting NCTC or RPF, however, it has not been mentioned in the President's Address. The hon. President should have warned the Government regarding misuse of CBI or army. We had great expectations from the President, however, entire Gujarat has got disappointed after hearing her address. I feel that the Government should adopt a positive attitude towards Gujarat while it is not so.

*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and express my gratitude to the hon. President on behalf of the people of Uttarakhand. Besides, I congratulate the Congress Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Prime Minister

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Shri Manmohan Singh and the General Secretary of Youth Congress Shri Rahul Gandhi for forming the Government of Congress Party in Uttarakhand and Manipur.

I would like to congratulate the UPA Government for giving priority to include light fighter aircraft Tejas in the armed forces alongwith other matters and for having given every possible assistance for early modernisation of three forces as has been mentioned in the President's Address.

India has been adversely affected due to recession in several big economies. In such a situation, attaining growth rate of 7% by India in 2011-12 is commendable. The Government is also determined to attain 9% economic growth rate in the next financial year from 8% at present. The efforts being made by the Government for curbing corruption and to bring black money after identifying it, are certainly commendable. In this connection, several "bills introduced by the Government like Whistleblower Protection Act, Anti-corruption Bill, Citizens Grievance Redressal Bill, the Lokpal and the Lokayuktas Bill to root out corruption shows Government's resolve against this menace.

The Government is giving priority to the problems such as poverty, starvation and unemployment. I am happy to know that the Government is serious for providing two square meals to everyone in the country and introducing the Food Security Bill for this purpose. Constitution of Commission for Higher Education and Research reflects Government's far-sightedness. Similarly constitution of Higher Education Loan Guarantee Commission by the Government is commendable. Enhancing the amount of scholarship for the students of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes shows the sensitivity of the Government towards education. To promote 'Jan Aushadhi' for proper treatment and provide modern medical facilities are some of the commendable steps being taken by the Government.

I hope that the Rural and Urban Livelihood Mission will provide employment opportunities to the people in the country. The Bharat Nirman Programme and various works related to education, health and water etc. are playing a significant role in keeping the country ahead.

The development of Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor, development of roads and modernisation of rail network would prove beneficial for industrial development in the country. Covering 1 crore 63 lakh women under the

Janani Suraksha Yojana is the proof of the Government's concern for safe motherhood.

I urge upon the Government to expeditiously start the work of long awaited railway line from Rishikesh to Karnaprayag as it is the life-line of Uttarakhand and it is very important from strategic point of view also. The Government should formulate and implement a special scheme for providing drinking water and employment opportunities to all in the mountainous state so that migration from mountainous states could be checked.

In the hilly regions, there is shortage of higher, vocational and technical educational institutions. Under the special policy, the Government should set up higher, vocational and technical institutions so that the students of these areas could get the opportunity for higher studies there only. The Government should also draft a proper scheme and implement it to provide safety to crops from wild animals and to promote farming of herbal plants as well as tourism in mountainous regions.

The Government should also take comprehensive steps to ensure transparency in postal ballot. The postal ballot plays an important role in elections in Uttarakhand, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. The voting done by the army personnel through postal ballot is not monitored by the Election Commission. Neither there happens to be any observer of any political party nor is videography done by the Election Commission. Therefore, I request the Government to take necessary steps to ensure transparency in postal ballot.

With these words, I conclude and support the Motion of Thanks on the hon. President's Address and congratulate the new elected Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, Shri Vijay Bahuguna.

[English]

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): I thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the Hon'ble President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.

Sir, 65 years have passed since we attained independence. Out of these 65 years, we have been ruled by the Congress party for almost 50 years. Congress has become the headquarter of corrupt people.
...*(Interruptions)*

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: All corruption that has taken place since 1947, can be traced back to the Congress party. Our freedom-fighters gave up their lives for the sake of India's independence. The British imperialists were driven away. However, no one ever imagined that our 'Black Englishmen' will be worse than the British imperialists. The country has been looted and plundered by such elements.

Black money worth over 60,000 crores has been stashed in foreign banks. The Government has come to know the names of the offenders. Everyone wants these names to be made public. However, the Government has refused to make even these names public. How can we expect such a Government to bring back to our country the black money stashed abroad.

Allegations have been made that this black money actually belongs to several Congressmen. If the Government cannot bring back this money, it should at least name the offenders. Why is the Government hiding the truth?

Shri Rahul Gandhi led a whirlwind-throughout campaign U.P. during the elections. However, it was the Samajwadi party leader Shri Akhilesh who ultimately formed the Government in U.P. Similarly, in Punjab, the Congress put. All its eggs in the basket of captain Amarinder Singh. However, Sardar Parkash Singh Badal of SAD formed the Government in Punjab.

The Congress party and Government is on its way out. The fiasco regarding the Railway Minister Shri Dinesh Trivedi will prove to be one more nail in their coffin. What an unceremonious exit for the Railway Minister who had presented the Budget in the morning. In the evening, he is being asked to pack his bags and leave!

Sir, there are hundreds of farmers whose land falls at the Indo-Pak border. At the time of the NDA Government headed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the farmers whose cultivable land was affected due to barbed wire fencing, used to get Rs. 2500/- per acre as compensation.

In 2004, the UPA Government came into power. The first thing they did was to stop the compensation package that was being given to these hapless farmers. For the last seven years, I have been running from pillar to post to get the compensation package of these farmers restored, but to no avail. This is sheer injustice that is being meted out to the poor farmers of the border areas.

The BSF patrols the Indo-Pak border. Hundreds of acres of fertile land of the farmers lies beyond the barbed wire fence erected in the area. However, the farmers are allowed to cultivate their land only for 2 hours. What kind of injustice is this?

Time and again, we have met the Home Minister and Hon. Prime Minister with the request that the Government should purchase the entire land falling beyond the barbed wire fence and pay the adequate compensation to the farmers. However, the Central Government has remained deaf to all pleas.

Hon. President has talked about medical education in her address. However, a poor student cannot get admission in any private medical college. All private medical colleges have become the fountainhead of corruption. An MBBS seat is being sold for Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs. A post graduation seat in the medical college is being sold for Rs. 50 lakhs.

The Government must frame stringent laws to check the menace of corruption. Rules and regulations regarding admission to medical & engineering colleges must be strictly implemented.

Chairman Sir, the Union Government has not been able to fix proper norms for inclusion of names in the BPL list. Even if someone earns Rs. 23/- in a day, his name is not included in the BPL list. What kind of joke is this?

Sir, crores of people in India are dying of hunger and starvation. In Punjab, thousands of tonnes of foodgrains are rotting due to inadequate storage facilities. The Supreme Court passed strictures against the Central Government. It asked the Government to distribute foodgrains to the poor and the needy. However, the UPA has refused to provide relief to the hungry and the starved.

Now, I come to the issue of MSP. Sir, the farmers have to spend a lot of money to cultivate foodgrains. However, the MSP that is given to them is a pittance. Despite the recommendations of the Agriculture Price Commission favouring the farmers, the Government has continued to remain obdurate and refused to listen to reason. All this will ruin the agriculturists.

Sir, the irrigation system in Punjab was set up by the British. However, it is in shambles now. It urgently needs to be renovated. We need money for this purpose. However, our entreaties in this regard have fallen on deaf ears.

Sir, Punjab contributes 60% foodgrains in the central pool. We are in dire need of water for cultivation and irrigation. Canals need to be renovated. The granary of the country is not being provided money to rejuvenate its irrigation system. This is sheer injustice with the people of Punjab.

Sir, an Hon. Minister of UPA has claimed that meters for providing electricity to the BPL families have been installed in Punjab. However, these meters are mostly non-existent. If meters are there, transformers are not there. No electricity is being supplied. People are living in a miserable condition. The ground reality is different. Things are very bleak at the grass root level. The BPL families are suffering hardships as a result.

Sir, the Government has made tall claims about providing compulsory education. However, the State Governments have no money to appoint teachers. Salaries are not being paid to teachers for months. Basic infrastructure is also lacking in these so-called schools. Neither fans, nor electricity is there in most schools. The condition is dismal.

Marketing is one big problem area. Marketing facilities for foodgrains are non-existent. The cotton-farmers have suffered due to the wrong policies of the Government. The potato growing farmers have been ruined. Until we provide proper marketing and cold storage facilities and imbibe the cooperative system, the hapless farmers will continue to be at the receiving end.

Sir, 65 years have passed since we attained independence. However, the Government has miserably failed to provide basic needs and facilities to the common man. Since, the Congress party has ruled over India for a majority of these years, it is solely responsible for the agony, misery and plight of the poor people.

Whether it is poverty illiteracy or corruption in India the Congress party cannot wash its hands off the whole affair. Chairman Sir, we have made a mockery of the election system.

Sir, a respectable Minister of the UPA gave a statement during the UP election that if the Congress party failed to win in UP, President's Rule will be imposed on UP.

Sir, the dignified office of Election Commission is demeaned by such assertions. Such irresponsible statements will sound the death-knell of democratic polity in India.

Sir, the NCTC law is being imposed on the states without their consent. It is an attack on the federal structure of the constitution. Duly elected Governments of the states are being bypassed. Law and order is a state subject. How can the centre impose its will on the states in the garb of this law? We oppose this legislation tooth and nail.

Sir, it is quite clear that this Congress Government at the centre is the root-cause of many problems. Hopefully, the time of their exit has come. Only then can the common man heave a sign of relief.

*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The President of India while marking the beginning of this session of the Parliament, has made a speech in which she has mentioned lots of schemes that are beneficial to the weaker sections of the people. These schemes, I hope will render some help to the weaker sections and minorities in our vast country, who are facing many disabilities to come up in life.

While the President in her speech declared many schemes which are aimed at the all-round progress of the country and to help raising standard of life of people in our country at large, some schemes are worth mentioning.

The restructuring and strengthening of Integrated Child Development Services, a Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme planned in 200 High-Burden Districts to address maternal and child nutrition is a welcome move.

A separate Department of Disability Affairs meant for persons with disabilities and new legislation for persons with disabilities will help people in this respect.

By setting up a National Council for Senior Citizens, a sizable portion of the people will have some relief to look forward.

By strengthening and expanding the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme, the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities will be benefited.

The proposed increased of target of outstanding loans to minority communities to 15 percent during the year 2012-13 through public sector banks will provide some relief to the people concerned.

By providing a sub quota of 4.5 percent in jobs and admissions in Central Universities, with a view to

*Speech was laid on the Table.

ensuring empowerment of minorities, some disadvantageous sections will get benefits. But, I would like to request the Government that while Parsi community who are negligible in number compared with Anglo-Indians, an ethnic and linguistic minority specially defined in the Constitution of India as per Article 366 (2), be treated separately and earmark jobs and seat reservation in Central Universities.

By providing facilities for tourists and by developing tourist centres especially historic sites throughout the country, we can increase the flow of tourists.

Introducing e-governance programmes in many service sectors will increase transparency, accountability and efficiency.

The schemes to increase the generation of electricity by Solar Power projects to the tune of 400 MW through Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, will lead to minimized cost of generation.

By providing people the information the information regarding the necessity to maintain biodiversity, through conferences and effective protection of our green cover, conservation of our natural resources can be achieved to some extent.

The move to activate a national mission for a Green India under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, for increasing the forest cover will definitely be a positive move.

I support the motion to thank the President's speech which highlights the Government's programmes for the progress of the nation and to increase the living standards of the people in our country, specially the backward sections of the society.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Motion of Thanks to the hon. President's Address. There have been 106 subjects which have been touched upon in the Address. I would like to talk about the issues which have not been mentioned in the address. When Mr. Carlos Slim Helu became the richest person of the world, at that time, the richest person of our country Shri Mukesh Ambani ranked 19th in the world ranking. This is a matter of pride for our country. Being a Gujarati, it is a matter of pride for me also. During those days only, there was a

discussion going on among some advocates in the International Arbitration Court about which I came to know through internet. Our advocate was saying that despite being associated with the media, Mr. Carlos became the richest person of the world and we belong to such companies which have everything despite having nothing. Who are you? He replied - I am an advocate of Dewas company. When Dewas signed an agreement with Antrix Corporation Limited, a commercial arm of the ISRO, there were only two share-holders. Despite the paid up capital of one lakh, it sold 74 per cent equity within five years. When we have neither satellite nor mobile system nor anything, the ISRO allowed us to use it S-Band, the most important band. When the agreement was cancelled, the discussion took place in this House only and we took their issue to the international court. As we won the case of Bhopal gas tragedy, we will win this case in the international court. Dewas company will become the richest company of the county. I think that this issue should have been discussed in this addressed.

Sir, the Global Research Firm has published a new research yesterday. As per the survey conducted by the IPSOS, while other countries of the world are bothered mostly about the employment and occupation of their citizens, Indians are the mostly bothered about corruption and scams in our country. According to 71 per cent Indians, corruption, financial and political corruption are the gravest issues for them. 19 percent Indians consider poverty and social inequality as the most disturbing element for the country. Unemployment and high interest rates are the most disturbing issues for 28 per cent and 15 per cent Indians responsibly whereas 14 per cent Indians consider issues related to health and education as the most disturbing elements. According to the survey, increase in the instances of corruption has affected the common man in the worst way. This is the result of the global survey. The people have got courage to fight corruption from Shri Anna Hazare's movement. Now, instead of accepting corruption, they want to get rid of it.

Sir, the Health Minister told that India has eradicated polio. The World Health Organisation has put India out of the list of polio affected countries. It is a matter of pride for us. I thank everybody for it. But, there is another problem which has not been discussed anywhere. As we all know that there are almost 80 lakh people in our country who have been affected by the virus of polio at any stage of their lives. The virus of polio is still inside the bodies of these 80 lakh people. The scientists working in the National Institute of Neurological Disorder

have made certain points and called this condition as post polio syndrome which is called post-poliomyelitis syndrome. Dr. Tushar ji is present here and he knows everything about it. As a Member of Parliament, I have made a mission in my life to work for eradication of post-polio syndrome. I have introduced a Private Members' Bill in this House only. Through you, I would like to inform the Government that post-polio syndrome is not a medical terminology. The persons who have ever been infected by the virus of polio or the polio virus is inside their bodies, may get affected again in ten or twenty or thirty years and their nervous system gets affected this time. Till now, doctors in the country mostly think that the patients who had been infected by polio earlier, complain about tiredness, then, the tablets of combiflam or Brufen can cure them but it is not so. These are such pain and disease which require treatment. I think that the Government should ensure that the doctors get such training during their training programmes and a new department dedicated to the treatment of polio should be set up.

Just now, the Health Minister informed that 2,28,477 new cases of Leprosy have come to fore in the world this year and out of this total, 1,26,800 cases *i.e.* 55.5 per cent cases have come out in our 24 states and union territories of India only. Years ago, Baba Amte had done a great job for the people suffering from this disease. He set up Anandwan and provided a comfortable environment to all patients suffering from leprosy. The new five year plan is commencing today. But it is very unfortunate that the cases of leprosy in the country are increasing and even less than fifty crore rupees have been spent for the eradication of leprosy during the last year. During the last five years, 2.25 to 2.5 hundred crore rupees were spent. Now, when we have eradicated polio and no new case of polio has come out, instead of polio, new diseases are coming to light and I would like to draw the attention of the Government to two of them, leprosy and post-polio syndrome.

Furthermore, I would like to draw the attention to the direction of the hon. Supreme court to the Union Government last week about inter-linking of the rivers. Although being a national leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee initiated this project when he was the Prime Minister. We are facing our national problems of drought and flood. Today, the entire population of the country is plagued by either drought or flood. In such a situation, a new thinking was developed that every river of the country should be

linked. UPA-I did not do anything for it and now UPA-2 has also completed its 1000 days but nothing has been done in this regard. Now, the hon. Supreme Court has directed to evolve a time bound programme for it and the Committee should work in it.

Therefore, through you, I request the Union Government to save the country from drought and flood by implementing it immediately. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address delivered to the Members of Parliament on March 12, 2012.

In the midst of various challenges being faced by the Union Government in different sectors, the Presidential Address has highlighted the innumerable measures being taken towards the progress of the country. While we are seeing economic uncertainties in the global economy, in different parts of the world, it is really remarkable that our economy has grown at a handsome rate of 8.4 per cent in the year 2010-11. However, due to the rapid growth of population in our country, the Government of India is facing a lot of challenges in different platforms. There are a lot of grievances to be alleviated. We have to eradicate poverty in the country. We have to find out the resources to eradicate illiteracy in the country. The public are having so many grievances relating to various sectors. We are very much sure that the Government of India will be able to redress the grievances of the public.

During the Presidential Address, the hon. President of India mentioned a very important point of providing a sub-quota for the minority communities in reservations. With a view to ensure the empowerment of minorities, a sub-quota of 4.5 per cent within the reserved quota of 27 per cent for the Backward Classes was announced for socially and economically Backward Class citizens belonging to the minority communities. This reservation of 4.5 per cent announced by the Government of India for minority communities is insufficient and inadequate. The 'minority communities' include the Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and the Parsis. However, I really appreciate the Union Government which has come forward to allocate this sub-quota of reservation for the minority communities. It is a big step that has been

taken, despite the fact that this sub-quota of 4.5 per cent in the reservations is like a snail's movement. The reservation made by the Government of India is like a few drops in a big ocean. In Tamil Nadu, 3.5 per cent reservation was provided by the then Chief Minister Dr. Kalamangar Karunanidhi to the Muslim Community. It was very much an appreciative step and good precedence. But that was also not sufficient. When we raised our voices, it was announced that adequate arrangements were being made. Here, 4.5 per cent reservation was announced for all the people belonging to the minority communities.

Apart from all these things, the Government of India had formed Commissions and Committees in order to know the exact status of people belonging to the minority communities. The Government of India wants to know about the kind of measures to be implemented. With that good purpose in mind, Commissions have been formed by the Government. The Commissions like the Ranganath Mishra Commission, Sachar Committee and Gopal Singh Panel in 1984 have all given their recommendations. All these Commissions have quoted the exact numerical figures to show how the minority communities, particularly the Muslim Community, are educationally and economically backward and downtrodden. The Ranganath Mishra Commission has clearly and categorically mentioned in its recommendations that at least 10 per cent reservation is to be made for minority Muslim community in educational and economical fields and taking this opportunity to remind, the Government of India to immediately implement the strong recommendation of Ranganath Mishra Commission by giving 10 per cent reservation to exclusively Muslim minorities. Sachar Commission recommendations have also been given to the Government of India to do some urgent actions for the upliftment of the Muslim minority Community. Most of the recommendations are not yet even initiated to implement it.

Sir, in Presidential Address, very important and remarkable point has been mentioned. The Palestinian cause is a very important subject. India is steadily supporting the Palestine cause. Really, we should appreciate. The Government of India is always taking a stand by looking at the suffering, torture and the atrocities faced by the Palestine people. So, towards the welfare of those people, the Government of India is always supporting Palestine. The Government of India is steadily standing for the cause of Palestinian welfare. But on the other side, whatever may be reasons, there is a

threatening challenge to the Palestine cause supported by Indian Government which is Israel. Why this kind of contradictory stand? On one side, the Government of India is steadily standing for the cause of Palestine, and on the other side, it looks like that India succumbs to the pressures from the country, Israel which is really standing against Palestine cause as a threatening challenge. This kind of contradictory stand is to be eliminated.

I would like to say about one more incident. The recent arrest of a reputed journalist proves that just because of the pressure from Israel, the Delhi Police arrested the journalist even without any specific charges. All this has happened because journalist is known for his outspoken views condemning Israel policy. Now, the bigger question is what has happened to the so-called freedom of press in this country? I would like to know whether our Government is going to abide the steady stand for the welfare of the Palestinian or Government is going to be under the pressure of any other foreign country like Israel.

Sir, I would like to make one more important point. During the speech of our President of India, she very clearly mentioned that the Government has taken various steps to attract overseas capital to India by liberalising rules regarding External Commercial Borrowings, increasing the limits on lending by Foreign Institutional Investors and launching the schemes to attract investment in mutual funds and equity from qualified foreign investors. Sir, at this juncture, I would like to remind the exact solution to strengthen the economy of the country is to eradicate the interests which is the exploitation of the economy of the country. In Gulf countries, all Governments have adopted interest free banking mechanism. This concept has given very fertile and rich revenue in the banking sectors. By having that kind of revenue, all Arab countries' economy has grown in such a way that by comparing the profitability, they have seen this interest free banking is better than conventional banking. So, by looking at this profitability, all European countries and Western countries who are having 100 per cent conventional banking has started to adopt interest free banking which is Islamic Banking. So, by implementing this interest free banking in those foreign countries (Western and European Countries), they have started to see the profitability better than the conventional banking revenue.

So, by taking this opportunity, I very strongly recommend that the possibility should be explored, should be found out for the implementation of Islamic Banking.

Lastly, I would like to say one thing. India has initiated various steps for resettlement and rehabilitation of the internally displaced Tamils in Sri Lanka. We really appreciate the generous participation and contribution that the Indian Government has made to the displaced Tamils in Sri Lanka. I would like to mention here a very important point. Tamils women, during the war in 2009, were raped by the Army people. They were killed. Children were murdered in front of parents; wives were raped in front of husbands; and parents were killed in front of children. They were murdered; they were killed; and they were butchered by the Army people. By looking at this kind of human rights violation, the UN has planned to pass a Resolution. What does the Resolution mean? It is not to imply sanction, the economic sanction against Sri Lanka. No. They want to pass a Resolution to find out the factual events, to do a judicial inquiry.

For that purpose, even yesterday our hon. Minister of External Affairs Shri S.M. Krishnaji has given a statement saying very clearly in line with the recommendations of the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) Report. The Sri Lankan Defence authorities have appointed a court of inquiry to look into allegations of human rights violations as required by the LLRC Report. That is all right. But India should explain or should indicate the strength. This resolution does not say any kind of economic sanction against Sri Lanka. Even if it is found out the human rights violation, we should not hesitate to support that kind of resolution. Now the simple resolution is to adopt and to apply a proper international judicial inquiry to explore the factual events as to how the atrocities were committed or how the torture was committed on the innocent Tamilians, innocent Tamilians. So, the Government of India should clearly say about the stand taken by it. Are we not going to support at least even to do that kind of an inquiry for violation of human rights? Our Government of India should support the Resolution of UN.

*Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-durgapur): The President's Address is the official document of the government policies containing details of various programmes and schemes. But I am disappointed to find that the address by the President failed to spell out any concrete measure to overcome the challenge posed by price hike, unemployment, job loss, illiteracy, miserable plight of the farmers, growing poverty etc.

When we are discussing on President's Address we see that as per the Human Development Index the position of our country is gradually decreasing ranking down to 128 among 177 countries. We are proud to be Indian. But what is shame to us is that even after 63 years of Independence, we have large number of hungry people in our country. More than 22 crores people go to bed with empty stomach. According to World Hunger Index, our position is 66 out of 88 countries. We have large number of poor living below the poverty line. Though President's Address mentions that Government likes to work to remove poverty and implement Food Security but that Address does not reflect the political will of the Government to take any positive step. There is no mention in the Address about the deprivation of vast majority of poor people who are not getting food under Public Distribution System. There is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure of redefining poverty line, thus wantonly depriving a majority section of people of getting food. We have large number of illiterates. Almost 16.5 percent of the World Population live in India. But out of the total adult illiterate in the world almost 33 percent live in India. Nothing has been mentioned in the Address about how to tackle this problem. Government has introduced Sakshar Bharat Programme, but all the districts have not been covered under the scheme and central fund allocated is not upto the mark as needed. The Government talks about Right to Education Act, but that too does not reflect the intention of the Government to implement it properly as because in President's Address there is no mention of spending 6 percent of GDP for Education. Rather, the way the Union Government is moving it is going to make commercialization of Education by encouraging the private players in Education.

There is no mention in the Address about how to tackle the present agrarian crisis resulting in farmer's suicide. More than 70 percent of our population live in countryside. Most of them are Kisans. But what is the plight of the farmers? Their plight is miserable, more than 2 lakh 50 thousand farmers have committed suicide because of the anti-farmers, rather say, anti people policies of the present UPA Government and also of the policies taken by NDA Government in the past. Even for lack of remunerative price and for wrong procurement policy farmers are committing suicide in West Bengal where it has not happened before. Nothing has been mentioned in the President's Address about the land reform programme. Now new direction has been given for enhancing the irrigation facility and also supplying

subsidized seeds and fertilizers to the farmers. What is more deplorable is the government decision to decontrol the prices of fertilizers and nutrient based subsidy scheme. As a result of the liberal economic policies followed by this Government the agrarian crisis has deepened. Food grain production has declined and the indebtedness of the households has reached to an alarming position at 48.6 percent as per NSSO 59th Round Survey.

Had the farmers received remunerative prices, they would not have committed suicide in thousands under the burden of debt. The Swaminathan Commission formula for remunerative price – that is – “Remunerative Price = Input Cost + 50 percent” should be followed for the farmers and the farmers should be given bank loan at the rate of 4 percent. But without doing what damaging and dangerous move the government is going to implement is the Free Trade Agreement with E.U. and Japan and other countries by allowing those countries for duty free export to India of agricultural and dairy product. It will make the farmers’ plight more horrible.

The Government takes pride in NREGA, now named as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. But Government has failed to provide 100 days work to all families for whom the scheme is meant. What is deplorable is that corruption is taking place in some parts of the country in implementation of the programme. The Government should come forward with plans and programme for the poor, particularly for the rural poor and the poor living in the Basti (slum dwellers) in the urban areas. There should be no division as APL and BPL category because the criteria that Central Government has fixed up is so inaccurate and wrong that it keeps many really deserving poor people out of the list of BPL category. In fact, there is no specific Arjun Sengupta Committee, Saxena Committee or Tendulkar Committee have another. What is need of the time is to correct the Planning Commission data and enhance the percentage of BPL family.

There is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the unprecedented rise in prices of all essential commodities. In fact, Government has failed to keep its promise to control price hike. To add fire to the fuel, Government has recently increased the prices of Petroleum products, thereby causing further rise of price hike. I strongly urge upon the Government to withdraw such hike of petroleum products. In addition to that, as a measure to control price hike, Government should place a ban on forward trading of all agricultural products and stop commodity exchange. Government

should distribute 35 kg of foodgrains at the rate of Rs.2 per kg. to all BPL Families. But there is no mention in the Address about ensuring availability of food at affordable prices to 77 percent of “AAM AADMI” whose daily income is less than Rs. 20.

Another important problem in our country is the question of unemployment. Nothing has been said about creation of new jobs. What is of more concern is the issue of job loss. More than 40 lakhs workers have lost their jobs. Even Railway and other departments are not filling their vacant posts. Government should take action on this.

There is no mention in the Address about the need to take effective steps about tackling the issue of global economic recession affecting Indian industries causing loss of jobs to lakhs of workers and employees. There is no mention in the Address about the fact that 95 percent of the 43 crore workers are unorganized workers who are not getting any benefit of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 owing to the conditionality of BPL attached to the related social security schemes listed in the Act.

There is no mention in the Address about the need to check illegal mining of various minerals in various parts of the country.

There is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the high level corruption.

The Address mentions the issue of black money but there is no mention about any concrete steps taken by the Government to bring back the black money deposited in Swiss Bank to India and disclosure of the account holders.

There is no mention about the lack of sincerity and seriousness of the Government to tackle the Left Wing extremists in various parts of the country and also no mention about how one political party who itself is member of coalition government in center has supported the Maoist in the past to grab power.

Another important issue which President has not mentioned is the issue of implementation of the Ranganath Misra Commission recommendation. The Union Government should immediately place the Action Taken Report in the House. In West Bengal in 2012 the then Left Front Government had already taken some positive steps by announcing 10 percent reservation for backward sections of the Muslim Community.

The President Address has not mentioned the issue of 33 percent female reservation. The matter is delayed though the Government promised earlier to bring legislation in Lok Sabha after it was passed in Rajya Sabha. But that was not done. I strongly urge upon the Government that such legislation should be tabled in this current Budget Session.

Another important issue that has not been mentioned in the Address is the case of suicides committed by the Women members of SHGs in the last few months in few States due to the humiliation faced and inability to repay the loans provided by the Microfinance Companies.

There is no mention in the Address about lack of public investment in the health sector and making it at least 3 percent of the GDP.

There is no mention how democracy is marred and human rights are violated in some parts of the country particularly in West Bengal at the behest of ruling party there.

There is no mention in the Address about the need to take effective steps for strengthening the non-aligned movement and also about the need to continue with the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time.

*SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Hon'ble President's Speech has lounded the performance of the U.P.A. II Government without touching the core issues. In reality, the performance of UPA-II is miserably low.

The price rise of the food items crippled the lives of 'Aam admi'. The Government failed to curb the price rise. The suicide of farmers in different parts of the country shows the hollow claims of the Government. The Government claims of 6.6 percent growth in Agricultural sector with record production of 241.56 million tones of food grains during 2010-11, but due to wrong policies of procurement & distribution agriculturists are suffering.

Government agencies are not procuring Rice & Jute in Assam which leads to distress sales. In my constituency in Darrang District, Jute producers are facing financial crunch & private buyers are taking advantage as there is no support price. There was firing on demonstrators of Jute producers which led to death of persons. The policy of procurement of agricultural

produce should be totally changed and support price must be given to the farmers to encourage agricultural sector.

The Government emphasize to meet the challenges of five important points:

1. Government will strive for livelihood security for the vast majority of our population and continue to work for removal, hunger and literacy from our land but in contrast the programmes in these sectors are marred with corruption *i.e.* in the MGNREGA.
2. To achieve economic security through rapid and broad based development and creation of productive jobs for our people but unemployment crippled the nation due to wrong policies. There are 25 lac registered unemployed youth in my State Assam alone.
3. To ensure energy security for our rapid growth but the development of energy sectors are also moving at snail's pace.
4. To realize our developmental goals without jeopardizing our ecological and environmental security but it can be gauged in one example that the air pollution in our country is highest in the world. Ganga and Yamuna are still polluted after spending crores of rupees.
5. To guarantee our internal and external security but the terrorists attacks, growth of Muslim fundamentalist, terrorist network across the border, financial help to the militant organizations by neighbouring countries jeopardized our internal security. Government fails to curb the terrorists activities in the country. I am surprised to note that in the context of external security, Government has not mentioned anything about China. Government has failed to take any stringent measures to strengthen the country's international border. The international border in North East is highly insecure. The international border in the Northern India is also vulnerable.

A portion of Assam was shown in China's official map. But Govt. of India is not taking any cognizance of it. There are no worlds from External Affairs Ministry. The people of Assam are eager to know the stand of the Govt. in this matter and hope 1962 will not be repeated.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

There is no concrete proposal to uplift the backwardness of Assam. Government is exploring the possibilities only to take up more inland water projects. Progress of the second bridge at Saraighat and East-West corridors is so slow that the people of Assam are ashamed of it.

People of Assam expect that UPA-II will give more attention to increase road & rail connectivity.

In power sector also, the presidential address miss to address the agony of the people of Assam in context of Big dam, particularly Lower Subansiri project.

[Translation]

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. I am an independent Member therefore, any suggestion that I give would be unbiased. I am saying this because the joint Session of the Parliament and the President's address is a big occasion for a Parliamentary democracy. At the time of this occasion the people of the country wait for the President's message to the country. Everyone knows that the President does not write her own Address. The Address is prepared by the ruling party. Therefore, the message through the President's Address is the elaboration of the Government's policies and it is addressed to the public. There is a saying in Bihar and Eastern India:

"Bhusgal vidjyarthi, Basta Bhari".

When a student does not study but only collects books his bag becomes heavy. I think that the Government is also making its bag heavy. If you compare the number of paragraphs of last year to the number of paragraphs this year, the numbers are increasing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would just like to say that there is no problem in the number of paragraphs being less but they should touch the hearts of the public. But, this is not happening. There is lack of confidence. I would like to say that, if the Government was confident, it would have told the public through Presidential Address about its intention behind the setting up of National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC). Today, NCTC is a bone of contention. It has got a beautiful name National Counter Terrorism Center. You want to counter and eliminate terrorism but even on this issue politics is being done.

I come from an area which is affected by terrorism and naxalism. Today, the need is to find ways to counter it. But even on this issue politics is being done. Now the State Governments are saying that their rights are being infringed upon. This has been brought in India on the lines of U.S.A. This N.C.T.C. has been made there. Its task is to coordinate all the agencies such as F.B.I., C.I.A. Pentagon etc. if the Government had same intentions for setting up N.C.T.C. to coordinate C.B.I. and National Investigation Agency it might have been accepted but if the Government would infringe upon the rights of the State through this, who would accept this N.C.T.C.?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say through you that there is a lack of confidence in the Government. When a man is confident he can perform big tasks too. Only need is to instill confidence. There is a couplet in Urdu-

'Yakin Mahkam, Amal Peham, Muhabbat Fatiha
A-Alam,
Jihade Zindgani Mein, Hain yeh Mardon Ki
Shamsheeren,.

If your confidence is indomitable then you do not even need to hold a sword of steel. 'Jihade Zindgani Main Hain yeh Mardon Ki Shamsheeren' - in the war of life the sword of men is their belief and not an iron or mighty powerful sword. The Government to not seem to be confident. Therefore, the need of the hour is that if the Government want to fight terrorism its intentions must be clear. The State Governments and the Union Government should hold meetings together.

Today, no one can do any work in that area. One needs to take permission from them for construction of a bridge. If they do not give permission, the permission given by the Government is not considered valid. Sometimes we get permission for construction of big bridges. When we ask the contractors why they are not starting the work, the contractors say that they have not been given the permission to do so. I said that the permission has been given. They said that the permission has been given. They said that the permission by the Government is useless, we have not received permission from the 'Government of Forest.' Is this a free India? Then we talk here that N.C.T.C. would be set up. I think that the State Governments and the Union Government should sit together to formulate a policy to control terrorism. There is lack of confidence. I would like to say impartially that till the time there is no

confidence, there would be no solution to the problems which are prevalent in the country.

Not, just this, I would like to ask that the hon. President is made to say that we have cordial relations with all the countries. But no neighbouring country is our friend. We claim all the time that India has very good trade relations with China but the eminent poet of Bihar Shri Gopal Singh Nepali says:

'Hum bhai samajhte jise duniya se ulajhke,
weh aaj hame gher raha bairi samajhke,
Chori bhi kare aur kare baat garaj ke.

This is China's stance. We claim that India and China are friends but China considers us as enemy and acts likewise. We are being cornered everywhere. When our Minister of Defence visits Arunachal Pradesh, China objects. Is this the sovereignty of India that the Minister of Defence cannot visit Arunachal Pradesh which is integral part of India?

13.00 hrs.

You say that everything is alright. You would need to answer one day. The President's Address is a message for the public.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say very politely through you that there are many paragraphs in this speech but very few things to touch the hearts. Therefore, it is the need of the hour to formulate clear policies with regard to our neighbouring countries, whether it be Pakistan or China. We could not tackle the situation in Maldives, the coup took place there and we were just mute spectators. Who formulates our policies? Later, we sent our foreign secretary there to find out what happened there. We need to introspect and assess our stand at present. We would need to see how we can protect our country. I would like to say that we need to give a befitting reply to China's bullying tactics.

Sir, through you I would like to inform the House how China had humiliated India in the year 1962. At that time, I was a student. The good relationship between Pakistan and China exemplifies the saying-a bad man in a bad company. China is already against India and Pakistan has also joined it. Recently we have returned after visiting Pakistan. I had visited Pakistan with hon. Madam Speaker. These days, it is being said in Pakistan that China army has reached Gilgit and Baltistan. We

visited Islamabad. Muzaffarabad is situated at 110 kilometers from there. The China army is in Gilgit which is very near to Indo-Pak border. Even then, we never nother as how much time the China army will take to reach the Indian border. We say that everything is fine. Bhatihari was a great king. Later on he became a saint. He says- "Yavat swastham edam kalevaram griham, yavat durejara yavat indriyashakti aprahihta, yavat chayo na aayusha tawat utishtha kuru porusham aatamshaktaya pradipte bhawanam tu koop khananam prati udhayamam kee drishyam". If you dig well when your house has already caught fire, you will be called a fool and nothing else. We should be prepared for the untoward circumstances such as we should already have dug well so that if the house catches fire we can get water. If China alongwith Pakistan attacks India and we look for tank, helicopter, ships, how will we get them? We will have to be prepared but we are witnessing the lack of preparation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say humbly to take up the issue of blackmoney. There have been so many movements but I do not know the reasons why the Government does not want to address this issue. Hon. Finance Minister is not sitting here at present. I would like to say that Germany has given us the names of 26 Indians whose money is stashed in Germany but the Government does not reveal these names. In our areas, wives do not call her husbands' names. If the names of these people are revealed, the people will atleast fear about stashing their money in foreign countries. If the Government keeps it as top secret a ...*(Interruptions)* Whom does the Government want to hide from?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to Swamy Ji in the House to have self-confidence and tell the Government to proceed in this case and all problems which may come in the way, will be solved. This is the only shortcoming and if we get rid of it our country will certainly develop. This country of 121 crores people is the most powerful country but it is in the hilarious condition today. We need to unite together and lead this country to development. With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI MADUSUDAN YADAV (Rajnandgaon): The growth rate of Indian economy was 7 per cent during the last year. Considering the dependence of 60-70 per cent population on agriculture, I think that this growth rate is not sufficient. Inflation is also high as the growth

rate is more than 7 per cent. Wealth is getting concentrated with a few people. As the world economy is developing at the rate of 3 per cent, we should save our resources and the Government should formulate schemes supposing the growth rate of 6-7 per cent as sufficient.

The provisions of all the Bills introduced by the Government to check corruption in various fields are ineffective and incomplete. These can not curb corruption effectively. The estimated agriculture growth rate in the 13 th five year plan should be set around 6 per cent. We need to explore the renewable resources of energy apart from traditional sources to achieve energy security. The use of traditional fuel, coal etc is adversely affecting ecosystem and environment.

The Government has accorded properties in the five fields but these do not include education and health security. It means that the Government has clearly neglected these important issues. All other proposals made in these areas are completely insufficient.

Almost 10-15 per cent population of the country are dependent on forest. Therefore, the Government should introduce minimum support price for the procurement of forest produce. The proposed new Land Acquisition Bill is also incomplete on the criteria of employment and rehabilitation. It has got the provision of paying a lump-sum money instead of providing employment. It means that an alternative way for not providing employment already been paved. In the similar manner, the provisions related to direct land acquisition by the private 63 companies have many shortcomings. The unregulated land acquisition will lead to the increase in the instance of the use of black-money and benami transaction and the real-land owners will be evicted before the launching of project. Due to the buying of land before the official announcement of project, the farmers and the land owners will get the compensation amount at less rate as compared to the rate of administrative land acquisition. So without securing the interests of land owners regarding these provision, new Bill will prove to be worse than the old one. The Government has completely neglected the railways which is an important component of the development of infrastructure. The around budget has provided just Rs. 24 thousand crores to the railway. It is entirely in equipment and it should be doubled atleast. The policy of creative mine in the mining sector is completely paradoxical. It is providing huge subsidy to the few industries. Due to it, on the one hand the country is suffering heavy losses and one the other hand

it is not providing level playing field to other industries.

The Government can receive revenue by cancelling the policy of captive mines in the mining sector and this money can be used to make up the lack of capital for the development of the infrastructure. The method of economic assessment of the development of highway is also defective and due to inappropriate assessment of the traffic density, toll is being charged at high rate from the common people. Further the provision regarding the erection of in the urban areas is also against the public interest.

It has been said that one crore hectare land will be added to the land under forest. How it will be arranged has not been mentioned. Will the private land be acquired for it? If not, how will it be done?

At the last, I would like to say that the government programme is contradictory and directionless. Therefore, it is unlikely to be achieved.

*SHRI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): India is a democratic country and all of us have accepted the federal structure in the Indian constitution. The Government should strive to ensure cooperation between the Government and opposition as well as the State Government on issue of national interest. But this Government is not ready to accept constructive suggestions from the opposition and non-congress State Governments. The efforts to set up National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) shows this. Terrorism is serious threat to the country. Counter terrorism strategy cannot be successful till the time there is close coordination between the Centre and States. There is no mention of any effective strategy to stop the maoist and naxalite violence in the Address of her Excellency, the President of India while most of the states in the country are getting affected from it. Naxalism has spread like a disease in the eastern Champaran, Sitamarhi and Sheohar districts in my parliamentary constituency Sheohar and it cannot be denied that naxalites are active in almost half the districts of the state. The demand for levy by naxalites in Bihar has become a common occurrence. First of all, Government should take some strong and effective steps to block the revenue sources of naxalites.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a number of points. Her Excellency, the President has mainly drawn attention on a number of

*Speech was laid on the Table.

points in her Address speech and accepted them as challenges while there is no mention of the tarnishing of the image of the country on international level due to inaction of the Government regarding scams. Alongwith that, there is no mention of any effective action plan to the tackle the burning issue of corruption in the country and to bring back the black money deposited in the foreign banks by Indians. The Government should take strong measures to prevent the stashing of black money in foreign banks. As per an estimate, thousands of crores of rupees of the nation is deposited in foreign countries which is a record in itself as it is the largest amount of money deposited by any country and earned through corruption. The Government does not have any idea about the black money deposited abroad. No measures are taken to ascertain the sources of the money deposited in foreign banks. The court asks for the list of names of persons who have deposited black money in foreign countries. Our hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance say that no other country will trust India anymore if the list of names of such persons is made public. On the other hand, when some one demands for action to be taken or start a campaign, the Government harasses him.

Today, inflation is on the rise across the country. The Government says every other day that the inflation would be brought under control but, instead of coming down the inflation is increasing day by day due to the wrong policies of the Government. There is a need to formulate strict laws and their implementation to change the points touched upon in the President's Address into reality. In the President's Address it has been said that the Government is putting emphasis on agriculture but the reality seems different. 75 per cent people of our country live in the villages whose main source of livelihood is farming. But in this agricultural country, there are still a number of problems that exist after 63 years of independence. The prices of urea and fertilizers are increasing in the country but the farmers do not get these on time. There is no effective system for irrigation alongwith providing electricity for farming in villages. The farmers are forced to sell their produce on throw away prices due to bad policies of the Government. A number of cases of farmer suicides are coming to light. Even in the disbursement loans by the Government to the farmers there are middlemen who are active between the banks and the farmers. No scheme of the Government functions without the middlemen.

There is no mention of taking any concrete initiatives for linking the rivers of the country in the President's Address. Whereas, during the N.D.A. rule the then Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had laid emphasis on

this issue. The interlinking of the rivers can prove to be helpful for irrigation. At the same time it can help in tackling the natural calamity such as floods. Especially, this can prevent floods and drought in Bihar and benefit the farmers as well as the common people there who face the wrath of nature each year.

The achievements under MNREGA by the UPA have been highlighted in the President's Address. Whereas, the reality is different. There are scams after scams in this scheme. This scheme is the easiest method of embezzling the Government funds by the officers at present. The Government claims to provide 100 days of work to card holders but they do not even get 40 days of work during a year. On the one hand the Government talks about development of roads while on the other despite my raising of this issue through the House and the Ministry, it is not taking the issue of upgrading the N.H. 104 of eastern Champaran from single lane to double lane seriously.

The imaging of a happy and prosperous India by the Government despite the prevalent loopholes in education, health, agriculture, defence and in many other sectors is beyond the comprehension of the common citizen.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Reassembled after lunch at Seventeen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by the hon. Dr. Girija Vyas.

Sir, the President's Address has focused on five main challenges before the UPA Government as well as the country. Acknowledging the prevalence of these challenges, the UPA Government has taken steps to see these. These challenges includes illiteracy, poverty eradication, livelihood security and internal and external security. These are the challenges that our country is facing. The UPA Government and the hon. President has very clearly stated that the issues whether external or related to Pakistan, will be tackled properly. Alongwith it, there are several outstanding issues which have been mentioned. It has been said that India believes in friendly relationship and peace and it wants to solve these issues through dialogue. India has taken sufficient steps in this regard. The UPA Government has taken several steps on many issues whether these are related to Bangladesh or Sri Lanka. I am surprised that our colleagues were still saying that we need to give befitting reply to the bossing around attitude of China. We should not forget that India is a strong and democratic country and its pillars are non-violence and peace. If any country is bossing around or will do so, we will tackle it at the appropriate time. Whenever the challenges have been posed before India or India has fought war when the Congress Party has been in power at the centre, the Congress party has tackled them effectively from every view point and has protected the integrity, unity and sovereignty of the country. History stands testimony to this fact. Therefore, if anyone is bossing around and we also do the same, then, it does not befit to a democratic country like India. The UPA Government has faced every challenge whether of Jammu-Kashmir or North-East brilliantly. Before the UPA Government's coming to power at the centre, the law and order situation in Jammu & Kashmir was very pathetic and the North-East which is away from the main stream of the country were facing a lot of problems, but the Indian (UPA) Government has created such an environment through dialogue in a peaceful manner, that the situation in both north-east and Jammu-Kashmir is peaceful. The entire country and the world know that these two regions are important and there used to be unrest in both. Today, these two regions are trying to bond with the Union Government and the people of the country and be the part of the mainstream. These have even achieved success in their endeavour.

Today, we saw the President's Address. She is a very sensitive manner, has said that the left wing activity has come up as a big problem before our country and it needs to be solved with humanitarian approach. It is

a big statement. We did have not talked about suppression. Her Excellency, the hon. President has very clearly stated that there is a need to solve this problem with humanitarian approach and it can be possible only through continuous and consistent dialogue. Even though, our country is facing poverty, helplessness and a number of political challenges, but an honest and experienced Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh led the economy of the country with strength.

Today, the issue of inclusive growth has been raised in the President's Address and it has been given priority. Today, around Rs. 4.5 lakh crore is being spent for the development of the country under the Bharat Nirman Yojana. Around Rs. 1.5 lakh crore used to be spent during the NDA tenure. Now, Rs. 4.5 lakh crore has been spent. One hundred twenty one crore people of the country have been part of the inclusive growth. According to the recent census, the literacy rate of 75.06 percent has been achieved. If we talk about housing, now minimum 37.1 percent people have their houses. If we look into the availability of pure drinking water, arrangement of pure drinking water has been made for at least 32 per cent people of the country. Arrangement has been made for power supply. Target of providing electricity to 67.2 per cent people of the country has been set up. This is an example of inclusive growth. A target of providing banking facility to a habitation of two thousand people by the year 2020 has been set up. It is progressing with great speed. Today, 58.7 per cent people of the country are being provided banking services. If we look into the availability of telephone facility whether landline or mobile, 62.3 per cent people have access to it. Around 44.8 per cent of the poorest of the poor people have motorcycle or cycle. If we talk of television, 47.2 per cent people have access to it. This is our example of inclusive growth. This inclusive growth is the result of Bharat Nirman Yojana which has recently been launched by the UPA Government. This inclusive growth has been achieved due to this scheme and it cannot be ignored. Our colleagues from the Opposition party make fun of the UPA Government. Let them do so. I do not have any objection it. It has been mentioned in Her Excellency, the hon. President's Address.

[English]

She has talked about bringing about a transformational change in curbing corruption and enhancing transparency and accountability in Government.

[Translation]

Corruption is prevailing all around. Therefore, the issue of corruption, free administration, transparency and accountability have been mentioned in Her Excellency, the President's Address. Talking about corruption, with great pain I have to say that the people from outside who neither have knowledge of Parliamentary policies, nor are connected with the reality, nor go to villages nor meet the people, talk about corruption. The MPs who get elected for the Lok Sabha, go to people of their constituency and know the pain and sorrow of people, have the knowledge as to how and where corruption is taking place. Every MP knows about it. But the people from outside are raising voice against corruption and they are keeping the political leaders in main frame. MPs are being laughed at and we are busy in making fun of one-another. Not a single person puts his hand on its chest to say that he is not involved in corruption. Even today, I would like to say that some people may be wrong but the entire Parliament, bureaucracy, and all the judges cannot be corrupt. But we are ourselves mocking at one-another. Is any State corruption free? Should the land of tribals not be transferred in Himachal Pradesh? Several thousand acres of land of tribal people has been transferred by ignoring the PESA Act.

I have visited Himachal Pradesh many a times. I was the incharge of the party there for some time, I have seen. Didn't the Government of Uttarakhand sell the land worth 400 crore rupees at the price of 13 crores earlier? Didn't corruption take place there? The manner in which a number of power projects were sanctioned is an example of corruption. Isn't it so? Is not there illegal mining in Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh? A number of cases of illegal mining are coming to light. The entire country knows what happened in Karnataka ...*(Interruptions)* My friend Shri Mehtab Ji is here. Yesterday, I had mentioned the manner in which illegal mining is being done in Odisha. Today, there is corruption because the country is developing. The bad elements in society are practising corruption through influence. Does it mean that there is shortage of patriots in a country of 121 crore people? When we talk we ridicule each other and provide opportunity to some people to mock the Members of Parliament. The Union Government has taken 11-12 strong steps to keep a check on corruption and restore black money. Many accountability bills have been introduced and Lokpal Bill has been introduced. If the Lokpal Bill was given the constitutional approval as our leader Rahul Ji wanted, you did not support it because Rahul Ji demanded it

...*(Interruptions)* You did not support it because you do not want Rahul Ji's demands to be met. You were afraid of Rahul Ji claiming the credit for the same. You gave priority to the political interests and did not support in giving it a constitutional status ...*(Interruptions)* How can corruption be tackled? Corruption does not end by abusing each other. I would like to say to my friends sitting in the Opposition that if we introspect and resolve that with every action we take we would try to eliminate corruption.

Please change your nature. Change yourself. Political Parties spend 40-50 lakh rupees for each zone in the elections for Zila Panchayat elections in my state. How would corruption end then? When their party talk about ending corruption, it surprises me. A person like me who has become an MP three times cannot give 15 thousands rupees to my candidate in Panchayat elections while I see that 15 lakh rupees, 40 lakh rupees and even 50 lakh rupees are being spent there. How would corruption end? Therefore, each party needs to introspect before talking about ending corruption. A few colleagues are cracking jokes now. It is surprising to see what happened in those 5 states. You are laughing a lot! The slogan of India shining must not be forgotten. I would like to remind the members of the BJP that they should not forget the slogan of India shining. What happened after all the praise?

Shri Shahnawaz was just telling that the BJP has got 15 per cent votes in Uttar Pradesh. This is one per cent more than the Congress. You are claiming so much while only 15 per cent votes have gone to BJP and just a handful of M.L.A's have won. Congress has got 14 per cent votes in Uttar Pradesh due to the efforts of our leader Rahul Gandhi. The 2-4 per cent increase in votes there is a big achievement. We have got 4 per cent more votes in Punjab ...*(Interruptions)* We could have performed well in Uttarakhand but it could not happen. Therefore, we are not sad ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be quiet, all of you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Alright.

[English]

I would like to remind my friends of the few lines from a poetry by the late Sarojini Naidu. I quote:

"The bridal-songs and cradle-songs have cadences of sorrow, the laughter of the sun today, the wind of death tomorrow." so be prepared for tomorrow.

[Translation]

This fight is not a short one ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: This is not a new experience for congress. Congress has a lot of experience of past days and even today ...*(Interruptions)* Your party is also very corrupt. I just talked about two-four people. Just because a few people are corrupt, it doesn't mean that the entire BJP Party is corrupt. I did not say that the entire BJP party is corrupt ...*(Interruptions)* I did not say ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Das ji, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab is present here. I criticise BJD party as well but I say with emphasis that Bhartruhari Mahtab is an honest person in Orissa politics. I say correct things while speaking honestly ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is still time left for our party so please allow me to speak for 2-4 minutes more ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are many Members from your party who have to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Today whatever is being talked about, Rahul Ji did more than 200 rallies and 'Aam Sabhas' in Uttar Pradesh. He has created an atmosphere of change there. This was not a personal battle, it was a battle of question and an issue. I know that when atrocities took place against farmers in Bhatta Parsaul, Shri Rahul Ji visited there and could not bear the pain himself. He slept with them and walked on foot in the village. I also went with him one day. I saw there

that Rahul Gandhi getting wet in rains walking with the wet children, walking through the mud was not walking for votes. He was not therefor political gains ...*(Interruptions)* He was therefor teaching how to face challenges and creating atmosphere to bring about a change in the Government. It does not matter if Congress did not win these. Our ancestors, the people of Congress who have been fighting since independence and the people at present who have become leaders have not become leaders due to politics of profit and loss. I mean to say that I have witnessed the heart full of pain and sorrow. When we were passing through such areas, an English journalist said to Shri Rahul Gandhi that people say that there is no democracy in his country. At that time Shri Rahul Gandhi ji replied with the only word 'okay'. I was also going with him. Four-five senior citizens aged between 70-80 years were also going with us. Then, Shri Rahul Gandhi said to him that let us ask them whether there is democracy in our country or not. They will answer to it. I cannot answer to it. When we said to those senior citizens that this British journalist is asking whether there is democracy in our country not, then they replied that democracy in our country is very strong. It has been mentioned in the President's Address that Our country has developed and achieved economic stability because democracy is very strong in our country. These senior citizens said that they meet MLA, MP and whomsoever they want to meet. They don't have any complaint against the democratic set up of the country but if needed, they launch movement and agitation. Then, Shri Rahul ji said to him whether he is sure now that there is democracy in our country. Our senior citizens are experiencing the same thing. Therefore, there is nothing to laugh at. It is an experience. So, this country is about to witness the revolution of growth and we should be prepared for it. "Dukh nahi koi uplabdhiyon ke naam par, aur kuch na ho ya na ho, akash si chati to hai". Shri Rahul Gandhi is such a large hearted human being. "Ek chingari kahin se dhundh lao doston, is diye mai tel se bhangi baati to hai". There is a human being who is ready to fight for the tribal and the poor people who are veriding in the forests of Kalahandi and Niyamgiri which are Maoist dominated areas. He can have food with them, be the part of their sorrow and pain and try to solve their problems. The people may make fun of that human being but the coming days will prove how much challenge he may pose before you. My friend is laughing, therefore, I had given the example of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu lest you should forget it.

Sir, thanking you for providing me the opportunity to speak and supporting the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, I conclude.

*SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU (Mahasamund): About the discussion on Her Excellency President's Address, I would like to say that this Address happens to be the details of the Government's action plan in the coming years. But, with regret, I would like to say that it has become merely a political speech instead of the record of the Government's action - plan for the development of the country. The Government does not seem to be willing of bringing the black money back, curbing the corruption or eradicating poverty. At present, the country is passing through very challenging circumstances. A large percentage of people in our country reside in villages. 75 per cent population of the country reside in the rural areas. Their main source of income is agriculture. Therefore, unless the agriculture sector is developed, the country cannot develop. Instead of launching any new scheme for agriculture sector, the Government has reduced the subsidy on fertilizer, due to which the production cost of paddy or other crops has increased and today, the minimum support price of paddy is less than the production cost. Therefore, the farmers engaged in the production of paddy are compelled to migrate. It is exemplifying the saying about the farmers (Farmer takes birth, lives and dies in debt). This is very unfortunate.

The scheme for inter-linking of rivers was drafted during the tenure of the NDA Government but the UPA - Government even in its second innings put this scheme into cold storage. Now, availability of water is becoming very crucial and important. If the excess use or misuse of water is not checked, the foreteller's say that the next world war-III will be fought for water may be true. We will have to be cautious about it.

The Union Government is introducing the NTCT Act which is being opposed by the Chief Ministers of most of the states. Through this law, the federal structure of the Government is being attacked. There is no mention of Women Reservation Bill which has got through the passage of Rajya Sabha. As half of the country's population consists of women, unless women are given representation equal to men, the inclusive development of the country is not possible. Today, corruption has become an etiquette and it is rampant in every field. So, to curb corruption is in the interest of country as well as the people. The Lokpal was brought as an effective tool to curb corruption which has been passed in the Lok Sabha. There is no mention of it in the President's Address which is unfortunate.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

We are living in the 65th year of the country's independence but we have not been able to achieve the growth rate which we should as per the availability of natural resources in the country. Once upon a time, our country used to be the World Guru and called the golden bird. It used to be called undivided and powerful India but unfortunately, we are unable to achieve that growth and pride today. Therefore, I would like to demand to the UPA Government to frame action-plan for the all-around development of the country. The main opposition party as well as main leaders should be consulted for taking decision so that the country could regain its old glory.

With these suggestions, I conclude with supporting the Her Excellency President's Address.

[English]

*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): I am happy to be a part of motion of thanks on President's Address.

As many hon'ble Members expressed the view that the President's Address is a live tradition and this Address is always supposed to be a bible and/or guiding factors for any incumbent government. Here what I am surprised to note that there is no direction this address in which the government is intent to move. It is rather confusing me whether this government thinks that its period is over or it is moving for a midterm poll as in this address I have noticed nothing constructive for the government to act.

Today the country is confronted with many issues such as growing price rise, frequent upward revision of petroleum products, external & internal threats, growing number of unemployed youths and widespread diseases across the nation and incidents of farmers suicides. I expected that the government will pay more attention to agriculture as we intent to achieve a growth of 4% in agriculture.

It is a fact which needs no elaboration that agriculture is our lifeline and the agriculture contribute to nation's GDP immensely.

Agriculture has sustained our lives, but since long we have been ignoring them and not investing much towards the growth of agriculture and/or farmers.

Today what we are coming across with news reports that every farmer is greatly affected. It is not only the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

paddy growers were committing suicide or the wheat growers, but also all growers were committing suicide whether its potato growers or ginger growers or the jute or cotton growers or coconut growers. The growers of coconut were demanding a minimum of Support Price for Copra at Rs.70.00 per kg., whereas they are not getting it now.

It has been reported in the press recently that during the last 16 years more than 2.50 lakh farmers committed suicide. When we compare 2009 and 2010, it is two-fold. Agriculture field has become a killing field. That is why a serious deliberation is required on this issue.

The other day, I was interacting with a farmer from Rajasthan who cultivated potato. For sowing potato and for its cultivation he has spent more that Rs. 50,000 and his entire family was involved in the day-to-day farmers activities. The crop was fine as he expected. But do you know what his condition is? If he sells his entire potato to anyone he may not realize the 1/4th of the amount he invested. What to talk about the manpower he and his family put in for its cultivation. So, this is the condition today the farming community is facing in all crops.

We can certainly come to the rescue of such farmers, if we make certain infrastructure such as cold storage and fixation of minimum support price for all farming producer, etc. and these suicides can be minimized to certain extent.

It is not only the crop failure which leads to farmers omitting suicide, but there are certain other issues too, such as non availability of credit, torture by the money lenders from whom the farmers take money for the purpose of arming in the absence of Government sponsored credit facility, and moreover non-availability of fertilizers also affect the farming activities and the farmers were at the cross roads.

Another thing which I would like to bring to the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister that the agriculture contributes to the nation's GDP now below three per cent. But we had a plan to achieve a target of four per cent and it has been lagging behind right from the Ninth Five Year Plan.

I would like to remind you again that if we are not putting much attention on our agricultural sector urgently, the day is not too far that our self-sufficiency in food will be totally changed and like for other products, we

will be depending on other nations for our food needs as well. The results we achieved through Green Revolution will become a thing of past.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take appropriate steps in this regard.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chhota Udaipur): Dr. Girija Vyas ji has advised to uphold the dignity of the House during his speech but in a democracy, Parliament's proceedings function smoothly if everyone is taken along. I have seen that during the last few years the voice of all the political parties of the opposition has been tried to be suppressed. This is not good for a Parliamentary democracy. In a democracy, all the honourable Members have the right to put forth their views. The credit for continuation of the democratic structure in the country goes to the people who have reposed faith in democracy in the country. This is not because of any party.

Congress party has been in power for most of the time during the last 63 years in the country. Congress is responsible for the current state of affairs. The situation has worsened in the country at present. Inflation is on the rise. The prices of commodities sky-rocket within hours. Even after so many years since independence poverty is increasing in the country. There is no facility of education, health and water in the villages. The children of poor families in our country are getting afflicted due to malnourishment. The farmers are reeling under debt. Farmers are being forced to commit suicide. Every day, in one place or the other atrocities and rapes are taking place. In many parts of the country maoists, naxalites and terrorists are openly increasing the influence of their activities. Whether the U.P.A. Government is worried about it or not?

Congress destroyed the country and the democracy. Congress creates hurdles in the states where the Government in power is not from Congress. Our country is a democratic country and the people have accepted the federal structure of government in the Indian Constitution. The centre and the states should cooperate to move forward. But the situation is reverse today. But instead of cooperation between the centre and the states there is a conflict between them. This Government is acting vengefully. For instance, the Congress party

*Speech was laid on the Table.

'annulled' the 'Prevention of Terrorism Act' after the 2004 elections which was formulated by the NDA Government. How would we fight terrorism now? Today the situation of internal security and security on borders tense. Overall, the situation in the country is not good. Her Excellency, the President has accepted the infant mortality rate which was 58 deaths per thousand births in 2005 has decreased to 47 deaths per thousand births in 2010. This means that even today we cannot save newborn babies from dying. This is not a good indication for the country.

This Government wants to interfere in the rights of the states. The State Governments have kept the interest of the states in mind and passed many bills and sent them to the centre for approval. But, for many years, all the bills are lying pending for approval from the centre. The Central Government has not approved these bills till date.

*SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): The President's Address is an account of the policies, programmes and achievements of the Government and I would analyse it in this vote of thanks.

I come from the eastern Uttar Pradesh, which is continuously becoming backward due to imbalanced development. The people in my area are poor, farmers, weavers and some are running small business. Due to the lack of basic facilities, their living standards are low in comparison to the people living in other parts of the country. It is not that the people there do not have the zeal to progress. But due to the lack of basic facilities they are forced to go to other places for employment. It is lamentable that the Government is not being able to provide adequate employment to the learned, literate and skilled people there.

The region which gave several Prime Ministers to the country is struggling for development. The problems like starvation, unemployment, naxalism etc. have been created due to backwardness. Nothing has been said about the development of eastern Uttar Pradesh in the President's Address. I urge upon the Government to provide a special economic package for this region to enable wholesome development of this region.

The hon'ble President did not talk about a clear policy to protect farmers from floods, drought and other

national calamities. The Water Management System is responsible for the shortage of water resources and it is a big challenge. On the one hand lakhs of hectares of land is becoming barren due to shortage of water while on the other hand floods are destroying crops. The loss of lives, goods and livestock also takes place. The water of rivers in the country is getting wasted due to lack of proper irrigation system. Most of the rivers in eastern Uttar Pradesh flow from Nepal to India and the water can be utilised by constructing dams there. But due to the lack of any strong policy of the Government these rivers flood the fields and villages during the monsoon. Therefore, there is a need to immediately take steps for making proper arrangements for water storage. The hon. President did not touch upon this issue in her Address.

Even today, the minimum support price for crops is not profitable. The agricultural produce is getting affected due to inflation, increase in prices of diesel, electricity, fertilizers and pesticides. Therefore, the farmers are forced to work as labourers and the unemployment is increasing.

Less supply of electricity is making the life difficult not only of farmers but also the common people. A handful of industries which are there, are also on the verge of closure and the business of weavers is also getting closed. For ensuring the uninterrupted supply of power, there is no mention of any concrete policy in the Her Excellency President's Address. The involvement of the Government in scams has put question mark on our democratic system. Due to the wrong policies of the Government, our country is facing a lot of problems and the prestige of India at the international level has gone down. We have achieved few successes in the foreign policy and India's bid for becoming a permanent member in the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation is also not getting much support.

The country will have to pay a huge price as the Government has not formulated concrete policy or increasing unemployment and curbing inflation, for bringing back black money stashed abroad and curbing naxalite activities.

[English]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Deputy Speaker, I politely request you to allot me more time to speak. Since I belong to a small party, I do not get sufficient time to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please commence your speech.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, I politely request you to allot me some more time. We are members of a small party, that is why we don't get sufficient time to speak. The address of Her Excellency President to the Joint Session of Parliament reflects the viewpoint of the Congress party. It is very surprising that last year, the speech of Hon. President had only 67 paragraphs but this time, the lengthy speech had 106 paragraphs. So the question arises, why such a long speech? I believe the reason is that the Congress party do not have any success story to share with us. It seems the list of failures is long. There is a saying in Bengali like 'empty vessel sounds much'. Therefore the speech had to be decorated with high-sounding words and adjectives while nothing substantial was found in it.

We know that 70% of the people of the country depend on agriculture. In Para No. 31,32,33 it has been said that a lot has been done by the Government for the farmers. It boasts of record production and continuous increase in MSP. Agricultural credit has been increased by 27% than the target. But what is the reality? The reality is that if the farmers of our country do not prosper, the economy can never develop. Now, in order to help the farmers, remunerative price should be paid. We see that MSP increases, but simultaneously production cost also increases. There has been a hundred percent hike in the costs of urea and other fertilizers. Thus agriculture has become a very costly proposition.

Subsidy is also being abolished gradually and in the near future it will be completely done away with. But if you look at USA or Canada or other developed nations, you will find that they are giving more and more subsidy to the agricultural sector. Why then in a poor country like India subsidies are being withdrawn? Moreover who are getting agricultural credit? Big farmers, rich landholders are reaping the benefit of loans whereas the small, marginal farmers are deprived. They are compelled to depend upon the village money lenders who charge high rate of interest.

On one hand they are not getting Minimum Support Price or remunerative price and on the other, they are being fleeced by the middlemen. This leads to suicides of farmers. So is this the inclusive growth we are talking about? No, this is not.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

For agricultural development, there is a need to improve the irrigation facilities. I hail from the northern part of West Bengal. Earlier, in the entire eastern and north-eastern zone, Brahmaputra river and Teesta river used to play a vital role. But 65 years have passed since independence. The irrigation facilities have deteriorated over the years. The Brahmaputra river is gradually drying up. What will happen to the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh? The cultivation of the region is suffering due to dearth of water. The same is the fate of West Bengal. There is no proper water sharing treaty of the river Teesta. Almost 6 districts of North Bengal depend entirely on Teesta. Now it is being said that the river water will be diverted to Bangladesh. I am not against sharing of water with Bangladesh because I want our relation with neighbouring countries to improve. But under no circumstances, 48% or 52% water should be diverted to Bangladesh. If that happens, then more than one crore people of 6 districts of North Bengal will die of starvation because agricultural activities will suffer heavily. I request the Central Government, through you, Sir to consider this point. The Chief Minister of West Bengal must be consulted before committing anything to anybody in this regard. Even the MPs or MLAs and other public representatives must also be apprised of the developments.

Now I come to the issue of labour. The country has been divided into two parts – one of the haves and the other of the have nots. There is a clear divide of rich and poor. As it was said that India has become a nation of the APL and BPL. Until the liberalization policy is shunned by our policy makers, the people of the country will continue to suffer.

The labour laws are not being followed, the rules are being flouted and the workers are being deprived of their due. On 28th February, an all India strike was organised by the labour unions of various political parties. They had given a call to restore and implement the laws and to safeguard the rights of the labourers. Most of the profitable public sector companies are being privatized as a result of which employees are losing their jobs. Contractual labourers are being hired and even those people are not getting their wages. These issues must be addressed by the Government.

Most unfortunately, the powers in the hands of the states are being snatched away in the name of terrorism or in the name of law and order. In the education sector also, everything is being privatized surreptitiously. This is actually an assault on the federal structure of the

country. Therefore, I demand that immediately the NCTC should be done away with as it is infringing upon the rights of the states.

Above all, the six fertilisers companies of the country have been closed down. Those must be revived as soon as possible. I reiterate the need to provide agricultural credit to the marginal farmers and strengthening the cooperative sector. Without them, inclusive growth will never be possible.

The problem of black money is compounding. Huge amount of unaccounted money is stashed away in the foreign banks. Only speeches will not do. Some concrete steps must be taken to recover the black money which, if brought back, can solve the problems of the country and can even be used to fund the Five Year Plans of our nation. Look at China. It gained independence around the same time India became free. But its progress is unimaginable while we are lagging far behind. We must chalk out an effective policy to overcome the hurdles and only welfare measures are not enough. The neo-liberal policies should be substituted with people – centric, visionary policies. Only then our country can prosper. With these words, I thank all of you and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in reality, Her Excellency President's Address gives the reflection of Union Government schemes regarding road, education, power, water, public distribution system, health, foreign policy etc. In this President's Address, the achievements of the Government have been described and the future action-plan has also been explained. After reading the entire Address, I would like to say - "Bahut shore sunte the pahu main dil ka, cheer kar dekha to nikla katrayen khoon ka." With great pain, I have to say that all steps taken by the Government to check corruption have been ineffective. The entire system is neck deep in corruption and the common man is paying huge price. Our colleagues raised their voice about the black money stashed abroad. This issue was debated hotly in the House and a lot of hue and cry over this issue raised in the country as well. But the stringent steps which the Government should have taken, have not been taken in this regard. The Government's response was dilatory in this regard and a result of this the black money stashed abroad was transferred to other places. A huge amount of anonymous wealth is deposited in the banks of our country and

there is need to recover this wealth as well as the wealth stashed in the banks abroad and to use these reserves in developmental work. I would like to make one more point that formulating mega schemes in the names of the members of one family will not lead to the development of the country. We need to create equal educational opportunities for all for the development of the country. We will have to equalise the standard of education - whether the schools are municipality school or the state government schools or the public schools of the five-star culture. The standard of education should be universal throughout the country whether the students are studying in these schools using table-chair or they do not have these facilities. The foundation of the development can be laid by imparting equal education.

The Government has formulated a number of educational policies but the condition of education is the same. The education policy propounded by Lord Macaulay is still continuing and we need to bring drastic change in education policy otherwise the schemes of the Government will remain on papers only. The children of poor families will be seen washing utensils in hotels or picking up garbage hanging sacks on their back. Unless we provide equal opportunities to education to the sons of both peon and chief secretary, we cannot say which child has potential and which are in lagging behind.

The Government can boast of the National Health Mission but the condition of medical facilities in villages are pathetic. If there is a hospital, then there is no doctor, if there is doctor there is no medicine available, if the medicine is available, there is no building, if there is a building, there is no staff. This is the condition while 70 per cent of population reside in villages. We need to improve the medical systems to keep the people living in villages healthy. We need to ensure that the doctors and medicines are available for people in villages. If it is done, only then people living in our villages will be healthy. As far as the district hospitals are concerned, the situation is not good there also. Today, people come to the AIIMS for the treatment of Kidneys, cancer and for operation of heart. The MPs make recommendation. We make call and write letters to the hospital authorities but it is all in vain as there happens to be the waiting list for months already. The NDA Government had announced of setting up 6 hospitals similar to AIIMS in the country. Had the Congress Government set up these 6 hospitals similar to the AIIMS, today, the AIIMS would not have burdened with such a large number of patients.

It has been mentioned in the President's Address that the seats of MBBs and Post Graduate Courses have been increased. Just a few days ago, a student of the AIIMS has committed suicide and a student had committed suicide a year ago. Coincidentally, one of the students belonged TO the SC category and the other belonged to the ST category. It exposes the practice of discrimination being done with students in the AIIMS. We will have to take steps for creating healthy environment in the campuses of these temples of education. Action should be taken against the teachers who are responsible for creating mental tension leading to suicides by students.

A lot has been said about the National Water Mission and irrigation. The scheme of interlinking rivers was formulated during the tenure of the NDA Government and the linking of Ken and Betawa rivers of Bundelkhand of Madhya Pradesh under this scheme was completed in the first stage but I am pained to say that no further work has been done in this regard. The work of interlinking the rivers should be taken forward in the entire country without any prejudice. It has been said that 25 crore people will be provided employment under the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Scheme. Shri Pradeepji is sitting here. We can go to any village. In every village, machines are being used for work instead of labourers. Fake muster rolls are filled. The main objective of this scheme was to provide employment to labourers and opportunity to scale up in their lives, but that objective is not being met. There is a need to take stringent steps in this regard also. The number of people living in the urban areas is increasing very rapidly but the people having money and muscle power have encroached upon the government land in the urban areas. The encroachment on the land by such influential people should be removed and houses should be constructed. And these houses should be allocated to the poor people.

No clear picture has been provided regarding employment policy in the President's Address. The work is being done on contract basis at all places whether private or the Government sectors. Due to it, unemployment is increasing. A huge agitation took place in Delhi recently and a huge number of labourers all over the country were gathered. If we do not take necessary steps soon to improve the future of the labourers, the Government would not be able to contain their agitation and unemployment, which is the biggest reason for their migration, would go on increasing day by day.

A lot has been said about development of roads in the President's Address but the condition of the National Highways is pitiable. I would like to talk about Madhya Pradesh. The condition of the national Highways 75,76 and 84 etc. is appalling and they have not been repaired for years. Pradeep ji is present here and our area is common. Whenever he goes on a visit to his constituency, he must have come across the dilapidated condition of the National Highway running through Jhansi and Chhatarpur. I would like to say that the tourist places of international significance such as Orchha and Khajuraho fall on these routes. The Government has made an announcement for construction of seven thousand kilometres of Highways but it should also pay heed to the timely maintenance of old National Highways.

Sir, I would like to touch upon a very important point. 20-25 women are abducted each month in Pakistan and they are forcibly converted. I do not consider the silence of the Government appropriate in this regard from any point of view. The Government of India should take strong steps in this regard. The Government should hold talks with the Pakistan High Commission and provide protection to those Hindus living there who are being abused.

A number of Members talked about 'Bharat Nirman'. With regard to 'Bharat Nirman' clearly I would like to ask do you believe that the skyscrapers being constructed in Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru etc. are the indicator development of our country. Whether the expensive cars imported from other countries, the increasing number of AIDS patients, increasing number of scams and a handful of billionaires made through those scams would be the indicators of development model our country? Till the time the last poor person sitting in the last line in the country does not get a house to live in and till the time the sick persons do not get medicines, we cannot say that we have completed our dream of 'Bharat Nirman'.

I would like to conclude with this line:

"Buland Vayadon ki bastiyon ko lekar hum kya karenge, hamen humari zameen de do, asmaan ko lekar hum kya karenge"

[English]

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while participating in the discussion on the President's Address, at the outset, I would like to

say that I am disappointed with the Address since hon. President has mentioned in the beginning itself that the country is in turbulence due to international economic and political uncertainties but in vain. Nothing has been mentioned how to overcome these hurdles.

I would like to raise some important issues and demand that the Government should ponder over them seriously. Otherwise, the rift between the rich and poor, Bharat and India would be such that it goes out of the hands of the Government and that would be anarchy in the country.

After 64 years of Independence, there are widespread hunger and malnutrition in the country. India continues to be home to around 25 per cent of the world's hungry population; around one-third of the world's malnourished children live in India – they are the future of the country; prevalence of malnutrition is significant higher among the children from SCs, STs, and Muslim households. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh has lamented the high levels of malnutrition - at a meeting in Delhi - among the children in the country, and called a 'national shame'. Was the Prime Minister not aware of all these facts, all these years?

Many contrasting facts of life have come out in Census 2011. Only 46.9 per cent of the total 246.6 million households have toilet facilities; of the rest, 3.2 per cent use public toilets; and 49.8 per cent ease themselves in the open. Only 32 per cent of the households use treated water for drinking; and 17 per cent still fetch drinking water from a source located more than 500 metres in rural areas; and 100 metres in urban areas. What has the Government to say on this? What about the Government's assurance to *aam aadm?*

The Address talks about skilled development but is silent about how the Government would address rapidly increasing unemployment in the country? The rate of unemployed in India is growing by leaps and bounds. The NSSO has estimated that unemployment rate rose exponentially in 2009-10 to 9.4 per cent from 2.8 per cent in 2007. Even among the employed, only 16 per cent have a regular salary; 39 percent are casual labour; and 43 per cent are so-called self-employed. What assurance has been given by the Congress (I) in their election manifesto in 2009?

I strongly demand that 'Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Project' should be extended to urban poor. The workdays under MGNREGA should be

increased from 100 to 200 days and the wages be increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.

Regional disparities have been continuing. Instead of minimizing it, disparities have been increasing by leaps and bounds. North-Eastern States are categorized as 'Special Category States' but they are the most sufferers. The Central Government should not play with fire. The people of North Eastern States would not tolerate the long neglect and deprivation by the Government of India.

15.00 hrs.

Tripura is facing serious financial difficulties due to the award of the 13th Finance Commission, which has failed to make a realistic assessment of the committed liabilities on account of salary and pension. The democratic people of Tripura, including employees and teachers, have been voicing their grievances against the deprivation of the Central Government. To enable the State to meet the difficult situation created by the award of the 13th Finance Commission, I strongly demand that the Government of India should consider the Special Economic Package as demanded by the State Government.

The Government of Tripura has submitted a proposal to the Planning Commission amounting to Rs. 440.16 crore to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the forest dwellers who have been given land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. I would request the Government to sanction the amount at the earliest.

The hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh had declared that NH-44 would be converted into a 4-lane highway from Churaibari to Agartala by July, 2012 and by late 2013, the remaining portion of NH-44 from Agartala to Suibroom would be covered. It is unfortunate that though the 4-lane of NH-44 had been declared as a National Project in 2005, but in reality, the ground works are yet to be started. I would request the Government to take appropriate steps in this respect at the earliest.

Sir, more than 35,000 Reang refugees from Mizoram have been staying in Tripura for more than 12 years in refugee camps. Several rounds of discussions have taken place at various levels but without any result. The Government of India should take immediate steps to send back the refugees to Mizoram.

The hon. President has mentioned about illicit funds stashed in foreign banks and steps to be taken by the Government in this regard. But I am given to understand that the Tax Information Exchange Agreements that our country enters into with other countries would only get information from tax havens prospectively, not retrospectively. I demand that the Government should clarify this position and take steps to get back black money already deposited illegally in foreign banks.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Sir, I am just concluding.

Sir, the country is witnessing alarming atrocities on women, particularly the women belonging to SC and ST communities. The Government must come out with an appropriate action plan to stop these inhuman atrocities.

Rampant human rights violations have been taking place in the country particularly in West Bengal. The Government of India must step in and play an effective role to stop these human rights violations.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): After the completion of "one thousand thirty five days", Her Excellency, the hon. President summed up the concern for the 150 crore people of India regarding strengthening of economy and prosperity and entire promise remained confined to words only after 1035 days of 15th Lok Sabha. The dream of prosperity was only tall claims of the Government. It would be inane to compare the economy of the country and the system in place to the Utopian standards claimed by the Government and set out to be achieved. The Government has failed to check the price rise and to meet the demands for basic needs of the public. Non fulfillment of the promises made by the Government in all the sectors and casual attitude towards concerns of the common man reflect the utter failure of the Government.

A promise has been made in the Address that a (prohibition) Act will be enacted to check the problem of black money but huge wealth of the country has been directly looted through corruption. Claims were made for improving the education system through teacher training and faculty development but the condition of teachers is

still miserable till this day. Even today, the teachers are weak and poor and have little hope of employment. Is this the system that was claimed to be put in place where his work is not ensured? In the health sector, only NGOS have been given the responsibility to make arrangements for treatment of 1 serious ailments in far flung areas. This tantamount to day dreaming. It has been mentioned in the Address that 85 lakh people would be provided skill development training during the 12th plan but is it possible? There is a mention of formulating Action Plan for higher education but has the Government also given thought to fill the vacant posts of the teachers in higher education. If not, efforts should be made to fill all the vacant posts under this Action Plan to reduce unemployment. It is important to ensure efficient implementation of law and order to ensure qualitative and good functioning of system and to provide employment opportunities and fill the vacant posts in all the department. There is a need to provide housing facilities to weaker sections of the society. It should be not only done in villages but also in the urban areas. The reduction in the cost of farm production is very important for survival of farmers. Because reduction of production cost would help us to stop the farmers suicides and their migration. Employment cannot be provided only through MNREGA. It should be our goal to provide remunerative employment. We should rise above the objective of creating work for labourers through MNREGA and strive for creating a high quality system of providing profitable employment.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to strengthen the law and order system, providing electricity, fertilizers, employment, education, health facilities, employment to women, strengthen internal security of the country and its prosperity. This is only possible by making important changes and taking necessary steps to strengthen the law and order system. The policy of the Government in this regard should be clear and transparent as only then the country's development is possible.

[English]

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

First of all, I welcome the Address made by the hon. President of India and support the Motion of Thanks moved by Dr. Girija Vyas.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Sir, our UPA Government is implementing many very important pro-poor and pro-farmer schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Horticulture Mission, National Rural Health Mission, Total Sanitation Programme, Mid-Day Meals Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan etc. which will help the poorer sections of the people both in rural and urban areas of the country.

As regards agriculture, the hon. President has mentioned in her Address that the food production in the country during 2010-11 was 241.56 million tonnes.

Our vegetable and fruit production is 231 million tonnes; pulses 18 million tonnes; oil seeds 31.1 million tonnes. We are self-sufficient in food production due to our farmers' contribution, especially, after the launch of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and National Horticulture Mission by our UPA Government. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana we are getting seeds under subsidised rates and even agricultural implements like tractors, power tillers, sprinklers, etc.

Sir, we are concentrating on food production and at the same time we are giving Minimum Support Price for certain crops, like paddy, wheat, etc. I would request the Government to extend the Minimum Support Price to all commodities. For example, in my constituency the farmers are growing turmeric. The turmeric rate last year that the farmers got was Rs. 17,000 per quintal. Now, the present rate is Rs. 3,500 per quintal. Last year the rate of onion we got was Rs. 1,700, at present the rate of onion is Rs. 350 per quintal. So, I would request the Government to extend the Minimum Support Price for all commodities.

Regarding sericulture, in the last Budget, our hon. Finance Minister reduced the import duty of silk from 30 per cent to 5 per cent. Due to that reason, our Indian sericulture farmers are suffering. Last year, our farmers got Rs. 350 per kg. for silk cocoon, this year, due to reduction in the duty from 30 per cent to 5 per cent, the present rate of silk cocoon is just Rs. 120 to Rs. 150. So, I would humbly request the hon. Finance Minister, when he presents the Budget tomorrow, to increase the import duty on silk from 5 per cent to 30 per cent to safeguard the interest of our Indian sericulture farmers.

Sir, a package of Rs .3,000 crore has already been given to weavers. As far as bank loans to agriculture is concerned, smaller farmers are getting crop loan at the rate of six per cent interest. Sir, a larger segment of farming community avails higher quantum of loans in view of the increased cost of input and labour. Secondly, the banks are charging floating rate of interest for agricultural loans which is revised very frequently and this generally is on the increasing trend and is burdening the farmers adversely. So, I would request the Government to reduce the interest amount on agricultural loans, especially, to the small and marginal farmers.

As far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, the hon. President has mentioned in her Address that under the Forest Dwellers Act 2006 about 12 lakh pattas were distributed to tribal persons. The tribal people want financial assistance for the development of their land. So, I would request the Government, especially, the Department of Tribal Affairs to extend loan facility, to those tribal people who have got pattas, through Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.

Finally, as you know, Sir, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, our Government provided a sum of Rs. 5,115 crore for tourism sector; the percentage of utilisation is 99.23 per cent. I would request the Government to enhance the budgetary allocation for tourism in the Twelfth Five Year Plan to about Rs. 10,000 crore.

With these words, I am very much thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. 15.03.2012 113

*SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): The solemn address delivered by the President of India on 12th March 2012 mirrors the agenda of the UPA Government for the coming year. More than a ritualistic exercise spelling out the Government's plans ahead for the year, the address has identified the areas on which the Government proposes to engage itself in delivering what has been enunciated in the Common Minimum Programme that forms the anchor plank for government action.

Considering the difficult phase the nation's economy is passing the address signals adequate measures to contain inflation while not deviating from the growth trajectory. As an active player in the global economy we cannot remain insulated from the global economic

depression but we are pursuing an economic policy which works towards an inclusive growth and thus substantial investment in core sector including agriculture, education and healthcare. All our flagship social welfare programmes are still on track though facing financial constraints. The address envisions a turnaround in the coming months when the newly presented budget will address thrust areas for economic growth.

During the last year the nation witnessed an unprecedented uproar against corruption in public offices, articulated by the civil society. The government had spontaneously taken up the enactment of Lokpal Bill and other enabling legislations to combat the menace of corruption in public offices. The enactment of Lokpal Bill, disrupted by a fragmented House is slated to be pushed through in the current session. Though the intent of legislating such a historic Bill is indeed laudable, there are areas that need to be strengthened through effective enforcement of existing statutes and by granting autonomy to investigative agencies coupled with time bound judicial dispensation.

On the lines of historic MGNREGA Programme providing minimum guaranteed employment to all able bodied rural citizens the Government has on the anvil another empowering enactment aiming at food security which requires sustaining agricultural production surplus. Given the constraints in attaining higher targets in agricultural production due to erratic monsoons and rampant depletion of ground water sources, we need to spruce up the post harvest techniques and streamline public distribution system. In the earlier years we had witnessed bumper crop production and stocks in FCI warehouses were much beyond the buffer limits but the delivery system has been found wanting. It is therefore imperative that we build up the storage capacity both for food grains and perishables like fruits and other horticultural/floricultural products.

The address mentions a slew of measures the Government proposes to take to make agricultural credit to all vulnerable sections of the farming community and also ensuring availability of vital inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Presently we lack an effective monitoring mechanism on disbursement of agricultural loans by lending institutions and cooperatives whereby hapless farmers are exploited by unscrupulous money lenders operating in rural areas.

It is heartening to observe that the address mentions about the vigour and zeal with which the Government

proposes to address the problems of overseas Indians. The Government is committed to intervene in the repatriation of overseas Indians affected by civil uprisings and for their safe passage back home including economic assistance for rehabilitation.

I would therefore commend that the motion be passed by this august House in gesture of appreciation.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Disappointed and anxious with the recent election results in the five states of the country, the UPA Government led by the Congress Party is trying to improve its bad image through her Excellency the President's Address.

Sir, Hon. President has called this Government an honest and effective Government. I am surprised with it as maximum number of cases of corruption has come out during the tenure of this Government in the entire history of India. Instances of huge corruption have been exposed during the tenure of this Government. I remember the incident when Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi led Government which was effective and had got full majority, had to lose the election due to the Bofors scam involving a mere Rs. 64 crore. I am surprised with the number of instances of corruption and the amount of money embezzled in these cases of corruption ...*(Interruptions)* If we look at 2G scam, there is an estimated embezzlement of Rs. 1 lakh 76 thousand crores ...*(Interruptions)* This is not only me case ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: There is a saying in Gujarat, "lajana ke badale garjana". Our friends sitting in the Treasury Benches should be ashamed, but they are eulogising the instances of corruption. I am surprised and pained with it. The Government led by Shri Rajiv

Gandhi had come to power and had lost the next election. During the tenure of this Government, only 2G scams has not taken place, instead there are Adarsh Society scam and NAREGA scam as well. Nobody knows how much money was embezzled in these scams. I think that Her Excellency, the Hon. President has used honest and effective words for this Government that pats its own back. I think that instead of word Kargar (effective), the word Karagar (jail) should be used because with the intervention of the Hon. Supreme Court of India, the Minister and many MPs involved in corruption have been sent to jail. I think that it is very unfortunate that this Government gives a certificate of effectiveness and honesty to itself. All the citizens of the country know that honesty and UPA Government are poles apart. The number of instances of the corruption which have taken place during the UPA Government, have never taken place before. Regarding black money and mis-management, Her Excellency, the President in the address informed the Members of both the Houses that we will take steps to bring black money beach. In her address the Hon. President said that. She is proved of the fact that this Government will try to bring the black money stashed abroad back to the country. But I would like to say that our respected leader Shri L.K. Advani of the Bhartiya Janta Party talked about black money first of all. The Government as well its members of that time ignored the issue raised by Shri L.K. Advani Ji. Now, when everything is crystal clear, then fake promises of bringing black money back have been made in Her Excellency, the President's Address. I think that a huge amount of black money is stashed illegally abroad. The promise of making arrangements to bring black money back to the country has been made. But, I think that the intention of the Government does not seem good. This Government lacks the political will power and it can do nothing about black money. The matter with regard to increasing the amount of scholarships of students belonging to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes has been mentioned in the President's Address. I would like to say to the Treasury Benches and the Government that considering the rate of inflation due to mal-administration of the Government, the amount of scholarship of students should be increased. This is a natural law about which the Government has done nothing. No arrangement has been made for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes in the President's Address. The provisions regarding reservation for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the OBC enshrined in the constitution drafted by Baba Saheb

Ambedkar are being neglected throughout the country. The reservation policy is not being implemented properly. Therefore, I demand that the Government introduce the Reservation Bill as soon as possible and take concrete steps for the implementation of reservation policy. Furthermore, I would like to say that reservation policy in promotion is also being neglected at several places. I urge the Government to incorporate the provision regarding reservation in promotion and to ensure the implementation of reservation, the constitutional right of the Dalits.

Less than one per cent of the GDP is being allocated for the health sector for the last seven years. By profession, I am a doctor and I think that is such a large number of children and women are dying due to malnutrition, we need to allocate more funds for health services. Her Excellency the President has said in her speech that the Government will make endeavour to earmark the amount of 2.5 per cent of our GDP for health sector in the 12 plan. I think that the Government's promise of making efforts in this regard wouldn't suffice. The Government should ensure the allocation of an amount of 2.5 per cent of the GDP in the next 12th plan so that facilities which the people living in villages the Dalit farmers, tribals do not get, can be extended to them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been said in the President's Address that the seats of MBBS and Post-Graduation have been increased. The seats of MBBS and the Post Graduates have been increased by 26 per cent and 62 per cent respectively.

I believe that the seats increased in M.B.B.S. and M.S. have been increased only in the private medical colleges. I unequivocally believe that the medical seats should be increased in Government colleges because all the private medical colleges are commercializing the education. Today, if a person wants to get admission in a private medical college he has to invest 40 to 50 lakh rupees. For admission in post graduation one has to give a donation of 80 lakh rupees to 1 crore 70 lakh rupees. I think it is an insult to the poor people. No son of a dalit, a poor person, a tribal or a farmer would be able to go to medical college. No son from poor strata of society is going to study medicine. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to increase the seats in Government medical colleges. If I talk about the Medical Council of India, a few years ago the Chairman of the Council had allegedly practiced corruption due to which the Government suspended the Medical Council. It has

been extended to second year under the Ordinance of the President and the Medical Council of India has remained suspended. I believe that Medical Council of India has a valuable contribution in the management of medical occupation and medical education in India. 2G scam took place. But the Government did not suspend the Ministry of Telecommunications. Then why has the Medical Council of India been banned? Provisions should be made for preventing corruption from taking place. Amendments to the rules should be introduced to prevent one person from becoming the President of Medical Council of India many times. I would like to say to my colleagues that Medical Council should be further strengthened through Amendments and the medical education for the candidates should be ensured. I protest against the setting up of an overarching body 'National Council of Human Resource in Health' after suspending Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, Nursing Council of India and Pharmacy Council of India. This would be an insult to the medical education and medical institutions. The sanctity of the medical council should be protected and there is no need to bring any overarching Bill. If there are any loopholes in this, they must be plugged.

Sir, in the end I would like to talk about federal structure. All the Governments that have come to power after independence, the UPA Government has time and again tried to dismantle and attack the federal structure. I think no Government in the past has tried to attack the federal structure as much as the UPA Government. Whether it be NCTC, Railway Protection Force, Lokpal or Lokayukta. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had provided for the federal structure at the time of making the Constitution because India is a large country with a different culture and only federal structure would be successful for such a huge country. But this Government is trying to dismantle the federal structure. Several states have taken strides in development. I hail from Gujarat. Instead of giving credit to the State Government of Gujarat for the development it has achieved in the State, the Union Government is trying to destabilize the State Government of Gujarat. Constitutional institutions should not be used to destabilise the Gujarat Government. I would like to warn the Union Government.

[English]

*SHRI N. KRISTAPPA (Hindupur): Thank you Chairman Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

Motion of Thanks on President's Address. If we observe President's Address carefully, we find that it is in contrast to reality that is prevailing in our country. In Andhra Pradesh, around 900 weavers committed suicide in last seven years and it is paining to know that Central Government offered special package after these many suicides. It is good that Government woke up to this reality but it has to be seen whether these funds would be properly utilised. There are around 1100 primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies in our state. We expected that the Government would provide employment to these weavers, but no decisions were taken in this direction. Instead, Rs.200 crore package was provided to APCO. We don't oppose special package to APCO but we should think how it would benefit weavers? First, you should provide employment to weavers, stop them from committing suicides and ensure market for selling their products. And then you strengthen APCO. If you don't take steps to revive these Co-operative Societies, how you are going to benefit weavers?

Sir, in 1995, Handloom Reservation Act was enacted and this Act provides for manufacturing twelve varieties of fabrics on handlooms only. But, this Act is being violated and fabrics manufactured on power looms in different states are being sold in Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government should wake up to this reality and implement Handloom Reservation Act effectively. To check suicides of weavers and to provide adequate employment to them, additional funds may be allocated to our state.

Second issue is regarding Land reforms. In Andhra Pradesh around 3 lakh acres of land has been acquired for SEZs. We don't know what happened to these acquired lands but they were acquired forcibly from poor, SC's, ST's and minority communities. Today they are at cross roads and when you are bringing a new Land Acquisition Act, how you are going to address injustice meted out to them? This Government is answerable and should take responsibility. I demand the Government to provide additional compensation for the land acquired in the name of SEZs in the last seven years. These provisions should be included in the proposed Land Acquisition Bill.

We don't oppose reservation quota for minorities. You may provide more than 4.5% reservation. But it should not be provided at the cost of curtailing 27% reservation provided to OBC's. Please retain 27% reservation for OBC's and provide additional reservation to minorities. I expect the Government to arrive at right conclusion in this regard.

In Her Excellency President's Address, this Government claimed credit for successful elections in Jammu & Kashmir. We are happy about this fact. There can be difficult situations in Jammu & Kashmir and you may take credit for conducting elections there, but, I would like to know why elections for local bodies in Andhra Pradesh are not being held even though the situation in Andhra Pradesh is conducive for such elections. As these local bodies expired their tenures special officers were appointed to oversee programme implementation of State and Central Governments, which resulting in misuse of Government funds. In such a situation, Central Government should intervene and conduct elections for local bodies to ensure proper utilisation of funds for programme implementation.

There is ever growing demand for power. This Government claims that in next ten years, they are going to meet the power demand. In Andhra Pradesh, farmers are using around 25 lakh pumpsets and districts like Anantapur are fully dependent on pumpsets for irrigation. If the Government could provide at least seven hours of electricity to farmers properly, then, there is a possibility that farmers can produce something. The State Government promised nine hours of electricity, but it could not provide even 3 to 4 hours of electricity. Even during this duration the power supply is erratic.

During nine years regime of N. Chandra Babu Naidu additional 6000 MW electricity was generated to address low voltage problem. I demand Central Government to provide additional power to address the problems of farming community.

Sir, there is a proposal to digitalise cable services by 2014. We welcome this proposal, but in a situation where we don't have electricity for even 2 to 3 hours during day time, what is the use of digitalisation of cable services. If you can ensure atleast six hours of electricity during day time through out the country, only then digitalisation of cable service would yield benefits. It is ridiculous to think of digitalization when we are facing acute power shortage. I request the Government to ponder over this issue. With these words, I conclude and thank you for giving me this opportunity.

*SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT (Kachchh): The speech of Hon'ble Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil is away from the real scenario of India. She has spoken about all goody things which are far away from the real

picture of India. India is facing the biggest problem of corruption at this time which has no place in the speech. The Lokpal Bill which has no mention in her speech was not passed in the Rajya Sabha is still in doldrums in the parliament which is very important for the people of India. She spoke about the work of the Government and what the Government plans to do in the future but there was no mention of any schemes form the Government for SC and ST people. There was no mention of 10% youth of India are employed and a large number of unemployed people are there in India. Only running MNERGA will now solve the problem of employment in India. But MNERGA also has a lot of corruption. She has not spoken about how Indian Government will take steps about bringing back black money to India. There is a lot to be done on health sector. What steps the Government will take on health sector and defence has not been taken up in the speech. The other biggest problem for the Government is price rise but what steps will be taken up by the Government to bring down price rise of petroleum products has not been spoken about because there is daily news in the media of prices rising. So, I thank the speech has not dealt with the important problems of India in front of India right now.

[Translation]

*SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Hon. President's Address happens to be the mirror of the Government. In this President's Address, the details about schemes regarding road, electricity, irrigation, drinking water, health etc. have been provided today. But even today, there are many villages which are lacking road, and facility of drinking water and electricity but nowhere the time has been stated by which these facilities will be provided in these villages. There is no mention of setting up the hospitals similar to the AIIMS which was approved by the NDA Government, nor the time has been mentioned by which these hospitals will be set up. Corruption is on its zenith and there is a need to curb it.

There is a need to pay more attention to the field of education. Today, students sit on floor in the schools. The schools are not electrified. Therefore, there is a need to pay attention to it.

The unemployment is increasing in the country. It is a grave problem in the country. If the youth are not provided employment, they may tread on wrong path which will pose grave problem.

Today, there are hundreds of rivers which need attention as the crores of cubic meter of water is flowed through these rivers every year which cause floods. The Government should interlink these rivers and construct stop dams on these so that water may be available for irrigation in fields and the farmers and the common man can get pure drinking water.

The Government should make arrangement of doctors and hospitals in several parts of the country which lack these facilities so that the people may not die due to the lack of treatment.

Today, billions of rupees of Indian citizens is stashed in foreign countries. So there is a need to bring it back. The Government needs to make more efforts for the development of the country.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Sir, thank you very much for giving me time.

I rise to participate in the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The speech has started with economic growth. It is a fact that the economic growth has been reduced to seven per cent of GDP. Though several reasons have been cited for the slow down of economy, global factor is shown as one of the reasons why there is a slow down. I think there is no time for me to elaborate it in the same way. But the reasons have not been specified or explained or the step taken to increase the growth rate has also not been cited.

The Government is claiming that there is a huge increase in agricultural production also. Everyday we are reading in the newspapers of agitation that has been going on. Because of price rise, the poorest of the poor, the downtrodden people, people below the BPL level are suffering. They are not getting anything. Even the farmers are suffering with their produce. Today, they are struggling because the middle man is taking all the cream and cake. So, the farmer is not getting the price of what he is producing. It is all happening because there is no control or governance. People have also started struggling because the schemes are not reaching the downtrodden people. The Minimum Support Price has never been announced timely. Adequate produce has also not been done fully.

Storage facilities, particularly at the village level, are not adequate from the Government side. What the farmers supply and what necessary steps have to be taken by the Government, is also not happening. So, all

these actions have led the farmers' plight to a very, very sad situation. The Government has assured of food security. Food Security Bill is a dream Bill which we have brought before the Parliament but I do not know when that is going to be processed and implemented. Sanction for food security has been given. It has to reach the population. The Public Distribution System should be revamped and made successful. In fact, more items have to be introduced in the PDS.

Sir, if we go, particularly, to the education sector, I am worried because the Government is saying that education is very important and it has to reach the poorest people.

[Translation]

Study and make progress.

[English]

But if you see the inner face of the situation in the villages, particularly if the students go to the banks for loans, no bank is willing to give loans. If you demand loans for giving jobs to the students or their education, the students are not able to meet the demand of the banks. They are unable to submit the papers because the norms are so difficult. Particularly, if I take the minorities, the banks are not entertaining the names itself from minority communities.

Regarding reservation for minorities, particularly I want to underline that in the name of minorities, for vote bank only they have given so much of schemes for the minorities. If you take the Sachar Commission also, we do not have any hope when it is going to be implemented. The loan of minority students has to be waived off. Regarding loan facility from the bank or support of the bank to the students, in reality the bank is not supporting the students, particularly from minorities. I urge the Government that the norms have to be relaxed.

Recently, they have given loans, particularly for the students and also some schemes that they have given at the village level. They are very vague and they are not able to reach them. Today also the small kids are doing *mazdoor*. They are not going to the schools at all. They are going for work. So many children are not able to go to the schools because of poverty. Both the mother and the father are not able to protect the children.

They are definitely not able to send them to schools. So, this is what it is happening. I want that this has to be supported by the Government that every child should go to school. Otherwise, there is no life for the kids.

Sir, the other matter is regarding the senior citizens. I have seen that there is no mention for the senior citizens in the whole speech. I want that they should support the senior citizens. The food and other essential items have to be provided to the senior citizens. If you see at the pension given to them and if you go the rural level, you will find that accounts are there in the banks, but there is no name. They erase the name and put in somebody's name. It happens particularly with the senior citizens and they are not at all getting their pensions. This is what is happening. So, this abject poverty is prevalent in the society.

There are many other points but I would mention them briefly, as I have very little time. I want to mention about the welfare of workers. I want that welfare measure be taken for the bidi workers, handicraft workers, textile workers and car shop workers. The knives of Rampur are very famous. You see the plight of the bidi workers who are everywhere in India - they are in UP, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. A bidi worker who prepares 100 bidis in one day, he gets only Rs.90 as wages. I appeal to the Government that it may be increased to at least Rs. 150. What they will do in Rs.100? A large number of bidi workers are there in our country. They are doing it under an unorganised sector. This work is not given the status of an industry. The workers are not getting any facilities of industry status.

I belong to the Bollywood; I belong to the film industry. The plight of the film industry is also similar. After a certain time, even the Bollywood stars lose their glitter and nobody asks for them. They have an ounce. Sir, when Sushma Ji was the Broadcasting Minister, that time she had declared the industry status for the film industry. The status has been given but no facilities have been provided. Particularly, the light boys are coming under the unorganised sector. After lifting the lights and all for the whole life when they have become old, they are not getting any pension. As I belong to that fraternity, I want that my industry should grow. As the huge revenue is coming to the Government of India, I wish that it has to be protected under the industry status.

Another thing I want to explain is about the farmers' plight. We call them *Annadata*. *Annadata* is giving so much food to us. But today, he is suffering for fertilizers.

No farmer is happy. He is suffering throughout all the seasons. He is only asking for the fertilizers, but nobody is looking for it. Even the State Governments are not supporting them. So, I want that the full protection should be given to the farmers also.

Sir, the other one is the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act. If you see it, no beneficiary is happy with it. I want it to be improved. It should properly reach the poorest of the poor.

Sir, there is a lot of pollution. There are so much unhealthy things happening, but not a single State Government is ready to stop them.

I would also like to mention my point here regarding the power sector. I represent the Rampur Constituency. It is a very backward area. There are still virgin villages where there is no electricity and no connectivity. Sir, how will the people sustain there?

After 64 years of Independence there is no power, even though we are in Uttar Pradesh. I appeal to the Government to look into it. If there is power generation, people will come and industrialists can be entertained. Otherwise, no industrial activity will take place. Everybody is using the youth; but youth does not have any support. There are no educational loans for them even though in rural areas only they will come to vote during elections. They do not get energy or current.

I particularly feel for the weavers. There are a large number of people in the weavers' community. If you go to UP or Andhra Pradesh, you will find that they are committing suicide. If you go to Benaras, weavers are weaving beautiful sarees. We wear them and look so beautiful. But, if you see the inner side of the weavers, their plight is pathetic because they are not able to get the support money that they are supposed to get. I appreciate that recently the Government has announced some package for the weavers. I do not know when it is going to be implemented. I want to know that if weavers are not there what will happen to this country. There is a large number of them. Exporters are entertaining them; they appreciate the weavers' work. But our own people are not recognising the weavers.

[Translation]

I will not be able to speak more. I would like to make an appeal. I want to speak on national security.

[English]

I want to underline the plight of Women's Bill.

[Translation]

There was much talk about Women's Bill. Where is the Women's Bill? This issue had been discussed in the House several times. Nothing has been mentioned in the agenda. There is not even a single sentence in the address regarding Women's Bill. If the Government does not want to introduce it, then it should speak its mind clearly.

Sir, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana provides road connectivity to unconnected villages.

[English]

Linkage from village to village has to be done only by the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana. We are suffering for so many years, particularly in UP. I do not know about other States, whether they are getting it or not. There is no money for the last one year, whether it is for Bihar or Uttar Pradesh or Karnataka. If there is no money, they have to inform us. Otherwise, we will not be able to go back to our constituencies. At least they should inform us as to when it is going to be adequate.

[Translation]

Sir, this is a serious issue. Therefore, I would like to say that if we want to come to power again by winning the election then we have to deal with people on day to day basis. I respect the constitution. When we visit our constituency, we are entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the schemes. There are monitoring committees to look into the implementation of these schemes. We have placed our viewpoint several times before the monitoring committee however there is no one to listen to our grievances. They repeatedly say that we are not receiving funds from the Government. When we visit our constituency, the people complaint that the rains have washed away the roads, they do not allow us to leave and block our road.

[English]

This is not for the election purpose. This is the genuine pain that has to be seen. I appeal to the Government through you to kindly support us so that we all can happily go to our constituencies and the people will respect us and we can perform our duties in a better manner.

[Translation]

*SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): The speech of the hon. President reflects the performance, future plans and governance policy of the Government. The era of computer revolution which was the dream of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi has now been realized due to the efforts of the UPA Government in every village in the form of Jan Suvidha Kendra, e-Mitra Kendra, Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra, computer and mobile handsets. Efforts are being made to provide maximum benefits to the farmers in agriculture sector through various schemes. The UPA Government has enacted many important Acts like Right to information, Right to Employment Act and introduced National Food Security Bill and Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Bill which will certainly serve the interests of every section of the country.

The Government is implementing employment oriented training scheme. There is an urgent need to improve the education system in the rural areas. Certainly success has been achieved in increasing enrolment in schools as a result of implementation of schemes by the Government. However, having schools in rural areas on the lines of public schools of metro cities are like a mirage. The education system which is being implemented in urban areas require to be executed in rural areas also. The condition is very pitiable in rural areas of desert region. Mere allocation of funds to schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan ('RMSA') would not serve the purpose, we need to promote quality education.

The Government is making efforts to establish good relations with the neighbouring countries. The Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of my parliamentary constituency are located on Indo-Pak border. The Pakistani passengers coming to India by Thar Express crossing Munabao border post in Barmer are unable to meet their relatives residing in bordering districts as there is ban on free movement in border areas towards western part of NH 15 running via Barmer and Jaisalmer. Several important tourist places, national desert garden, handicraft producing units of both the districts are located to the west NH-15. Even the Barmer and Jaisalmer district headquarters are also located on that side only. Most of the relatives of the passengers coming from train, running between India and Pakistan, are also residing on western part of NH-15. This is not only affecting the tourism and trade but also causing inconvenience to the foreign citizens.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Making the Minority Dominated District Development Scheme more effective and expanding its scope is a welcome step. I would like to raise the problems being faced by the minorities of bordering districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer which fall under my Parliamentary Constituency. Despite the fact that Jaisalmer district has a minority population of 24.17% and Chohtan Panchayat Samiti of Barmer district has minority population of more than 25% both the districts are not benefitted by this important scheme. There is a need to make provision for including in this scheme Panchayat Samiti (Block) also having 20% population besides districts having 20% of minority population for the development of socially, educationally and economically backward minority areas after making amendment in this scheme in the provisions relating to inclusion of districts having 25% population.

Every year rabi crops are adversely affected in the state due to frost and icy winds as a consequence of which agricultural economy also get affected. Hence, I would like to request that frost and icy winds may be included in the notified list of natural calamities of C.P.F. The crops of the farmers are getting heavily damaged. There is a need to include frost and icy winds in the notified natural calamities of CRF and provide assistance to the people affected by famine, hailstorm, floods or other calamities.

Hon. President has mentioned that the historical Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme launched by the UPA Government has so far generated over 1100 crore man-days of work. Infact, the most deserving person is getting the benefit of this scheme. There is a need to make reforms in this scheme and introduce special provisions so as to suit the local needs. There is a need to cover handicraft workers and women under this scheme so as to provide them employment and promote traditional art. There is a need to make reform in other centrally sponsored schemes also to suit the needs of the people.

While supporting the motion of thanks on the President's Address, I expect that the Government will properly implement all the proposals mentioned in the address concerning common man and will achieve the target of 'Accelerated Affordable and Inclusive Development' with the cooperation of everyone.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks moved by Shrimati Girija Ji on her Excellency, the President's Address to the Joint session of both the

houses convened on 12th March. I sincerely thank the President for informing the general public about the performance of the Government through her address to both the houses. Today, even the paragraphs in the President's Address are being counted. At the time of the constitution of this new Lok Sabha two years back Her Excellency, the President had read her first address. At that time there were 67 paragraphs and now there are 106 paragraphs. Even this is being objected to ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb. Please maintain silence.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am addressing you.

The number of paragraphs is increasing because the performance of the Government its Programmes, Schemes etc. are increasing ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to speak on all the schemes. But before that I would like to say that the entire budget session has been running under the shadow of the result of the elections held in the five states recently. Results were declared on 6 March. I was also participating in the television programmes on behalf of my party to debate and analyse the results of election on 6th March. I saw that my colleagues from Bhartiya Janta Party began to give Statements from 10-11 am. in the morning about the debate and loss of Congress party, claiming that Rahul Gandhi has failed ...*(Interruptions)* I was also listening ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Nirupam speaks.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I was also worried for a while. When the results were declared by evening, I wondered on what basis was the Bhartiya Janta Party making tall claims. We accept that we did not get the desired results in Uttar Pradesh. But even the BJP was

expecting 185 seats and got only 47 seats in comparison to 51 seats last time. This is what BJP has achieved in the Uttar Pradesh elections and I am at a loss to understand why the BJP leaders and the party activists right from Delhi to villages are getting excited. The vote percentage of BJP has decreased by 3 per cent ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talk please.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: When we started to count the Uttar Pradesh MLAs in the evening we found that the number of MLAs had increased. When we checked the voting percentage we found that it had increased by 3 present. Now, people say that Rahul Gandhi worked very hard. He definitely worked hard, it cannot be denied. He worked round the clock. The entire population of Uttar Pradesh is witness to it. It was said the despite so much hard work desired results were not achieved. This is a democracy. We have to go to the people, talk about our programmes before them and put forth our views. People have accepted. There is no problem, it is alright. We will try again ...*(Interruptions)* Time and again questions are raised that Rahul Gandhi Ji worked hard but results are disappointing. What shall be done now? The BJP fought the 2004 elections under the leadership of Advani Ji and lost. Has Advani ji retired from politics? BJP lost the 2009 elections under the leadership of Advaniji. Did Advani Ji leave politics? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talk please. Please maintain silence.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the time of legislative assembly elections in UP in 2007 people had rejected the party which is in power now and BSP came to power. Did Samajwadi Party abandon politics? They once again began their fight for the people and the result is that Samajwadi Party has come to power with fully majority in 2012 UP elections. The Congress Party would also fight and try to win elections next time. This is the case in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stop this cross-talk.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Uday ji, please listen for a minute. You keep on criticising Congress all the time, please listen to criticism of BJP too for a change. This is the case of Uttar Pradesh. Then comes Punjab ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain the decorum of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has got every right to speak. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Truth is bitter. Please sit down and let him talk.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am talking about the elections in five states. Whatever information I had about Uttar Pradesh, I have put that before you. Now, I will talk about Punjab. I watched the result of elections in Punjab in the evening. They had won 19 seats in the last election in the state but they have won only 12 seats in this election. We were about to form the Government in Uttarakhand. We made great efforts but it was going neck and neck. We formed the Government there but it took great effort and we faced a lot of difficulty but any way, we formed the Government. I am pained about this difficulty but why are you happy? Your number has reduced by 4 seats. Whatever you have got is that you won in Goa ...*(Interruptions)* But, the biggest thing about Uttarakhand is that the person whom you portrayed as an honest man lost the election. The party whose Chief Ministerial candidate has lost the election is celebrating ...*(Interruptions)* Your party has won election in Goa, so, I congratulate you. Your party won the election in Goa as a consolation prize but how many members are there in the State Legislative of Goa?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are 40 Members in the State Legislative Assembly of Goa. You yourself hail from Goa. But after that ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): Mr. Chairman, Sir, instead of talking about the President's Address, he is talking about some other subject ...*(Interruptions)* How can I remain silent ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please leave it to the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: The BJP has won the Assembly Election in Goa, they are very happy and celebrating it. But they should remember that we have won the Assembly Election in Manipur for the third consecutive time which has 60 seats as compared to Goa where the total number of seats is 40. The Congress has come to power in the state of Manipur for the third consecutive time. You are not moving ahead in the competition for wresting power, though smaller parties are moving ahead ...*(Interruptions)*

From the next day of the declaration of election results, the speculation of mid term poll gained momentum.

[English]

Mid-term poll in imminent.

[Translation]

I said that there is no connection between the Union Government and the elections in the states. Why will there be mid-term poll? Are we ready for the mid-term poll? The RSS has made a statement that if the general election is conducted now, the BJP will face its worst defeat and today it is celebrating the speculation of the mid-term poll. I have no objection on their celebration rather I am feeling ashamed. I pity such preparation and celebration.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our session has commenced in the backdrop of election results. Commenting on that, I would like to say that for the last three years the

Government ...*(Interruptions)* Lost election in Mumbai. I didn't say that we did not lose. ...*(Interruptions)* We have accepted our defeat ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please come to the point now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Now, there are challenges before the Government ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Sanjay Nirupam ji, please calm down. We are your well wishers and friends. Please do not speak in high pitch, otherwise your throat may get sore ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stop the cross talk.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. The Government is facing challenges however these challenges do not confront the Government alone but the nation too. The issue of terrorism concerns not only the Government or the Congress party but it is a cause of concern for the country as well. I have repeatedly said that the issue of terrorism should not be politicized. Several people were killed in Mumbai and Delhi terrorist attacks which took place last year. Whenever there is any terrorist attack, the same question is raised everytime as to why our system is not effective in countering terrorist attacks? I feel proud to say that, after Mumbai terrorist attack on Taj Hotel in November, 2008 *i.e.* ever since Shri Chidambaram ji become the Minister of Home Affairs, the Government has framed good policies to counter terrorism and I admit that still more needs to be done. In this connection when the issue of setting up of an institution like NCTC came up, it was given the colour of anti federalism and it was said that it would interfere with the rights of the states. I accept that law and order

comes under the jurisdiction of the states, the centre should not interfere in that but the issue of terrorism is above law and order. You can say that the rights of investigation and seizure should be entrusted to the police of the states, I accept that. However, by opposing the institution like NCTC and saying that it is an attack on our federal system, it seems that some way or the other the issue of terrorism is being politicized. You can say that ... (*Interruptions*) If there is any shortcoming in the entire structure of the NCTC, then the political parties of our country can sort out their differences by expressing their viewpoint before the Union Government however a message should not be sent to the people that the Government wants to frame a strong policy to counter terrorism but the State Governments are interfering in that. We repeatedly say that America was attacked only once and thereafter no attack was carried out on it but did we ever try to find out as to why no attacks were launched since then? No other country would be more vibrant and powerful as America in regard to federalism, even there also, the states have their own rights despite the fact that the institutions like the NCTC is in place ... (*Interruptions*) Around 75 agencies are functioning there to counter terrorism and for the security of the country and through these agencies, the officers work day and night due to which today every American is safe. Similarly, if our Government wants to make any such kind of arrangement and the State Governments feel that it is violating their autonomy, then they can talk to the Government but the issue of terrorism should not be politicized as this issue relates to the life of the common man.

I am happy to say that during the last three years or since the UPA-I Government came to power the programme of empowering the common man is going on in the country. It was initiated by way of Right to Information followed by Right to Education, Tribal Rights and MGNREGA. Through MGNREGA, we have given the Right to Employment to the poor. Prior to this, such rights were not given to the people. The Constitution made the provision of education under the Directive Principles of State Policy and this Government has given the Right to Education to the Children. Every child between the age of 6 to 14 years has the right to free and compulsory education and it is our responsibility to ensure that they get this right. Today, through Tribals Rights, the Government is giving land to the tribals on lease. I would like to place a information before my colleagues. Land is being given to the tribals on lease in the entire country since the enactment of Tribals

Right's Act in 2005. From 2005 till date, 1 crore 16 thousand tribals have submitted application for giving land on lease in Gujarat however, the State Government has taken a decision of giving land to only 14 or 15 thousand tribals so far ... (*Interruptions*) The Government which hesitated in giving land to the tribals has sold land measuring 5 crore square yards to a businessman at the rate of Rs. 1/- per sqyard. When this issue was raised in Gujarat the people said that the Government has not taken a right decision. No doubt, corruption is an issue.

16.00 hrs.

There is corruption. But it does not mean that every person in society is corrupt. There could be some people who are corrupt but to label the whole society as corrupt just because of a few individuals is a self-sabotaging statement.

There is also a new trend of ideologically attacking our Parliament, it is being said that MPs sitting in the Parliament are corrupt, rapists etc. I think now it is time for self-assessment and introspection. Wherever corruption cases come to light our Government was not apathetic and took swift action. It is only because of this, that one Union Minister and an MP are in jail. ... (*Interruptions*) But you are not above board either. Even the Chief Minister and a Minister of Karnataka went to jail. Illegal mining is taking place there openly. Besides this, when an IPS officer objected to illegal mining in Madhya Pradesh, he was murdered. Therefore, whether it be Madhya Pradesh or Chhattisgarh, the BJP Government is ruling there and illegal mining is taking place in all these states under the nose of BJP Governments.

Now is the time to sit together, rise above politics and work for the development of the country. It is time to work for addressing the problems faced by the public such as unemployment, starvation and poverty. Elections were held results were declared, you celebrated for no reason. This is like a fool celebrating unnecessarily on the occasion of someone else's success. Now there are many people who are celebrating without any reason. Thus, I appeal to all my colleagues to come together to work for the nation's development.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and conclude my speech.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a debate going on an Her Excellency, the President's Address. Our leader expressed his views on behalf of our party while supporting the Motion. I would also like to take part in this discussion with your kind permission.

"Maktal mein aate vo Khanjar badal badal kar,
Ya Rab kahan se laon main sir badal badal kar.
Bulbul is chaman mein tege nigah kiski pad gayi,
Jis phool ko dekhta hoon wah zakhmon se choor hai."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Lok Sabha is the result of the sacrifices of the martyrs. President's Address is a guideline, policy statement of the Government. Here, I would like to mention that when King Janak asked Yagyavalka, 'Hey Maharishi, how do we see?' Yagyavalkya replied that we see with the help of sunlight. Then, Janak asked how do we see when there is no sunlight and the reply was that we see with the help of moonlight. Then, Janak asked how would we see on a night of Amavasya when there is no moon, Yagyavalkya replied that we would call someone's name. The person whom we call will reply. Janak asked, when it is not possible to see in this manner too then how would we see, Mahrishi said that kindling the inner light of soul would help us in seeing.

President's Address does not kindle the light of soul, it extinguishes it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is a great and huge country. India never invaded or plundered any other country, it never attacked any civilisation or culture, it is a country which embraces the greatness of the world. Such a country cannot be run in the manner Congress Party is running it. I say this with a heavy heart that the Prime Minister is an eminent economist and India's honour can only be salvaged by Prime Minister and I along with the entire country respect him but the manner in which Congress has exploited such an eminent economist is unfortunate for the country. Does it augur well for the country that Prime Minister is relegated to such a position that he shall invite a big businessman such as Ratan Rata and the latter has the courage to decide it, the coalition parties would not turn up for the dinner thrown by the P.M., his own Council of Minister do not take him seriously and a Minister declares in a public meeting that if need be, Rahul Gandhi can be crowned as the Prime Minister at midnight. Can a Prime Minister be changed like musical chairs. Can a Minister talk like this about the Prime Minister?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country is facing a number of problems and the times are tough but in a situation like this when the country is unstable, the Prime Minister is sleeping. China is cornering India from all sides. Our relations with Pakistan are not good. In such a situation, the hon. Prime Minister should be the sole centre of power in his party. Is our Prime Minister the only centre of power? There are many power centres and the Prime Minister evokes a sense of pity as he holds no real power. One power centre is Sonia ji, after her the next power centre is Rahul ji. Third power centre is DMK and the fourth power centre is 'Agni Kanya'. These four power centres have made the Prime Minister lose his significance. Can it be said that in the current scenario, the Prime Minister's position is being empowered?

Anna andolan took place and honourable Prime Minister intervened but it was negated by another person. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am pained to say that the Prime Minister should be the leader of the ruling party but the leader in the House is Pranab ji, the Leader of the Party is Sonia ji, then how is he working as a Prime Minister? He is a proxy Prime Minister. Can a country be run by a proxy Prime Minister? Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I allege that the history would not forgive the deeds of Congress as it played with the honour and security of the country through this Prime Minister.

[English]

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request that the word 'proxy' be removed from the record.

The hon. Member is a very learned person and an elderly person. I humbly request him not to use such words.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not intend to malign anybody's image, I am merely stating facts. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Parliament is a sovereign body and its honour, security and constitution is in peril.

The image of the constitution is being maligned. The Constitution is supreme. It is unfortunate that the Congress party is undermining the constitution by attacking states and the federal structure. I accuse the Congress party of attacking the federal structure of the

country and thereby striking at the spirit of the Constitution. I would like to say that he might have been an hon. Member of this House and he must have witnessed how Lok Sabha was attacked with an aim of annihilating generations of politicians. It was an attempt to extinguish the light of Parliamentary Democracy in India. Supreme Court gave its verdict two times. I would like to ask why the decision of the Supreme Court is not being implemented as the Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution and reviews all the activities Constitutionally. I would like to ask as to whether the people are vote bank? Whether the Government treat the Muslims as vote bank? Whether it is considering others also as vote bank? Will the Government govern the country with politics of vote bank? Through this House, I would like to request the Government to implement the decision of the hon. Supreme Court regarding execution of Afzal Guru.

Sir, three lakh farmers have committed suicide. Farmers are considered as God. Those who pray God are blessed but the farmers are such that even if someone misbehaves with them or exploits them, they give foodgrains to him also. What will be the future of the country in which the farmers are committing suicide? I would like to cite an example from Mahabharata. You might have remembered that when Gandhari refused to leave the battleground strewn with corpses of her children she was left alone in the forest. When she felt a pang of hunger and had nothing to eat, she sensed the smell of ripened fruit and it came from above her. She tried to get to it but it was out of reach. So she found a stone and climbed on it to get to it. Still the fruit was out of reach. Then she put another stone and another, a whole pile before she finally got hold of the fruit not realizing that they were not stones rather these were the bodies of the children. Krishna asked Gandhari as to how her conscience allows her to stand on the corpses of her children. On this Gandhari replied that old age and poverty are great sources of sorrow. No tragedy is greater than the death of one's young son but more than that dying of hunger is the greatest curse. I don't want to die of hunger. Can any Government have a sigh of relief when three lakh farmers die of starvation and commit suicide.

Sir, I will conclude my speech after mentioning one thing. The Ganga is a national river but what is the condition of the river Ganga despite the Ganga Development Authority in place? You might be knowing it that the House of commons is located near the river Thames. Once foul smell was coming from the river

Thames due to which it became difficult to hold the meetings of the House of commons. The people of England cleaned the river Thames and made it worthy of their lifeline. Ganga is not only river instead it is considered as our cultural mother.

Finally, I would conclude after citing an example. Once a Panditji was going somewhere. He saw that a skull was lying on the road. It was written on the skull that one of his funeral rites is yet to be performed. He picked it up and brought to his house and asked his wife to keep it intact in the house as one of his funeral rights is yet to be performed. Whenever Panditji used to visit his house he would cast a glance at the skull and started ignoring his wife. His wife felt slighted. When Panditji went somewhere she put the skull in a mortar and crushed the skull and thrown it away. When Panditji came and asked about the skull she told him everything. Similarly I would like to warn the Government that if it does not change then people will reject it in the next election.

With this, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): The hon. President has called upon to ensure livelihood security, economic security, energy security, environment security and internal and external security of our country within the framework of just, secular and inclusive democracy in her Presidential Address for the overall and multifaceted development and security of India, which is absolutely necessary for our country and society.

The Government, under the leadership of Smt. Sonia Gandhi and hon. Prime Minister, is following a new way of accelerated growth and modernization which is based on this concept that a prosperous society can be created on the basis of principles of humanity, equality and harmony as dreamt by founders of our nation. The Government is making effort to create such a society in which downtrodden would be able to get livelihood and the aspirations of better life of youth would be fulfilled, where large scale development projects do not affect the security and ecology and the environment which is liberal, democratic and transparent and where first priority is given to national security.

For the overall development of our country, development of transportation, water, power, health, employment, environment and development of farmers, poor people, dalits, workers is necessary and employment

*Speech was laid on the Table.

to the youths is of crucial importance. Necessary steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that growth rate remain 9%:

1. **TRANSPORT:** In respect of transportation, orders for the construction of 7000 kms of roads are to be placed. Comprehensive programmes for modernization of railways are being initiated. Iconic Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor is being developed similar to Western dedicated rail freight corridor between Dadri to Navi Mumbai on which an estimated amount of 17,500 crore rupees is likely to be spent in five years.
2. **WATER:** A target has been fixed under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission for providing safe drinking water to all the people living in the rural areas. Drinking water and basic facilities would be provided in small and big cities through JNNURM and UIDSSMT:
3. **IRRIGATION:** A provision has been made in regard to providing sufficient quantity of water to the farmers for better agricultural yield.
4. **POWER:** Electricity is the fundamental necessity for development. A target of generating 21 thousand Megawatt electricity has been set during the 10 plan. It is expected to add a generation capacity of nearly 52 thousand Megawatt of electricity during the 11th plan. In the year 2011-12 alone there is a possibility of generating 15 thousand kilowatt additional power. The power generation from the Nuclear Plant has gone upto 4780 megawatt by the end of the 12th plan as a result of which all classes of people, industries, farmers and the common man can get sufficient electricity.
5. **EDUCATION:** The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being run for making the people of the country literate especially in villages. The rate of scholarships for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minority Communities have been increased in sufficient proportion. More than one crore students belonging to SCs/STs/OBC/Minority Community have been given Scholarship and Fellowships. The Government is likely to set up higher education loan tribunal.
6. **HEALTH:** Health is very important for enjoying a better and satisfactory life. All villagers are getting benefitted from the Government's National Rural Health Mission. 1 crore 13 lakh women got benefitted from the Janani Suraksha Yojana

during the year 2010-11. Attempts will be made to increase the total amount planned and non-planned expenditure of the Centre and States to 2.5 per cent of the GDP. For the availability of doctors in sufficient number, the number of seats of MBBS and Post Graduation have been increased by 26 and 62 per cent respectively. Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy are being linked with the Allopathy.

7. **SECURITY:** Work skill, discipline and dutifulness are the identities of our armed forces. The Government of India is committed to the Welfare of our army personnel and ex-army personnel. Concrete efforts are being made to equip the three wings of armed forces modern and latest technology. Police and army personnel are being made capable of facing all challenges relation to coastal and internal security.
8. **ENVIRONMENT:** India has played a creative and major role in achieving positive results in the Summit Talks held on International climate change in Durban in December 2011. The Central and State Governments have strengthened the comprehensive measures taken to protect environment and bio-diversity as well to clean the Ganga by setting up the National Ganga River Basin Tribunal. By earmarking the Central assistance of Rs. 1200 crore during the 11th plan, the Project Tiger Scheme has been revamped. A Green India Mission has been launched for the expansion of Forest area and for afforestation of 1 crore hectare of land.
9. **EMPLOYMENT:** The targets of the Livelihood, security of the country will be achieved by providing the opportunity of education and skill development to all citizens by dint of accelerated and inclusive development. 85 lakh and 800 lakh people are likely to be provided skill development training in the year 2012-13 and during the 12th Plan respectively. 1500 new industrial training industries and 5 thousand skill development centres will be set up. The Government of India is making and will make all efforts to provide enough job opportunities to the youth of the country. A new Bill prohibiting the manual scavenging will be introduced. Efforts will be made to provide alternative job opportunities to the hawkers and manual scavengers so that they could lead better lives.

A growth rate of 6.6 per cent has been recorded in agricultural sector during the year 2010-11. The minimum support price of a few agricultural produce has increased by 10-40 per cent during the year 2011-12. The small farmers have been provided loan for agriculture purpose at the effective rate of 4 per cent. The agricultural loan of Rs. 4 lakh 60 thousand has been provided during the year 2010-11 which is 22 per cent more than its target. Hon. Prime Minister's 15 point programme, which will play an important role in the inclusive development of all classes of the country, will be implemented soon. The Government believes that it will be able to achieve the higher economic growth rate of 8-9 per cent in the country soon.

I fully support Her Excellency the President's Address for its Schemes regarding all round and comprehensive development, public welfare, growth of common man, farmers, the poor, the labourers, dalits and youth and its policies regarding strengthening the internal and external security.

[English]

*SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Hon. Chairman Sir, at the outset I would like to express my gratitude to you for allowing each and every member adequate time to express their views. You are also listening to them very graciously. Many of my colleagues have spoken before me. Usually I speak in English but this time I thought of speaking in my mother-tongue whose origin is traced not to Sanskrit but to Pali language. Sir, you'll also have a feel of the language and can taste its beauty.

I was listening to an erudite member Mr Inder Singh Naamdhari who was lamenting the fact that there is no coordination between the Central Government and the various State Governments. We are emulating the US model of federalism are trying to be a carbon copy of the same. But its quite clear that our heart & soul is not in it.

Sir, in the New York city of USA, the twin towers of World Trade Centre were destroyed due to terrorist attack. This had attracted a lot of world's attention. Since then there has not been any more incidents of terrorism on American soil. On the contrary unfortunately in our country we keep on witnessing these kind of attacks on a regular basis. Extremism like Maosim, Naxalism,

different types of insurgency are on the rise. When terror attacks of any kind happens it destroys lives and properties. Innocent lives are lost, people bear the brunt and suffer in helplessness. As for the reaction of the Government, we only see a hapless Prime Minister or a Minister of Home Affairs appearing on the TV screen and expressing regret. They look so helpless and placid that people have now stopped expecting anything from the Government. They feel the Government is not with them. Government is too aloof to understand the woes of the common man, who loses life, limb and livelihood.

As my senior colleague Mr Naamdhari was telling if a bridge has to be constructed, Government may sanction fund and grant permission, but the work can not start unless the bosses in the jungle give a nod. This is the case in many states dominated by the naxals and maoists. They call the shots and run a parallel administration while our Government is a mute spectator. This is truly shameful. Sir I'm not talking about the Congress party only. So don't misunderstand me. Whoever is in power, tries to hoodwink the nation but the people of this country are not stupid. They can see through things. Sir, all of us know that in state assemblies also Governor Address the legislators on similar lines. Normally problems of the state finds a mention in his speech. Sir I had listened to the President's Address way back in 1998 and 1999. Then from 2004 onwards for the last 9 years I have been listening to the President's Address. I must say Sir, this time the President's Address not only disappointed us, but also brought in a shameful situation. It lacked, sincerity of purpose. There was no genuine concern for the people. Rather a haphazard attempt to deceive the people by shut-out means. Announcement of reservation for a section, laddu for some and jalebis for some other. But how long can you hoodwink the people with these false promises? People rejected such offers and opted for development in stead. If we don't accept their truth we will push our nation backwards.

Many a times the Central Government acts on its own in an autocratic manner. Lets take the Mineral Act for example. The states which are mineral-rich, like Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar or Goa should have been consulted before the framing of the Act. But the Central Government became so egoistic that it did not bother to know the views of those states who will implement and translate the Act into reality. Sir, I'm not pointing fingers to any one side. Every side is equally arrogant.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

I would like to speak on and education. A colleague of mine Ms. Jayaprada mentioned about the problems. I sincerely thank her. I feel she is the perfect example of an independent self-reliant woman, who made a name for herself in Bollywood and now has carved a niche in politics as well. She has not achieved all this by seeking any reservation. We need more women like her who will be truly self-reliant and build the India of the future.

Sir, coming back to education, I would like to say that in our country especially in rural areas education is in shambles. In many places neither there is school building, nor teachers. Sometimes there are no books for the students. The mid-day meal meant for students is of substandard quality. How will education survive then? This is the case in most states in India.

The Central Government can pass the Mineral Act on its own. It can decide to open NCTC on its own. Yet when it comes to education they can not do anything. Now there is an announcement that the Central Government will provide 'Akash' tablet (computer) to the students. Sir we too want our children to become educated and computer savvy. But is it not a little unrealistic? Who will teach the students about the functioning of personal computer? We lack trained manpower to impart knowledge.

Here the Central Government is not ready to take full responsibility and puts the blame on the states for non-implementation of schemes. If the infrastructure is not there how can the schemes work?

With regard to the power sector to this Government made tall claims that nuclear power will fulfil all our energy needs etc. But uptill now no white paper has been placed before this House to inform the nation about the progress in this regard. For example what will be the quantum of power that will be generated in the next decade? Whether it will suffice the projected requirement or not. Nobody knows as to how much power will be produced from Nuclear/Thermal/Hydro-Electrical energy. We all are equally ignorant.

Sir the fact of the matter is dominance of bureaucracy. The officials who are occupying North Block and South Block are calling the shots. They are the ones, who are laying down the rules and misguiding the nation.

Recently Hon. Leader of Opposition was mentioning about a high ranking bureaucrat who was ridiculing other State Government officials by calling them stenographers of Chief Ministers. Sir he may deny it. But I'm convinced that he has said it. This shows the bureaucratic mindset.

Sir the party in power has lost the control over the bureaucrats. Similarly it will loose the reins of power too. As we know from mythology nobody knew who was going to kill 'Kansa'; till the very last day except God. Similarly God only knows who will be the leader of this country. It will be a Naveen Patnaik or Mulayam Singh Yadav on somebody else. Only time will tell.

Now the time has come to take stock of things. The common man of this country is far more intelligent and perceptive. Lets not under-estimate his judgement.

Sir, I have spent my life in writing and editing a newspaper. Mr. B. Mahtab is here. We continue to write. I can say that whoever had written the speech of the President had done a poor job NCTC should not have been mentioned in the speech. This is a direct attack on our federal structure. We all know about the erstwhile USSR. How it get divided into C.I.S. We must learn from history and give the due respect to popular leaders from States Governments and consult Chief Minister on vital issues.

Sir, the Railway Budget was presented yesterday. The Railway Minister mentioned that when Odisha and Karnataka stopped export of Iron ore, Railway incurred losses. I do not know if he is Railway Minister today or not. But it's true that you are acknowledging the vital role of Odisha and Karnataka in the field of revenue generation. The Central Government earns so much because of our resources yet keeps us deprived from any facilities. This is very unfortunate. I want to conclude by saying that 'NCTC' should be deleted from President's Address and the speech should be suitably amended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, if I revert to English, then, maybe, I will get a few more minutes, but please let me continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please pick up your important points.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, these are all my points. The points are manifold.

*SHRI. C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Hon. Chairman, at the outset, let me thank you for the opportunity you have given me to participate in this discussion on the motion of thanks to President for the address made in the joint sitting of the Parliament.

Every year we have President's address and the discussion on it in the Parliament has become an annual feature. But what is the use of it? On the streets of New Delhi we find shining cars on one side and on the other side we find cycle rikshaw pullers pedaling hard with their paining limbs in order to feed themselves. We find people getting a hair-cut in Air-conditioned hotels. We also find simple people under the trees seated in chairs with a mirror before them and having a hair-cut a sight that can be seen even in North Avenue, the residential area meant for the Members of Parliament.

We find enough of opportunities indicated in this address for the affluent people to increase their riches. But at the same time we do not find ample opportunities created for the poor to come up in life. I do not want to come in the way of your enabling those who go by cars to go by planes. But I would like to ask whether adequate opportunities have been evolved to enable a painstaking rikshaw puller to go by an auto-rikshaw.

Our Country has got many States. The Union government has got a bounden duty to treat all the States alike. I would like to point out that Tamil Nadu is getting a step-motherly treatment. Tamil Nadu is faced with acute power shortage due to the failure on the part of the previous regime. When we had requested the Centre to give additional power supply, we did not get even a minimum response. At the same time we find the States like West Bengal get ample funds from the central kitty. We do not oppose that we would rather welcome it provided we are also extended with the same liberal release of funds to meet our essential needs. When we appreciate your kind gesture to other States we have to point out disappointedly that our request to release funds has not been met at all. When we made a plea for additional requirement of kerosene, not only you failed to heed but you also curtailed and brought down the quantity of the existed quota.

Agriculture is the backbone of our economy. What have we done to improve the lot of the agriculturists and the farming community? You have permitted the export of cotton on the plea that it would help the cotton

growers. Do you think the cotton growers are really benefited by this export of cotton? Not at all, only the cotton traders make the most of it. Even for the cotton exported the subsidy is distributed only after a year. But unfortunately that subsidy amount does not go to the farmers who grow cotton. Only the traders got the benefit intended for the agriculturists. This government does not have any concern for the farmers. This government has taken upon itself as its duty the furtherance of those who are already rich.

I represent the Tiruppur Lok Sabha Constituency. The industrial town Tiruppur known for knitting industry and the export of knitted garments has been fetching rupees ten thousand crore worth of foreign exchange every year. I would like to ask of this government whether you have spelt out any action plan to help save the interests of this knitting town that contributes to our national wealth. I would like to know from this government what measures have been contemplated or implemented to give a competitive edge to this industry which has to face a stiff competition with the neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and China. Small entrepreneurs and the self-employed youth have been left to fend for themselves and they do not get any encouragement or incentive from this government.

You have indicated our policy frame-work pertaining to our foreign relations. We have China as a threat at our Northern border. As Pakistan is found to be too friendly with China, the threat to our security grows as a cause for concern at our north-western borders. China that has made its presence felt in Katchatheevu in Sri Lanka is a threat to us and the so called friendly nation Sri Lanka may also turn to be a foe to India. We have to be cautious with the Sinhalese of whom a Sinhalese soldier tried to hit our former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi with the butt of his rifle. If we are not careful and if we rely on them too much, they may belie our expectations. So, I urge upon the Union Government to take measures to get back Katchatheevu islet.

I am also urging upon this government to take a definite stand in the ongoing meeting of UNHRC in Geneva. A diplomat of Sri Lanka is reported to have made adverse comments against the submissions made yesterday by the Members of Parliament in our Indian Parliament. This is highly condemnable and I urge upon the Government to convey the same accordingly to the high commission officials of Sri Lanka. When this government cannot protect the democratic rights of the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

MPs of this House how can they ensure the safe and security of the people of this Country?.

Our nation is faced with a crisis now. Petrol and Diesel prices are on the increase. When oil prices are soaring high, what steps are being contemplated by this government to tap the alternative energy resources? We do not find any concrete measure to improve the lot of the common man except the rampant corruption found from top to bottom. This government brings about measures to make the rich richer. Urging upon this government to take suitable measures to help the marginalized sections of this society and the economically depressed people, let me conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): The image of the country and the Government that has been presented in this Address is amazing. If a person, who is not aware of the ground realities, reads this address parawise, which has been prepared and approved by the Cabinet, he will feel as if the problems like poverty, scarcity, unemployment etc. have been completely rooted out from the country or the Government committed to provide honest and more effective administrative system is likely to solve all these problems through its efforts. However, the ground reality is contrary to this fact.

This is the fourth Address of the President to the Joint Session of Parliament during the tenure of this Government. It reminds me of other three Addresses. After seeing the schemes of the Government, Government's Resolve and its consequences it seems that the old saying 'Nau din chale adhai kos' is proving true. This is the third day of the President's Address. The hon. members have expressed their views in various ways and through this House, expressed their disappointment, aspirations and apprehensions before the people of this country. I would like to draw the attention of the Government on some points.

In para 23 of his Address, the President has said that the Government is considering to enact a new law for safeguarding the interests and for development of lakhs of people who are earning their livelihood by selling goods on pavements. I do not know as to what kind of law is being enacted by the Government, however, I certainly know that the Government is impatient to allow foreign direct investment in retail sector. During the last Lok Sabha Session, the opposition as well as some

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government's, allies had opposed the Government for encouraging foreign direct investment in retail sector. As a consequence the Government had to postpone its decision, yet the Government, after the session, reiterated its commitment to open retail sector for FDI. Why is the Government so much adamant for this investment? What effect the FDI will have on the livelihood of nearly 11 crore small shopkeepers including street vendors. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should make arrangements for safeguarding their interests and it should be prevented from taking such steps which can ruin the life of small shopkeepers.

Today there is shortage of fertilizers in the country. The farmers are not getting timely supply of urea and DAP. Even if they get, they get at exorbitant prices in black market that too adulterated fertilizers. I would like to know as to what kind of arrangement has been made by the Government to ensure timely supply of fertilizers to the farmers. The Government says that the availability position of the fertilizers will be intimated to the farmers through SMS, internet and telephone.

I would like to know as to whether the Government feels that all the farmers of the country have become internet and telephone savy. Is the Government aware that there is no electricity in most of the villages of the country. The Government should not make a mockery of the farmers. Instead of building castles in the air the Government should formulate pragmatic policies to mitigate their sufferings.

The Government has introduced the Food Security Bill and also received a pat on the back from the president. The farmers are suffering a lot and the Government has provided food security by passing this bill. The Government should not merely introduce bills for providing food security rather it should formulate such policies which can mitigate the sufferings of the farmers. The issue of remunerative prices is always discussed here however the Government never makes necessary arrangements for providing remunerative prices. I am quoting an example. The Ministry of Agriculture announced the prices of sugarcane. That price was fixed after adding 50% of profit on cost price as per the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee. In 2010, the price of sugarcane was Rs. 139/- per quintal which means cost price was assumed as 92 rupees and 66 paise.

When I enquired from the Ministry regarding the cost price and its break-up, I was told that the Ministry

does not have its break up. This is the fact regarding the remunerative prices being given to the farmers. It applies to all agricultural products of the farmers. The Government slightly increases the cost however it never makes necessary arrangements for providing remunerative prices to the farmers in true sense as a result of which the farmers are forced to sell their produce at throw away prices. The condition of all agricultural produce whether it is sugarcane, potato, wheat, paddy, cotton, onion etc. is same. The Government cannot ensure food security unless the farmers are capable enough to produce more. The Government instead of waiving off loans should provide remunerative prices to the farmers. If this is ensured then the farmers would not need to take loan. If the farmers of the country are happy and prosperous then surely the people of that country too will be happy.

Finally, I would like to draw your attention towards an important point. It has been mentioned in Para No. 70 of the President's Address that appropriate measures are being taken by the Government to encourage production of indigenous IT hardware. The condition of indigenous IT hardware in the IT sector is very pathetic which can pose a threat to national security also. Our country is one of the largest markets of communication equipments for the multinational companies. However the policy of our Government has always been to encourage import of foreign products at the cost of indigenous production. In the name of indigenous production, we are merely erecting towers, using cable or iron frames and even while doing this, we import all important equipments we even import all parts of mobile phones which we are using. China is gradually gaining monopoly in the production of communication equipments which may pose threat to our national security. IT hardware is the second largest import item after petroleum products which is likely to increase in the future. There is a need to formulate a comprehensive action plan in this regard. At present, the condition is such that during the 11th five year plan, 1100 crore rupees were allocated for promotion of the production of IT hardware in the country but due to negligence of the Department, only 61.67 crore rupees were spent. In the year 2010-2011 of this plan, only 2.50 crore rupees were allocated under this Head which was merely 1% of rupees 250 crore proposed to be allocated for that year - Is this the commitment of the Government towards production of indigenous hardware in the IT sector. How can we compete with our global competitors including China by adopting such policies. As I have said, there is an urgent need to formulate a comprehensive

action plan in the IT sector. Countries like China provide assistance to their producers like China provide assistance to their producers for encouraging indigenous production. Our Government should also adopt such policies.

I have tried to draw the attention of the Government towards some issues and I expect that it would contemplate on these. With this, I conclude my speech and support the motion of thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate.

I rise to participate in the consideration of the Motion of Thanks for the Address which Her Excellency, Madam Rastrapatiji, has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament on the 12th March, 2012.

Sir, I would like to consider the Address in a holistic perspective. Let me first start with the issues that are of our immediate concern like our economic growth, governance, black money, corruption, terrorism and, of course, international relations. The Presidential Address did try to address all these issues in a very elaborate manner. We must thank Her Excellency for the same.

Sir, in a developing country like ours where democracy is getting matured, the most basic issue is to empower its citizens. How to do it is the crux of our entire endeavour. To me, it is a possible proposition.

Sir, please refer to Para 9 of the Address. I quote:

"The year 2012-2013 will mark the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan that sets the goal of faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth'. The Approach Paper sets a target growth rate of nine per cent for the 12th Plan period with four per cent growth for the agriculture sector."

Sir, in Para 10 of the Address, Madam President has outlined five important challenges that this country faces today: to strive for livelihood security, to achieve economic security, to ensure energy security, to realize our development goals without jeopardizing our ecology and environmental security and to guarantee our internal and external security.

This speaks of everything. It speaks of national character which every one of us should try to have in order to achieve our national aspirations.

The present UPA Government, under the leadership of the Prime Minister and the UPA Chairperson, has been able to conduct itself very successfully in this direction through our National Flagship Programmes and various Welfare Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Right to Information Act and right to Education Act to mention a few. For this, we have to take decisive strides towards reaching these goals. The road is long, but our journey is in progress.

I, very respectfully, urge upon all the hon. Members in this august House to extend their fullest cooperation to this endeavour.

The second important issue I want to raise is about the rising prices of essential commodities. It is the fervent hope of every one of us that the prices of essential commodities get stabilized immediately. However, all of us are aware of the fact that considering the size of the country and her population size, it is but natural that the demands are more while the supply is limited.

This theory of demand-supply is, to a large extent, responsible for the price rise. But we cannot leave it here. Our subsidy regime is still on. We have tried it. Today, our Government is exactly doing it. I am confident that with all these Flagship Programmes and the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, with all the welfare measures of the UPA Government, we have certainly come over. Now, the price is almost stabilised.

Another successful thing which we want do is the delivery mechanism. It is very very import in a country like ours. Here, I would like to mention about the combination of the responsibilities of the Federal Governments – the State Governments and the Union Government. I am afraid, the transparency in the governance is still lacking in many parts of the Federal Governments. This scheme – whatever good one - and these Centrally-Sponsored Schemes and the other programmes require to be judiciously and holistically implemented. So, they also require the leadership and the guidance of the Union Government. At the same time, we have to ensure that these schemes reach the people for whom they are intended.

Next, I would like to make a reference to the issue of terrorism in the country and abroad, which is nevertheless an issue both National and International. Terrorism, as I do always understand, is a war against

humanity. The “zero tolerance policy” of our Government has to be practised in its fullest meaning both in spirit and in action. Civilizations grew on the lives of millions and that the saying “the King can do no wrong” do remain and has been the greatest tragedy of mankind. We, who practise democracy, should think together and work together for a better world so that our children enjoy the fruit of their birth and live happily. Together we must be able to give our children a better tomorrow.

Lastly, I would like to mention about our independent foreign policy which remained intact. Some of the hon. Members from the other side do not agree with us but I beg to differ from them. Our independent foreign policy is intact. Our relations with the neighbouring countries like Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka continue to grow from strength to strength and particularly relations with Myanmar through our Look-East Policy are really still improving.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to one of the references made by one hon. Member from the other side. This is regarding the results of the last Assembly election of my State Manipur....(*Interruptions*) I am very sorry for him. Their Party could not open an account there. Even then, the Congress Party managed to get 70 per cent seats in the election – 42 out of 60 seats. I will give you a brief reason for that. This, of course, is not my job but I will do it. Our Party is very close to the people. They are working in the State. Our Party has been organizing awareness programmes of all the Flagship Programmes and the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes throughout the year. Because we are an insurgency-prone State, we do work well before election. It has to work all through the year – 24 x 7 hours. So, this has been possible because our Party is providing a stable Government in the State for the last more than a decade. We are the only Party which can give a Government that delivers.

Finally, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Motion as moved by the hon. Member Dr. Girija Vyas and as seconded by Dr. Shashi Tharoor and request all the Members present in this august House to support this Motion and pass it unanimously.

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I am thankful to get this opportunity to participate in the Motion of Thanks to the address by the President of India to Parliament.

Even amidst of financial crunch in global level, our economy grew at a remarkable rate of 7% this year. Many number of countries whether it is developed or under-developed, they are suffering to rehabilitate from crisis. Even then our economy is in progressive rate.

Our Government has introduced a large number of bills for the development of our economy. The historical bills Right to Education, Right to Information, Right to Food and also the Lokpal are the bills which are crucial and important bills introduced by our Government. No party and government in the history of India took such a bold step to introduce such bills. It is the great achievement of UPA Government.

Our Prime Minister, our Finance Minister and our Chair Person Soniaji, our Home Minister and also our Cabinet Ministers are very able. The ability of their administration is appreciated and tributed all over the world.

Against Ministers who are facing corruption charges and action is taken without any mercy, even though they are the part of the ruling government. But the NDA Government or any other State Government which are supported by BJP were not ready to remove their corrupt persons since they are the staunch followers of BJP or supporters of it.

Whoever it may be our UPA Government take bold steps to punish the culprit.

The MGNREGA work scheme is creating enormous employment opportunities to the rural unemployed people. The implementation is prevailing under the control of State Governments. There are some failures of this scheme in some States which is due to the lack of proper monitoring of local bodies. A monitoring body should be formulated by appointing a person from each village by getting the recommendations from the local MP. The MGNREGA workers should also be utilized for the agriculture purpose.

The private agriculturist can contribute a small amount in addition to the Government payment. It will be helping both agriculturalists and employees. It will also augment the agricultural production.

The agriculture products should be given minimum support price. The agriculture and the agriculturalists must be protected. The Government take various steps to improve the agriculture and the agricultural people. Any

how, sometimes the agricultural production is suffered due to natural calamity and drought.

In my area, there is frequent damage to the banana cultivation. It is a cash crop. 10 days back there was heavy damage for the matured banana plants due to the unexpected 'whirl wind' attacked in the field of agriculture. More than 3 lakhs bananas are demolished. But there is no provision of compensation from the Central Government for the damage which are acquired due to 'whirl wind'. I request in this occasion to our Hon'ble Prime Minister to take into account the 'whirl wind' also under the head of "Natural Calamity" and also provide compensation for the agricultural damage.

Power is an essential thing for the development of our economy. The Koodankulam project is in completed stage of generation of power up to 2000 MW of two units.

More than 99% people are welcoming this project and they are in eager and expectation of power production within a short duration of time.

Both the Central and the State Governments should take immediate action against those who are misleading the people in this village area by creating panic and apprehensions.

Education Law is an important and helpful scheme for the rural backward and Scheduled Castes students who are able to get the assistance and higher education.

But now-a-days many banks are hesitating to lend education loan. They themselves fix their norms and restriction to lend the loans. Even they fix the mark eligibility. The Educational Institutions are admitting the students by verifying the eligibility marks during their admission. Once the education institutions admitted them, why the banks are taking into account of separate eligibility criteria for loan provision. Our Central Government should give the directions to the banking institutions to give education loans without insisting any criteria.

The river sands are smuggled by the Mafia groups. They are playing active role by getting the support of local Governments. The river sands scarcity in many States are inhabiting the construction work of our country. Our river sands are exported to some countries. It should be stopped to reduce the abnormal price of sand dramatically. The river sand smuggling would gradually reduce the availability of river water.

Even though there are some small problems prevailing in our economy, we have achieved a lot in our UPA Government.

*SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): I have stood up to support the President address on this budget session in which HE the President has given her guidelines to the Government. Here I want to bring out my suggestion and demands which the Government should look into and redress them in the days to come though H.E. the President has spoken on all matters but here I would like to touch some of the issues which, I feel are more important from my point of view.

In the President address it has been mentioned that National Commission for Higher Education is being constituted to set up the road map for the future and National Mission for Teachers aimed at improving education and faculty development is being launched. It is a matter of great concern that since Independence we have never been serious about the education, its standardization and imparting a moral education to our future society in the form of students & youths. Due to the lack of will power whichever Government come to power in the centre except few years of NDA Govt. headed by Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee who has launched the "Sarva Siksha Abhiyan" under which we have been in a position to provide better education facilities to students at primary & secondary level as well. The Government should think of increasing budget on education at least to 6% when we shall be in the position to provide good and quality education to our generation which is the basic need in this competitive age. The Government should also try to narrow the gap of poor and rich people. It is the matter of happiness that we have increased our literacy rate, but the quality education is not being provided due to fact that we have shortage of qualified teachers. The contractual system should be discouraged in education so as to give quality education. The private institutions in education should be regulated so as to discourage commercialized education.

It has been noticed that the poor parents of meritorious students are not in a position to get higher education. The fewer students who get the Education Loan after completion of Multi factorial formalities have to pay double or more money back due to higher rate of interest. The Govt. should plan out interest free loan to all the poor students for their Higher education.

So far as the MGNREGA scheme is concerned, I would like to draw the Government's attention about the

plight of the people in the rural areas. The MGNREGA has no doubt provided employment to the unemployed but, it should be in the mind of the Government that this scheme has given place to corruption at lower level. This should be checked. I would like to suggest the Government the following things w.r.t. MGNREGA Schemes.

- (1) The daily wages of the labour should be raised to Rs. 200/-
- (2) The yearly days should be raised to 200 from 100 days.
- (3) The ratio of the material and labour should be 40:60 (*i.e.* reversed) in the Hilly Areas keeping in view the hard conditions.
- (4) The activities such as the construction of Pucca Path and employment for the protection of farmers crops from wild animals and the jungle from fire, should be introduced in the MGNREGA scheme.

In agriculture sector, no doubt the Government is speaking volumes, but the results are not encouraging as the farmers plight has worsened due to wrong policies of the central Government as is clear from the plight that the Kisans are committing suicides and they are compelled for crop Holidays etc. In this regard, I would like to stress upon the Central Govt. that this sector should be given maximum economic benefit on the pattern of the industries, loans@1% should be provided to all the Kisans so as to increase production in Agricultural fields.

The President address speaks "My Government is committed to the development of the weak and vulnerable sections of society. We will make major amendments to the Child labour (Prohibitions & Regulation) Act to prohibit employment of children under 14 years of age. Their place is in schools and not at the workplace.

In this regard, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that the definitions of the weak and vulnerable should be expanded and the most vulnerable section – Kinners & eunuchs should be brought under this. Because it has been notice that this section is not being treated as part of society, what to talk about, these people are even thrown out of their houses where they take birth even their parents don't accept them. The Government has also not taken care of this section

of society. I therefore appeal upon the Union Government to bring out a special legislation on Eunuchs so as to make them valuable part of the society and redress their social problems.

Due to the malnutrition, the country is facing a big challenge. In the past all the schemes for giving better nutrition has not achieved the expected results. The Government should pay more attention towards this and bring out a programme to better nutrition food to all the children and the women within five years. The scheme started by the Government under the name "Janani Suraksha Yojana" – the funds should be doubled as the present remuneration for delivery in Hospital is being paid @ Rs. 700/- in rural area and Rs. 600/- in urban areas which is not sufficient.

The Government should formulate a policy to regulate the Private hospital where the treatment has become very costly and the poor people can never go for treatment, even the middle class persons can't think of getting treatment in the private hospitals. The Government should fix up at least treatment of 50% poor people as mandatory in the private institutions otherwise their license be cancelled. The salaries of the Doctors and paramedical staff should be regulated in the Government and private Hospitals as it has been seen that Government experienced doctors & other staff leaves the Government Institutions for better salaries paid by the Private institutions which definitely harm the Government institutions.

[Translation]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Her Excellency President's Address.

Sir, the growth rate of the our country was 8.4 per cent in the year 2011-11.1 read in the Address that the Government is planning to launch a number of new scheme and we will succeed in these efforts for sure. Though we have passed the Lokpal Bill in the House but the people of the country have the apprehension as to when and how this Bill will be implemented. I think that we will have to work to eradicate corruption and the Government is making effortein this directions. The Government has set target of setting up around 5 thousand skill development centres during the year 2012-13. I would like to say that the scheme of the Government is implemented property, we will be able to meet the

demands of the people in 21 century. I am hopeful that the Government would ponder over it.

During the year 2011-12, we have achieved many successes in agriculture sector. In comparison to it we have achieved the growth rate of 10-40 per cent. I think that it is a good news for our countrymen. Specially with regard to the development of the urban areas, I am glad that we have been making efforts for the last two years to continue with the implementation of the Jawahar Lai Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURAM) and to expand it. I have reiterated it this year also. I am really happy with the fact that the Government is concerned about the urban districts and urban villages as well the increasing poverty in the said areas alongwith the entire country. I would like to thank the Government to think about it. But as far as housing is concerned, the earlier Government had fixed the area of the house from 250 square feet to 260 square feet and had also talked about expanding it. I wish that the Government should think about it and this will really benefit the poor living in urban areas.

The Government has talked about linking small cities specially the cities having the population of 20 lakh with metro service. I would like to say that we need to powder a little more over it as there are many villages which are getting transformed into cities very rapidly and then there are some cities which are getting transformed into big cities. For example, Thane has emerged as the most populated district of Maharashtra. I would like to say that the Government should implement this scheme keeping in mind the next twenty-five years. I believe that the Government would definitely think over it.

The Government has given some suggestions regarding real-estate. Specially different States have different opinions about the FSI. I would like to say that if we call a meeting of all the Chief Ministers and formulate a concrete plan, then the cities covered under the FSI will be definitely benefitted from it. The Government must have mulled over the lack of facilities in villages. The Government is about to present the next budget. I do not know as to what will be proposed in it. But I hope that the Government will try to take the country forward by keeping all these provision of this year's budget. On behalf of my Party the NCP, I assure the Government that we will take the country forward more strongly.

I thank you for providmg me an oportumty to speak.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir. The attention of the entire country

was focused on the Budget session. Through the President's Address, we come to know about what the Government's plans are afoot and what the Government has done in the last five years. I thought that after the election results, the Government will come to know the reality but it did not happen. If we go through the President's Address of the last few years, these have remained restricted to papers only. The provisions or the scheme mentioned in these Address have not been implemented properly. I feel that the president would have never said proudly that her Government has said so. Under compulsion and for the sake of reading only, she would have read what the Government had given her to do so. But the reality is that the common man of this country is badly affected for the policies of this Government. The election results in the five states have depicted the ground reality. The citizens of the country have shown the Government the reality. Every Cabinet Minister has tried to divide the country. The Cabinet Minister have tried to violate the rules whether the issues are related to the constitutional bodies or corruption. May be, they have apologised later on but the people have not voted for them. People have become aware now. The Government have to work for the development of the country. The Government had got 211 seats but it will not work. This party will get 26 seats only. Will the Government now be alert even now? When a Railway Minister presents the budget, the talk about resignation of that Railway Minister starts circulating in the evening. Is this the future of the country? In the House, we need to take decision as to which direction the country has to move. When a senior Member of the House Smt Girija Vyas spoke, I was sitting in the House, listening her with great expectations. She spoke what the President thought a woman, could not speak. Even the Chair Person of the UPA did not touch this issue. Also she should have said that 70 per cent women of the country are anaemic and her Government is going to take the necessary steps but nothing was said. She should have said that 50 per cent of children are victims of malnutrition and the Government is going to take necessary measures. The children are dying of hunger. The introduction of the Right to Education Act is not going to work. Imposing laws on states and violating federal structure are not going to fetch results. The Union Government needs to consult the State Governments otherwise the situation of the country will be same which we are witnessing in Uttarakhand governed by your party where the person without local support has been appointed as the main leader, therefore, nobody listens to him. Where are we heading towards? When I travel to foreign countries

people ask me to which direct India is heading for? Is the Government going to take steps to curb corruption? Should I tell them that the Treasury Bench as does not want to have discussion and run away from Rajaya Sabha at mid-night. I do not have any answer there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you and the House, I would like to ask the Members of the Treasury Benches to tell me as to what is the further of this country, I hail from a small state, Himachal Pradesh. I am thankful to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee for giving an industrial package. The Congress was in power in Uttarakhand and the National Conference was in power in Jammu & Kashmir. The 'Industrial Package' was not given to BJP Government on the request of Shri Prem Kumar Dhumal but it was given to the three states for 10 years each. When the Congress party came to power, it reduced it from 10 years to 4 years. We were in the Opposition and the Congress was the ruling party in the state. They did not speak up and we spoke regarding this issue despite being in the opposition. We fought and got it increased from four to seven years but it was still reduced. Do the Governments function like this? Will the Union Government run the country or the State Government will also do their part. Please take a look at the figure and see which states are progressing. At least 7 of the first 10 states would be BJP ruled states. Himachal Pradesh ranked first in 20 point programme for two successive years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the Government, through you, that when it comes to the railway budget on an average only 44 kilometres of railway line is constructed during the last 64 years. The Prime Minister said two years ago that railway line should be laid till Leh and thousands of crores of rupees should be spent on it. You did not spend even one rupee in the last two years. I am talking about the hon. Prime Minister. Even if Bhola Singh ji termed him proxy Prime Minister, I think it should not be removed for the record, it should be kept. I would like to talk to the Prime Minister. If nothing happens in the country on the instructions of the Prime Minister then on whose instructions are things done? Are the people from hilly areas born for only laying down their lives? But when it comes to recruitment in the army the Union Government decides that recruitment will be done on the basis of the population in the states.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even you belong to a hilly state, I would like to ask you, what is our fault? We protect the forest and the country and what do we get in return? Our youth have to beg for recruitment in the army. The Government has been saying for so many years that it

will do something regarding 'One Rank One Pension' but nothing has been done till date. I would just like to know from him whether the Government is in favour taking any action or not? I would also like to know that in the event of two lakh farmers committing suicide in the last seven years in the country and farmers committing suicide in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, what has the Union Government done? Rs. 70 thousand crores were distributed before the last elections but in my area apples grow at present, apples grow in your area too but still apples are imported from China at present. Our farmers are dying of starvation. What to do for such farmers, where can they go? What would done in the event of a hailstorm?

17.00 hrs.

Is the Government ready to take any steps? Nothing has been given to the state in the Railway Budget. As you are also from a hilly state I request the Government to tell now would it maintain the 1470 kilometres long road on National Highway in Himachal Pradesh as nothing has been given for its upkeep. The State Government asked for forty crore rupees but you refused to give even a single penny. Will the state be discriminated against like this? The Union Government calls for Chief Secretaries and DGPs and tells them not to play stenographers. I would like to ask you whether it is appropriate for the Cabinet Secretary to say, 'please don't become a stenographer. Where are we heading? The Government brings Communal Violence Bill, tries to divide the country, brings the religious reservation, NCTC etc. and they try to impose it on people. This kind of politics is being practiced in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I would only take two more minutes. The construction of Koldam Dam began in the year 2000. Our Government bowed out of power and the Union Minister keeps on saying time and again for the last twelve years here that they are bringing more power projects for increased production while the 800 megawatt project has not been constructed for the last 12 years. An inquiry should be conducted into the State of the displaced people there. They are in a very bad condition. One thousand crore rupees were given for setting up of solar plant in Jammu & Kashmir. Can't money be given for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand?

[*English*]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Jammu & Kashmir has a special position ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I know it has a special position.

[*Translation*]

I would not like to talk about Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Ji here ... (*Interruptions*) I would like this article to be withdrawn as soon as possible. It is unfortunate for this country that Article 370 grants special status to Jammu & Kashmir. Thousands of crore of rupees are spent there ... (*Interruptions*) We never protested. We never protested in the name of Kashmir ... (*Interruptions*) We have considered it as a part of the country but you have put it as out of the ambit of the country. It is unfortunate for the country that this Government and the first Prime Minister of the country was responsible for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is not much time, please conclude quickly.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, a request was made for opening of a High Court bench in Kangra as people have to come from far off areas to Shimla in Himachal Pradesh for court cases. The Union Government declined saying that the High Court would not agree to this. I would like to tell you that it is not too much to ask for opening one more bench as people come from Chamba to Shimla after spending thousands of rupees.

Sir, I will conclude after making two points. In the beginning of her address, hon. President talked about black money and corruption. But it is very unfortunate that although there have been a number of discussions on black money and corruption inside as well as outside the House, but what action has been taken in the cases of scams such as 2G spectrum, Common Wealth Games. Adarsh Housing, NTRC, ISRO, S-Band etc. Our Union Ministers talk of zero loss. It means that the Government wants to cover up the issues and does not want to take action in this regard. As far as Lokpal Bill is concerned, the Treasury Benches do not support this Bill in the Rajya Sabha in order to pass it. The people of the country are watching everything and will not remain silent for a long time. Calling this Government honest through the President's Address will not make this Government honest. The Government could have been honest if Dr. Shashi Tharoor and Dr. Girija Vyas had said that, yes, during

the tenure of this Government, the instances of corruption took place, the farmers committed suicides and crores of children died of hunger and that they will take steps to tackle the situation. However they neither said so nor sympathised with the people. They made political speeches only. Sir, at the end I would like to say to the Government through you to wake up from the deep sleep. The country is in a pathetic state. Companies from all over the world want to invest here but nothing can happen with this Government in power. The manufacturing sector is on the verge of closure. At the end, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and I hope that this Government will wake up from its slumber and work for the country.

[English]

*SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai) :Mr. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. Commencing this session of the fifteenth Lok Sabha convened to present the budget for the year 2012-13, H.E the President of India addressed the Members of both the Houses of Parliament in its joint sitting and now this House is ceased of discussing the Motion of thanks to the President. I am happy to record my views in this discussion while participating on behalf of A.I.A.D.M.K.

India is a highly and thickly populated country. It has a vast land mass and a very big ocean and a very large mountainous area. It has plenty of natural resources. Even after 64 years of independence we are yet to achieve and meet with many things. Development and lack of development are found by the side of one another. This vast difference is like a high mountain and deep sea.

We are ceaselessly struggling still to attain economic prosperity with education, health, drinking water, electricity, food, clothing, shelter and job opportunities to all. The nation's development is curtailed by black money, hoarding and corruption. The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, M.G. Ramachandran alias M.G.R. had sung in one of his movies that even when attempts are on to curb pilferages with legislations, swindling can be stemmed only by the change of heart in the swindlers.

Both the internal and external security is in danger now. Extremism and insurgency, in whatever form they come, must be nipped in the bud. We can ensure a new era for our nation by way of channelising the youth

power by way of leading them in the right path and by creating job opportunities and encouraging self-employment.

Crime rate is on the increase. Those who repeat the crimes are becoming hardened criminals and jail birds. It is also saddening to note that among those who resort to criminal activities we find youth. We must evolve steps to arrest this trend.

The plight of farmers are worsening. River water disputes, power shortage, acute increase in the price of fertilizers, natural disasters, vagaries of weather and monsoon failures, non availability of minimum support price affect the farmers and we must find suitable solution. It is disheartening that farmers' suicides are on the increase. We must put an end to this situation.

Weavers are also facing a lot of problems. Handloom weaving is at the verge of extinction. There is a long pending demand to waive the co-operative loans in the handloom sector. The Centre is merely extending lip service and no announcement is made a reality and the loan waiver is still eluding. The shortage of silk yarn is a problem yet to be addressed to. The price of jaari is also increasing steadily. There is no fair price control mechanism. Power loom is competing with handloom and edging it out. This creates hardships to the handloom weavers. I urge upon the Centre to evolve a viable policy to protect the handloom weavers.

The living conditions of the poor fishermen remain uncertain. They do not have social security cover. Even if they unknowingly stray into the maritime boundary lines in the high seas they are being brutally attacked and killed. The international laws prescribe that such men must only be arrested and tried in the courts of law. This is the global practice. But unfortunately the Sri Lankan security forces shoot at sight the Indian fishermen from Tamil Nadu. They are brutally attacked. Their boats are capsized. They are push into the waters. They take over their properties and leave them naked in the mid seas. These atrocities go on unabated. I urge upon the Centre through this august House that we must find a way out and a lasting solution to put an end to this.

Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha made a request to the Prime Minister of India both in person and through letters to release thousand megawatt electricity for Tamil Nadu from the National Grid and an additional quota of kerosene for the poor people in Tamil Nadu to be distributed through

*English translation of the speech laid on the Table originally delivered in Tamil.

the public distribution system and also a special package to overcome the financial crunch faced by Tamil Nadu. Unfortunately, no reply has been received as yet. I urge upon the Union Government and the Prime Minister to take a positive view and consider the request of Tamil Nadu.

The war crimes against the Tamil people of Sri Lanka and the violation of human rights and the brutal killings of thousands of Tamils are being condemned by the entire world community. I do not know why our Union Government and our Prime Minister are not able to accept the fact that human rights violations have taken place there. I can't understand their denial mode. The resolution moved by the US before UNHRC in Geneva must be supported by India. I urge upon the Union Government to vote in favour of resolution.

We have floods on one side drought on the other side one and the same time. The relief measures are taken up by the Centre. This is high time we arrive at a decision to go in for linking of inter-state rivers. Already the Supreme Court of India has intervened in this regard but still there is no response and solution in sight from the Government. I urge upon the Union Government to go for a positive decision in this regard.

India is now emerging as a power competing with other countries of the world. India can now compete with other countries with our arms strength too. We are not inferior to any one when it comes to intelligence, talent and skills. When the developed world was facing economic recession, India's economy was not greatly affected. When we have made a mark like that it is imperative on our part to overcome poverty, wipe-out diseases and put an end to extremism both from across the border and from within. We must make special efforts to improve the lot of every individual. With this, I conclude, thank you.

*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): This annual feature of the President's Address and the discussion on it are continuing. This is mainly to showcase the policies evolved and their implementation by the Government. I would like to point out that this Address for this year do not have any constructive plan to improve the lot of our agriculturists or the textile sector or the educated unemployed. The Government must come forward to ensure smooth supply of fertilizers at a subsidized rate at the time when the agriculturists are

not getting remunerative price for their produce. Making a claim that you are helping the cotton-growers, you are permitting export of cotton. The ground realities are different. It is not the cotton-growers but only the middlemen would be benefited by this decision of the Government to allow cotton export. It is only the cotton traders who are to reap the benefit. This will affect our textile sector. Our workers in the textile sector and the agriculturists growing cotton would be benefited only when we use cotton to spin yarn and weave cloth and make garments and then export. This alone can bring prosperity in the lives of our people in the textile sector. Like big fishes gobble small fishes, big industries finish off small industrial units. Our Centre Government appears to work for the big industrialists as their representative. This affects the small scale sector.

It is also to be pointed out that our educated unemployed have not been given any incentive scheme to go for self employment. No concrete measure has been spelt out to root out corruption in the system that is there from top to bottom.

Ours is a country with people speaking different languages. Though we live with unity in diversity, there is an impending danger that states may have disputes with another to share river waters. This problem can be resolved once and for all only by way of linking the rivers of the country. With this we can pep up agriculture. Unfortunately, no such special plans have been contemplated in this Address.

Tamil Nadu is one of the states of the Indian Union. Unfortunately, Tamil Nadu is being neglected by the Centre. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu J. Jayalalitha had impressed upon the Prime Minister to provide additional power supply, additional funds, additional kerosene release and a special package for rehabilitating the 'Tane' affected people of Tamil Nadu. As such no fund is forthcoming from the Centre, this only shows that Tamil Nadu is being continuously ignored by the Centre. The step motherly treatment meted out to Tamil Nadu by the Central Government is condemnable.

In order to improve relations with several countries many views have been expressed. We may have to keenly observe the actions of the neighbouring China. We must not forget that the threat from China in our Northern borders is real. At our West too, there is threat perception because of the ever increasing ties between China and Pakistan. We must also bear in mind the

fact that China is getting closer to Sri Lanka and it may result in Sri Lanka turning against India in future through it shows out to be a friendly country as of now.

We must skeptically watch the news reports that China is establishing its presence in Katchatheevu which may endanger our interests in a big way in the future. This gives rise to a doubt whether Sri Lanka is friendly country of ours or not. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to take appropriate steps to get back Katchatheevu. We must initiate suitable action against the Sri Lankan Government that has committed war crimes against the innocent Sri Lankan Tamils massacring them in a heartless manner. So, India must support the resolution against Sri Lanka moved in Geneva in the UN Human Rights Body.

Urging upon the Union Government to shed its step motherly attitude and extend adequate power supply and funds for the advancement of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): Respected Chairman, thank you for giving me an opportunity to participation in this Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on 12th March 2012.

Sir, the UPA Government, under the excellent leadership of UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, have successfully entered into the second half of its regime of Fifteenth Lok Sabha.

It gives me immense privilege and honour to state that in spite of turbulence and uncertainties in the world economy, our economy grew at a robust rate of 8.4 per cent during 2010-11. Our Government is confident to give a high growth rate of 8 to 9 per cent for the country. Our Government has been successful in introducing important Bills such as the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Persons Making the Disclosure Bill, the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public Bill, the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, and the Lokpal Bill. India has also ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Our Government is committed to strive for the five important challenges such as livelihood security for the people; to achieve economic security through rapid and broad-based development and creation of productive jobs for our people; to ensure energy security; to realize ecological and environmental security; and to guarantee internal and external security for a secular and inclusive democracy.

I would like to thank the UPA Government which aims to provide skill training to 85 lakh people during 2012-13 and 800 lakh people during the 12th Plan. The Government proposes to set up 1500 new Industrial Training Institutes and 5000 Skill Development Centres under Public Private Partnership at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000 crore.

The flagship programmes like the National Rural Health Mission, the Janani Suraksha Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme have helped to give health care, all-round development, setting up infrastructure facilities, and employment opportunities to millions of people. Since inception of MGNREGA, about 1100 crore man-days of employment has been generated and nearly Rs. 1,48,000 crore has been spent. The National Rural Livelihood Mission has helped to enable poor rural households to access employment opportunities on a sustainable basis. The National Food Security Bill passed by the Government will provide statutory framework for assuring food security.

In the area of internal security, our Government has launched a number of measures towards development of areas affected by Naxalism. The Integrated Action Plan with an outlay of Rs. 3,300 crore in the last two years has brought development to the villages in the most backward and violence affected districts of the country.

For further ensuring welfare of the handloom weavers, our Government recently announced a financial package of Rs. 3884 crore for waiver of loans of handloom weavers and their societies. A comprehensive package of Rs. 2362 crore has also been announced for providing cheap credit and subsidized yarn to weavers.

Sir, I would like to request the Government to consider some points with regard to my State Kerala. Kerala is the top producer of rubber in the country. A Rubber Park should be developed in Kollam, Punalur to boost the production and use of rubber. A financial assistance package should be announced for the cashew workers in Kerala. Kerala is the cashew capital. More than three lakh women are working in that area.

A comprehensive law should be enacted to protect the lives of the fishermen who are subjected to killings, attacks and hardships in the sea.

Recently, you may have come to know from the news that a ship came up to the shore of Kerala especially Eastern Alappuzha area; started shooting; and killed a few poor fishermen.

The financial package announced earlier for the development of Kuttanad in Kerala should be implemented urgently.

The interest of educational loans given to students may be waived off in the case of families who are in deep debt.

More rice and wheat should be allotted to Kerala as the Public Distribution System is very strong and transparent there.

An IIT should be set up in Kerala. There is news about that.

A hospital equivalent to the standard of AIIMS should be set-up in Kerala. Two more CGHS centres should be opened in Kerala for the benefit of serving and retired Central Government employees of Kerala.

The facilities under the National Rural Health Mission should be extended to Kerala by modifying the rules even though the State has progressed in social health index.

A housing programme should be implemented by the Government of India for the poor widows of the nation.

Sir, I extend my thanks for the opportunity given me to present these things.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. I rise to give my comments on the Address of the President of India to Parliament and in so doing, I support the Address.

I would like to dwell on two or three aspects. One of them is the entire issue of the digital connectivity. Now, the Government has brought in digital connectivity but insofar as the North-East Region is concerned, I must admit that there is a clear deficit which is being obtained at this particular moment.

Chairman, Sir, I would like to place on record that even though the regions are hilly; that they are far-flung; that the habitations are sparse; there is a need to ensure speedy connectivity so that many of these regions

are connected. I will give you one example. Recently I was in Nagaland, just before the start of the Session. I happened to meet some very interesting intellectuals of that area, some people who are from the Myanmar border, and to my utter horror I find that the young people of the area do not know whether they are with the Government of India, with the sovereign nation of India or with Myanmar. The entire area is without administrative or any form of administration of the Government of India. There are plenty of young people out there who do not seem to have any form of relationship with our country and that poses a serious issue.

Even though we do claim that the North-East, the issues of insurgency, the issues of internal security have improved and rightly so but, I think, there is need for the Government of India to ensure that there is a way to reach-out to these far-flung areas. I do not see a better way than through digital connectivity.

In the issue of livelihood, again, I would like to take you back that I went there to talk to some of the young people of that region. I was amazed to see two things. First, that the Chief Minister Mr. Rio of Nagaland has actually given NGO money of Rs. 1.5 crore to be distributed as loan to young people to set-up their businesses.

Now, this to my mind is a complete issue of banks not lending. When I enquired, I found that the CD ratio of Nagaland is actually hovering around 30. In my own home State, the CD ratio is in the region of about 35. So, this brings us to the whole issue that in the entire North-East why the banks are not able to reach out to the population.

We find that because of legacy, because of the past, young people today – we do not understand them – are now much more ahead, and their aspirations are very high. I think, what we need to do is to ensure financial inclusion, which is a Government of India programme, financial inclusion and inclusion with the banking system. Sir, this is something that I would like to flag in this particular issue.

There is a huge push on the tourism sector. Mr. Chairman, Sir, since you also hail from the mountains, you will understand that it is important that the services sector be given prime importance in the mountain regions as well as in the regions of the North-East. In the case, eco-tourism forms a very important part. Organic agriculture in an organic way also plays a very important part.

So, I would like to finally say that we are from the Sikkim Democratic Front; we do not agree that NCTC should be extended in the manner that it has extended. But what we would like to request the Government of India is that in such situations, they should seek much greater participation because all of us are seized with the issue of internal security, seized with the issue of the security of this nation.

With these few words, I would like to record my thanks to the President of India for her Address.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while rising to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, I have a few observations to make.

Sir, she has displayed a very rosy picture of this nation but actually our country's picture is just the opposite. Due to persuasion of the capitalist fiscal policies and the economic policies, the gulf between the rich and poor in the country has increased. There is lots of unemployment in the country. Several industries and factories have been closed. There are several lakhs of farmers' suicides. Every night at least 25 crore people of this nation go to bed unfed. So, under this situation the Government must look into such matters. The fiscal policies should not be only industry-friendly or corporate-friendly but it should also be people's friendly, and the people's real demands of life should be met by the real pro people policies.

17.18 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

Madam, only yesterday there was a massive people's march in the Parliament Street. More than 50,000 people across the country participated demanding employment for unemployed people; reduction in the price of essential commodities; all-out State trading by the Government in the essential commodities for the people; no privatization in electricity, education, health and water sectors; and no to FDI. They were also demanding stoppage of rising crimes against women and children.

Madam, it was organized by the Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist) Party, and 3.57 crore signatures brought out from the entire nation was deposited to the Prime Minister, where the single voice was to change the situation of this nation, which is gloomy now.

Madam, particularly in the health and education sector, adequate attention is required, which has not been properly displayed in the President's Address. Even after 64 years of our Independence, neither of the sectors has achieved 10 per cent of our national budget, which were the dreams of the Joseph Bohre Committee and the Mudaliar Committee in respect of health and education respectively.

The NRHM scam, particularly, in the health sector has become a shame on the nation after the incidents of Uttar Pradesh with one after another killings of the CMOs of the district. Various newspaper reports have come out that even male persons have been given the benefits of the Janani Suraksha Yojana. How it can happen, I do not know. There are some instances where a single man has been given money twice for child birth. I cannot understand how the Government is running and how the bureaucracy is doing.

Madam, in the education sector, Right to Education has become a misnomer. Unless you allot proper money and develop infrastructures, no students can come to school by force. It is never possible. So, for that reason, proper infrastructure, teachings and teachers' employment are very much necessary.

Madam, corruption must be curbed, which is causing further pressure on our poor people, which are already under the burden of skyrocketing price rise.

Then, the project on Aadhaar Card, Unique Identification Number, is encroaching upon the democratic and human rights of our citizens. This should be reviewed. This cannot be entertained as such, which has been taken by the Government.

Madam, looking at our neighbouring countries, the recent stand of the Government on the issue of Iran should be championed. No country like US imperialism can put pressure on the sovereignty of Iran, North Korea or any other country, to subjugate them just to fulfill their intention and their market need.

Madam, in the power sector, our country is suffering a lot. But we have enough of our fuel reserves. In the name of just giving electricity to the people, nuclear power project should not be created. In this connection, I would like to mention in this House that recently there was a statement of our Prime Minister regarding some NGOs. It is unfortunate and unwelcome. Yes, I admit that there are NGOs who are playing with the lives and

properties of our people; they should be banned; and proper action should be taken against them. But in regard to the NGOs who are doing Kudankulam Movement, let me submit that I have visited that place and I had addressed a rally there. I have seen the plights of the common people who are being affected by that project. There should not be arbitrary ban of NGOs.

Madam, my last point is on the river projects. There are some common rivers going through many countries, for example, Tipaimukh dams, Farraka Barrage, Tiesta Projects etc. International norms and standard should guide us to formulate the projects of the Indian Government. Neither of the people of these countries, who are already suffering, should face any further sufferings.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): I am here to support the Hon'ble President's address to both the House Members and it gave us an opportunity to understand that the middle of the 15th Lok Sabha what the Government thinks and its priorities.

In the present situation, the most important issue of Tamilnadu is one US sponsored Resolution in UNHRC and two the Koodankulam Nuclear Project. I would like to request that India need to stand by the people of Sri Lankan Tamils and 30 lakhs Tamils who are living in Sri Lanka and their well being and their children's future is very important and we need to give power to them.

I would like to record that we need to vote in favour of the US Resolution in UNHRC, so that we give our hand to the people of Sri Lankan Tamils.

Power crisis in Tamil Nadu is so high that we need to start the Koodankulam project early for 8 to 10 hours there is no electricity in Tamil Nadu and students are facing lot of problem as it is examination time and the future of this is a question mark.

Small and medium scale industries are facing lot of problem and many of them are in the stage of closing. The electricity problem will stop Tamil Nadu growth so we need to start the Koodankulam Nuclear Project early and I conclude my speech by supporting the President's Address.

DR. AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Thank you Madam for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

I would keep my speech very short. I just have one single point and that is on cancer. As you all know, cancer as a disease affects the poor patients disproportionately. In this regard, I would make a request to the Government that we should have a cess on tobacco related products. Wherever the Central Excise is collected on cigarette and tobacco related products, if we have a cess for treatment of cancer, that would reduce the impact of cancer on the poor patients; and we could set up the regional cancer institutes and treat patients free. Today, all the poor people are forced to go to private hospitals for treatment of cancer.

I am sure, all my colleagues in the House, would have seen that we are very helpless when it comes to treatment of cancer. So, if there is a special cess on Central Excise tobacco related products, it would help a lot. Cess is an effective way to ensure that the funding happens.

So, I would again request to the Government if they could consider this favourably. I think the time is already very late because thousands and thousands of poor people die due to cancer.

So, it is time for action. So, through you, I would request you and everybody else to support this.
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*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): The President's Address to the Members of Parliament this year is on an optimistic note. The entire world economy was at cross roads in the last three years. The cascading effect of its fall out had its impact on our Indian economy too. That is why our target to achieve a double digit growth rate had to be scaled down. This year with enough of conviction, we have set a goal of 9 per cent growth rate. This is also possible because of our industrial growth rate re-gaining its growth potential.

Our Government is cruising through the troubled waters in various spheres of economical and political activities all over the world. The fall of Iraq and the imminent threat to Iran at the hands of the US and NATO countries have caused difficulties in meeting our oil requirements. At a time when recession had its grip even on American economy with its impact on world trade, we were able to manage our economy better as our fundamentals were strong. But now, the impact in the form of devaluation of rupee and oil price increase are having its telling effect on our economic activities.

With all these problems our Finance Minister comes out with a positive note and with a word of optimism. That only shows that the policies of the United Progressive Alliance especially of Congress the team leader are towards inclusive growth.

While appreciating the Government for its successful widening of the number of beneficiaries of the MGNREGA and the efforts to streamline and to strengthen this nation wide programme, I would like to caution the Government that the implementation of this national programme must be watched carefully in all the States of our Union. This is necessary especially at a time when we are on the move to legislate the Food Security Bill which is another flagship programme of this Government.

While the Government wants to improve the lot of the deprived sections of the society like the Dalits, Other Backward Classes and Minorities, enough care must be taken. This is necessary to ensure that the minorities especially the Muslims get a better deal. Many recommendations by many commissions or committees like that of Sachar Committee are yet to be implemented fully and effectively. Not only the economic backwardness, but also the social seclusion and illiteracy have been affecting the Muslim community for many years now. Educational and job opportunities must be made available to all sections of all the minority communities. Our Congress Party is committed to this.

The President's Address refers to the plans and schemes meant for improving the lot of the poor people in the costal regions of our country. It is a welcome move. At the same time I would like to point out that the Government must contemplate to go in for special schemes for the people living in the hilly areas like that of my constituency. The people living in the hilly areas are faced with the problems of inadequate road connectivity and other communication facilities and also non-availability of essential commodities readily. Even primary education and basic health amenities are lacking. Drinking water remains a problem in remote villages. At a time when we are making economic strides, we must also take care of neglected areas in the remote corners of the country. For instance, abundant natural resources and utmost poverty co-exist in hilly regions like that of my constituency. This calls for a positive intervention by the Government to improve the lot of the agricultural labour and plantation workers. I would be happy if the Government comes forward with a special package for people living in the hill forest areas of our country. They are affected by the strict implementation of Forest Acts

and Wild Life Acts, which are noble nature but leaving the poor and the tribal people in an ignoble situation.

Better social security measures aimed at poor people living in hill forest areas must be considered. They must be taken into the fold of the Government which may set up bio-diversity parks and herbal gardens giving rise to livelihood opportunities and protection of environment one and the same time. MGNREGA related infrastructure building activities like raising check dams and thereby increasing the water conservation potential must be accorded priority with the involvement of poor people in hilly regions. This may ensure better livelihood not only to the poor but may also pave way for the overall growth.

The internally displaced Tamil people in Sri Lanka are yet to be rehabilitated fully. The External Affairs Minister has stated that the scheme for constructing houses for the displaced people is going on in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka. I would like to point out that even after three years much has not been done. When we have extended financial assistance to re-build their lives then Government of India has a duty to oversee its implementation. Hence, I urge upon the Government to send a delegation of Members of Parliament to Sri Lanka to monitor the progress made to re-build the lives of the heavily affected Sri Lankan Tamils.

India as a member country is participating in the meeting of UN HCR in Geneva. Based on a UN report, there is a resolution moved before the body about the war crimes committed during the 2009 operation of the Sri Lankan Government. The brutal war crimes as reported in the Media is a matter of great concern to all who believe in human dignity and human rights. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to call a spade a spade. We must not back out from our duty to protect human rights in all parts of the world. Wherever people are affected we have been raising voice against human sufferings. We must do so now. Sri Lanka may be a friendly country but we cannot afford to be a friendly spectator to perpetration of atrocities by a state against its own people. I urge upon the Government to vote along with the US that has moved the Resolution.

Urging upon the Government to take note of the sentiments of the people of India and all the Indians especially those who are living in Tamil Nadu and render justice to the Tamil National race living in Sri Lanka which has its umbilical cord relations with the Tamil speaking people in Sri Lanka. Withthis, I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI P.C. MOHAN (Bangalore Central): The Address speaks about the Government's achievements but these all are baseless. The Government's ambitious scheme MGNREGA has failed due to lack of proper implementation. The basis on which the expected growth rate of 9 per cent was mentioned in the Address is beyond comprehension. On the basis of the Government's data, almost all economists are saying that the growth rate will hover around 6 per cent but the Government is trying to mislead the country by assuring the growth rate of 9 per cent. The country is being misled by painting a fake picture of growth. The present UPA Government is proving to be the most unsuccessful Government of the country till date. The Government took an initiative to set the National Counter Terrorism Centre but it is being opposed by the UPA's allies. Due to the internal protest, this Government is becoming unable to discharge its duty properly. This Government is neglecting the states which are governed by non-congress parties. The Karnataka Government is not getting its share properly from the Union Government's allocations under the Public distribution Scheme and other schemes. It is badly affecting the relationship between the Center and the State. This Government is neglecting Karnataka. The Government has interfered into the jurisdiction of state by according police rights to the Railway Protection Force. It is our interference into the internal affairs of the states by the Union Government which is not acceptable to the states. Therefore, how can it be said that the Union Government won't interfere into state's affairs through the National Counter Terrorism Centre? The Union Government has failed on the terrorism and internal security fronts also. The people in the metro-politain cities like Mumbai, Delhi etc. are living in an insecure atmosphere. Naxalism is increasing its area of influence. The Government does not have any concrete policy to combat naxalism.

China in company of Pakistan is trying to make its presence felt in Arunachal Pradesh. The statement about the presence of America's security agency in India is an attack on the sovereignty of the country. But the Government is silent on these issues. There cannot be any compromise on security and sovereignty of the country. We will not let it happen. I urge the Government to take effective steps for the solution of these issues. The Union Government's second failure is on the front of corruption.

The Supreme Court has cancelled all 122 allocation of the 2G spectrum and has directed the TRAI to re-allocate them but instead of accepting, the Government is trying to keep the allocation intact by filing review petition in the hon. Supreme Court. Corruption has come to light in Antrix Devas Deal also but blacklisting of countries senior scientists has eroded countries credibility. This issue should also be considered. Today price rise is on its peak in the country and the Government is trying to justify its stand by quoting figures of inflation. The prices will further go up if the prices of petrol and diesel are hiked alongwith freight rates. Talks are going on that the prices of petrol and diesel will be increased by the Public Sector Oil Companies which would further result in inflation. Due to rising inflation and unemployment, people of the country are suffering. It is possible to create employment opportunities from tourism. Karnataka has vast potential for tourism however to promote tourism the assistance of the Union Government is necessary alongwith the efforts of the State Government. However, I regret to say that proper assistance is not being given by the Union Government so far. The Union Government should allocate proper funds for strengthening the tourism infrastructure in Karnataka. The railway network should be set up for increasing connectivity throughout the country however this tourism centre is being neglected in the absence of action by the Government. This Government's words do not match its actions. Today the common man of the country is most dissatisfied with this Government, which has come to power promising that it will work for the common man. Today, the life of the common man has become miserable. The people no longer believe in this Government and this feeling has been reflected in the elections held in five states recently. There is strong resentment among the people against the policies of the present government. The outlook of the Government is becoming such that it is not willing to take the assistance of even the opposition parties.

Today, it is not a secret as to how the innocent tamil separatists militants are being slaughtered by the Sri Lankan Army but the Government of India instead of holding discussion with the Sri Lankan Government, is doing nothing to prevent it. The Government should take necessary steps to ensure the future of the tamil community.

The UPA Government has proven failure in regard to foreign policy. China, through our neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Malaysia etc., has been constantly trying to encircle India. The Government is unable to take any positive steps to deal with this situation.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

If the statement of the Pentagon- the Headquarter of the United States Department that we are present in India and we are assisting India in fighting against terrorism is true then it is unfortunate.

*DR. KIRORI LAL MEENA (Dausa): The hon. President has called upon to ensure livelihood security, economic security, environment security, energy security and to ensure internal and external security of our country within the framework of just, secular and inclusive democracy in her Presidential Address for the overall and multifaceted development and security of India.

The Government, from the point of view of internal security, has not made its attitude clear while mafia raj is cropping up in the country. The condition of law and order is deteriorating. The incidence of terrorist attack is increasing. The naxal violence is in its peak. There is a great sense of insecurity among the people of not only villages but of big cities also. Brotherhood and harmony are deteriorating. Even the communal harmony is also deteriorating due to which the internal security of the country is in clanger but this Government has not put forth any concrete scheme in this regard before the country through the Hon. President.

The borders of the country are also not safe. On the one hand, both Pakistan and Bangladesh have become permanent problem for the country and on the other China has been browbeating India. Construction of dam on river Brahmaputra is a recent example of this. It has not been mentioned in the address as to how we can strengthen our country.

There is unemployment in the country but the Government is not paying attention towards providing relief to the unemployed people which is the biggest problem. The farmers in the country are on the verge of starvation and the incidents of suicide by farmers often appear in the media. The agricultural occupation is no longer a profitable occupation. The farmers are suffering a lot and incurring huge losses. There is no mention in the Hon. President's Address regarding the measures to make the farmers prosperous. The Union Government has been receiving such requests from different states time, and again but the Government is silent in this regard. It is not a pro-farmer Government that is why there is no mention in the Hon. President's Address of giving compensation to the farmers in case of loss due to natural calamity which is unfortunate. I would like to request the

Government to consider frost as a natural calamity. Therefore, the states where there has been more than 50% loss due to frost should be made on E.R.F.'s parameters and special package should be given to the farmers there and their electricity bills should be waived off and the input cost of crops should be paid to the farmers.

Agriculture is an expensive endeavour for the farmers and the middlemen loot the farmers at many levels. Therefore, the Government should make appropriate marketing arrangements for the farmers produce and reasonable price should be paid to the farmers for their produce. Swaminathan Committee was set up by the centre in view of the plight of the farmers but it is regrettable that the Government did not care for the farmers and the Committee's report has not been implemented till date. I urge upon the Government that the report of the Swaminathan Committee should be implemented without delay in farmer's interest.

The Government has not announced any special programme to augment irrigation capacity. The arable land is shrinking due to lack of irrigation and the farmers are not able to produce crop in the whole land. The water level is depleting fast. In such a situation it is crucial to implement the 'Inter Linking Rivers Project' launched by the former P.M. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Government. This is regrettable that the Centre has put it on the backburner due to political considerations. 60 per cent area in Rajasthan is desert area and irrigation in entire Rajasthan is a far fetched idea as even drinking water is scarce in the state. In such a situation it is very important to channelise the water of rivers such as Yamuna, Ganga, Chambal, Parvati etc. to Rajasthan. Every time there is rainfall, the Yamuna gets flooded in Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. Most of the times floods destroy everything on their way and large scale destruction is caused due to floods in other parts of the country as well. Besides the precious rainwater goes down the drain to the sea. If this floodwater of Yamuna river is diverted towards Rajasthan then it can be used to irrigate a large terrain of Rajasthan and also for solving the problem of scarcity of water. This flood water of Yamuna can be supplied to Sikar, Churu, Jhunjhunu and other districts in Rajasthan through a canal and on the other hand this water can be diverted to Sone river and Raparail river in Alwar district and water can be provided to entire Alwar district. The same water can be supplied to Jamua Rangarh dam in Jaipur and the problem of scarcity of potable water in Jaipur can be permanently addressed. Moreover water can be diverted to Banganga river and water can be

*Speech was laid on the Table.

supplied to Jaipur, Dausa, Bharatpur etc. The water from Jamua Ramgarh dam can be diverted to Banas river through Morel river and Dhund river and water provided to Karauli, Sawai Madhepur, Tonk, Dhaulpur, Jaipur rural CM areas etc. On the other hand the Chambal river which flows round the year and the huge flow of water at the time of rainfall in it can be stopped at Rameshwar Ghat and diverted to Isarda and Bisalpur dam so that the problem of water shortage in Sawai Madhepur, Tonk, Bhilwara, Bundi etc. districts can be solved. In this regard a comprehensive water scheme Indira Gandhi Life Scheme, which has been cleared by C.W.C. too, is lying for long. I urge upon the Government to grant approval to this pending scheme immediately to make the farmers of Rajasthan prosperous.

A large number of people in the country are suffering from malnutrition and starvation. 33 tribals died in 2010 in Kotda, Udaipur due to starvation. There can be no more shameful occurrence than people dying of starvation in this age of high technology. The Government should formulate a scheme to ensure that no one sleeps hungry and no one dies of starvation and such instances should not reoccur in Sahariya, Kalihandi and Kotda. It is necessary to get rid of this problem. There is a mention of the Food Security Act in the Address but there is no mention of the manner in which it would be implemented. For the last many years the Government has been blowing its trumpet with regard to this law but there is no progress till date. I urge upon the Government to give a special package to the specially backward Sahariya tribal areas to save them from starvation.

Rajasthan is a very backward state. There are 13 per cent backward STs and 40 per cent area in Rajasthan is desert area. There is a huge shortage of drinking water. Area wise Rajasthan is the largest state in India. This is punctuated by abysmal poverty, lack of education, inadequate health facilities, Chambal rivers and Aravallis mountain etc. Train connectivity is poor and there is a long stretch of Indo-Pakistan border. Thus, Rajasthan is a backward state. Therefore, it is crucial to give Rajasthan special status on the lines of north-eastern states. Demand for the same has been there for the past many years. But the Centre is least concerned about Rajasthan.

Rajasthan is not a developed state. Despite there being a huge oil reserve in Badmer, the Union Government is not being able to develop it. There is a lot of scope for developing solar energy in Rajasthan but even in this regard the Government is not adequately encouraging the state. Partial treatment is being meted

out to Rajasthan while allocating funds through Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for the construction of the network of roads in 'Dhams' and even today no roads have been constructed there. Rajasthan is extremely backward with regard to the train services. The work of laying of new railway line from Dausa to Gangapur in my constituency is going on at a snails pace for the last 13 years and not a single penny has been allocated therefor in the budget. This time around there has been a discernable discrimination against Rajasthan and my constituency in the budget.

The condition of the SCs/STs and OBCs in the country is highly pitiable. There is rampant unemployment in these segments of society as well. The Union Government has not mentioned anywhere in Her Excellency, the President's Address with regard to providing employing to these poor people. UPA II had declared in its manifesto that all the backlogs in the Central Government service will be filled and new jobs would be given but the Government is sleeping on its promise. I urge upon the Government to fill the backlog of SCs/STs vacancies and provide employment otherwise this would be a grave injustice to the poor people.

Therefore, the message of the Government through Her Excellency, the President's Address in the House is not as per expectations and is disappointing as well as misleading. In view of the above, I urge upon the Government to take steps in the interest of the poor people and the nation.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, a letter has been received from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that reply to this debate shall be on Monday.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Reply will be on Monday after the Question Hour.

So, now we will take up 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Today, the Prime Minister had to give his reply, what is the reason for his not giving the reply *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: There is no reason for this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GANESH SINGH: The entire House would like to know the reason for not giving the reply.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Why you have any objection to this? Reply is always given on the next day at 12 noon.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour - Shri Satpal Maharaj.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: It has been the tradition of the House.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You are talking about the tradition. There is Pandemonium in the House on every issue. Is this the tradition ... (Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This has not happened suddenly.

[English]

Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards migration of people from hilly states of the country. Jammu & Kashmir located in northern part of India Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand states located in Himalayan region, all these states have highly inaccessible mountain our terrain and various religious places. However, due to lack of employment opportunities in hilly regions the local people are finding it difficult to earn their livelihood. Besides, due to less agricultural land employment in agricultural sector is also not available. In such a situation it is necessary for the Government to provide sources of employment in hilly states having adverse geographical conditions particularly in Uttarakhand state.

*Not recorded.

Madam Chairman, through you, my request to the Union Government is that it should provide more opportunities of livelihood by formulating special policy to check migration of people from the hilly states.

Mere watan ki bahare jawan hone do
Mahan hia mera bharat, mahan hone do
Kisi lo seench rahe ho aur kisi pe pani bandh
Tamam kheti ki fasle saman hone do
Gubar dil se khyalo se gard dur karo
Nayi zameen, naya aasman hone do
Subhash, Gandhi, Jawahar ki rooh bhi kehti hai,
Tamam desh ko ek khandaan khone do.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri K. Suresh - He is not present. Now, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to raise an important issue in the House. Once I received a call on my mobile from Pakistan. The number from which I received a call was 923325758136. The caller told me that I have won a lottery of Rs. 10 lakhs and asked me to deposit Rs. 10,000/- as tax to encash the amount. I received this call on 10th Feb., 2012. Then he talked to me for long. Later on, I came to know that it was fraud.

17.28 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

I gave this information to the district Superintendent of Police, Bikaner, from where I have been elected as an MP. After this, I gave this information to the office of the Chief Minister of the State. Besides, I gave this information to the ATS of our states and the DGP also. Despite giving information to all of them, no action has been taken in this regard so far. However, when I gave this information in the press, I received several phone calls from the people of Rajasthan. They told me that they also used to receive such phone calls and were asked to deposit either Rs. 5000 or Rs. 10,000/-. The callers enquire about our address and even pan PAN number. But if we deposit the amount even once they link our account with a terrorist organization and ask us to always remit the money. I am a Member of Parliament, despite this no action has been taken on this issue through I have informed all the authorities of Rajasthan. I was asked to contact the BSNL officials. When I

contacted the BSNL officials, I came to know that since my Bikaner area falls under border area adjoining Pakistan and the police and the intelligence agencies in border area do not have GPRS system. It is not possible for them to trace the location of a phone call made from a Satellite phone. This issue is connected with the security of the country still they do not have GPRS system. I said that I can provide money from the MPLADS funds for installing the said system, just tell me where do you want to get this system installed. Through you, I would like to say that Hina Rabbani-Foreign Minister of Pakistan, received a call from Bangalore and though the intention of the Caller was not malafide still the Government of India took action against him on the next day itself. However, I would like to know as to why the Government is not taking any action against Pakistan when I myself and thousands of other people received such phone calls? Why it is not asking the Pakistan Government to take action against the caller? I would like to know from the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence as to why no action has been taken against the caller despite the fact that I am a Member of Parliament? Thousands of people were cheated. You will find that despite depositing 18,000 rupees by a person, he had not received even Rs. 10/-. Such incidences encourage terrorism also and then the people of Pakistan exploit them. Hence, I request the Government to take action on this and I may also be informed about the action taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki associate himself with the issue of Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Sir, through you, I would like to bring to notice of the Government a very important issue, which has been a long pending issue before the Government of India.

Sir, the Government of India has accepted in principle to set up a Cashew Board for the welfare of the cashew industry in India. There are so many Boards like Rubber Board, Coir Board and Coconut Board in our country. But, as far as cashew industry is concerned, there is no Board in the Government of India under any Department. Cashew Board is highly essential for the overall growth of cashew industry.

There is a proposal that the Cashew Board can be constituted under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Planning Commission of India has also cleared this proposal. There are about three lakh cashew workers, who are engaged in various factories in Government sector as well as private sector. In Kerala, the main centre of cashew industry is in Kollam. More than 250 cashew factories are there in Kollam. Out of three lakh cashew workers, 80 per cent of them are women. So far there is no comprehensive scheme for the welfare of poor cashew workers. There is no housing scheme, there is no education scheme and there is no any other welfare scheme for the cashew workers. So, every year the cashew workers are getting employment for only below 100 days. Therefore, if the Government of India constitutes a Cashew Board, the interest of the workers as well as interests of the farmers can be protected. This is a long pending demand before the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your demand.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Sir, this is a very important issue because 90 per cent of the women workers, who are working in the cashew industry, most of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is why I am seriously raising this issue before the Government of India. The Government of India is earning foreign exchange because of the cashew workers, who have been working in this industry. In rubber sector, in coconut sector, in spices sector and in all other sectors there are boards under different Departments of the Government, but so far as cashew workers and cashew industry is concerned, there is no board or corporation. This is my request that Government of India should come forward immediately for the formation of the Cashew Board at the earliest for the welfare of cashew workers.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the plight of the paddy and cotton farmers. In the last eight years of the UPA Government, of course, there has been a substantial increase of MSP in respect of paddy and cotton. Earlier it was Rs. 550 for paddy; it has gone up to Rs.1100. For cotton it was Rs. 1800; now it has gone up to more than Rs. 3300. Still they are not remunerative enough because the input costs have gone up, like fertilizers cost, pesticides cost and especially the labour component because of the MGNREGA scheme under which wages have gone up from Rs. 50 to nearly Rs. 150-200. Agriculture has become unviable for farmers, especially in the case of paddy and cotton if MPS is not increased.

In my area, Vijayawada, there are a lot of paddy and cotton growers. We have been requesting the Government to increase the MSP. We also met the Agricultural Prices Commission which has recommended an increase of Rs. 160 for paddy in the last season. But unfortunately the Government considered to increase by only Rs. 80; the balance increase of Rs. 80 has been pending since then. We need to look at what is the remunerative price, what is the input cost for any produce that the farmers are producing. But, it is not happening. We are increasing the prices; but we are not taking into consideration the plight of the farmers or the input costs. We are not seeing whether they are making any money on this. For that reason, most of the MPs from Andhra Pradesh have been repeatedly requesting the Government time and again by collectively meeting the Minister concerned to increase the MSP for both paddy and cotton.

Last year the cotton price had touched Rs. 6000 per quintal and the Indian industry was able to survive at Rs. 6000 per quintal. Still this year the Government has fixed the MSP for cotton at Rs. 3300. They should increase it to at least Rs. 5000. Similarly, in respect of paddy, 75 per cent of what the millers procure is going as levy rice and the Government is fixing the price of MSP and is calculating the levy price on the MSP, plus milling charges, thereby they are converting the MSP, which is the Minimum Support Price, as a fixed price. Minimum Support Price means the minimum price that a farmer should get. Most of the times he should get more than the MSP. This is the least price a farmer should get. But, unfortunately in the case of paddy, they have made it the fixed price because 75 per cent of the rice from millers is going to the Government as levy and they are paying to the millers only the MSP plus the milling charges. They are not looking at the market price. If the Government can agree that they procure the rice at the market price, plus milling charges, definitely farmers will get remunerative price. Or else, at least they should be allowed to export both cotton and paddy. They restrict and regulate the marketing channels. As a result, the input cost goes up and the output costs are not increased. They are suffering a lot because of this.

I want the Government to consider all these aspects and ensure that for paddy at least Rs. 1500 per quintal should be the MSP and for cotton Rs. 5000 per quintal should be the MSP. Cotton MSP price increase should be determined by the Cotton Corporation of India. I want the Government should seriously consider this. Otherwise,

the farmers are in distress. They are virtually helpless. Kindly help the farmers. I want the Government to take it up as an important issue and settle it before the Session ends.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. K.S. Rao, Shri A. Sai Prathap and Shri Anantha Venkatarami Reddy would like to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri L. Rajagopal.

[Translation]

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is Sujalpur Nagar in my Parliamentary Constituency and the railway line runs right through the middle in this area. Every day at least 25 trains pass through this area and the city remains disturbed for ten hours. People face a lot of inconvenience due to absence of an overbridge. I have raised this issue many times in the House but the Ministry of Railways is least concerned about this issue. I urge the Union Government to pay attention in this direction.

I would like to say one more thing. Malwa is the biggest area in Madhya Pradesh. Scientists found in their research that Malwa will turn into a desert area soon. Narmada river is the lifeline of Malwa. I urge the Department of Water Resources to link Malwa and Shipra rivers to provide relief to the farmers from drought. I urge the Department of Water Resources to work on this scheme.

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Minister of Defence to an issue. Arunachal Pradesh shares a 1200 kilometers long border with China and Myanmar. There is influence of China and Myanmar in Upper Siang and everyone here knows the way in which development is taking place there because every time there is a debate on this issue in the House. Through you, I would like to inform both these departments that recently I had gone on a tour to Kaling, Singa and Tuting where in 1962 Chinese had come through Kapangla pass and attacked us. The situation is the same there at present as it was when I had visited the place. No development has taken place. This is the reason why there is no transport facility there and at the time when I visited the place the army jawans and the Border Roads Organisation officers informed me that the financing and budgeting of Border Roads Organisation is very limited there and that is why no roads have been constructed

there yet. Recently, when the Hon. Minister of Defence visited Arunachal Pradesh, this issue was discussed there as well. Discussions are in process with the leaders of the opposition on this issue and it has been mentioned in the Address as well. Therefore, we would like to have transport facility there by constructing roads on the lines of Nathula Pass in Sikkim developing friendly relations and not enmity with China as it will help augment tourism there. The place that I am talking about is only at a distance of two kilometers from Indo-China border. Therefore, through you, I would like to request this Government to construct a road in this region to enable friendly relations and not enmity between India and China and make it a trade center. Therefore, I would like to especially urge upon the Governments, through you, to pay proper attention to Tuting Area.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak in the zero hour.

Today, I would like to talk about the labourers, especially unorganized labourers who are forced to work on low wages and are being exploited and tormented. They are victims of injustice on all counts. Their employers keep on getting rich while the labourers are finding it hard to make ends meet. Though, there is provision of strict laws for safeguarding the interests of the labourers in the country. However, the workers and unorganised labourers who are hired through contractors on daily wages do not get the benefit of these laws. The labourers working in the private sector are suffering from due to exploitation and adverse working conditions at workplace. As the big companies get their work done through outsourcing, the labourers who work there are afraid of getting fired and that prevents them for fighting for their interests. In such a scenario I request the Government to protect such exploited, oppressed and helpless labourers. Necessary changes should be made in the labour laws to protect their interests and provide protection of them. The labourers working through contractors should be considered as employees of the company. This will change the outlook of the labourers towards the company and they would be more productive and work honestly. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki may also be associated with the issue of labourers raised by Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the

Union Government towards a very important issue. Coincidentally the new Minister is also present here. I hope that this issue would be raised with the Union Government through him. Lakhs of ASHA activists are working throughout the country without getting any honorarium. ASHA workers work for implements all poverty eradication of programme, National Health Mission Programme and other Social Programmes. All of these are women whereas the Union Government continuously talks about upliftment of women. There are lakhs of women workers across the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are women workers in your state Uttarakhand as well, they are in Bihar and the entire country. These workers work under the Government Programmes. Most of them come from dalit families, backward communities and poor families. You would be surprised to know that the Union Government did not give any honorarium to them. They have children and families. I would like to take some more time as this issue has not been raised in the House till now. You must have gone there, so would have Khurshid ji at the time of elections. I would like to say that no one cares about ASHA workers. Can they implement government scheme with honesty why they are not able to feed themselves and their children?

Through you, I would like to urge the Union Government.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, the total number of ASHA workers is eight lakh ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. He is making your point stronger. Let him speak.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: I know how to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been able to make your points. You have spoken.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Since, the Minister of Law and Justice is sitting here, he will provide justice to the entire country. Through you, I am urging the hon. Minister to take initiative on behalf of the Government. So that lakhs of ASHA workers of the country get their honorarium and they can meet the basic needs of their families.

I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those Members who want to associate themselves with this issue can give their names in writing.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji, you cannot speak like this.

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, their number is eight lakh ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can not speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Steering Committee of the National Rural Health Mission had passed it ...*(Interruptions)* They should be given without any contradiction ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down, you should speak when your turn comes.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Anganwadi helpers and workers are getting the honorarium of Rs. 1500 and Rs. 3000 per month respectively while ASHA workers are not getting the honorarium ...*(Interruptions)* This is double standard. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should speak, when you will get an opportunity to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the issue on which you are speaking your subject also.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: No, my subject is different ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down.

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Please begin now.

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am gj thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh Ji may be associated with the issue raised by Shri Jagdish Sharma Ji.

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Recently on March 12, 2012, a new train has been introduced from Howrah to Jaisalmer. We had been raising this demands for years which has been acceded to, therefore, I thank the Government for it. But I was shocked, as this train was not given stoppage at Sudulpur Junction on the North Western railways, which is my home tehsil and which is the most important station. I had made a demand for it before also and the meeting of ZRUCC had taken place. The General Manager had sent the proposal. The people had submitted a memorandum, staged dharna and the people sat on the railway track when the train came.

I would like to say that this is an important station from where train run fretrr for Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Jodhpur, Hisar, Ganganagar and Bikaner and not providing a stoppage on such a station is an injustice to us. The hon. Minister is sitting here. I demand the Government to provide a stoppage of Train No. 12371/12372 Howrah-Jaisalmer at Sadulpur Station.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwai associates himself with the said subject. Now, Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe ji, please speak. Please, do not level any allegation in your speech.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Agriculture Minister towards the instances of corruption and misuse of funds in Central Government financed "ATMA Project" in Madhya Pradesh. The aim of this project is to make the farmers aware of new technologies in agriculture and to impart training to them so that production of Rabi and Kharif crops can be increased by adopting new technologies in the use of pesticides, harvesting threshing etc.

Sir, instead of utilising the funds of almost Rs. 400 to 500 crore being given to Madhya Pradesh by the Union Government for running the said project in the interests of the farmers which is main objective of the

said project, these funds are being spent on the comfort and facilities for those officers in whose accounts these funds are being transferred directly. The officers withdraw these funds by showing fake data related to training and increased production. Although, the State Government has issued show cause notice to several officers in this regard but no concrete action has been taken till date.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Thank you Sir for giving me an opportunity to raise the matter of urgent public importance. NH-47 Kanyakumari to Salem, NH-17 Edappally to Panvel and NH-49 Kochi to Dhanushkodi are the National Highways passing through my constituency. Besides, MC Road from Thiruvananthapuram to Angamaly is also passing through my constituency. Angamaly is the meeting point of NH-47 and MC Road, and so Angamaly town faces serious traffic block in the morning hours, also due to the nearness of Kochi International Airport. Hence, I request the Government to take immediate steps for the construction of a Bypass in NH 47 starting from TELK junction to Karayamparambu junction.

Besides, the land acquisition works for the widening of NH-17 between Edappally and Moothakunnam is to be completed immediately.

There is also urgency in constructing Bypasses in Thrippunithura to Puthencruz and Kolenchery on NH-49 which is facing serious traffic congestion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Railways that the work of laying Kalka-Shimla railway track was completed on 6th November, 1903 and since then trains are running on this track. The 108 year old and 96 km long narrow gauge Kalka-Shimla railway route was declared as world heritage by the UNESCO Team in the year 2008. Rare historical luxury train cars of British era were run on this track. However, now only four such train cars are left out of which two train cars have already been discontinued. Out of the other two train cars, there is a strong possibility of discontinuing one train car due to poor condition of its wheels. In this manner all train cars will be discontinued gradually due to lack of spare parts.

Sir, Kalka-Shimla railway route is a part of world heritage. Running of ancient and rare train cars has always been a centre of attraction for the domestic and foreign tourists. However due to lack of arrangement of spare parts by the Railway Administration these trains are being discontinued which is adversely affecting the tourism and causing huge losses to the Railways.

Hence, through you, I urge upon the Minister of Railways that wheels of such trains, which are on the verge of extinction, should be manufactured in the country by the Railway Administration to ensure that these trains run continuously on this track earlier and if it is not possible then they should import these wheels in bulk to keep this train on track and attract more domestic and foreign tourists so that the railways does not have to incur loss.

[*English*]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue which is related to the lakhs of teachers who are working in the State Universities and State colleges.

I draw the attention of the HRD Ministry and the Minister of the Union Government to the protracted problem of non-payment of arrears of salaries of University and State college teachers. The pay scale has been revised since 1st January, 2006. As per the decision, the Union Government has to share 80 per cent of the salaries and twenty per cent rests upon the State Governments. Recently, a condition has been imposed saying that the State should increase the retirement age to 65 years. This condition has been imposed. The Minister himself met the organization and the problems have been given to the Minister. It is still lying with the Finance Department. It is reported that the Expenditure Secretary is not willing to clear the file. In this scenario, there is no other way but to launch the movement across the country. Lakhs and lakhs of teachers working in the State Universities and colleges are in the street. They are going to observe '*jail bhara*' movement from tomorrow.

So, I would request, through you, to the Government to take it seriously so that the long-pending, protracted problem is solved. Teachers should not come on street for that genuine and legitimate demand. They are not begging it from the Union Government. They are entitled to take all this. So, I urge upon the Union Government to take this matter very urgently.

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (Haveri): I would like to associate myself with the views expressed by Shri Prabodh Panda.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India on a very important and urgent matter of public importance. It is with respect to the price of life saving drugs.

The patent holders are great and big multinational companies. They are exploiting the poor patients in India. Recently, an incident took place. Now the Media is discussing this very important matter. Nexavar is a drug that is used for kidney and liver cancer. The multinational giant Bayer is producing this drug Nexavar. They have got the patents.

18.00 hrs.

They were charging Rs. 2.84 lakh for a month's dosage of 120 pills. No poor man can afford it. However, about four or five days back the Controller-General of Patents gave a compulsory licence to an Indian firm called Natco Pharma and Natco Pharma is manufacturing the same drug at a price of Rs. 8,880. That is how the price of that drug has come down from Rs. 2.84 lakh to Rs. 8,880. If the price of one life-extending medicine can be reduced in that manner, why cannot the prices of other patented medicines also be controlled like that? I, therefore, urge the Government to discuss with the patent holders and fix the prices of life-saving and life-extending drugs in such a way that they become affordable to the poor people

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am extending the time of the House till the end of Zero Hour is over.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards 11 year old Company RCM whose main head office is in Bhilwara, Rajasthan. The said company is selling its products through direct distribution system and network marketing. More than 1 crore 31 lakh Indian consumers and distributors are getting benefited from this and earn their livelihood by way of self employment.

On 9.2.2011 the police administration of Rajasthan on the instance of an informer raided the company's headquarter in Bhilwara and stalled the company's main server, shut its headquarters and production unit,

godowns and seized all bank accounts without giving any information, whereas the Hon. Minister of State of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution in his reply to hon. Member Shri Subodh Mohite's unstarred question, said in Lok Sabha on 20.12.2002, that the Supreme Court has not considered network marketing as a fraudulent practice and it is necessary that the LML company should function as per the provisions or within the ambit of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, the Indian Contract Act, 1972 and the Consumer Protection Act 1986.

I would like to tell the Government that around 5000 people of Jharkhand are working with this Company and they are staging 'Dharna'. All of them are on the verge of starvation. Even the Speaker of our Assembly wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. I also wrote a letter but no action has been taken in this regard. Through you, I request the Government to take action without any delay and provide justice to these people.

[English]

SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India, especially of the External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna, to the plight of Indian expatriates working for Global Steel Limited in Warri, Delta State, Nigeria. Of the 96 Indian expatriate staff of Global Steel Holdings Ltd., India posted in Warri, Delta State, Nigeria, nearly 10 are sadly from Karnataka and they are heard to have been deprived of their salary for nearly 13 months and their living allowances for 12 months, though they were entitled to all the benefits since their joining their services in the year 2005. It has been alleged that they are being treated like perpetual bonded labourers in Nigeria, with no basic amenities like electricity, water, proper food, medical care and no security to their lives. Their starving families are requesting for justice. I am appending herewith a copy of the message received through e-mail. Considering their plight and the worst situation they are presently in, I would request the Government of India to intervene in the matter to ameliorate their difficulties and to meet out justice to the Indian workers at Nigeria. I would request hon. Kharge, Labour Minister and Shri S.M. Krishna to help these workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti and Shri Sanjay Dhotre may be allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Suresh Angadi.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Thank you, Sir, for giving me a chance to raise an important matter of urgent public importance. I belong to a remote constituency, Purulia, West Bengal. It is called as the Jungle Mahal as there are not much rail facilities available there. Ranchi is the capital city of Jharkhand which is 122 kilometres away from Purulia. Out of 122 kilometres, 88 kilometres are under double line and only 33 kilometres from Kotshila to Purulia are under single line. Bokaro is just 26 kilometres and Jamshedpur is 60 kilometres away from Kotshila. In this section trains to Asansol and Durgapur also run. I had earlier also requested the hon. Railway Minister to make it a double line but there has not been any mention of this in the Railway Budget presented by the Hon. Minister yesterday.

So, I would request the hon. Railway Minister, through you, that section from Kotshila to Purulia, which comes under Adar Division of South Eastern Railway, be converted into a double line so that the students and labour class who travel on this section for their livelihood to neighbouring factories are benefited. I would again humbly submit to do it at the earliest.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE (Hingoli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a small demand of my constituency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You make your demand. You are free to make demands.

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a small demand. I have been raising this demand for the last two years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Tapovan Express, which runs between Mumbai and Nanded, halts for 12 hours at Nanded. My demand is that it should be extended upto Adilabad as there is Bhokar Assembly Constituency, Himayat Nagar and Hadgaon Assembly Constituency. All these will get connected. Besides it this train is extended upto Adilabad, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh will also get inter connected.

Sir, my second demand which I have been raising for the last two and a half years is that a train may be introduced from Akola to Wasim via Hingoli and Mumbai. I have made this demand with Former Minister of Railways Kum. Mamata Banerjee and had written a letter

also in this regard. I had even raised this issue in the House during the Zero Hour. Not only me, three-four MPs have been demanding this repeatedly. I am tired of making this demand time and again before the Government. I, therefore, urge you to direct the Government in this regard. It is a small demand ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister of Justice, do justice with him. OK, thank you.

Shrimati Rama Devi.

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. member.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): I may be allowed to speak.

Sir, I am thankful for giving me an opportunity to speak during the Zero Hour.

Sir, in Sheohar, Sitamarhi and East Champaran districts of my parliamentary constituency black marketing of LPG is taking place unchecked and excessive amount is recovered from those who gets new connection and if they oppose to it, they are threatened that their connection will be withdrawn. The blackmarketing has increased to such an extent that the agencies release out of turn new LPG connection neglecting the people whose names have been registered in the waiting list. Even the supply of gas to the consumers is made after 45 days and though the price of LPG is fixed as Rs. 410/- they charge arbitrarily from the consumers. I have even made a complaint in this regard but no action has been taken against that gas agency.

I have come to know that these corrupt gas agencies are working in connivance with the higher officials of the oil marketing companies who do not take action against the defaulting gas agencies despite receiving complaints from the consumers. This has also come to be known that the IOC officials are so hand in glove with corrupt officials that they do not take action on the complaints of the MPs. This is the reason why the black marketing of LPG has become commonplace.

I would like to urge the Government through the House that a special campaign should be launched against the black marketing being done by the gas agencies and there should be an inquiry into the action taken by the IOC officials on the complaints forwarded

to them by the MPs and the quota of gas connection should be increased by the oil companies to dispose off the pending waiting list. This is my demand. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity. In my constituency, it is a very important thing. The railway booking counters for cardamom have been closed in Bodi. The largest cardamom producing country is India and the major amount of cardamom is producing in my constituency. I would like to request the Government to open railway booking counters in Bodi, Theni and Cumbum immediately.

There are about 1500 big jeeps going everyday from plains to the top hills and everyday accidents occur there. I would like to request the Government to open an AIIMS hospital in Cumbum. There is a Cumbum Government hospital but it is inadequate. There are not many facilities. They have to go to Madurai for better hospitals but on the way most of the victims dies. Under the RTI Act, they can even apply and can ask that how many accidents have been occurred in the last one year; how many of them have lost their lives?

I would like to request the Government to open a full-fledged AIIMS hospital in my constituency because most of the labourers going to Kerala are from Cumbum and other adjoining areas. My request is that Cumbum hospital is to be elevated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Thanks to the UPA Government that we have opened one e-Auction centre. But it is not enough. There is some tampering going on. So, we need one more e-Auction centre to be opened in Cumbum Valley. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the budget session is in progress in Bihar Legislative Assembly. Today, the people belonging to extremely backward classes and their federations are demonstrating vociferously in thousands. Even here they regularly come and hold demonstrations at Jantar-Mantar. They plead in front of all of the hon. Members.

There is a 'Nonia' caste in Bihar. The people of this caste had supported Mahatma Gandhi in Dandi March.

Likewise, there is 'Mallah' caste which is also known as 'Sahni' and 'Nishad'. They catch fish. They had helped lord Ram to cross the river. The saviour of the masses was helped by these Kevat-Mallah. They are also known as Kevat and Nishad.

Then there are people from castes such as Bind, Beldar, Dhanuk, Turha, Lohar etc. As there is a saying 'saw chot sunar ki, ek chot lohar ki' there are also the people from Lohar caste. The federations of castes such as Ganota, Amat, Kahar, Hajam, Nagar demand their names to be included in the list of scheduled tribes. British writers have also written that all of them were Tribals/Scheduled tribes in the past. But their names are still in the list of other backward classes. In some states they are included in the scheduled castes list while in the other states they are included in scheduled tribes list.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Please include Kalwar caste as well in the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief while making your demand.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, besides this group the second group includes pal, the shepherd caste, Tatwa caste, Tanti, Godhi, Kurnhar, Kol, Mahali castes. All of these castes demand to be included in the Scheduled Castes lists. Their number is very large. Their socio-economic status is poor as ascertained by the Institutes of Social Studies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be good if you state your demands.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I would like to remind you that during the Prime Ministership of the Late Shri Indira Gandhi, all these departments were under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Social Justice and Ministry of Tribal Affairs were set up later. Communication with the State Government was done from 1981 to 1984. But, as this paper is in the Ministry of Home Affairs therefore the Tribal and Social Justice departments do not understand it.

Sir, therefore, I demand the Union Government to communicate with the State Government for including the castes such as Nonia, Mallah, Kevat, Bind, Beldar, Dhanuk, Torha, Lohar, Gangot, Hajam, Amat, Kahar, Nagar in the list of Scheduled Tribes and Tatwa, Tand, Pal, Gadheria, Godhi, Kumhar castes in the list of the

Scheduled Castes. It should be ascertained in which states are they listed under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and an appropriate policy should be formulated to meet the demands of all these castes. Sir, this is my demand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Members who would like to associate themselves with this issue may forward their names.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad associate themselves with this issue.

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR (Pali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to share a very important point with you and also present a demand. I would like to urge upon the Government and you to bituminise the missing link road under MNREGA. Today, labourers are hard to find. MNREGA should be linked with farmers. Farmers should get maximum chances of farming. If work is done under

MNREGA it would lead to more production. More production would lead to development of the country and prices would fall.

I would like to present my demand for bringing farmers under MNREGA.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on 16th March, 2012.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m.

18.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 16, 2012/Phalguna 26, 1933 (Saka).

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