

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Thursday, August 18, 2011/ Sravana 27, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour, Question No. 241.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Madam, I have given the notice for the suspension of Question Hour. Please allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No doubt, it is an important issue but I request you, let the Question Hour begin, because, for many days, we could not conduct Question Hour. I will give you chance to speak on this issue before anybody else during the Zero Hour.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, in 12 districts of Haryana, farmers are agitated and at this time agitation is going on there. I want to raise this issue because I myself have visited five villages and whatever I witnessed there and listened to the victims is an important incident. Therefore, I gave notice for the suspension of the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a burning issue. It is an important issue.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: In addition to this, I would like to submit that some influential people of the Congress Party, through a trust, pressurized the farmers to sell their lands. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the Question hour continue.

[English]

Let us continue with the Question Hour.

MADAM SPEAKER: No doubt, it is a burning issue. Our farmers are facing problem and we all are concerned about it and the whole House is concerned about this. But for many days we could not conduct Question Hour, therefore, I request you, let the Question Hour run. You must raise this issue during the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You raise this issue during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 241, Shri Shailender Kumar

[Translation]

Railway Projects

†

*241. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and the resultant achievements with regard to the survey for new lines, gauge conversion, doubling, modernisation of stations etc. during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, zone-wise;

*Not recored.

(b) whether some more proposals have been received in this regard from various States including Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the details of the criteria adopted by the Railways for according approval to such proposals?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The number of surveys including updating surveys for new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects targeted and completed during XI Five Year Plan upto July, 2011 is given in Annexure-I. Modernisation of stations under XI

Five Year Plan has been taken up under "Model Station", "Modern Station" and "Adarsh Station" schemes. Targets and Achievement of modernisation of stations during XI Plan is given in Annexure-II.

Surveys are sanctioned based on the demands received from Public representatives, State Governments, other ministries, strategic considerations, operational requirements and for augmentation of existing railway network in the area.

Receipt of the proposals for survey is a continuous process. On receipt of a proposal, the same is scrutinized and if found acceptable, it is processed for sanction on strategic, backward area development, operationally missing link etc. considerations. As per available records, in recent times proposal for conducting nineteen surveys in various States including Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Maharashtra have been received. The list of these proposals is given in Annexure-III. Suitability for sanction of these proposals is being examined.

Annexure-I

Surveys targeted and completed over all Indian railways during 11th Five Year Plan

(For New Line, Gauge Conversion & Doubling projects)

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No. of Surveys targeted for completion during year	55	60	75	90	95	375
No. of Surveys completed during the year	53	52	73	87	4 (Upto July, 2011)	269

Railway-wise surveys targeted and completed during 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Railway	Surveys targeted for completion	Surveys completed
1	2	3	4
1	Central	13	10
2	East Coast	15	3
3	East Central	20	4

1	2	3	4
4	Eastern	30	40
5	Northern	47	46
6	North Central	11	4
7	North Eastern	16	11
8	Northeast Frontier	34	31
9	North Western	23	18
10	Southern	27	24
11	South Central	35	19
12	South Eastern	20	17
13	South East Central	10	12
14	South Western	26	17
15	West Central	10	3
16	Western	38	10
	Total	375	269

Annexure-II

The targets and achievements so far during the 11th Plan period under 'Model Station', 'Modern Station' and 'Adarsh Station' Scheme are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Zonal Railway	Target Set (No. of stations)	Target achieved (No. of stations)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Model Station	CR	35	33
		ECoR	24	23
		ECR	55	39
		ER	51	50
		KRCL	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
		NCR	21	20
		NER	34	33
		NFR	35	13
		NR	80	63
		NWR	26	26
		SCR	64	64
		SECR	11	8
		SER	22	22
		SR	48	48
		SWR	22	20
		WCR	20	20
		WR	45	45
		Total	594	528
2	Modern Station	CR	47	47
	(Touch & Feel)	ECoR	30	17
		ECR	50	22
		ER	38	38
		NCR	29	27
		NER	29	29
		NFR	46	44
		NR	49	41
		NWR	38	37
		SCR	56	56
		SECR	29	21

1	2	3	4	5
		SER	36	34
		SR	47	47
		SWR	28	25
		WCR	29	29
		WR	56	56
		Total	637	570
3	Adarsh Station	CR	45	33
		ECoR	27	15
		ECR	18	13
		ER	233	182
		NCR	19	3
		NER	15	11
		NFR	54	18
		NR	44	13
		NWR	9	6
		SCR	43	27
		SECR	13	0
		SER	66	44
		SR	60	38
		SWR	15	2
		WCR	9	6
		WR	32	26
		Total	702	437

Annexure-III*Pending Demands for New Surveys*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Plan Head	State
1	Nalagarh-Baddi-Barotiwala-Kalka	New Line	Himachal Pradesh., Haryana
2	Sardarshahar-Sirsa	New Line	Rajasthan, Haryana
3	Allahabad-Varanasi	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh
4	Champa-Ambhanpur bye pass line	New Line	Chhattisgarh
5	Pilda-Palavi-Balauda Bazar-Kasdol-Sarsiwan-Orissa	New Line	Chhattisgarh, Orissa
6	Jabalpur-Rajnandgaon via Bemetra; Kawardha-Mandla	New Line	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
7	Nanded-Latur Road	New Line	Maharashtra
8	Bilhour-Makanpur-Madarsah Majar	New Line	Uttar Pradesh
9	Baitul-Amravati	New Line	Maharashtra
10	Bhatgaon-Pratappur-Vadrofnagar-Renukoot	New Line	Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh
11	Gunapur-Narsipattanam, via Kadupam, Parvattipuram, Mokama, Sailura	New Line	Andhra Pradesh
12	Diatra-Kuwado-Mandla-Jabalpur-Pajnandgaon	New Line	Madhya Pradesh
13	Barabanki-Faizabad-Ayodhya-Jafrabad	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh
14	Pratapgarh-Mandsaur	New Line	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh
15	Kashipur-Dhampur	New Line	Uttarakhand
16	Doharighat-Barhalganj-Basgaon-Sahajanwa- Bnakhira-Bansi-Bhatni	New Line	Uttar Pradesh
17	Ayodhya-Faizabad section and Barbanki- Jafrabad section	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh
18	Unnao-Lucknow via Purwa and Maurawan	New Line	Uttar Pradesh
19	Haldwani-Ritha Sahab and Haldwani- Chorgaliya-Machliban	New Line	Uttarakhand

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I expect the hon. Minister to give a lucid, reply. Our country has celebrated 64 years of independence. Before independence the total length of the railway tracks in our country was 67,000 kilometre. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You take your seats please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We will definitely have it in the 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Shri Anant Kumar ji, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: After independence only 12,000 kilometre railway tracks have been laid, whereas, the number of trains has doubled. Lines, bridges-culverts are the same. Trains run three to four hours behind schedule. You spend huge amount of money on the beautification of the platforms. ...*(Interruptions)* you make the cosmetic changes but do not pay any heed towards the structure of railway. Even today, signal are lighted with earthen lamps in Kunda, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Amethi etc. which are VIP regions and belong to Rahul Gandhi and Sonia Gandhi's Parliamentary Constituencies. I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Railway Minister that in the NCR zone, the foundation stone of the Gwalior (Guna) to Etawah and Etawah to Mainpuri railway line was laid by His Excellency Abdul Kalam, the President of India in the year 1996 and commitment was made to lay the railway track in the presence of the hon. Railways Minister Shri Nitish Kumar. Since then, earth work and stone work has been carried out and some culverts are constructed but track has not been laid so far. Nitish ji had

made the statement that His Excellency Abdul Kalam ji had laid the foundation stone and it would inaugurated by him only. ...*(Interruptions)*. I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Minister about the amount of funds spent on this project and by when this project is likely to be completed. Give an authentic reply and also inform the details of the land acquired from the farmers for this purpose ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Hon'ble Member has asked us on specific line. I would be very happy to provide him the specific information which he has asked.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The hon. Railways Minister, my second supplementary question is that 39 villages of district Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh have been connected to freight corridor ...*(Interruptions)* which are being affected.

11.06 hrs.

At this state Shri Ganesh Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

For this purpose, arable lands of the farmers have been acquired. The compensation is being given to those farmers as per the Railways Act, 2008. The Supreme Court and the High Court have ordered that the compensation to the farmers should be given on the basis of current circle rate by the district magistrate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to ask the hon. Railways Minister whether he will make the provision to pay the compensation to the farmers whose lands have been acquired for Rail Freight Corridor on the basis of current rate because these 39 villages are the part of my Parliamentary Constituency Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh and this region is getting affected.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: This supplementary does not

arise out of the main question. However, I would like to give him information separately as this is not the part of the main question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Madam Speaker, an accident took place at a railway crossing on Gorakhpur - Bhatni railway line. At the time of the accident, the headlights of the train were not on. I would like to request the hon. Minister to ensure that the headlights of the trains which passes through the unmanned crossings, work properly. It must be checked properly. In response to my question his department has replied that not even a single proposal has been received from Poorvanchal. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): What is their Chief Minister doing? ...*(Interruptions)* What these people are demanding? ...*(Interruptions)* Tell me, what are the Chief Ministers doing in their respective states. ...*(Interruptions)* They have pledged not to let the proceedings of the House continue. Kindly inform, what are the Chief Ministers doing in their respective states. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: I would like to say that the doubling and electrification of railway track from Jai Prakash Nagar to Baphiya Railway Station and further to Ballthra Road, Odihar Valia Chapra line, Pathno Varanasi line and the survey of Varhaj dohri ghat-Faizabad new line was done with the consent of Ministries, Members of Parliament and State Governments ...*(Interruptions)* After spending so much money on the survey of the big line from Indara to Dohrihat ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: I would like to ask why is it not approved after the survey as the survey is done after a lot of expenditure. Why is it not constructed? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: The process of survey is a continuous one. Depending on the terrain, depending on the geographical location, the survey cost is on an average Rs.40,000 a kilometre or it could be more than that also. So it all depends on terrain. There is no specific rule but the thumb rule is that it could be Rs.40,000. It could be little more than that. All depends on terrain. If the terrain is hilly, obviously it takes a little longer time and it takes a little more money.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Thank you Mr. Chairman. The work of laying down railway tracks is being done rapidly in the whole country...*(Interruptions)* The Ministry of Railways has done a lot of work in the whole country. But in the State of Jammu-Kashmir to which I represent, especially in my Parliamentary Constituency, just 40 kilometers railway tracks have been laid down from Samba to Jammu. For the past 7-8 years, I have been raising this issue in the House and I am also in touch with the Ministry of Railways. My Parliamentary Constituency Rajouri-Poonch district is a backward area which lies along the border where population of Gujjar and Bakarwal people reside. The Government of India and the Ministry of Railways had assured us that socially backward areas will be kept on priority list...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I would like to know from the honourable Minister if he is going to commence the work on the Rajouri-Poonch-Akhnoor line in the 12th plan as its survey has already been done.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, the intention of the Railway Ministry is to ensure that whatever survey takes place, the project gets completed. However, I would like to mention the criteria. There are five different criteria. The first criteria is the project oriented lines which would serve the new industries for tapping minerals and other things. One of the other criteria is that any line which is strategically important to the country like the border areas or the backward areas, even if it is economically not viable, the effort of the Railway Ministry is to give priority to that

sector. Hon. Member has asked about the area which also comes under that criteria...*(Interruptions)* I can also mention that out of 129 new lines with the ongoing projects, only 14 projects are economically viable. So, it is not necessary that the Railway Ministry only goes for economically viable projects. I can assure the hon. Member that whatever he has mentioned, I will personally have this examined and as soon as possible we will try to complete it.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Madam, it is almost more than five years since the Railways have suspended the train services between Mayiladuthurai and Karaikudi in Tamil Nadu following the commencement of 188 kilometre stretch of BG conversion work. During this five year period, very little earmarked amount was sanctioned to complete a small distance of 38 kilometres between Mayiladuthurai and Thiruvavur. The balance of 150 kilometre distance is left out without even initiating the BG work in between Thiruvavur and Karaikudi.

This being the coastal line covering places of historical importance and of religious significance across this region, this line connects the temple city of Rameshwaram. The place is also known for the 13th century Muslim shrine Dargah and *en route*, this covers many holy places like Nagore, Velankanni, Kumbakonam, Muthupet, Adirampattinam, Ammapet and tourist spot like Manora built by the King of Thanjavur. When I brought this matter to the kind attention of the Railway Ministry, our hon. Minister of State for Railways Shri Muniyappa has replied to it on 22nd September, 2009.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: The balance estimate of this project amounting to Rs. 533 crore is under consideration for the sanction. Now a period of five years is over. I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you whether we can expect that our Railway Ministry would pay immediate attention to start the BG line from TVR to Karaikudi. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: I am asking the question.

Can we expect that our Railway Ministry would pay immediate attention to start the BG conversion work in between Thiruvavur to Karaikudi at least in two different phases in terms of its distance to cover that 150 kilometres?

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam, it is one of the important projects. It is connected to one of the pilgrim centres between Nagore and Valankanni. We are very seriously considering this project. The metre gauge is already converted and we will take up the remaining work stage by stage. This is under consideration.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Thank you, Madam Speaker, a coach factory at Palakkad was announced at the time of the first UPA Government and the State Government of Kerala had offered land. The land is made available to the Railways, but the work has not yet been started. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has fixed any timeframe for completion of this. And can the hon. Minister assure the House as to when the work will be started? What will be the fate of that railway coach factory?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, you can see that this question does not relate to the main question. However, I can assure the Member that the work is on a fast track and very soon we will be happy to get some good news.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 242 - Dr. Bhola Singh - Not Present

Shri Ravneet Singh

[Translation]

Revamping Old Fertilizer Manufacturing Units

†

*242. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

*Since Dr. Bhola Singh was not present, Hon'ble Speaker allowed Shri Ravneet Singh to ask the Supplementary Question.

(a) whether a large number of fertilizer manufacturing units have been closed down, casting an adverse impact on agricultural production;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for revamping the old units and setting up of new units in both the public and the private sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

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

(i) FCIL

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

(ii) HFCL

Name of unit	Date of commissioning	Date of shutdown	Date of Govt. decision to close down
Barauni	1976	1999	5.9.2002
Durgapur	1974	1997	5.9.2002
Haldia	Never commissioned	Not applicable	18.7.2002

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

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has announced a policy/scheme for new investment in urea sector and off take of urea from joint venture abroad in September 2008. The policy is based on Import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark and has been finalized in consultation with the industry. The New Investment Policy aims at revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield/Brownfield projects. The fertilizer industry has responded positively to the investment policy only for revamp projects. In absence of commitment for firm allocation of gas at particular price level, the

investment for expansion, revival and green field are not forthcoming. A committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member, Planning Commission for formulating amendment to the investment policy of 2008.

The Cabinet had in October 2008 constituted an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) to evaluate all options for revival of closed units of HFCL & FCIL and make suitable recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the ECOS, a Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) of HFCL & FCIL have been approved by CCEA for submission to BIFR, on 4th August 2011.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Madam, I, through you, would like to ask the Hon. Minister about the oldest plant of National Fertilizers Ltd. which was set in the year 1974 in my Parliamentary Constituency Nangal. Now, it is being turned into Gas based plant, so I would like to ask the Hon. Minister why the production in National Fertilizer Plant is less in comparison to the production in Bhatinda, Madhya Pradesh and Panipat plants, despite it being the oldest plant? ...*(Interruptions)*

Further, I would like to ask that we are compelled to import bio-fertilizers like expensive urea and fertilizers from outside. Why don't we increase the production in the Nangal plant? Today, there is a 'neem-coated' fertilizer which is being produced in Bhatinda and Madhya Pradesh. Would the Hon. Minister tell us if the Government has plans to produce 'neem-coated' fertilizer in Nangal in the future? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam Speaker, this is purely about the Nangal plant of the National Fertilizers Limited.

[Translation]

There are two things in this. One question pertains to the revival of closed units. The question raised by the

Hon. Member about the production is an issue on which I would like to keep a watch on and see how the production will be increased.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam, I, through you, would like to ask the Honourable Minister why the M/s Hari Fertilizer located in Sahupuri of Chandauli district is closed although it used to produce chemical fertilizers like Ammonia Chloride which is a very important fertilizer for vegetables like potatoes and onions and also wheat and paddy ...*(Interruptions)* Now this factory has been shut down. Would the Government make changes in its policy to open this factory?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam, I am asking a question. Would the Government make changes in its policy to re-open this factory or will it return the land taken from farmers back to them? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam, the revival proposal of plants is for Gorakhpur, Talcher, Rangundam and Corba which belongs to FCIL and there are three plants of HFCIL, we have decided to revive eight plants ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.243- Shri Harishchandra Chavan- Not present.

Dr. Jyoti Mirdha

Performance of Pharmaceutical Sector

†

*243. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the percentage of growth rate in the pharmaceutical industry in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the foreign investment made in the said industry during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has taken fresh steps and policy decisions to boost the performance of pharmaceutical sector in the context of globalization; 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) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The growth rate of Indian pharmaceutical industry during 2007-08 to 2009-10 is as under:

Year	Turnover (in Rs. Crores)	Growth rate
2006-07	70309	
2007-08	81706	16.2%
2008-09	93887	14.9%
2009-10	104209	11%

(b) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has informed that during 2008-09 to 2010-11 the following Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was received in the Pharmaceutical sector:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	FDI (in Rs. Crore)	FDI (in US\$ Million)
1.	2008-09	810.12*	181.61*
2.	2009-10	1,006.29	213.08
3.	2010-11	961.09	209.38

*The figure does not include the FDI received from the sale of RANBAXY

(c) and (d) The Government has been taking various measures in helping the growth of Pharmaceutical industry. A scheme for Schedule 'M' compliance by SSI Units in Pharma Sector under the overall umbrella of Credit Linked

Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) is being operated by Department of Pharmaceutical in collaboration with Ministry of MSME. Under the scheme, the Pharma SSI units are eligible to get 15% (upto Rs. 15.00 lakhs) upfront capital subsidy on an institutional finance for an amount upto Rs. 1.00 crore to be availed by them for inclusion of well established and improved technology to make themselves Schedule 'M' complaint. 246 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals enterprises have benefitted from the scheme.

Besides this, the excise duty on medicines was reduced from 16% to 8% and further to 4%. In the last Union Budget, 2011-12 it was increased to 5%. Some parts of the country have also been declared as tax exempt areas. To encourage Pharma innovation and Research & Development, income tax benefit is provided under Section 35(2AB) of Income Tax Act, 1961. Department of Science and Technology are also implementing schemes in helping Pharma industry in their research work.

Because of these measures, the country now ranks 3rd in terms of volume of production and 14th largest by value globally.

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister why are we third in terms of volumes and fourteenth in terms of values at present? ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask the Hon. Minister about the measures being taken. I would like to ask if they are being taken at once for both pharmaceutical companies: brown field and green field ...*(Interruptions)* The tax concessions are given to both international and domestic companies but it is coming to light that the medicines that we should be manufacturing are not being able to be procured in the country ...*(Interruptions)* On one hand, we are selling Revital for rupees 150 crores, cough syrup for Rs. 800 crores while on the other hand, we are only able to sell medicines worth Rs. 150 crores for cancer ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask Hon. Minister specifically as to how would he boost the domestic manufacturing so that the requisite medicines can be manufactured in India? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam Speaker, Government

has come up With a lot of schemes for increasing domestic production and is also giving incentive for the same ...*(Interruptions)* As far as cancer drugs are concerned, we are importing them from many places ...*(Interruptions)* We are also trying to find ways to increase the production of cheap cancer drugs available here ...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Hike in MPLADS Fund

*244. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently increased the allocation under MPLADS Fund from Rs.Two crore to Five crore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that sizeable amount of MPLADS fund is lying unspent;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government to facilitate prudent utilisation of funds under the scheme?

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 Government has approved the enhancement of the annual allocation of MPLADS fund from Rs.2 crore to Rs.5 crore per MP from the financial year 2011-12.

- (c) Yes Madam.
- (d) As reported by the District Authorities in the

monthly progress reports for the period ending 31.7.2011, an amount of Rs.2783.05 crore was lying unspent with the District Authorities.

(e) The MPLADS guidelines stipulate provisions for monitoring at District/State and the Ministry level. The guidelines also lay down that works under MPLADS should generally be completed within one year. The Ministry from time to time also instructs the State Governments/District Authorities to strictly adhere to the guidelines for effective implementation of the scheme for prudent utilization of funds for the purpose for which the scheme has been envisaged.

Employment under MGNREGS

*245. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the total average work days per person in a year under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has declined in 2010-11 as against 2009-10;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total average work days per person in a year in each State and Union Territory including Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether the participation of SCs, STs and women in the Scheme has declined; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to increase the work days and participation of the above-said sections in the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) During 2010-11 employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was provided

to a total of 5.49 crore households and 257.15 crore persondays generated. This is against 5.26 crore households provided employment and 283.59 crore persondays generated in 2009-10. Though the total number of households provided employment increased in 2010-11 compared to 2009-10, there was a decline in average persondays per household generated in 2010-11.

MGNREGS provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work, on demand to be made following a due process. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment and persondays generated depend on demand for employment. The major reasons cited for the decline by

some of the State Governments are good monsoon/rain fall, higher wage rate in open market, other employment opportunities available, greater transparency and accountability, local disturbances and agitations etc.

(c) The State/Union Territory wise details of average persondays per household generated under the scheme during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The participation by SCs, STs and women under MGNREGA was 30%, 21% and 48% respectively out of total persondays generated in 2009-10. Their participation was 31%, 21% and 48% respectively out of total persondays generated in 2010-11 and showed no decline.

Statement

State / UT wise details of average persondays per hundred

Sl. No.	State	Average Person Days per Households			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto June, 11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	48	66	54	12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43	25	23	NR
3	Assam	40	34	26	15
4	Bihar	26	28	34	25
5	Chhattisgarh	55	51	45	28
6	Gujarat	25	37	45	26
7	Haryana	42	38	36	20
8	Himachal Pradesh	46	57	49	21
9	Jammu and Kashmir	40	38	43	22
10	Jharkhand	48	49	42	23

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Karnataka	32	57	49	23
12	Kerala	22	36	41	5
13	Madhya Pradesh	57	56	50	23
14	Maharashtra	46	46	44	24
15	Manipur	75	73	68	11
16	Meghalaya	38	49	58	13
17	Mizoram	73	95	97	23
18	Nagaland	68	87	95	NR
19	Orissa	36	40	49	24
20	Punjab	27	28	27	18
21	Rajasthan	76	69	52	24
22	Sikkim	51	80	85	27
23	Tamil Nadu	36	55	54	15
24	Tripura	64	80	67	12
25	Uttar Pradesh	52	65	52	19
26	Uttarakhand	35	35	42	20
27	West Bengal	26	45	31	11
28	Andaman and Nicobar	17	29	23	14
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	19	21	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	NR	28	27	18
32	Lakshadweep	60	27	30	NR
33	Puducherry	13	22	30	7
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Average	48	54	47	19

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects

*246. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the execution status of the major and the medium irrigation projects undertaken in various States including West Bengal, M.P., U.P. and Maharashtra during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the total area of land to be irrigated on completion thereof;

(c) whether the Government is losing sizeable amount due to the cost over-runs in delayed irrigation projects;

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in completion of these projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by State Governments, 39 irrigation projects including 8 major projects, 10 medium projects and 21 projects for extension, renovation and modernization (ERM) have been taken up during XI Plan upto 2010. In addition, 553 irrigation projects are reported to have spilled over from X to XI Plan, out of which 82 projects are reported

as completed. The ultimate irrigation potential to be created with completion of all ongoing projects is about 2,26,26,000 hectare. State-wise break-up of the numbers is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Irrigation development being a state subject, planning, execution and operation & maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by the state governments from their own resources and as per their own requirements and priority of works.

There are many cases of time over-run resulting in upward revision of cost. The revision of cost of the project is mainly due to escalation of prices and change in design parameters. Various reasons for time over-run include (i) fund constraints, (ii) Rehabilitation & Resettlement issues of PAPs, (iii) Land acquisition issues, (iv) Forest and environmental clearance, (v) Inter-departmental clearances *i.e.* railways, roads and highways, power departments etc.

(e) The Union Ministry provides technical guidance to the State Governments as and when necessary. The Union Ministry has also been providing financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 to State Governments to expedite completion of the projects which are under advanced stage of construction. The guidelines for such funding have been revised from time to time in order to enhance the scope of funding as well as to allow special consideration for the regions lagging behind in development, which presently include north-eastern states, hilly states, drought prone and tribal areas, KBK districts of Orissa, states with lower irrigation development as compared to national average and districts identified under PM package for agrarian distressed districts.

Statement

State-wise break up of Ongoing Projects during XI Plan

State	Projects spilled over from X to XI Plan				Projects reported completed in XI Plan				Projects Likely Ongoing in XI Plan (as on 01.04.2010)				Projects dropped/deleted in XI Plan				Projects added (NR) in XI Plan			
	Major	Medium	ERM	Total	Major	Medium	ERM	Total	Major	Medium	ERM	Total	Major	Medium	ERM	Total	Major	Medium	ERM	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andhra Pradesh	30	24	6	60	2	7		9	28	17	6	51				0	2	1	4	7
Arunachal Pradesh								0	0	0	0	0				0				0
Assam	2	3	2	7	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	5				0				0
Bihar	10	3	5	18	0	0	1	1	10	3	4	17	2	1	1	4	2	1	11	14
Chhattisgarh	4	8	1	13	1	3		4	3	5	1	9				0	1	0	0	1
Goa	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0				0				0
Gujarat	3	20	13	36	0	5	4	9	3	15	9	27	2	2	2	6				0
Haryana	4	0	1	5				0	4	0	1	5				0				0
Himachal Pradesh	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4				0				0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	6	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	10				0	0			0
Jharkhand	6	19	0	25	1	2	0	3	5	17	0	22	1	3	0	4	1	2		3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Karnataka	15	31	5	51	1	4	1	6	14	27	4	45			2	2	0	2	2	4
Kerala	3	4	2	9	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	6				0				0
Madhya Pradesh	19	9	6	34	1	1	2	4	18	8	4	30		2		2				0
Maharashtra	58	109	3	170	0	12	1	13	58	97	2	157	0	3	0	3	1	4	0	5
Manipur	2	1	4	7	0	0	4	4	2	1	0	3				0			1	1
Meghalaya	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				0				0
Mizoram								0	0	0	0	0				0				0
Nagaland	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				0				0
Orissa	8	10	15	33	1	3	7	11	7	7	8	22				0				0
Punjab	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4				0				0
Rajasthan	2	8	3	13	0	0	0	0	2	8	3	13				0				0
Sikkim					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0				0
Tamil Nadu	0	2	3	5	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	0				0				0
Tripura	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3				0				0
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1				0				0
Uttar Pradesh	11	0	15	26	2	0	5	7	9	0	10	19				0	1		2	3
West Bengal	2	8	6	16	0	0	0	0	2	8	6	16	0	0	0	0			1	1
TOTAL	182	273	98	553	10	41	31	82	172	232	67	471	5	11	5	21	8	10	21	39

NR: Not reported during X Plan

Grant under AIBP

*247. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed for providing Central assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP);

(b) whether the Union Government has received requests from various States including Uttar Pradesh for providing funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the follow-up action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether there is inordinate delay in the release of funds;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Central Assistance is provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 for completion of the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects and surface minor irrigation projects as per the approved guidelines. The criteria for inclusion of the project under AIBP are at Statement-I.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) The Union Government has received requests from various states for providing Central Assistance (CA) to major, medium and surface minor irrigation irrigation projects under AIBP during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-

11.The status of proposals of Uttar Pradesh received during the last three years for central assistance under AIBP and the releases thereto is given Statement-II. No request from Govt, of Uttar Pradesh has been received for releasing funds under AIBP for surface minor irrigation projects during the above period. After ascertaining the eligibility of CA to such projects, the Union Government has released CA to the eligible major/medium irrigation projects and surface minor irrigation as per the details at Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively.

(d) to (f) There is no inordinate delay in release of funds for the proposals submitted by the State Governments as per the AIBP guidelines.

The guidelines of AIBP have been modified from time to time to simplify the procedure for grant of central assistance.

Statement-I

Salient Norms of Modified Guidelines for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme Effective from December 2006

1. Major, medium and Extension, Renovation & Modernization (ERM) irrigation projects (a) having investment clearance of Planning Commission (b) are in advanced stage of construction and can be completed in the next four financial year (c) are not receiving any other form of financial assistance can be considered for inclusion in the programme. Components of the projects not receiving any other form of financial assistance can also be considered for inclusion in the programme. The eligibility criteria as per prevailing guidelines for selection of ERM project will continue. New project could be included in programme only on completion of an ongoing project under AIBP on one to one basis EXCEPT FOR projects benefiting (a) drought-prone areas; (b) tribal areas; (c) states with lower irrigation development as compared to national

average; and (d) districts identified under the PM's package for agrarian distress districts.

2. Surface minor irrigation (MI) schemes (both new as well as ongoing) of states of North-East, Hilly states (Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttaranchal) and drought prone KBK districts of Orissa which are approved by State TAC / State Planning Department will be eligible for assistance under the programme provided that (i) individual schemes are benefiting irrigation potential of at least 20 ha. and group of schemes (within a radius of 5 km) benefiting total ultimate irrigation potential of at least 50 ha. (ii) proposed MI schemes have benefit cost ratio of more than 1 and (iii) the development cost of these schemes per ha. is less than Rs.1.00 lakh*.

For Non-special category states**, only those minor irrigation schemes with potential more than 50 hectare which serve tribal areas and drought prone areas could be included under AIBP. The schemes to be taken up will be decided in consultation with Planning Commission.

3. As per Dec 2005 AIBP Guidelines, the guidelines for inclusion of ERM projects are as follows:

ERM projects can be included subject to following conditions:

- I. Can be permitted in States which have no major or medium projects to pose under AIBP and have thus not been availing AIBP.

II. Can be permitted:

- (i) in States which have agreed to reform in water sector *i.e.* step up water rates to enable meeting full O&M cost over 5 years.

OR

- (ii) in States which have enacted Participatory Irrigation Management legislation.

OR

- (iii) for ERM projects where new potential is also envisaged with water saved and not merely restoration of lost potential.

To ensure that funds do not flow only to ERM projects, not more than 10% of aggregate annual allocation under AIBP will be for ERM and 90% will thus be for completion of major and medium projects.

4. The central assistance will be in the form of central grant which will be 90% of project cost in case of special category States, projects benefiting drought prone area, tribal area and flood prone area and 25% of project cost in case of Non-special category States. The balance cost of the project as the state's share is to be arranged by the state government from its own resources.

*Since October,2007, the funding eligibility has been raised to Rs. 1.50 Lakh

* *The Special Category States covers the North Eastern States, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttaranchal. The projects in the undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa will also be treated at par with Special Category States.

All other states not covered in special category shall be Non-Special Category States

Statement-II

Status of project proposals of Uttar Pradesh received during last three years for central assistance under AIBP and the releases

Sl. No.	Name of the project	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Central Assistance proposed by State	Central Assistance released by Govt. of India	Remarks (cause for returned back)	Central Assistance proposed by State	Central Assistance released by Govt. of India	Remarks (cause for returned back)	Central Assistance proposed by State	Central Assistance released by Govt. of India	Remarks (cause for returned back)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh										
1	Saryu Nahar Project	111.19	134.31	-	10.0192	10.019	-	143.5	Not released	Returned for verification of Potential created.
2	Bansagar Canal Project	115.29	136.72	-	96.328	94.967	-	113.1	134.837	-
3	Restoring capacity of Hardoi Branch system	21.6583	12.5004	-	Not received	Not received	-	4.387	Returned to State Govt.	Project was proposed to be completed during 2010-11. Budget provision during 2010-11 was not matching with the balance cost of the project.
4	Restoring capacity of Sharda Sahayak Canal system	Not received	Nil	-	23.75	21.375	-	18.585	Not released	Returned for verification of Potential created.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Restoring capacity of main Western Gandak Canal system	-	-	-	16.9925	Returned to State Govt. by field unit. No Planning Commission Approval	-	3.6375	Returned to State Govt.	-
6	Kanhar Irrigation Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.495	Not released	Returned due to Project not as per AIBP guidelines Project in initial stages of construction
7	Lahchura Dam Project	12.0410	3.5348	-	28.38	28.38	-	28.0604	25.2544	-
8	Eastern Ganga Canal Project	19.614	17.146	-	9.06	9.059	-	-	-	Project completed during 09-10
9	Madhya Ganga Canal Project	12.50	11.25	-	50.00	50.00	-	59.40	53.46	-
10	Kachnoda Dam Project	-	-	-	10.00	10.00	-	34.50	31.05	- Dam
11	Arjun Sahayak Pariyojna	-	-	-	24.30	24.30	-	187.128	178.128	-
12	Badaun Irrigation Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	Not released	Returned due to Project not as per AIBP guidelines Project in initial stages of construction

Statement-III*Central assistance released under the AIBP during 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grand Total
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)		(17)
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
9	Himachal Pradesh	119.318	90.680	43.521	253.519
10	Jammu and Kashmir	393.066	171.728	156.034	720.828
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	Orissa	724.439	871.572	591.681	2187.692

(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
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
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*Statewise grant released for M.I. schemes under A.I.B.P. during last three years**(Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	State	Grant released			Total grant released
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	33.958	30.780	48.6350	113.373
2	Assam	322.7044	577.9694	356.9030	1257.577
3	Manipur	39.5600	42.5403	40.5000	122.600
4	Meghalaya	24.8009	22.5018	110.1951	157.498
5	Mizoram	50.7176	36.4500	51.0921	138.260
6	Nagaland	48.5979	57.2860	70.0000	175.884
7	Sikkim	0.000	2.6049	14.3639	16.969
8	Tripura	20.5065	31.3488	0.0000	51.855
9	Himachal Pradesh	37.5078	37.8195	32.4000	107.727

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Jammu and Kashmir	297.7547	158.0534	110.7215	566.530
11	Orissa (KBK)	24.1697	40.5000	27.8538	92.524
12	Uttrakhand	371.6580	127.0063	160.0600	658.724
13	Andhra Pradesh	231.66	0.00	0.00	231.660
14	Chhattisgarh	151.0212	16.0383	131.7986	298.858
15	Madhya Pradesh	51.7594	173.3724	202.5023	427.634
16	Maharashtra	210.992		256.1439	467.136
17	Bihar	34.8489		32.3535	67.202
18	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	8.10	8.100
19	Rajasthan		14.170	0.000	14.170
20	Karnataka		48.5066	34.6388	83.145
21	Jharkhand			231.6474	231.647
22	Uttar Pradesh	No proposal for surface Minor Irrigation schemes has been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh for funding under AIBP till date.			
Total		1952.2170	1416.9477	1919.9089	5289.074

Rehabilitation and resettlement in Railways

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

(a) whether there is a provision for mandatory compensation as well as jobs under the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) to one eligible member of the family;

(b) if so, whether this policy is implemented by the Railways in letter and spirit;

(c) the details of districts and the number of farmers whose land was acquired for laying Hajipur-Sugauli, Chhapra-Muzaffarpur and Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi railway lines;

(d) the present status of compensation/job provided to these families; and

(e) the steps taken / being taken for the timely disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007, the land requiring body, in addition to compensation for land, shall give preference to the affected families - at least one person per nuclear family - in providing employment in the project, subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person for the employment, for projects requiring large scale displacement of families. In case of linear acquisition like railway lines, only an ex-gratia payment of such amount

as the appropriate government may decide but not less than Rs. 20,000/- in addition to the compensation, is to be paid.

For land required for railway projects, which is acquired through State Governments under Land Acquisition Act-1894, compensation is decided by State Governments which includes cost of land as well as crops, trees, structures built thereon etc. Acquisition of land for some of the projects has also been taken up under Railway (Amendments) Act, 2008 as "Special Railway Projects",

which takes care of provisions under NRRP-2007. Ministry of Railways vide their letter dated 16.07.2010, has issued a policy as per which employment to one eligible person of the family of land looser will be provided by Railway for those cases where land acquisition process has not been concluded by way of possession of land by railway upto the date of issue of the said letter.

(c) and (d) Project wise details of farmers whose land is being acquired alongwith compensation amount deposited with State Govt. is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of project	Area of land to be acquired	Number of farmers whose land is being acquired	Compensation deposited with state government
1.	Hajipur-Sagauli	1861 acre	597	Rs.90.4 cr
2.	Chhapra-Muzaffarpur	947 acre	456	Rs.38.05 cr
3.	Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi	1366 acre	5827	Rs.71.54 cr

(Acquisition of land for these three projects is being done under Land Acquisition Act-1894 through State Government)

(e) Application for entire land acquisition for Hajipur-Sagauli and Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi projects have been submitted with State Government. Application for 98 villages out of total 101 villages for Chhapra-Muzaffarpur project has been submitted with State Government. Requisite amount as requested by State Government is being deposited from time to time. State Govt. is being regularly pursued to expedite acquisition of land and payment of compensation to the land losers. No application for job has been received by East Central Railway in these projects as per extant policy in vogue.

Surplus/unused Land for Projects

*249. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of railway land lying surplus/unused at present in the country, zone-wise;

(b) the locations of such surplus/unused land identified for development/projects, zone-wise, alongwith the details of projects proposed thereon;

(c) the total revenue earned by the Railways therefrom during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite the process of commercialisation/development of such land?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) Indian Railways network occupies a land area measuring about 10.65 lakh acres. About ninety per cent of this land is directly under railway tracks, yards, workshops, bridges and allied infrastructure. The vacant land, measuring about 1.13 lakh acres, is mostly in the form of a narrow strip along tracks and is generally required for Railways' own developmental works such as doubling, third line, quadrupling, gauge conversion, freight corridors,

yard remodelling, traffic facility works, workshops, etc. as well as for servicing and maintenance of track and other infrastructure.

In addition, Railways have also undertaken/ plan to undertake various other Railway related developmental works such as Rail Coach & Component Factories, Loco Component Factories, Wagon Factories, Coach Rehabilitation and Wagon Repair Workshops, Multi Model Logistic Parks, Auto hubs, cold storage and perishable cargo centres, plants, mechanised laundries, etc. on this vacant land which is not immediately required for its future operational needs. Details of major projects in this regard, with locations Zone-wise, are enclosed as Statement.

Ministry of Railways have set up a Statutory Authority namely Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) in 2007

through an act of Parliament for taking up commercial development of vacant land, not required by Railways for its immediate future operational needs, wherever feasible, for the interim period.

The total revenues earned by Railways from land during last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Revenue Earned (figure in crore of Rs.)
2008-09	541.95
2009-10	685.08
2010-11	1055.56
2011-12 (upto June)	211.73

Statement

Details of Major Projects where Vacant Land is planned to be utilized

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Zonal Railway	Location
1	2	3	4
1	Diesel Multiple Unit Factory	South Eastern	Haldia
2	Traction Alternator Factory	West Central	Vidisha
3	Wagon manufacturing Factories	a) Northeast Frontier b) Northeast Frontier c) South Central	a) Guwahati b) Buniadpur c) Kazipet
4	Kerala Coach Factory	Southern	Palghat
5	Setting up of Captive Power Plants:		
	(i) 1320 MW Coal based	a) South Eastern	a) Adra
	(ii) 700 MW Gas based	b) Central	b) Thakuruli
6	Setting up of Wheel Maintenance Hub	Northern	Tughlakabad
7	Setting up of Mechanized laundries	a) Central	a) Mumbai

1	2	3	4
		b) Western	b) Ahmedabad
		c) East Coast	c) Vishakapatnam
		d) East Coast	d) Bhubhaneswar
		e) East Coast	e) Puri
		f) North Central	f) Allahabad
		g) North Central	g) Gwalior
		h) Northern	h) Chandigarh
		i) Northern	i) Jammu Tawi
		j) Northern	j) Delhi
		k) Northwestern	k) Jaipur
		l) Southern	l) Thiruvanthpuram
		m) Southwestern	m) Bangalore
		n) West Central	n) Jabalpur
		o) Central	o) Nagpur
		p) West Central	p) Bhopal
8	Setting up of Diesel Locomotive Factory	East Central	Marhowra
9	Rail Axle Factory	Northeast Frontier	New Jalpaiguri
10	Setting up of Electric Locomotive Factory	East Central	Madhepura
11	Setting up of Rail Coach factory for manufacturing Electrical Multiple Units / Mainline Electrical Multiple Units (EMU / MEMU) coaches.	Eastern	Kanchrapara
12	Setting up of an ancillary unit of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW)	Eastern	Dankuni
13	Setting up Rail Neer Bottling Plants under PPP mode	a) Northeast Frontier	a) Mal

1	2	3	4
		b) Eastern	b) Farakka
		c) Northern	c) Amethi
		d) Northern	d) Ambala
		e) Southern	e) Thiruvantllipuram
		f) Southern	f) Cheriyanaid
		g) Central	g) Nasik
14	Development of Automobile and Ancillary Hubs	a) Southern	a) Walajabaci
		b) Northeast Frontier	b) Guwahati
		c) Southwestern	c) Hosur
		d) Southern	d) Chennai
15	Setting up cold storage and temperature controlled perishable cargo centers	a) Eastern	a) Adarsh Nagar
		b) Eastern	b) Dankuni
16	Dedicated Freight Corridors		
	(a) Eastern Corridor	a) Covers Northern, North Central, East Central & Eastern	a) From Ludhiana to Dankuni
	(b) Western Corridor	b) Covers Northern, North Western & Western	b) From Dadri to JNPT (Raigarh)

[English]

Rural Industries

*250. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for establishment of rural industries;

(b) whether the Government provides an economic package to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for development of rural industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether several State Governments have submitted proposals to the Union Government and KVIC for transformation of rural industries in their State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of proposals cleared so far by KVIC and the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (f) The Government has been making sustained efforts for promotion of khadi and village industries in the country.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was established as a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry for this purpose under Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. In particular, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme since 2008-09 for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth. KVIC is the nodal agency at national level for PMEGP. At the State/ Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under this Programme, beneficiaries can establish micro enterprises including rural industries units by availing of margin money subsidy of 25 percent of project cost for units in rural areas to be set up by beneficiaries belonging to general category which will be 35 percent for beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe /women and others through the implementing agencies and loans from Banks, etc., for projects costing up to Rs.25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and upto Rs. 10 lakh each in the service sector. In urban areas, the quantum of margin money subsidy is 15% and 25% for beneficiaries belonging to general and special categories, respectively. The number of units assisted under PMEGP and estimated number of employment opportunities created under PMEGP during last three years is given below:

Year	Number of units assisted under PMEGP	Estimated employment opportunities created under PMEGP
2008-09	25507	255070
2009-10	39502	419997
2010-11	48023	423233

No specific proposal as such has been received in the Ministry from State Governments. Project proposals under

PMEGP for setting up micro-enterprises are submitted by individual beneficiaries to the implementing agencies such as DICs under State Government, State KVIBs and KVIC State/Divisional offices. These are then screened by District Level Task Force and recommended to Banks for sanction.

High Speed Corridors

*251. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have conducted any study on the High Speed corridors in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) the details of the routes identified for the aforesaid purpose;
- (d) the financial implications likely to be involved therein; and
- (e) the time frame set for the implementation of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) Railways have selected six corridors for prefeasibility studies for high speed passenger trains in consultation with State Governments. The details of various studies are as under:

- (i) **Pune- Mumbai-Ahmedabad corridor** - The Final Report submitted by the Consultant is under examination by all the stake holders including the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat. After receiving the views of the stakeholders and incorporating the relevant parts in the report, it would be accepted by Ministry of Railways.
- (ii) **Delhi- Agra- Lucknow- Varanasi- Patna** - The Consultant has been engaged, study in progress, Inception Report and Interim Report No.1 submitted.

- (iii) **Howrah- Haldia** - The Consultant has been engaged, study in progress, Inception Report and Interim Reports No.1 and No.2 submitted.
- (iv) **Hyderabad- Dornakal- Vijaywada- Chennai** - Tenders for prefeasibility study invited, the last date of submission of bids was 30.06.2011. Technical evaluation of the offers is under process.
- (v) **Chennai- Bangalore- Coimbatore- Ernakulam** - Tenders for prefeasibility study invited, the last date for submission of bid documents is 22.09.2011.
- (vi) **Delhi- Chandigarh- Amritsar** - The tenders for Delhi- Chandigarh- Amritsar corridor were invited and the bids are under evaluation.

The expenditure on prefeasibility studies would be approximately Rs. 50 crore, which will be borne by Ministry of Railways and concerned State Governments on 50:50 cost sharing basis. Completion of prefeasibility studies will take about one year.

Fast Track Courts for Corruption Cases

*252. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for setting up of fast track courts;
- (b) whether the cases pertaining to corruption are proposed to be heard/adjudicated through these fast track courts;
- (c) if so, the details, thereof; and
- (d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) Fast Track Courts are set-up by the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Courts. The Eleventh Finance Commission

recommended a scheme for creation of 1734 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in the country for disposal of long pending Sessions and other cases. The term of scheme of Fast Track Courts which were recommenced by the Eleventh Finance Commission ended on 31st March, 2005. The Government accorded its approval for the continuation of 1562 Fast Track Courts that were operational as on 31.3.2005 for a further period of 5 years *i.e.* up to 31st March, 2010. The scheme was further extended for a period of one year *i.e.* upto 31.3.2011 and it was decided that there will be no central funding for Fast Track Courts beyond 31-03-2011. The State Governments can however continue the Fast Track Courts from their own resources.

Fast Track Courts established under the Eleventh Finance Commission funding were set-up to expeditiously dispose of long pending cases in the Sessions Courts and long pending cases of undertrial prisoners. Government has no proposal to set-up Fast Track Courts exclusively for hearing the cases pertaining to corruption. However, Government has decided to set up 71 additional courts of Special Judges to try cases under Prevention of Corruption Act investigated by CBI to facilitate quicker disposal of long pending cases by applying the norm of not more than 50 cases in each court. State Governments have been requested to set-up the Special Courts. Out of these 71 Additional Courts to be set-up, orders of 68 courts have been issued and 30 courts have started functioning. 46 Special Courts are already in existence in addition to 71 Additional Courts referred to above.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds under NRDWP

*253. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

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

- (a) whether the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) mandates provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to rural areas and households;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the various components/items for which funds are made available under the programme;

(c) whether some of the States including Rajasthan have urged the Union Government for additional allocation of funds under the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon;

(e) whether requests have been received from various quarters for revision of norms for additional allocation of funds under NRDWP; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI

JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States with financial and technical assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population in the country. NRDWP has various components for which funds are released. These components are NRDWP (Coverage), NRDWP (Water Quality), NRDWP (DDP Areas), NRDWP (Operation and Maintenance), NRDWP (Calamity), NRDWP (Sustainability) and NRDWP (Support Activities).

(c) and (d) During the year 2010-11, various States, including Rajasthan, had requested for release of additional funds under NRDWP. States had been released additional funds based on their expenditure and capacity to absorb the additional funds. The details of additional funds requested and released to the States under NRDWP in 2010-11 are given below.

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Additional funds requested	Additional funds released
1	2	3	4
1	Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	50.00
2	Mizoram	30.00	16.00
3	Meghalaya	35.00	23.00
4	Tripura	25.00	19.00
5	Orissa	100.00	80.00
6	Punjab	50.00	25.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	103.00	41.00
8	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	80.00
9	Gujarat	250.00	80.00
10	Haryana	100.00	59.00
11	Karnataka	100.00	75.00

1	2	3	4
12	Tamil Nadu	200.00	79.00
13	West Bengal	100.00	80.00
14	Jammu and Kashmir	50.00	50.00
15	Kerala	100.00	11.06
16	Assam	50.00	50.00

Rajasthan was not released additional funds because their expenditure out of available funds, at the time of release of additional funds to States was less than 60%.

(e) and (f) At the time of revision of allocation norms of NRDWP in 2010, some States had represented to the Government of India for changes in the allocation criteria. Taking into account the views received from the States, the criteria for allocation was finalised. The revised criteria are as under:

Sl. No.	Criteria	Weightage(%)
1.	Rural population	40
2.	Rural SC and ST population	10
3.	States under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40
4.	Rural population managing rural drinking water supply schemes	10

[English]

Prediction of Monsoon

*254. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has been successful in predicting arrival of monsoons for the last three seasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) if not, the deviation, if any, State-wise;

(d) whether the IMD has sought international assistance for accurate prediction of monsoons in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other steps being taken by the Government for accurate prediction of monsoons?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Yes. The IMD has been successful in predicting the arrival of the monsoons and touching the southernmost tip of India in Kerala for the last 3-seasons of 2009, 2010 and 2011.

(b) The onset of southwest monsoon over Kerala signals the arrival of monsoon over the Indian subcontinent and represents beginning of rainy season over the region. From 2005 onwards India Meteorological Department (IMD) has been issuing operational forecasts for the monsoon onset over Kerala using an indigenously developed statistical model that has a characteristic model error of ± 4 days during the middle of May every year. The

operational Forecast for the 2011 Southwest Monsoon Onset over south Kerala coast was issued on 13th May 2011. The operational forecasts issued during all the last three years (2009 to 2011) were well within the error range of the as seen in the table given below.

Year	Actual Onset Date	Forecast Onset Date
2009	23rd May	26th May
2010	31st May	30th May
2011	29th May	31st May

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) Currently, IMD uses a suite of statistical models for prediction of seasonal monsoon rainfall over India. Such a mechanism is continued to be used due to non-availability of a suitable coupled ocean-atmospheric model with a proven performance of capturing the realistic monsoon rainfall variability over India.

With the commissioning of the high-performance computing system recently, the performance of an adopted coupled ocean-atmospheric model of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA is being critically examined for the monsoon-2010 in terms of its performance in capturing locations of excess and deficient rainfall on monthly and seasonal time scales.

Based on the above, it is planned to build all research and development activities to develop a most representative and advanced dynamical model framework for India for forecasting monsoon rainfall and its variability in various space and time scales under the National Monsoon Mission initiative by involving all relevant organizations and research institutes of India and NOAA.

[Translation]

Capital investment for production in KG D6 Block

* 255. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to reports that Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) had grossly overstated its development costs/capital investment for production in KG D6 Block;

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

(c) whether the exchequer had incurred losses as a result thereof and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the price of the produced gas was fixed at a higher rate RIL by inflating the amount of capital investment;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the prices; and

(f) the prices at which gas was being sold by the public sector oil companies at the time the said prices were fixed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) had submitted a draft report. The Draft audit observations received from C&AG have been replied by this Ministry on 8th July 2011 along with relevant comments received from the contractor in respect of KG-DWN-98/3 block. An exit conference was held by O/o C&AG on 12th July 2011 with the contractors, with the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) and also this Ministry. CAG would consider the replies and discussions of exit conference before finalizing the audit report. As the report is yet to be finalized by C&AG, no comments can be made on the contents of the draft report.

(d) and (e) No Madam. The price of natural gas produced by RIL is not linked to capital investment. Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC), Article 21.6, the price is determined on the basis of formula approved by the Government. The contractor after discovering the price, proposed the price basis or formula for approval of the Government.

Accordingly, the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), after considering the price proposal submitted by the parties, has approved a price formula for the gas produced in the block KG-DWN-98/3 contracted to RIL-NIKO Consortium, in its meeting held on 12.9.2007 for 5 years from the date of commencement of supply. The formula is as under:

$$SP \text{ (USD/mmbtu)} = 2.5 + (CP - 25) \text{ to the power } 0.15$$

Where SP = Selling Price

CP = Crude Price

The cap for CP in the formula has been frozen at US \$ 60 per barrel. The price obtained from the formula comes to US \$ 4.20 per Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) for crude oil price equal to or greater than US \$ 60 per barrel.

(f) The prices at which gas was being sold by the public sector oil companies at the time the said prices were fixed:

Sector	APM Price before revision	
	Rs./mscm	\$/mmbtu
Power & Fertilizer outside North East	3200	1.79
Power & Fertilizer in North East	1920	1.08
City Gas & Small Consumer outside North East	3840	2.15
City Gas & Small Consumer in North East	2304	1.29

After the decision of EGoM, the prices of APM and non-APM gas were also revised with effect from June 2010.

Conversion of Sea Water into Portable Water

*256. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether our scientists have achieved success in converting sea water into potable water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has set up any plant for this purpose;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;
- (e) the states wherein the said converted water is proposed to be supplied;
- (f) the efforts made to reduce the cost of the conversion process; and
- (g) the quantum of sea water processed into potable water during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Yes.

(b) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) had launched a program for development of Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology for conversion of seawater into potable water, suitable for installation in the island territories and near the coastal Power Plants. The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences has been responsible for design, develop, demonstrate and commission the LTTD plants in selected coastal locations. The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea water is flash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour is condensed with cold deep sea water. The technology is completely indigenous, robust and environment friendly.

(c) Yes.

(d) Till date 4 LTTD plants have been successfully commissioned in the country, one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy, Agatti, Lakshadweep and at Northern Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS), Chennai. Out of these

four plants, the Minicoy and Agatti plants were established in April 2011 and July 2011, respectively. The capacity of each of these LTTD plants is 1 lakh liter per day of potable water. Besides, the ministry is working to set up 6 more plants funded by Lakshadweep Administration, one each in the islands of Lakshadweep viz., Amini, Chetlet, Kadamath, Kalpeni, Kiltan and Andrott plants.

(e) Currently, LTTD plants are located in the islands of Lakshadweep and one plant is operational at NCTPS, Chennai. The water is used locally.

(f) The cost per liter of desalination would depend on the technology used and cost of electricity which varies from place to place. According to the cost estimates made recently by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational costs per litre per of desalinate water currently works to be 19 paise. Efforts are being made to reduce operational cost by adopting optimum design parameters.

(g) The quantum of fresh water, equivalent to bottled quality, produced in last 3 years is 1150 lakh liters in the Lakshadweep islands.

[English]

Closure of CPSEs

*257. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K.RITHEESH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether several Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country are either closed or on the verge of closure;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to revive these sick CPSEs;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore;

(e) the number of employees rendered jobless or affected otherwise due to the closure of these CPSEs during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the rehabilitation of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey (2009-10), (2008-09) and (2007-08) that were laid in the Parliament in successive years, only 5 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have been closed during the last three years as mentioned below (Table). Generally, the CPSEs are closed by the order of B1FR. Cases of CPSEs are referred to BIFR when their accumulated losses are equal to or more than their net worth. The list of CPSEs with negative /nil net worth as on 31.3.2011, are shown at Statement-I. The BIFR, in turn has sanctioned revival schemes in a large number of CPSEs.

Table

Sl. No.	Year	CPSE
1.	2009-10	Indian Oil Technologies Ltd.
2.	2008-09	Brushware Ltd.
3.	2007-08	(i) Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (ii) National Instruments Ltd. (iii) Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.

(c) and (d) The Government has 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. The concerned administrative Ministries / Departments of the CPSEs prepare proposals for revival of sick companies and refer them to BRPSE for recommendations and thereafter seek approval of the Government. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE

the Government has approved the revival packages in respect of 42 CPSEs. The detail of these CPSEs is given at Statement-II.

(e) and (f) During the last three years, 122 employees ceased to be on the rolls of the 5 CPSEs mentioned above as they were closed. These employees were,

however, given the full benefits of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) / Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS). In order to provide a safety net, moreover, to such employees, the scheme of Counselling, Retraining & Redeployment (CRR) has been in existence for providing training in new skills, enabling them to be redeployed in self-employment and other activities.

Statement-I

List of CPSEs which eroded Networth as on 31.3.2010

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Networth
1	2	3
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers		
1	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-88.19
2	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	-12.49
3	Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-39.79
4	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-5884.05
5	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	-17.76
6	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-32.35
7	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	-9711.44
8	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-612.52
9	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-7406.64
10	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-200.35
Ministry of Civil Aviation		
11	Air India Charters Ltd.	-641.98
12	National Aviation Co. Of India Ltd.	-4544.96
13	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-551.52
14	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-0.04
15	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-2.74

1	2	3
	Ministry of Coal	
16	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	-5402.88
17	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	-6015.54
	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	
18	STCL Ltd.	-1325.88
	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	
19	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-284.89
	Ministry of Development Of North Eastern Region	
20	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev.Corpn. Ltd.	-27.12
	Ministry of Environment & Forests	
21	Andaman & Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant.Dev.Corp.Ltd.	-93.47
	Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises	
22	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-3171.89
23	HMT Watches Ltd.	-1292.41
24	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-18.86
25	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-341.7
26	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	-238.53
27	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-1636.74
28	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-46.43
29	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	-213.61
30	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-0.58
31	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	-1.23
32	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-161.64
33	Richardson & Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	-320.96

1	2	3
34	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-43.41
35	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-559.85
36	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-284.94
37	Scooters India Ltd.	-30.93
38	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-6828.4
39	NEPA Ltd.	-419.29
	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	
40	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-14.02
	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	
41	Bharat Petro Resources JPDA	-5.35
42	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	-1.23
43	Biecco Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	-6.3
	Ministry of Power	
44	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	-0.01
45	Orissa Integrated Power Ltd.	-0.17
	Ministry of Railways	
46	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-6.22
	Ministry of Shipping	
47	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-19.84
48	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-683.01
49	Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.	-558.31
	Ministry of Steel	
50	Hindustan Steel Works Costn. Ltd.	-1305.8
51	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-5.68

1	2	3
	Ministry of Textiles	
52	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-53.99
53	British India Corporation Ltd.	-216.43
54	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-76.98
	Ministry of Tourism	
55	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-4.33
56	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1.58
57	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1.25
58	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-13.29
	Ministry of Water Resources	
59	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	-118.75
	Total	-61600.54

Statement - II

Cash and Non-Cash Assistance approved by the Government in respect of BRPSE recommended proposals

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Assistance (Rs. in Crore)		
		Cash #	Non-Cash @	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	Department of Heavy Industries			
1	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	4.28	73.30	77.58
2	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	60.00	42.92	102.92
3	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	-	54.61	54.61
4	HMT Bearings Ltd.	7.40	43.97	51.37
5	Praga Tools Ltd.	5.00	209.71	214.71
6	Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	4.00	280.21	284.21

1	2	3	4	5
7	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	102.00	1116.30	1218.30
8	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	184.29	1267.95	1452.24
9	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	-	-	-
10	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-	-	-
11	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	3.37\$	153.15	156.52\$
12	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	723.00	157.80	880.80
13	Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd.	-	-	-\$
14	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	-&	457.14	457.14
15	Instrumentation Ltd.	48.36	549.36	597.72\$\$\$
16	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-	1018.45	1018.45&&
17	NEPA Ltd.	-	-	-@@
18	Burn Standard Company Ltd.@@@	14.16&&&	1139.16	1153.32
19	Scooters India Ltd.	-	-	..****
Ministry of Mines				
20	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	-	612.94	612.94
21	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	-	104.64	104.64
Ministry of Shipping				
22	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	73.60	280.00	353.60
Ministry of Defence				
23	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-	-	-###
Ministry of Steel				
24	MECON Ltd.	93.00**	23.08	116.08
25	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	-	479.16	479.16

1	2	3	4	5
	Ministry of Textiles			
26	NTC including its subsidiaries	39.23	-	39.23
27	British India Corporation Ltd.	338.04	108.93	446.97
28	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	483.60	6815.06	7298.66
	Department of Pharmaceuticals			
29	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	137.59	267.57	405.16
30	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	207.19	233.41	440.60
	Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals			
31	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	250.00	110.46	360.46
32	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. -	267.29	267.29	
	Department of Fertilizers			
33	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.		670.37	670.37
	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research			
34	Central Electronics Ltd. -	16.28	16.28	
	Department of Coal			
35	Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	-*	-*	-*
	Department of Agriculture & Co-operation			
36	State Forms Corporation of India Ltd.	21.21	124.42	145.63
	Ministry of Railways			
37	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	857.05	3222.46	4079.51
38	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Ltd.	52.79~	258.73~	311.52~
	Ministry of Water Resources			
39	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. -		219.43***	219.43***

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation				
40	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	-	128.00	128.00
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting				
41	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	3.00	28.40	31.40
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas				
42	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	-	59.60	59.60
Total		3712.16*	20594.25*	24306.41*

- # Cash Assistance may involve budgetary support through equity/loan/grants
- @ Non-cash Assistance may involve waiver of interest, penal interest, GOI loan, Guarantee fee, conversion of loan into equity/debentures etc.
- & The issue of infusion of funds by GOI or by Joint Venture or a Strategic Partner will be sorted out by Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Heavy Industries.
- * The revival plan approved by the Government inter alia envisaged non-cash assistance of Rs. 2470.77crore and waiver of service charges of Rs. 14 crore per annum from 2004-05 from Coal India Ltd.
- \$ In addition ONGC and BHEL would extend cash support to the extend of Rs. 150 crore and Rs. 20 crore respectively.
- ** Excludes continuation of 50% interest subsidy not exceeding Rs.6.50 crore per annum on VRS loans
- \$\$ Cabinet approved "in principle" the takeover of BHPV by BHEL with the direction that the valuation of BHPV be carried out prudently on the basis of established principles and if the takeover is not found feasible, the matter be brought back before the Cabinet.
- && Parliament had approved the Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (Disinvestment of Ownership) Bill 2007 for changing the public sector Enterprises Character of the company. Disinvestment after cleaning the balance sheet.
- @@ approved to revive NEPA Ltd through JV route in the private sector and introducing NEPA Ltd.(Disinvestment of ownership) Bill, 2007. in Parliament.
- *** In addition Govt, had also approved the conversion of cumulative interest due & accrued on GOI loan as on the date of conversion into equity capital and further written down to 10% of value.
- \$\$\$ Interest free mobilization advance of Rs.30 crore from BHEL for technological up-gradation and diversification which would be repaid through supplies to be made to BHEL against their orders. Interest free advance of Rs. 25 crore from BHEL to ILK at the beginning of each year for the next three years from 2008-09 which will be adjusted against supplies to BHEL in the same year.
- ~ Includes Rs. 2.30 crore cash assistance and Rs.5.00 crore non-cash assistance in addition to waiver of interest on GOI loan of Rs. 4.18 crore (2.51 + 1.67) on account of reliefs and concessions to BBUNL for financial restructuring of Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd. for corresponding changes in books of accounts of these two companies.
- ### Cabinet approved for transfer from M/o Snipping to Ministry of Defence on "as is where basis" and financial restructuring proposal of HSL including its investment requirements will be considered by Ministry of Defence in due course.
- &&& In addition, GOI assistance to Ministry of Railways to liquidate the contingent liabilities of the company upto 31.12.2009 which become due for payment and can not be met from company's own resources or through sale of idle assets.
- ~~ Transferred to Ministry of Railways.
- @@@ Transferred to Ministry of Railways. Refractory Unit of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. was transferred to SAIL under Ministry of Steel.
- **** Transfer of entire Govt. equity to suitable identified strategic partner, continue extension of salary support and in principle approval of cleaning the balance sheet at the time of seeking final approval for induction of strategic partner.

Centres of Excellence in Biotechnology

*258. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether centres of excellence in biotechnology and bioinformatics have been developed in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the budgetary allocation made for each institute to undertake various research activities during each of the last three years and the current year, Institute-wise; and

(d) the areas where these centres achieved scientific excellence of international repute so far, institute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Yes Madam, the Department of Biotechnology has established 20 Centres of Excellence in Biotechnology and 5 Centres of Excellence in Bioinformatics in the country. The Centres of Excellence have been established based on scientific and technical merit and not on geographical consideration. The specific goal of these centres is to enhance the innovative ability of the institutions and investigators with well developed research programme in specific areas of biotechnology.

(b) and (c) The details are given enclosed in the Statement.

(d) These Centres of Excellence are carrying out research in advanced and cutting-edge areas of biotechnology and bioinformatics. These Centres have published research papers in various high impact factor journals of international repute and filed / obtained patents. The Centre for Stem Cell Research at Vellore has generated mouse induced pluripotent stem cells for the first time in India. Preclinical studies are being conducted for spinal cord injury, traumatic brain injury and inflammatory bowel disease. The Vaccine and Infectious Disease Research Centre at Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon is at an advanced state Phase-III trial with rotavirus vaccine and making rapid progress on chikungunya vaccine. The Paediatric Biology Centre at THSTI, Gurgaon has been set up to bridge the gap between classical clinical and population epidemiology and working on Vitamin D as an immunomodulatory agent. At the Centre of Excellence in ICgeb, New Delhi, genome-wide analysis of host intracellular network that regulate survival of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* has been carried

out and a novel approach for tuberculosis chemotherapy has been developed. Antigens have been identified from *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that can be used as a booster vaccine in adults. Rapid progress on malaria vaccine is being made, reaching human studies. At the Centre of Excellence in University of Hyderabad, a biomarker has been generated for tuberculosis disease end-point determination that will be chemically validated. At the Centre of Excellence in CDFD, Hyderabad, baculovirus resistant transgenic silkworms have been developed. The host encoded micro-RNAs target the virus and prevent their multiplication. The group has also participated in the 'International Consortium on mapping and development of sequence based databases'. At the Centre for Energy Biosciences, Mumbai, a pilot scale technology for production of ethanol from lignocellulosic agri-wastes has been developed and validated, and transferred to an industry. At the Centre of Excellence in Nil, New Delhi, novel pathway for polybiotin synthesis has been discovered in *M. tuberculosis*. New potential anti-malarial agents have been designed, synthesized and tested, both in vitro and in vivo. At Centre of Excellence in IISc, Bangalore, the translation - replication switch in Hepatitis C virus has been successfully targeted with a small peptide to inhibit virus replication. A lead herbal extract has also been identified having anti-Hepatitis C viral activity without showing cytotoxicity. At Centre of Excellence in UDSC, New Delhi, the work has been carried out for identifying population specific Inflammatory Bowel Disorders (IBD) and Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) risk conferring genome regions and thus enabling cross ethnicity fine mapping of disease loci, which is of global relevance. The work has been recognized internationally and the group has been invited to become a member of the International IBD Genetics Consortium. The Centre of Excellence in microbial biology at CDFD, Hyderabad has achieved scientific excellence of international repute in the areas of bacterial genetics and molecular and systems biology as evidenced by excellent research publications in international reputed journals. At Centre of Excellence in IISER, Pune, the genome of Indian isolate of *Hydra* species have been sequenced and characterized its transcriptome for the first time in the world.

The Centres of Excellence in Bioinformatics have developed open access software servers and databases for the scientific utility. These centres have published research papers in high impact factor international journals and produced quality Post-Graduates and PhDs to meet academia and industry requirements in bioinformatics area.

Statement

Centre of Excellence in Biotechnology

Amount (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Title	Research Areas of Specialization	Name of Institution(s)	Budget Allocation made			
				2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011,	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Vaccine and Infectious Disease Research Centre	Research on infectious diseases and pathogens.	Translational Health Science & Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon, Haryana	1184.60	673.60	735.60	491.10
2.	Paediatric Biology Centre	Hypothesis driven research on the biological basis of childhood health and diseases.	Translational Health Science & Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon, Haryana	0.00	157.16	344.80	195.30
3.	Centre for Biodesign and in vitro Diagnostics	Implants & Devices and in vitro Diagnostics	Translational Health Science & Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon, Haryana	0.00	0.00	407.39	635.72
4.	Centre for Molecular Medicine	Infectious disease, Cancer, Cell Therapy, Drug design	National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi	0.00	0.00	323.67	299.97
5.	Centre for Stem Cell Research	Translational research using stem cells, biology of stem cells to develop better understanding of certain human diseases and develop novel therapies for some of them	Christian Medical College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu	106.89	110.35	The Centre is now being integrated with Institute for Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicine (InStem), Bangalore.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Centre for Energy Biosciences	Chemical engineering and scale up of enzymatic fermentation processes for lignocellulosic agri-waste	Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai	1117.00	729.00	0.00	149.61
7.	Centre of Excellence for Novel paradigms of inhibitor design against key metabolic pathways to decimate infectious agents	Designing inhibition against infectious diseases (malaria and tuberculosis) agents.	National Institute of Immunology (Nil), New Delhi	7.49	50.00	76.71	69.51
8.	Centre of Excellence for Development of high throughput approaches to understand molecular basis of heterosis in rice for precision breeding	Understanding molecular basis of heterosis in rice.	University of Delhi South Campus (UDSC), New Delhi	56.44	63.64	53.08	31.76
9.	Centre of Excellence for high-throughput allele determination for molecular breeding	Creating Diversity Array Technology (DART) platform for crops and identifying molecular markers for abiotic resistance in crops for breeding purpose.	a) International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid-Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh	71.40	76.84	39.44	160.55
			b) Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.28
			c) Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.69
			d) Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR), Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Centre of Excellence (COE) for genetics and genomics of silkworms	Develop baculovirus resistant silkworms, identify novel genes for disease resistance.	a) Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	5.62	78.21	136.80	120.46
			b) Andhra Pradesh State Sericulture Research and Development Institute (APSSRDI), Hindupur, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	3.13	3.18	0.50
			c) Seribiotech Research Laboratory (SBRL), Bangalore, Karnataka	0.00	0.00	1.33	3.40
11.	A Virtual Centre of Excellence (COE) for Coordinated Research on Tuberculosis: Development of Alternate Strategies	Identify host factors for survival of tuberculosis pathogen, identify novel vaccine agents.	a) International Centre for Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology (ICGEB), New Delhi	55.12	60.32	56.98	64.92
			b) UDSC, New Delhi	48.92	47.58	0.00	44.62
			c) Acharya Narendra Dev College (ANDC), New Delhi	8.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
			d) Sri Venkateswara College (SVC), New Delhi	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
			e) National Jalma Institute for Leprosy and other Mycobacterial Diseases (NJIL), Agra, Uttar Pradesh	2.16	1.92	0.00	1.42
12.	A Virtual Centre of Excellence in Tuberculosis Research	Basic studies on cellular process involved in transcription, recombination, protein biosynthesis and cell division in Mycobacterium tuberculosis.	a) Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore, Karnataka	30.29	63.41	0.00	0.00
			b) Birla Institute of Technology & Science (BITS), Pilani, Rajasthan	3.95	4.34	4.90	0.00
			c) The Foundation for Medical Research, Mumbai, Maharashtra	24.08	30.95	27.40	0.00
13.	Centre of Excellence for Stem Cell Research: Basic and Translational	Isolation, expression, long-term preservation and manufacturing of stem cells for pre-clinical and clinical trials.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi	183.80	56.51	19.87	38.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Centre of Excellence for Microbial Biology	Basic studies on physiology of E. coli with reference to cell division, gene expression, replication and genome fidelity.	a) CDFD, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00,	145.89	89.13	91.68	
		b) Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	10.40	9.11	9.11	
15. Centre of Excellence for Research on Hepatitis C Virus	To design and develop anti-virals against Hepatitis C virus, to identify and validate novel targets for anti-viral therapeutics.	a) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Karnataka	62.40	31.00	44.17	4.63	
		b) ICGEB, New Delhi	11.29	11.17	0.00	0.00	
		c) UDSC, New Delhi	11.94	9.44	0.00	0.00	
		d) Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer (ACTREC), Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	11.18	0.00	11.06	10.82	
		e) Centre for Liver Research and Diagnostics (CLRD), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	
16. Centre of Excellence in Genome Science and Predictive Medicine	Genome wide association studies for rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis using high density arrays.	a) UDSC, New Delhi	377.19	291.79	24.94	25.89	
		b) National Institute of Immunology (Nil), New Delhi	6.89	5.37	0.00	5.90	
		c) University of Delhi, Delhi	3.28	0.00	0.00	3.29	
		d) Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), New Delhi	4.34	1.79	2.96	3.60	
		e) AIMS, New Delhi	4.14	3.27	0.00	6.77	
		f) Dayanand Medical College & Hospital (DMCH), Ludhiana, Punjab	4.14	0.00	4.14	4.38	
		g) SVC, New Delhi	15.15	3.78	0.00	5.46	
17. Centre of Excellence on Genome Mapping and Molecular	Fine genetic analysis and gene identification for complex yield components	a) UDSC, New Delhi	470.45	0.00	42.40	32.96	
		b) University of Delhi, Delhi	27.66	0.00	12.29	15.70	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Breeding of Brassicas	for improvement of mustard, mapping of disease resistant loci in mustard for Alternate blight, white rust and stem rot.					
18.	Virtual Centre of Excellence on multidisciplinary approaches aimed at interventions against Mycobacterium tuberculosis	To understand the pathogenesis of Mycobacterium tuberculosis along with developing novel therapeutic targets and inhibitors.	a) University of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh b) Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh c) CDFD, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh d) National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh e) LEPR-Blue Peter Research Center (BPRC), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh f) Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital & Research Centre, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	339.34 95.19 52.81 5.50 24.56 29.36	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	27.42 35.57 6.57 4.35 15.21 9.86	15.29 44.19 20.10 1.38 15.41 8.86
19.	Centre of Excellence, on Computational and System Biology	Utilize the computational biology tools to understand protein-protein interaction and their role in particular biological process.	a) National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka b) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Karnataka	0.00 0.00	200.63 20.49	0.00 0.00	63.44 8.49
20.	Virtual Centre of Excellence* on Epigenetics	Genome sequencing of Hydra and to investigate genetic, biochemical, molecular and computational approaches.	a) Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (USER), Pune, Maharashtra b) CCMB, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00 0.00	275.08 130.98	51.58 0.00	68.80 57.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			c) Agharkar Research Institute (ARI), Pune, Maharashtra	0.00	87.66	0.00	20.66
			d) CDFD, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	14.37	0.00	14.37
			e) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, Maharashtra	0.00	22.21	0.00	2.21

Centre of Excellence in Bioinformatics

Amount (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Title	Research Areas of Specialization	Name of Institution(s)	Budget Allocation made			
				2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1.	Centre of Excellence in Bioinformatics.	Genome Analysis, Genetic Engineering and Molecular Engineering.	Bose Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal	23.00	38.00	22.35	47.00
2.	Centre of Excellence in Bioinformatics	Structural Bioinformatics, Structural Biology, Structural & Functional Genomics.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Karnataka	33.71	0.00	23.10	47.00
3.	Centre of Excellence in Bioinformatics	Computational Genomics.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	46.50	27.20	11.65	47.00
4.	Centre of Excellence in Bioinformatics	Genetic Engineering & Fungal Biotechnology.	Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	36.60	38.30	6.39	47.00
5.	Centre of Excellence in Bioinformatics	Molecular Modeling & Chemo-Informatics.	University of Pune, Pune, Maharashtra	33.00	8.66	21.55	47.00

Review of Performance under PMGSY

*259. DR. K. RUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the performance of various States in the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the State-wise number of project proposal? under PMGSY pending approval;

(d) the reasons for the pendency and the time by which these are likely to be approved;

(e) whether additional assistance has been provided to some of these States for completion of the projects in time; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being reviewed at regular intervals. This review is undertaken through Performance Review Committee Meetings, Regional Review Meetings (with a group of States) and during the meetings of the Empowered Committee held for one or more States. PMGSY is being monitored and assessed through monthly quarterly, half-yearly and annual progress reports received from the States. Under PMGSY, till June 2011, a total of 3,28,139 km. length (New Connectivity and Up-gradation) has been completed and expenditure of Rs. 83,788 Crore has been incurred. State-wise status is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Sanctioning of projects under PMGSY is an ongoing process. The project proposals, after scrutiny by NRRDA and on receiving satisfactory compliance from States on the issues raised, are placed before Empowered Committee.

(e) and (f) Funds under PMGSY are released as per guidelines of the Scheme.

Statement*State-wise Length completed and expenditure incurred*

Sl. No.	States	Length of road works (in km), completed (upto June'11)	Expenditure (upto June, 2011) (Rs. in crore)
1	2	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	19432.43	3434.30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3002.67	1102.23
3	Assam	10676.67	5627.30
4	Bihar	13675.69	7671.58
5	Chhattisgarh	18906.10	4663.84
6	Goa	158.70	3.32
7	Gujarat	7499.53	1378.72
8	Haryana	4339.26	1222.42
9	Himachal Pradesh	9419.37	1553.60
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2043.16	1108.32
11	Jharkhand	6518.46	1834.78
12	Karnataka	14350.41	3152.15
13	Kerala	1363.70	524.54
14	Madhya Pradesh	47033.95	10385.13
15	Maharashtra	19615.85	4488.88
16	Manipur	2773.37	587.98
17	Meghalaya	974.83	206.96

1	2	5	6
18	Mizoram	2012.05	475.89
19	Nagaland	2649.67	343.83
20	Odisha	21034.05	7638.35
21	Punjab	4404.33	1360.37
22	Rajasthan	48358.04	7759.32
23	Sikkim	2345.18	485.16
24	Tamil Nadu	9518.06	1816.10
25	Tripura	1999.45	1139.53
26	Uttar Pradesh	39555.65	9307.68
27	Uttarakhand	3552.65	901.03
28	West Bengal	10898.55	3562.83
Grand Total		328139.03	83788.14

Production of Locomotives

*260. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the locomotive factories in the country;

(b) whether the Railways have taken note of the findings of Vinod Dhall Committee that Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW), Varansi and Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) are working only as assembly plants for production of locomotives;

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

(d) whether DLW/CLW have outsourced the components required for the production of locomotives to the private vendors;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether DLW/CLW propose to start production of components required for locomotives; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The following are the locomotives factories of Indian Railways:-

(i) Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW), Chittaranjan

(ii) Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW), Varanasi

(iii) Diesel Loco Modernisation Works (DMW), Patiala

In addition, M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited also supplies electric locomotive to Indian Railways.

(b) and (c) The Diesel Locomotive Works and Chittaranjan Locomotive / Works are working only as an assembly plants for production of locomotives was the view of some members of the committee and not essentially that of whole Committee. This view was refuted by Ministry of Railways who was also a member of the committee. After noting the above position, Vinod Dhall Committee took the view that as this is a specific case and the Committee is to focus on the larger issues of public procurement policy, rules and standards, the matter may be left to the concerned Ministry and the oversight mechanism within government.

It may be mentioned that the value addition done by both plants due to in house manufacturing is significant.

(d) and (e) Keeping in view the capacity constraints of DLW/CLW, certain components are procured from private/public sector units through a judicious mix of make or buy decisions.

(f) and (g) DLW/CLW are already manufacturing certain components in house. DMW, Patiala is also manufacturing diesel loco components. Capacities of DLW/CLW are being upgraded in phases. Two ancillary units of CLW and DLW

have also been sanctioned to be set up at Dankuni for manufacture of loco components.

Valuation Professional Bill

2761. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of "Valuation Professionals Bill";
- (b) whether the suggestions and comments received from the Institution of Valuers are considered favourably;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Ministry has invited representatives of the Institution of Valuers for discussion and deliberations on the said Bill;
- (e) if so, whether the Expert Group has submitted its report to the Ministry and whether it should be published for the knowledge of the people; and
- (f) the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament for consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The report submitted by the Expert Group on Valuation Professionals Bill including the comments received in this regard from the stakeholders are under consideration of this Ministry.

- (f) No definite time frame can be given at this stage.

Crime against Women

2762. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of cases of crime against women are pending in various courts in the country; and

(b) if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Government to deal with increased crime against women in the country and early completion of the pending cases in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Expensive Patented Drugs

2763. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to prevent pharma Multi-National Companies (MNCs) from selling their patented drugs which are mostly very expensive in the country unless they agree to earmark a portion of their supply for public health care system at negotiated prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether 17 new chemical entities are patented in the country out of which 11 have hit the market; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Information will be collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Equal Opportunity Commission

2764. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Bill for setting up of an Equal Opportunity Commission; and
- (b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT. H. PALA): (a) and (b) An expert group set up to examine and determine the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) has submitted its report along with a draft EOC Bill. The proposal along with the draft Bill for setting up of EOC is under consideration of the Government.

**National Mission for Justice Delivery
and Legal Reforms**

2765. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has given clearance to the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in the country;

(b) if so, the details of reforms likely to take place in the judicial system with the introduction of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms;

(c) whether the recommendations of Law Commission have been included in the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government has embarked upon drawing up reform measures with a view to deal with one of the major problems affecting Judicial administration and Justice Delivery in India, that of a huge backlog of cases and high pendency in the Courts. The Ministry of Law and Justice held a National Consultation for Strengthening the Judiciary towards reducing pendency and delays on 24th -25th October,

2009 on how best to tackle this problem. In the National Consultation, the Vision document prepared by the Ministry of Law and Justice was considered, deliberated and was endorsed by a resolution at the end of the consultation. The Government has approved in June, 2011 the setting up of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The National Mission spanning 5 years from 2011-2016 would focus on two major goals of (i) increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system, and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The National Mission would comprise of Advisory Council, Governing Council, National Mission Leader and the Mission Directorate.

The National Mission will implement the roadmap envisaged in the Vision Document 2009 and an action plan covering Policy and legislative changes, re-engineering procedures and alternate methods of dispute resolution, focus on human resource development, leveraging ICT for better justice delivery and improving infrastructure will be formulated and implemented by the National Mission. Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary is the major thrust area of the National Mission.

[Translation]

Growth Rate of MSME

2766. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) the growth rate of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ Union Territories-wise;

(b) whether the growth rate of SSIs has come down during the said period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto: and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government for promoting of small scale industries in order to provide employment to the youth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Estimated annual growth rate of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in the country for last three years (latest available) are as follows:

Year	Growth rate as per Index of Industrial Production for SSIs
2005-06	12.32
2006-07	12.60
2007-08	13.00

The growth rate, State / UT-wise, is not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) The Government is implementing various schemes / programmes relating to entrepreneurial and skill development, credit, infrastructural development, technology up-gradation and marketing, for assisting MSME sector in the country, all of which aims to provide employment opportunities to youth. Some of the major schemes / programmes being implemented are Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Market Development Assistance Scheme.

Bhind-Kota Passenger Train

2767. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhind-Kota passenger train is being frequently stopped and remains late most of the time; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to ensure timely arrival/departure of this passenger train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Punctuality of Bhind-Kota passenger train in past few months has been varying from 50% to 70%. The train is suffering some regulation due to track maintenance work being undertaken on Bhind-Gwalior and Gwalior-Guna sections.

All efforts are being made to complete the track work expeditiously which will facilitate punctual running of the trains.

Hathidah Junction

2768. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main station building at Hathidah junction has been lying incomplete for a decade now;

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

(c) the details of fund allocated and spent thereon; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Railways to complete this building at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The station building with basic facilities already exists at Hathidah Junction. However a sanctioned work of "Improvement to circulating area and provision of waiting hall cum booking office and pay & use toilet" is pending completion, which has been delayed due to failure of successive contractors as well as poor law and order situation in the area.

(c) The funds allocated and spent are Rs 30 lakh and Rs 12 lakh approximately, respectively.

(d) Railway has re-tendered and awarded the contract in June 2011 to expedite the completion of work.

[English]

**Maharatna and Navratna
Status to PSUs**

2769. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether some steel and oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have been conferred with maharatna status and some other PSUs upgraded to Navratna status;

(b) if so, the details of all miniratna, maharatna and navratna companies;

(c) whether any sops are proposed to those PSUs that are improving their performances;

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

(e) whether ONGC has lost its navratna status; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) One steel Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), *i.e.* Steel Authority of India Limited and two Oil CPSEs, *i.e.* Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited have been granted Maharatna status. 16 CPSEs have also been granted Navratna status.

(b) Presently, there are 5 Maharatna, 16 Navratna and 66 Miniratna CPSEs. The list of these Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs is given as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Boards of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs have been delegated enhanced powers in the areas of capital expenditure, investment in joint ventures/ subsidiaries, human resources development, etc. The Boards of other profit making CPSEs have also been delegated powers in the area of capital expenditure.

(e) and (f) Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited which was a Navratna CPSE, has been upgraded to Maharatna status in May, 2010.

Statement

*List of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna Central
Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)*

As per available information (as on July, 2011)

Maharatna CPSEs

1. Coal India Limited
2. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
3. NTPC Limited
4. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited
5. Steel Authority of India Limited

Navratna CPSEs

1. Bharat Electronics Limited
2. Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited
3. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
4. GAIL (India) Limited
5. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
6. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
7. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
8. National Aluminium Company Limited
9. NMDC Limited
10. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited
11. Oil India Limited
12. Power Finance Corporation Limited

13. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
14. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
15. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
16. Shipping Corporation of India Limited

Miniratna Category-I CPSEs

1. Airports Authority of India
2. Antrix Corporation Limited
3. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Limited
4. Bharat Dynamics Limited
5. BEML Limited
6. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
7. Bridge & Roof Company (India) Limited
8. Central Warehousing Corporation
9. Central Coalfields Limited
10. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited
11. Cochin Shipyard Limited
12. Container Corporation of India Limited
13. Dredging Corporation of India Limited
14. Engineers India Limited
15. Ennore Port Limited
16. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited
17. Goa Shipyard Limited
18. Hindustan Copper Limited
19. HLL Lifecare Limited
20. Hindustan Newsprint Limited

21. Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited
22. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited
23. India Tourism Development Corporation Limited
24. Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corporation Limited
25. IRCON International Limited
26. KIOCL Limited
27. Mazagaon Dock Limited
28. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
29. Manganese Ore (India) Limited
30. Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemical Limited
31. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited
32. MMTCL Limited
33. MSTCL Limited
34. National Fertilizers Limited
35. National Seeds Corporation Limited
36. NHPC Limited
37. Northern Coalfields Limited
38. Numaligarh Refinery Limited
39. ONGC Videsh Limited
40. Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited
41. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited
42. RITES Limited
43. SJVN Limited
44. Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited

45. South Eastern Coalfields Limited
46. State Trading Corporation of India Limited
47. Telecommunications Consultants India Limited
48. THDC India Limited
49. Western Coalfields Limited
50. WAPCOS Limited

Miniratna Category-II CPSEs

51. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited
52. Broadcast Engineering Consultants (I) Limited
53. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited
54. Ed.CIL (India) Limited
55. Engineering Projects (India) Limited
56. FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals India Limited
57. Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited
58. HMT (International) Limited
59. HSCC (India) Limited
60. India Trade Promotion Organisation
61. Indian Medicines & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited
62. M E C O N Limited
63. National Film Development Corporation Limited
64. National Small Industries Corporation Limited
65. PEC Limited
66. Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited

[Translation]

Railway Station

2770. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway stations in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to which approach roads are in a dilapidated condition and drinking water facilities are not available, Division-wise, Station-wise;

(b) whether the Railways propose to address these problems;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these problems are likely to be addressed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Repairs / improvements to the existing facilities including approach roads in railway area as well as drinking water supply is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as and when so warranted. Presently approach roads to railway stations at Simri Bakhtiyarpur, Kakarghatii, Pandaul, Angarghat, Murliganj, Dauram, Madhepura, Saharsa, and Supaul in Samastipur Division in the State of Bihar are identified for immediate repairs. Repairs to approach road at these stations are targeted for completion by 31.12.2011. Drinking water facilities are available at all the stations.

[English]

Advertisement in Railways

2771. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to allow train engines and bogies for the purpose of advertisements;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether advertisements would be allowed on all trains or on selected routes; and
- (d) the estimated income from such advertisements and amount out of that income likely to be spent on administration and passengers amenities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Policy guidelines already exist for commercial advertising on trains. There are various schemes of commercial advertising on interior and exterior of trains like display of advertisement panels, vinyl wrapping of coaches etc. Advertising is permitted in all categories of trains irrespective of route.

(d) The earning through commercial advertising, including advertising on trains during the year 2010-11, was Rs. 187.74 crore. The amount spent on administration and passenger amenities depends upon the overall requirement and availability of funds and does not have any direct co-relation with the earnings through advertisements only.

Misuse of Section 498A

2772. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether keeping in view the misuse of section 498A of the Indian Penal Code relating to dowry harassment cases, Hon'ble Supreme Court recently requested the Law Commission to examine the issue suggesting changes in this regard;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the court as well as the Law Commission thereto?

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

Lack of Basic Amenities in Bhubaneshwar Rajdhani Train

2773. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways are aware of the fact that food in Delhi-Bhubaneshwar Rajdhani Train are not being served according to the prescribed menu;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether the Railways have taken note of the lack of basic amenities in the said train; and
- (d) if so, the remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Food in Delhi-Bhubaneshwar Rajdhani Express Train is being served according to the prescribed menu. However some occasional aberrations have come to notice during the period April-June, 2011. Two complaints were received regarding less quantity of meals and action has been taken against the staff responsible. Supervisory staff are nominated at all meal pick up points and in trains to check service as per prescribed menu.

(c) and (d) Railways endeavor to maintain and improve upon the standard of amenities in the trains, including New Delhi - Bhubaneshwar Rajdhani train. Regular maintenance and upkeep of coaches, is carried out during laid down maintenance schedules in open line as well as periodical overhauls in the Railway Workshops. Special Drives are launched to monitor the passenger amenities in trains.

Sivok-Rangpo Railway Line

2774. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of work on the Sivok-Rangpo railway line;

- (b) the reasons for delay in completion of the said project;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to complete the said project in a time-bound manner; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Sivok-Rangpo new line project has been entrusted to M/s IRCON for execution. MOU has been signed with IRCON on 07.05.2010. Physical work for station building at Rangpo has commenced. An outlay of Rs.200 crore is provided during the current year and expenditure upto March, 2011 is Rs. 52.92 crore.

Railway Line and Train

2775. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work for laying railway line at platform No.2 of Delhi Cantonment has been started;
- (b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed;
- (c) whether the Railways propose to introduce passenger trains on Farrukhnagar-Delhi and Rewari-Delhi lines; 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) No, Madam.

- (b) Target date of completion has not yet been fixed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A daily passenger train service between Delhi and Farukhnagar announced in Railway Budget 2011-12 has been introduced from 1st July 2011. The following express trains announced in Railway Budget 2011-12 will run *via* Rewari-Delhi route:

- (i) Bikaner-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Superfast Intercity Express (Daily)
- (ii) Jodhpur-Delhi Express(Bi-weekly)
- (iii) Varanasi-Ahmedabad Express (Weekly)
- (iv) Mumbai-Chandigarh Express (Bi-weekly)
- (v) Kolkata-Jaisalmer Express (Weekly)

Corporate Frauds

2776. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the corporate frauds are on the rise during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the nature of punishment meted out and penalty imposed on the defaulters during this period; and
- (d) the action taken / proposed to be taken for prevention of corporate frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no verified information available to suggest that the cases of corporate frauds are on the increase.

- (c) Number of prosecutions filed for the violations of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 for the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of prosecutions	Total fine imposed
2007-08	17080	Rs 111.84 lakh
2008-09	13971	Rs 110.58 lakh
2009-10	9021	Rs 92.30 lakh

(d) Since 2006, this Ministry has implemented MCA-21, an e-Governance project, which has increased transparency as the data available in the public domain can be viewed by any person. The Ministry has also evolved a system generated 'Early Warning System' to help in detecting likely fraud at an early state. In the process of development of Early Warning System (EWS), the Ministry has identified certain Risk Parameters which can be run on the data available with the MCA, on financial statements furnished by the companies in e-forms developed by the Ministry.

Stoppage at Sirkazhi

2777. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of trains halting at Sirkazhi in Tamil Nadu after the recent renovation of the railway station there;

(b) the additional trains likely to stop at the said station and the time period within which these stoppages would be provided;

(c) whether computerised reservation facility is proposed to be made available at this important pilgrimage centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) At present, the following trains stop at Sirkazhi:

1. 16175/16176 Chennai Egmore-Nagore Express (daily)
2. 16853/16854 Chennai Egmore-Tiruchchirappalli Express (daily)
3. 16701/16702 Chennai Egmore-Rameswaram Express (daily)
4. 14259/14260 Varanasi-Rameswaram Express (weekly)
5. 18495/18496 Bhubaneswar-Rameswaram Express (weekly)

6. 16735/16736 Chennai Egmore-Tiruchendur Express (weekly)
7. 16779/16780 Madurai-Tirupati Express (bi-weekly)
8. 56873/56874 Villupuram-Mayiladuturai Passenger (daily)
9. 56877/56878 Villupuram-Mayiladuturai Passenger (daily)

These services are considered adequate for the present level of traffic offering at this station. Stoppage of additional trains at Sirkazhi is not feasible at present.

(c) and (d) Computerised Unreserved Ticketing System-cum-Passenger Reservation System (PRS-cum-UTS) is already available at Sirkazhi Station. Passengers seeking reservation can avail this facility from there.

[Translation]

Rewali Adampur Dam

2778. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to extend and strengthen Rewali Adampur dam in Uttar Pradesh is under consideration of the Ganga Flood Control Commission; and

(b) if so, the time by which approval is likely to be granted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT. H. PALA): (a) and (b) A scheme namely "Raising & Strengthening of Rewali Adampur Bund between km 0.000 to km 15.500 along left bank of river Ghaghra in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh - Estimated cost Rs.720.55 lakh" was received in Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) as a component scheme of the comprehensive flood protection scheme on left & right bank of river Ghaghra estimated to cost Rs. 193.27 crore in October, 2010. The

comprehensive scheme was examined and comments of GFCC were sent to the State Government in December, 2010. The compliance of comments was received from the State Government in January, 2011 in which the estimated cost of the comprehensive scheme was Rs.172.86 crore. The compliance of comments was examined and further comments were sent to the State Government in April, 2011 for which compliance is awaited from the State Government.

[English]

Availability of Gas

2779. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural gas occupies a minimal percentage of total energy basket of the country in comparison to other developing and developed countries;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to augment Gas Pipeline Network in the country to make gas available throughout the country including in remote areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the BP- Statistical review of World Energy-2011, Natural gas occupies around 10.63% of total primary energy consumption of the country in the year-2010 as compare to 23.81% for the world. The reasons for less natural gas consumption are due to *inter alia*, less availability of natural gas, slow adoption of gas by consumers, inadequate natural gas related infrastructure in the country.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. In order to expand the natural gas transportation infrastructure in the country, MoPNG has authorized nine new pipelines. Further, PNGRB has

authorized three pipelines, & for two pipelines the bidding process has already started. Beside, some of the existing pipelines are also under going expansion. It is requested that by end of 2015-16 there will be additional pipeline infrastructure of about 14,531 Km. with design capacity to carry around 425.55 mmscmd.

[Translation]

Janta Meal

2780. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that supply of Janta Meal has been discontinued at railway stations for past many days;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether certain steps have been taken to revive this facility; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. The sale of Janta meals has not been discontinued by the zonal railways.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The sale of Janta Meals is a priority area of Indian Railways and it is closely monitored. An average of 1.4 lakh Janta Meals are sold everyday on Indian Railways through mobile as well as static catering units.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Wages under MGNREGS

2781. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers employed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and current year and the wages provided to them, State-wise and Union Territories-wise;

(b) whether the wages paid under the scheme in certain States of North East are less than applicable minimum wages;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of total number of households provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and current year and the expenditure on wages paid to them, as reported by the States/Union Territories are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The wage rate fixed by the States as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage rate under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rates as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA. In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, the Government revised the wages in respect of all States and Union Territories under MGNREGA, by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour (CPIAL). Since, all the states had fixed different minimum wages as on 01.12.2008 depending upon demand and supply of labour, their economic capacity and other state specific variations, the wage rate under MGNREGA vary from State to State. In accordance with the provisions in para 7, 8 and 8A of Schedule I of MGNREG Act, wages are paid according to the out turn of work and schedule of rates fixed by the State Governments for different types of works. All State Governments are required to make wage payment to the workers in accordance with the provisions of MGNREG Act.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of Households provided employment				Expenditure on Wages (Rs. in Lakhs)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 up to June, 11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 up to June, 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	5699557	6158493	6200423	643881	225796.50	371511.00	335056.21	7890.32
2	Arunachal Pradesh	80714	68157	134527	NR	2055.82	1166.21	2957.61	NR
3	Assam	1877393	2137270	1798372	353450	57941.32	63735.83	50385.21	6945.82
4	Bihar	3822484	4127330	4738464	121730	84379.94	110872.82	162216.36	4951.90
5	Chhattisgarh	2270415	2025845	2485581	1763395	91005.61	85669.64	115934.25	61236.98
6	Gujarat	850691	1596402	1096223	291555	14437.33	52249.34	47886.09	8168.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	Goa	Nr	6604	13897	4557	97.10	175.16	512.46	133.52
32	Lakshadweep	3024	5192	4507	NR	145.33	158.23	185.09	NR
33	Puducherry	12264	40377	38118	1260	130.00	689.80	1023.97	9.89
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		45112792	52585999	54947068	16290034	1820003.13	2557932.28	2568652.93	377077.39

Nuclear Contamination of Water

2782. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether adequate facilities are available in the country to test for nuclear contamination of water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any data on the extent of nuclear contamination in water resources of the country; and
- (d) the steps being taken to combat nuclear contamination water bodies 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) and (b) Yes Madam, facilities, as detailed below, are available in the country to test for nuclear contamination of water:

- i. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has radiation measuring facilities. Environmental Survey Laboratories under Bhabha Atomic Research Centre are installed around all nuclear power stations in the country. They are well equipped to estimate extremely low levels of radioactivity, much lower than the permissible limits for drinking water.
- ii. National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) has low level liquid scintillation counters which

are mainly being used to measure environmental radiocarbon and tritium for hydrological studies.

- iii. National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee has laboratory facilities to monitor nuclear/radiological contamination in water which may occur due to leakage or accident at the Nuclear Installations in the country. The Institute also has a portable instrument that can be used to measure radiological contamination produced due to in-situ Uranium, Thorium and Radium.

(c) and (d)

- i. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has informed that instances of Uranium contamination in ground water have been reported by Department of Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation, Government of Punjab from isolated pockets in Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Moga and Sangrur districts in Punjab. Further, a study was conducted by CGWB to ascertain Radon contamination in and around Bangalore city (as reported by the print media). As per the study, Radon concentrations in excess of maximum permissible limit of 11.1 Becquerel per litre (as prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards) have been reported from a few wells in and around Bangalore city.
- ii. NIH has informed that no nuclear contamination has been observed beyond the permissible limit

in any river and groundwater samples analysed so far by the Institute from different parts of the country.

- iii. It has been reported by Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) that there is no incident of any unacceptable drinking water contamination in public domain around any atomic power station. DAE has a systematic environmental monitoring program of all power station sites covering all drinking water sources used by general public, such as surface water, borewells and open wells upto 30 km. A pre-operational environmental monitoring will be carried out well before the commissioning of the power plant to estimate the baseline pre-operational radioactivity levels in the environment. During the operational stage of the power plant, systematic environmental monitoring will be carried out to ensure that there is no unacceptable build up of radioactivity in the environment due to the operation of the power plant. The environmental monitoring around Nuclear Power Stations in India has clearly indicated that there is no unacceptable nuclear contamination in the drinking water in public domain around the nuclear power plants.
- iv. A defense-in-depth philosophy is adapted during the design, construction and operation of nuclear installations. Permissible limits of radio-nuclides in liquid effluents, being discharged to the water body are prescribed by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board to ensure that the released radioactivity will not lead to any unacceptable hazard to general public or environment. During the operation of the nuclear power plant, liquid effluent generated in a nuclear power plant is treated and monitored before releasing to the water body to ensure that concentration in the effluent is well within the permissible regulatory limits. Environmental survey laboratories are installed at all power station sites which monitor the environment, including water bodies, and ensures that there is no hazard to general public or environment.

[Translation]

Research Work in Bio-technology

2783. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the farmers are getting the benefits of the research work being undertaken in the field of bio-technology by the Government in the country;
- (b) if so, the percentage of farmers benefited in the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the efforts made by the Government for the wider dissemination of bio-technology?

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 (DR. ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam. Farmers are getting benefited from the government research-based biotechnology products such as crop varieties obtained through genetic engineering or molecular breeding; tissue culture planting materials of spices, tree and woody species; biofertilizers; biopesticides; veterinary vaccines and diagnostics.

(b) The Indian research based biotechnology products in use are location or region specific in terms of their requirement. For example: hill region specific protein-rich maize varieties obtained through molecular breeding are registered for cultivation in Uttarakhand and parts of Himachal Pradesh; more than 1000 tonnes of mycorrhizal biofertilizer is applied per year in sugar cane fields of Andhra Pradesh; 60,000 tissue culture rootstocks of apple are planted in Himachal Pradesh; public sector technology-based genetically engineered insect resistant location-specific cotton varieties are grown in parts of four states. Therefore, it is difficult to obtain statistics on percentage of farmers benefited in the country or state-wise.

(c) Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology; Indian Council of Agriculture Research and Department of Agriculture Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India along with agriculture departments and universities of State Governments are

engaged in wider dissemination of bio-technology. Through special schemes for popularizing the biotechnologies awareness campaigns, field demonstrations and training programmes through are undertaken regularly on large scale involving Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Agriculture Universities and specially funded bioresource complexes.

[English]

**National Programme on
Petrochemicals Development**

2784. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Programme on petrochemicals development has been formulated to improve the existing petro chemical technology and research in the country;

(b) if so, whether the programme will also help in promoting the development of new applications of polymers and plastics; and

(c) if so, the details of the major components of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Government has approved the National Policy on Petrochemicals in April 2007 with the aim to increase investments and competitiveness both in the upstream and downstream sectors, encourage modernization of downstream processing units, promote research and development, develop adequate skilled manpower, etc. with an overall objective to achieve an environmentally sustainable and healthy growth of the petrochemical sector. Subsequently, the Department formulated and implemented three schemes viz. National Awards for Technology Innovations in Petrochemicals and downstream Plastic Processing Industry, Setting up of Centers of Excellence in polymer technology and Setting up of dedicated Plastic Parks to promote a cluster approach in the areas of development of plastic applications.

Financial Assistance for Projects

2785. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are taking financial assistance from private sector for various railway projects in the country especially in the South Western Railway (SWR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such projects in SWR; and

(d) the time by which such projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Some projects have been identified for execution through Public Private Partnership and Joint Venture route. These include development of world-class railway stations, setting up of SPVs for manufacturing of locomotives, coaches and rolling stock components, operation of container trains and special freight trains, investment in port and other connectivity works, private freight terminals and automobiles and ancillary hubs, bottling plants for clean drinking water, etc.

So far, Ministry of Railways has completed three rail-connectivity projects under Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) mode. These are:

(i) Surendra Nagar-Pipavav gauge conversion on Western Railway

(ii) Hassan- Mangalore gauge conversion on South Western Railway

(iii) Gandhidham-Palanpur gauge conversion on Western Railway

(c) and (d) In South Western Railway, Hassan-Mangalore Gauge conversion project (183 kms.) costing Rs. 293 crore was taken up through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed in partnership with New Mangalore

Port Trust, Mineral Enterprise Limited, K-RIDE and Government of Karnataka. This line is now operational.

Bangalore City, Baiyapanahali and Goa (Vasco-da-Gama) stations in South Western Railway have been identified for development into world-class stations through Public-Private Partnership (PPP). No definite time-frame can be indicated for these projects at this stage.

Ties with Russia in Pharmaceutical Sector

2786. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is expanding ties with Russia in pharmaceutical sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress made so far 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) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has signed on 21.12.2010 an Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in pharma sector with Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade during the visit of Russian President, Mr. D. Medvedev to New Delhi.

There has been exchange of delegations from both the sides to promote trade and investment in pharma sector. As per the details available with the Government, 3-4 Indian Pharma Companies have signed agreements with their Counterpart Russian Companies in pharma sector.

KG Gas Plant Project

2787. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

- (a) whether the pipelines planned to link the Krishna Godavari basin with Southern States are yet to be laid;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay in laying these pipelines; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure balanced supply of natural gas from this block to various parts 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) to (c) Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Ltd. (RGTEL) has been authorized to lay three pipelines, namely, Kakinada-Nellore-Chennai, Chennai-Tuticorin & Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore, which will connect Krishna Godavari basin with Southern States. As per authorization issued to RGTEL, the above pipelines are to be commissioned by 2012-13. In addition to the above, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has issued authorization for laying of six new pipelines and PNGRB has authorized three pipelines to connect various regions in the country. These pipelines will connect new parts of the country with source of gas & enable supply of natural gas to those areas.

[Translation]

Periodic Overhauling of Trains

2788. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the periods of overhauling of passenger trains and goods trains have been increased;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any study has been undertaken to assess the effects thereof on the efficiency of trains; and
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

view to improve upon coach availability, frequency of Periodical Overhauling (POH) of ICF design coaches running in Mail/Express trains has been enhanced from 12 months to 18 months with an Intermediate Overhaul (IOH) at 9 months.

This enhancement of POH periodicity has been done after certain upgradations to the coach furnishings and undergear components.

As far as the wagons are concerned, there has been no increase in the frequency of overhauling in the recent past.

(c) and (d) This measure has led to an increased availability of coaches for traffic use without any adverse effect on safety, reliability and efficiency in train operations.

Rail Crossing between Tungutur and Surareddypalem

2789. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Rail Over Bridge (ROB) at railway crossing number 012 at location number 272/28-30 between Tungutur and Surareddypalem stations on Sikandrabad-Kazipeth section in Sikandrabad Division has been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of work, in terms of percentage, completed so far; and

(d) the steps being taken for expeditious completion of the said work in view of inconvenience been caused to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. A work of construction of a ROB at level crossing No. 193 at km 272/18-20 between Tangutur and Surareddypalem stations has been sanctioned recently in Railways Works Programme 2011-12. The work is at planning and estimation stage. No physical work has yet started.

[English]

Doubling Work in Gujarat

2790. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of doubling work on Udhna-Galgaon, Gandhidham-Kandla Port and Gandhidham-Adipur sections;

(b) the time by which work on the said lines is likely to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Doubling of Gandhidham-Kandla Port (12 km) and Gandhidham-Adipur (8 km) sections have been completed. Doubling of Udhna-Jalgaon (306.93 km) with electrification is in progress. Doubling of Amalner-Dharangaon (25 km) section is planned to be completed by September, 2011 and Vyara-Chinchpada (60 km) by March, 2012. The entire project is likely to be completed by March, 2014.

(c) Does not arise, as the project has been progressed commensurate with the availability of funds.

Rural Self-Employment Training Institute Scheme

2791. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from Bihar and other States under Rural Self Employment Training Institute Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals sanctioned out of them; and

(c) the allocation earmarked/released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As on date 302 proposals have been received from various States, including 12 from Bihar, of which 299 proposals have been sanctioned, including 11 from Bihar. The state-wise number of proposals received and sanctioned till date is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) An amount of Rs. 112.77 crores has been released for setting up of these RSETIs.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	20
2	Assam	4	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Bihar	12	11
5	Chhattisgarh	3	3
6	Gujarat	20	20
7	Goa	0	0
8	Haryana	2	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	8
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11	Jharkhand	16	16
12	Karnataka	27	27
13	Kerala	11	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	49	49

1	2	3	4
15	Maharashtra	18	17
16	Meghalaya	0	0
17	Mizoram	1	1
18	Manipur	0	0
19	Nagaland	1	1
20	Orissa	20	20
21	Punjab	10	10
22	Rajasthan	24	24
23	Sikkim	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	7	7
25	Tripura	1	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	27	26
27	Uttarakhand	7	7
28	West Bengal	10	10
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0
31	Daman and Diu	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
33	Lakshadweep	1	1
34	Puducherry	1	1
Total		302	299

[Translation]

SGSY Projects

2792. SHRI K. D. DESHMUKH:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from various States under the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), State-wise, during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals sanctioned and those still lying pending with the Government;

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned, released and spent on each project during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received demands for additional funds under SGSY from various State Governments;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to implement SGSY effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry receives Special Project proposals under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana from the State Governments and other Agencies for approval/sanction. These proposals are scrutinized for their compliance with the guidelines of Special projects under SGSY. Proposals which comply with the basic parameters of the guidelines are appraised through two inter-Ministerial Committees for screening and approval. Proposals which do not comply with the basic parameters of the guidelines are returned.

State-wise number of proposals received, sanctioned, pending and returned during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Year-wise and State-wise funds sanctioned/ released are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major self-employment programme for the rural poor and is under implementation since 01.04.1999. The following steps have been taken for effective implementation of the scheme:

- i. The scheme is being monitored through on-line monitoring mechanism for Financial & Physical progress reports. All the DRDAs are linked with the Ministry of Rural Development for sending their progress reports/ quarterly.
- ii. Regular review of the programme in the meeting of the State Level SGSY Committee in each State/ UT and by the Central Level Coordination Committee.
- iii. Vigilance and Monitoring Committee have been formed at the State, District and Block levels for monitoring of the implementation of the programme. Local MPs and MLAs are the members of the District and Block Level Committees.
- iv. Regular monitoring of the programme at the State/ Central Level, on the basis of monthly, and annual progress reports.
- v. Visit of the Area Officers of the Ministry at regular intervals to States/ DRDAs.
- vi. Annual meetings of Project Directors of DRDAs and Quarterly performance Review Committee meetings.

Statement-I

*SGSY Special Projects 2008-09,2009-10,
2010-11 and 2011-12 (so far)*

State	Total Received	Approved	Pending*	Returned
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	12	3	1	8
Arunachal Pradesh	24	1	0	23
Assam	9	0	0	9
Bihar	22	2	2	18
Chhattisgarh	8	2	1	5
Goa	1	0	1	0
Gujarat	7	0	7	0
Haryana	13	1	3	9
Himachal Pradesh	13	2	2	9
Jammu and Kashmir	31	0	29	2
Jharkhand	11	0	1	10
Karnataka	11	2	3	6
Kerala	3	0	0	3
Maharashtra	43	5	11	27
Manipur	35	4	2	29
Meghalaya	2	0	0	2
Mizoram	2	0	0	2
Madhya Pradaesh	23	2	8	13
Nagaland	26	1	0	25
Orissa	23	1	1	21
Punjab	12	3	0	9

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	28	3	1	24
Sikkim	1	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	10	0	4	6
Tripura	3	0	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	66	4	16	46
Uttarakhand	11	1	1	9
West Bengal	16	0	0	16
Multi State	303	97	102	104
Total	769	134	197	438

* Includes all project proposals under different processing stages.

Statement-II

Year-wise Funds Released to the States under SGSY Special Projects

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Year			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	745.15	523.30	460.17	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28.74	0.00	111.04	0.00
3	Assam	494.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	689.17	1685.15	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1189.53	344.59	1184.55	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	281.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	37.50	75.00	37.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Himachal Pradesh	144.08	152.48	107.48	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	764.88	0.00	1395.05	0.00
12	Karnataka	386.07	420.43	295.64	0.00
13	Kerala	631.59	537.85	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	742.15	481.69	625.97	0.00
15	Maharashtra	938.35	952.12	284.77	0.00
16	Manipur	324.22	100.21	140.28	14.65
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	71.73	0.00
20	Orissa	0.00	237.56	0.00	0.00
21	Punjab	0.00	383.02	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	413.01	542.75	580.57	0.00
23	Sikkim	0.00	100.63	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Tripura	0.00	225.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	274.92	1263.35	435.68	0.00
27	Uttarakhand	0.00	227.07	345.55	0.00
28	West Bengal	418.46	156.88	0.00	0.00
29	Multi-state Projects	4164.30	12386.99	23552.24	4255.08
Total		12668.08	20796.06	29628.21	4269.73

*[English]***Surprise Checks by CBI**

2793. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has conducted surprise checks on several trains and unearthed major irregularities in the allotment of berths under the Emergency quota and other amenities;

(b) if so, the detailed report thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted from the CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) During this year (upto August 2011) CBI has conducted checks in trains but no irregularity in allotment of berths under Emergency Quota has been reported.

Earlier in September 2010 CBI had made certain recommendations (based on its observations during train checks across Southern Railway) for streamlining the procedure of release of berths under Emergency Quota. A detailed procedure order for release of berths under Emergency Quota has been issued to all zonal railways, after due deliberations on these recommendations.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade Margins to Wholesalers and Retailers

2794. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of non-scheduled medicines are fixed by the manufacturers themselves;

(b) if so, whether some companies provide high trade margins to the wholesalers and retailers especially medicines of certain non-scheduled formulations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if so, the 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) Yes, Madam. In respect of non-scheduled medicines, *i.e.* drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995), manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking approval of Government/ National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA).

(b) and (c) The trade margin normally being given by the industry themselves is 10% to the wholesalers and 20% to the retailers. However, it has been noticed by NPPA that some companies provide high trade margins to the wholesalers and retailers which results in heavy increase in prices for consumers. This has been noticed in case of certain non-Scheduled formulations, *e.g.* Citrizine, Nimuslide and Omeprazole etc.

(d) With the intervention of the Government, three industry associations, namely IDMA, OPPI and IPA have notified to their members *vide* their letter dated 18th September, 2006 that in all cases in which the trade margins of drugs are higher than those already existing for scheduled drugs (8% and 16% at wholesale and retail level respectively) and for non-scheduled drugs (10% and 20% at wholesale and retail level respectively) would be revised downwards to ensure that margins not exceeding 15% and 35% are extended to wholesalers and retailers respectively. However, the industry has not implemented their own circular referred to above.

However, NPPA monitors movement of prices of non-scheduled formulations as per their guidelines. The companies are not allowed to increase the price of non-scheduled formulations more than 10% over the period of one year as per the monitoring criteria. 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.

Participation in Flagship Programmes

2795. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan has indicated that general category participation of people in the Government's Flagship Programmes is less than ten per cent:

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to increase the participation of general category people in the flagship programmes of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has not conducted any survey in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan indicating that general category participation of people in the Government's Flagship Programmes is less than ten per cent.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has advised the State Governments to adopt five pronged strategy comprising of (i) Awareness about the rural development programmes, (ii) People's participation, (iii) Transparency, (iv) Social Audit and accountability, and (v) Regular monitoring of Rural Development Schemes to achieve programme objectives.

Gas Pipelines

2796. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and length of existing gas pipelines in the country;

(b) whether Government has any plan to connect new States and areas with gas pipeline in the next ten years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any plan to set up new National Gas Grids in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There are five trunk natural gas pipelines, which are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name	Length (in km)
1.	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ)/Gas Rehabilitation & Expansion Project (GREP)	3452
2.	Dahej-Vijaipur pipeline (DVPL)	770
3.	Dahej-Uran pipeline (DUPL)/ Dabhol-Panvel pipeline (DPPL)	815
4.	East West pipeline	1385
5.	Dadri-Panipat pipeline	132

In addition, there are regional pipelines (operating/upcoming) in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Rajasthan and Assam totaling to a length of approximately 4721 km.

(b) to (f) Government is taking steps to expand natural gas transportation infrastructure Authorizations have been issued by the Government for laying of the following trunk natural gas pipelines:

(i) Dadri-Bawana-Nangal Pipeline

(ii) Chainsa-Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Hissar Pipeline

(iii) Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline

(iv) Dabhol-Bangalore Pipeline

(v) Kochi-Koottanad-Mangalore-Bangalore Pipeline

- (vi) Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah Pipeline
- (vii) Kakinada-Vijaywada-Nellore-Chennai Pipeline
- (viii) Chennai-Tuticorin Pipeline
- (ix) Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore Pipeline

Further, in order to encourage investment in gas sector, Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006 has been enacted. The Board is, *inter alia*, responsible for giving authorizations for laying, building, operating or expanding of trunk pipelines. PNGRB has issued authorization or laying of the Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline, Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline and Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar pipeline. Further, PNGRB has initiated the bidding process for issuing authorizations for Surat-Paradeep pipeline and Durgapur-Kolkata pipeline.

Gas Pipeline from Kochi to Kayamkulam

2797. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) the status of laying gas pipeline from Kochi to Kayamkulam;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to connect Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project in Kerala to National Gas Grid;
- (c) if so, the details of the proposal received from Government of Kerala for the purpose;
- (d) whether Gas Authority of India Limited has been asked to study the feasibility of extending gas pipeline from Kayamkulam to Trivandrum;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether Kannur district will be included as prime location for rendering the services of gas to customers from this project; and

- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) GAIL has conceptualized to lay sub-sea pipeline from Kochi terminal to NTPC Kayamkulam for transportation of Re-gasified LNG to NTPC's existing and proposed power plant. GAIL. The feasibility study, detailed off-shore survey, Rapid Marine Environment Impact Assessment (RMEIA), Rapid Risk Analysis (RRA) has been completed and Environment clearance is under progress.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. National Gas Grid is not in existence. However, Government of Kerala has requested to extend the Kochi-Kayamkulam pipeline upto Thiruvananthapuram.

- (d) No, Madam.

- (e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) Presently GAIL is executing Kochi-Kootanad -Mangalore -Bangalore pipeline which is passing through Kannur district of Kerala. The pipeline is planned to be laid in phases, and expected to be completed by 2013-14.

Trilateral Meeting on IPI Pipeline

2798. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has stopped attending the trilateral meeting on Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline project since the year 2007;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the present status of IPI pipeline project?

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 last meeting of tripartite Joint Working Group (JWG) on IPI gas pipeline project was held in New Delhi on June 28-29, 2007, which was attended by representatives from all the participating countries, viz., Iran, Pakistan and India.

Various important issues, viz., pricing of gas, delivery point of gas, project structure, payment of transportation tariff and transit fees for passage of natural gas through Pakistan, security of supply, amongst others are under discussion amongst the participating countries.

Funds to NGOs

2799. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme of financial assistance

under his Ministry is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated organization-wise, scheme-wise along with year of their allocation in last three years; and

(c) the achievement made so far, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The details of funds allocated through the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), a registered society under the aegis of this Ministry, to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Karnataka, organization-wise, scheme-wise along with year of their allocation for the last three years and the achievements made are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated to NGOs - organization-wise, scheme-wise and the achievements made for the last three years in Karnataka:

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs	Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Achievement made/status
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year: 2008-09					
1	Jawahar Education & Empowerment Vision in Action(JEEVA)	Public Cooperation (PC)	94,836	94,836	Project completed
2	Kalyani Educational Society	Public Cooperation (PC)	3,20,063	3,09,563	Project completed
3	Indian Rural Integrated Development Society (IRIDS)	Public Cooperation (PC)	9,39,470	9,39,470	Project completed
4	Malenadu Vidhya Samsthe	Public Cooperation (PC)	2,69,626	2,69,626	Project completed
5	Rural Education and Development Service (READS)	Public Cooperation (PC)	3,18,647	3,18,647	Project completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	SAHARA (Sri Anjaneya Health Awareness & Rural Development Association)	Public Cooperation (PC)	1,39,500	1, 39,500	Project completed
7	Sarvodaya Integrated Rural Development Society	Public Cooperation (PC)	2,30,000	2,30,000	Project completed
8	SEMA (Society for Empowerment and Mobilisation of Artisans)	Public Cooperation (PC)	3,80,424	3,80,424	Project completed.
9	Vivekananda Janaseva Vidya Kendra (VJVK)	Public Cooperation (PC)	6,31,795	4,37,627	Not implemented satisfactorily. Suitable action is being taken against the VO.
10	PRACHODANA	Grameen Vikas Andolan (GVA)	5,86,900	-	To be placed before RC meeting for rectification
11	Shreyoshree Rural Technology and Rural Development Society (R)	Advancement of Rural Technology (Arts)	5,16,983	2,58,491	Not implemented satisfactorily. Suitable action is being taken against the VO.
12	Karnataka Regional Organization for Social Service (KROSS)	Workshop (WS)	54,000	48,000	Workshop has been organized.
13	Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement (SVYM)	Workshop (WS)	1,00,000	-	Sanction withdrawn.
14	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra (VGKK)	Workshop (WS)	1,00,000	1,00,000	Workshop has been organized.
15	The Karwar Diocesan Development Council	Gram Shree Mela (GSM)	4,75,000	4,75,000	Gram Shree Mela has been (GSM) organized.
16	Tirumala Education & Social Welfare Society	Gram Shree Mela (GSM)	4,11,000	2,05,500	Not implemented satisfactorily. VO has been placed under Further Assistance Stop category.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year : 2009-10					
1	Budha Rural Development Society	Advancement of Rural Technology (Arts)	2,15,240	2,15,240	Project completed
2	Group for Organization & Development Society (GODS)	Advancement of Rural Technology (Arts)	10, 47,600	10, 47,600	Project completed
3	Jeevanjyoti Rural Development & Social Welfare Society (changed to Vikasan Kendra)	Advancement of Rural Technology (Arts)	10, 47,600	10, 47,600	Project completed

Year: 2010-11

1	Nil				
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*[Translation]***Proposals from Gujarat****Proposal for Gauge Conversion
from Rajasthan**

2801. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

2800. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any request from the Rajasthan Government for gauge conversion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Requests from Rajasthan Government have been received for gauge conversion of the remaining Metre Gauge Line from Marwar to Bari Sadri via Mavli.

(b) Survey for the gauge conversion of Marwar-Mavli- Bari Sadri Metre Gauge Line has already been completed and the survey report is under examination.

(a) the details of proposals received by the Railways from the Government of Gujarat for various railway projects such as new trains, new lines, gauge conversion, doubling, electrification, increasing the frequency of trains etc. during the last two years and current year; and

(b) the details of action taken thereon by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament/ Ministers/organizations/associations/different levels of state governments, including that of Government of Gujarat are received at various levels of railway administration for introduction of new trains, new lines, gauge conversion, doubling, electrification, increasing the frequency of trains etc. These are examined and action as found feasible and justified, is taken.

However, introduction of trains, new lines, gauge

conversion, doubling, electrification, increasing the frequency of trains etc. are not done on a state wise basis, but on the basis of traffic demand, operational feasibility, commercial justification and availability of resources.

[English]

**CNG Outlets set up
by IGL**

2802. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CNG outlets set up by Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) in various parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up more outlets in the coming years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether IGL has signed agreements with State Transport Corporation and Railways to set up CNG filling facilities in various States and also to utilize their surplus lands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has set up 278 stations in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh & Haryana as per details below:

Delhi	240
Uttar Pradesh (Gautam Budh Nagar & Ghaziabad) Haryana (Gurgaon & Faridabad)	35 03
Total	278

Out of 278 CNG stations, only 224 are currently operational and the rest 54 CNG stations are awaiting statutory clearances from various authorities.

(b) and (c) In order to meet the ever increasing demand of CNG, IGL plans to come up with 32 more stations by the end of the current financial year 2011-12, thereby taking the number of commissioned stations to 310. Thereafter, IGL plans to add around 35 stations every year.

(d) and (e) IGL has signed following agreements with the State Transport Corporation and Railways-

1. IGL has signed an agreement with Delhi Transport Corporation for setting up of CNG facilities at their Depots. IGL has already established its CNG fueling facilities at 34 Depots of DTC in Delhi and one in Sector-16, Noida. As per the agreement, IGL would be setting up CNG fueling facilities in all the existing and upcoming DTC Depots.
2. IGL has also signed an agreement with Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) for setting up of CNG facilities in their depots located in NCR town in Noida, Gautam Budh Naga. At present, IGL has established its CNG facility at UPSRTC Depot in Sector-35, Noida.
3. In an agreement with Northern Railways, IGL has set up a CNG facility exclusively on the premise owned by Northern Railways *i.e.* Shakurbasti Diesel Shed for refueling CNG for dual fuel (CNG/ Diesel) DEMUs.

[Translation]

Train Facilities for Madhya Pradesh

2803. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received representations from the Madhya Pradesh Government

and other representatives for starting new trains/providing additional coaches/extension of trains/stoppages of major express trains at various stations of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the said representations received and the action taken thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament/ Ministers/organizations/associations/ different levels of state governments, including that of Government of Madhya Pradesh have been received at various levels of railway administration for introduction of new trains, extension of trains and stoppages of trains etc. These are examined and action as found feasible and justified, is taken.

However, trains are not introduced on a state wise basis but on the basis of traffic demand, operational feasibility, commercial justification and availability of resources.

[English]

Exploration of Oil and Gas Opportunities Abroad

2804. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging national oil companies to assertively pursue oil and gas opportunities abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) In order to ensure energy security, the Government is encouraging national oil companies to pursue equity oil and gas opportunities abroad. Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have acquired Exploration

and Production (E&P) assets in more than 20 countries. ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has produced about 9.448 million metric tonne of oil & equivalent gas during the year 2010-11 from its assets abroad.

[Translation]

Gauge Conversion on Ahmedabad- Udaipur Line

2805. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of gauge conversion work on Ahmedabad-Udaipur line;

(b) the details of funds allocated/released so far for the purpose; 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) and (b) Gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (299.20 km) with extension of Modasa-Shamlaji (22.53 km) has been taken up. The detailed estimate for Himmatnagar-Udaipur section has been sanctioned. On this section, contract for major bridges has been awarded. Contract for minor bridges and earthwork has also been awarded for 27 Kms stretch and work started. The detailed estimate for Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar section has also been prepared and is under examination in this Ministry. An outlay of Rs. 40 crore has been provided for the year 2011-12.

(c) Project is progressing as per availability of resources. Railways have huge throw-forward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. Railways will strive fund the project with the available Gross Budgetary Support and Tax-Free Bonds.

[English]

Proposal from Doubling from UP

2806. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received representations from various quarters for doubling of railway lines in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Proposals for railway projects are received at all levels viz. Zones, Divisions, Stations from Civil Organizations, public groups and public representatives and details of each and every demand received is not centrally maintained. As per records available, one proposal for doubling off railway line in Uttar Pradesh viz. doubling of Meerut-Tapri section has been received.

(c) Updating survey for doubling of Meerut-Tapri section has been sanctioned.

[Translation]

Blending of Ethanol

2807. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to promote the blending of Ethanol in petrol to overcome the shortage of petroleum products in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage limit of ethanol permitted to blend in petrol as on date;

(c) whether the Government has received requests to increase the percentage of ethanol blending in petrol; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has decided on 16.08.2010 to implement Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme upto a limit of 10%. However, as per availability of supply of ethanol, presently only 5% EBP Programme is under implementation in 13 States and 3 UTs, out of the notified 20 States & 4 UTs.

(c) and (d) The Government has been receiving requests, particularly from sugar industry, to increase the percentage of Ethanol blending in Petrol upto a limit of 10%. However, due to non-supply of Ethanol in requisite quantity even for 5% blending level, OMCs are unable to raise the implementation level. Against an annual requirement of 105 crore litres of ethanol for blending upto 5% in the entire notified area, only 55.87 crore litres of ethanol could be contracted in 13 States and 3 UTs. Out of this, only 28.79 crore litres could be procured upto 31.07.2011.

Construction of ROB

2808. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work of a Railway Overbridge (ROB) at railway crossing number C-2 at 0/5-6 km. on Rai Ka Bagh Palace-Jaisalmer section in North-Western Railway has started;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of work completed till date; and

(d) the steps taken for expeditious completion of the said work in view of inconvenience being caused to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. A work of construction of ROB at level crossing No.C-2 at km 0/5-6 between Rai Ka Bagh Palace-Jaiselmer section has been sanctioned in Railways Works Programme 2011-12. The work is at planning and estimation stage. No physical work has yet been undertaken.

*[English]***Committee on Watershed Programme**

2809. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a technical Committee on "Watershed programme" in India was constituted by the Government;
- (b) if so, the details of its composition and terms of reference;
- (c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The composition and Terms of Reference of the Technical Committee constituted by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) are at Statement-I & Statement-II, respectively.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The main recommendations of the Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarathy include - more thrust to rainfed areas through an improved watershed development programme; provision of dedicated institutions to implement the watershed programmes; raising of cost norms to Rs. 12000/- per hectare; provision of flexibility in project duration; implement of the project in three phases *i.e.*, Preparatory Phase, Resource Augmentation and Institution Building Phase and Sustainable Livelihoods and Productivity Enhancement Phase; separate budget provision for monitoring and capacity building; special provision for landless and dalits; provision for ensuring transparency and accountability; provision for productivity enhancement and livelihoods; etc. The full report of the Parthasarathy Committee is available at DoLR's website (<http://dolr.nic.in>). Based on the suggestions of the Committee, National

Rainfed Area Authority, in coordination with the Planning Commission, formulated Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 to give an impetus to watershed development programmes. Further, the Department of Land Resources has implemented main recommendations of the Technical Committee by integrating the three area development programmes - Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) - into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. The IWMP is implemented under the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008.

Statement-I

Composition of the Technical Committee constituted by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development in 2005:

1	Shri S. Parthasarathy, IAS (retd.)	Chairperson
2	Dr. Mohan Kanda, Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh	Member
3	Shri V.S. Dubey, ex-Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and	Jharkhand Member
4	Dr. T.K. Bhati, Principal Scientist, Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur	Member
5	Dr. K.P.R. Vittal, Principal Scientist, Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad	Member
6	Shri Lobzang Tsultim, Assistant Commissioner, Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council	Member
7	Shri P.C. Mishra, Special Secretary, Rural Development, Government of Chhattisgarh	Member

- 8 Shri Vipul Mitra, Commissioner and Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat Member
- 9 Dr. Aloysius P. Fernandez, Executive Director, Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA), Bangalore Member
- 10 Shri Anoop Badhwa, Deputy Inspector General of Forests (DPAP-DDP), Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India Member Secretary

Dr. Mihir Shah, Secretary, Samaj Pragati Sahayog served as Honorary Adviser to the Technical Committee.

Statement-II

Terms of Reference of the Technical Committee

1. To reassess and suitably modify the existing criteria for categorisation of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas taking into account the changed climatic/biotic factors and identify the blocks for the implementation of Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
2. To formulate criteria for prioritisation of classified degraded lands to be developed under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)
3. To identify the areas under DPAP, DDP and IWDP where existing watershed approach is not feasible for implementation and suggest alternative mechanisms to suitably introduce special provisions in the Guidelines for Watershed Development
4. To examine the issues of people's participation, alternative livelihoods, maintenance of assets and sustainable equity in sharing of resources and recommend strategies thereof for more effective delivery of benefits to the community under watershed programmes

5. Impact Assessment of the existing Area Development Programmes and suggestions for modifications based on the observations
6. To examine the issue of integrating DPAP, DDP and IWDP with their financial allocations as additionality with related area development and poverty alleviation programmes such as National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), National Wasteland Development Programme for degraded forest lands, Food for Work Programme, Employment Guarantee Scheme, etc. and recommend a suitable strategy for such convergence
7. To examine the possibility and suggest ways of public-private partnership for increasing investment in DPAP, DDP and IWDP to develop the areas in reasonable time-frame

[Translation]

Technology for Preventing Accidents

2810. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur has prepared and submitted 12 projects to the Railways under the Technology Mission for Railway Safety to prevent train accidents;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have prepared any viability report after conducting study on these 12 projects; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) 12 Research projects were formulated by Indian Institute of Technology(IIT), Kanpur under Technology Mission for Railway Safety (TMRS) and were sanctioned

in Railway Budget 2003-04. The projects were started between February, 2005 and August, 2005. The duration of the projects was 3 years, with additional six months for transfer of technology. The following projects were taken up under TMRS:

1. Satellite Imaging for Rail Navigation (SIMRAN)
2. On-Board Diagnostics on Diesel and Electric Locos
3. Track Side Bogie Monitoring System
4. Development of Derailment Detection Devices
5. Sensors for Detecting Hotboxes, Hot Wheels
6. Corrosion Prevention of Rails
7. Wheels and Axles of Improved Metallurgy
8. Development of Measuring Wheel Technology
9. Environmental Friendly Coach Toilet Discharge System
10. Rail Flaw Detection Instrumentation
11. Improved Rail Fastenings
12. Fog-Vision Instrumentation

(c) and (d) The viability/implementation status of these projects is given below:

- (i) Based on the project "Satellite Imaging for Rail Navigation (SIMRAN)" a work has been sanctioned in Railway Budget 2011-12 to implement Real time Train Information System(RTIS) on an all India basis.
- (ii) A project 'Remote Monitoring and Management of Locomotives and Trains (REMMLOT)' has been initiated in Diesel Locos based on research carried out in "On-Board Diagnostics on Diesel and Electric Locos" project. Implementation of REMMLOT has already started.

(iii) Although the research objectives, as originally envisaged by IIT/Kanpur and Railways, have been achieved in the following projects, further study or detailed field trials are required before their implementation on Indian Railways can be considered:

- (a) Track Side Bogie Monitoring System
- (b) Development of Derailment Detection Devices
- (c) Sensors for Detecting Hotboxes, Hot Wheels
- (d) Corrosion Prevention of Rails
- (e) Wheels and Axles of Improved Metallurgy
- (f) Development of Measuring Wheel Technology
- (g) Environmental Friendly Coach Toilet Discharge System

(iv) In case of the following projects, the objectives have not been achieved as technology could not be developed by IIT/Kanpur:

- (a) Rail Flaw Detection Instrumentation
- (b) Improved Rail Fastenings
- (c) Fog-Vision Instrumentation

Sanitation System

2811. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per World Bank Report, out of the total population of India, 12.8 crore people do not have access to the sanitation system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new scheme in view of the said Report;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not received any reference regarding any such World Bank Report. However, according to the information presented in the WHO/UNICEF report on 'Progress on sanitation and drinking water 2010 update' the use of sanitation facilities as a percentage of population was 31% in rural areas of the country. The information presented in the report included data from household surveys and censuses completed up to the year 2007-08 only. Further, as mentioned in the report itself, the data in the report do not reflect the efforts of the international year of sanitation 2008 and beyond which mobilised renewed support to stop the practice of open defecation and to promote the use of toilets.

(d) to (f) The Government of India administers Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. It is project based programme taking district as a unit. 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 rural sanitation coverage has since increased to approximately 73% as of July 2011, as per the progress reported by all the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry.

[English]

Launching of New Welfare Schemes

2812. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to launch more number of Schemes for the welfare of minorities in various States including West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Rescheduling of Trains at Kollam

2813. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pair trains running in Kollam-Punalur line;

(b) whether the daily commuters from Kollam-Punalur line are not satisfied with the present train timings;

(c) if so, whether the Railways have received alternative proposal from the commuters to reschedule the timings of trains passing through this line;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal for introducing new train services in this line; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present, 4 pairs of Passenger trains run between Kollam and Punalur.

(b) and (c) Representations have been received including from Hon'ble Member of Parliament for rescheduling the timings of trains running between Kollam and Punalur.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Indo-Pak Rail Line

2814. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of train services in operation between India and Pakistan;

(b) the total number of disruption in the said services during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the quantum of financial loss suffered due to such disruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The following train services are in operation between India and Pakistan.

1. Samjhauta Express is running from Attari (India) to Lahore (Pakistan) via Wagha. This route is also opened for the movement of freight trains.
2. Thar Express is running from Munabao (India) to Zero Point Railway Station near Khokhrapar (Pakistan).

(b) and (c) Freight train movement was disrupted from 23.12.2010 to 29.12.2010 as a result of delay in the issue of visa to the Indian Loco Pilots by the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi. The matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan and resolved amicably. However, passenger services were running smoothly.

(d) Financial loss due to the disruption of freight services between 23.12.2010 and 29.12.2010 has been assessed at approximately Rs.19,71,893/-.

Implementation of Measures Announced in Budget

2815. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made in setting up of medical and nursing colleges, Passenger Reservation System, and issuance of ijgat passes for the families living Below Poverty Line in various States/UTs as announced in earlier railway budgets; and

(b) the steps taken/ being taken for timely implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Expression of Interest have been invited for five Medical Colleges at Kharagpur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Chennai and Secunderabad. Construction work of Nursing College at Majerhat in Kolkata is in progress. 2415 computerized reservation centres have been commissioned all over the country.

The Izzat Monthly Season Ticket Scheme has been implemented with effect from 15.08.2009. During 2010-11, approximately 44.67 lakh Izzat Monthly Season Tickets were issued all across the country.

Allocation under NRDWP

2816. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the criteria for allocation of fresh funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the amendment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal before the Government at present to amend the criteria.

(c) Not applicable.

Doubling Work in Gujarat

2817. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made for doubling work on Ahmedabad-Junagarh section; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On Ahmedabad-Junagarh section, Ahmedabad-Viramgam is an existing double line section. Further, doubling of Viramgam-Surendranagar section has been taken up. Detailed estimate has been prepared and is under examination. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, geotechnical investigation, etc. are in advance stage of completion. Project will be progressed as per availability of resources.

Survey for doubling of Surendranagar-Rajkot section has also been taken up and is likely to be completed by March, 2012. Further decision on the project would be taken once the said report becomes available and the same is examined in this Ministry.

[English]

Import of LNG

2818. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that presently the demand and supply gap of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is being partially met by way of importing it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is need for the Government to make efforts to augment the supply of LNG in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The gap between

demand and supply of natural gas in the country is being partly met by import of LNG. During 2010-11, around 9.79 million metric tonne LNG was imported in the country.

(c) and (d) Import of LNG is not made by the Government; the same is made by the private and public sector Companies depending on demand and supply conditions. The Government is pursuing oil diplomacy with LNG exporting countries, to augment LNG supply in the country.

[Translation]

Decrease in Price of Petroleum Products

2819. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of decrease made in the prices of petroleum products in the country due to decline in the price of crude oil in international market during the last three years; and

(b) the dates when these prices have been reduced?

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) Government had reduced the Retail Selling Prices of the sensitive petroleum products on two occasions during the last three years as indicated below (at Delhi), with corresponding reductions in the rest of the country:

- Effective from 6.12.2008 - Petrol by Rs.5/- per litre and Diesel by Rs.2/- per litre.
- Effective from 29.1.2009 - Petrol by Rs.5/- per litre, Diesel by Rs.2/- per litre and Domestic LPG by Rs.25/- per cylinder.

Preparation of Database of the Workers of Indian Diaspora

2820. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the work relating to preparation of a database of the workers of Indian diaspora was assigned to the M/s. Phoenix Rose LLC, Maryland;

(b) if so, whether rules were overlooked in assigning this work to this company;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the regular payments were made despite the fact that the vendor had not completed the work relating to the final phase;

(e) if so, whether excess payment has been made in comparison to the work completed; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) the Department of Science and Technology (DST) sanctioned in October 2006 a project entitled "Development of Database and Networking of Professionals of Indian Origin in US (PIOUS)" for implementation by the Indian Embassy in Washington through M/s Phoenix Rose LLC.

(b) and (c) No Madam. Government procedures for sanctioning the project were followed.

(d) Release of installments was based on the progress report submitted by the vendor. More than 22,000 entries have been made in the PIOUS database. A total amount of US\$ 105,000 has been paid by Indian Embassy in installments after the project was reviewed and found to be completed satisfactorily. The balance amount of grant-in-aid of US\$ 15,000 has not been released, pending verification of data.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Minimum Balance in Gram Panchayat Account

2821. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to maintain a balance of four lakh rupees in the bank account of every gram panchayat to ensure funding to gram panchayats under MGNREGA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has issued an order to reduce the maximum limit of the said amount from 4 lakh to 2.50 lakh rupees;

(d) if so, the provisions under which the said order has been issued; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is demand based. As per Section 3 (1) of the MGNREG Act, it is for the concerned State Government to provide to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work not less than one hundred days of such work in a financial year in accordance with the Scheme made under the Act. Section 3(3) of MGNREG Act provides that the disbursement of wages shall be made on weekly basis or in any case not later than a fortnight after the date on which such work was done. All State Governments are required to provide employment and make wage payment to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act. As per Section 4 of the Act, every State Government shall notify a Scheme for giving effect to the provisions of section 3 of the Act. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to devise their own methodology to deal with the adequacy of funds to be maintained with Gram Panchayats and

other implementing agencies and the Central Government has not issued any instructions to this effect.

[English]

Indus Water Treaty

2822. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Indus Water Treaty, 1960 with Pakistan;
- (b) the number of times the permanent Indus Waters Commission meets in a year along with the outcome of the recent meeting of the Commission;
- (c) whether there are differences with Pakistan on some of the Power Projects including Kishanganga and Nemoo Bazgo Projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, projectwise and the steps taken by the Government to resolve the differences;
- (e) whether these issues were also discussed with Pakistan in the recent meeting of Foreign Ministers and Foreign Secretaries in Delhi in July 2011 and SAARC Home Minister's Meeting in July 2011 in Kathmandu and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (f) whether differences on the three projects viz. 240 mega watt Uri on Jhelum, 44 mega watt Chutak on Indus and Baglihar Dam on Chenab have been resolved and if so, the details thereof, projects wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The salient feature of the Indus water Treaty 1960 are as follows:

- It envisages the Most complete and satisfactory utilisation of the waters of the Indus system of rivers.

- The waters of the three Eastern Rivers (rivers Ravi, Beas, Sutlej with their tributaries) are available for the unrestricted use of India.
- Pakistan shall receive for unrestricted use all those waters of the three Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab with their tributaries), which India is under obligation to let flow and not to permit any interference with, except for Domestic Use, Non-consumptive Use, specified Agricultural Use and generation of hydro-electric power subject to specified criteria.
- India may construct reservoirs on the Western Rivers with aggregate storage capacity limited to 3.6 Million Acre Feet (MAF)
- India has to supply specified data of hydroelectric plant and storage works at specified period in advance of their construction, to Pakistan, which may raise objection, if any, within specified periods thereafter.
- India had to make fixed contribution of Pounds Sterling 62,060,000 towards the cost of replacement works for the canal systems of Pakistan to draw supplies from the Western Rivers instead of the Eastern Rivers.
- Besides Agricultural Use from Ranbir and Pratap Canals by specified withdrawal of water from Chenab Main, India may also have Agricultural Use of 7,01,000 acre on the Western Rivers over and above the area irrigated as on 1.4.1960.
- Exchange of flow data and irrigated cropped area.
- A permanent Indus Commission with one Commissioner for Indus Waters from either country to implement the Treaty.
- Settlement of differences and disputes by agreement, Neutral Expert, negotiators, Court of arbitration or any other manner as agreed.

- Modification or termination of the provisions of the Treaty by another duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the two Governments.

(b) The Permanent Indus Commission has to meet at least once a year and also when requested by either Commissioner. In the last meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission held in July 2010, issues such as telemetry system for real time data, pollution of the rivers and river training works on river Ravi were discussed and views were exchanged

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Pakistan has objected to the design of Nimoo Bazgo project mainly relating to the provision of orifice spillway and the quantum of pondage provided in India's design. It has objections both on the design and the proposed inter-tributary delivery of waters after power generation, in Kishenganga project. The objections have been discussed in the meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission with a view to resolving them. However, Pakistan initiated action to set up a Court of Arbitration on the issues of Kishenganga project. The Court of Arbitration has since set up and has taken up issues. In respect of Nimoo Bazgo project, Pakistan has recently conveyed its intention to get the issues resolved by a Neutral Expert and a Court of Arbitration. India has replied that this is unnecessary as the project is in compliance of the Treaty as explained in the Commission meetings.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Yes, Madam. Pakistan's objection on the design of Uri-II(240MW) and Chutak (44MW) hydroelectric projects were amicably resolved in the meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission through technical discussions in which India side explained the compliance of their designs with various provisions of the Treaty and the necessity to adopt sound engineering and economics. Issues of Baglihar project were resolved by a Neutral Expert. Pakistan's subsequent objections on the initial filling of the project were resolved amicably in the Commission meeting.

Reservation of SC/ST Seats

2823. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no reservation of seats for SC and ST candidates in Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishad as are reserved in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to reserve seats for SC and ST candidates in Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The constitutional provisions do not provide for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Council of States and the State Legislative Councils.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Subsidy on Fertilizers

2824. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give 50 percent subsidy for the essential fertilizers which contain Urea, Nitrogen and Potash;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major problems being faced by the farmers with regard to availability and supply of fertilizers by National Agencies like Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) A proposal for Nutrient Based Subsidy for urea sector is under consideration of Government. So far as Nutrient Based Subsidy for decontrolled P&K fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010 (w.e.f. 1.5.2010 for SSP) is concerned, Government provides fixed amount of subsidy based on the nutrient contents (i.e. N, P, K & S) in the fertilizers. The subsidy on decontrolled fertilizers is decided on annual basis keeping into consideration the affordability of farmers and international price of these fertilizers and its raw materials. The Maximum Retail Price of these fertilizers has been allowed to fixed by the manufacturers/importers at reasonable level.

(c) and (d) No problem regarding availability and supply of fertilisers by Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited has so far come to notice of Department of Fertilizers.

[Translation]

**Subsidy to Private Sector
Fertilizer Companies**

2825. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the private sector fertilizer companies are availing large amount of subsidy from the Government every year by showing fake data for production of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details of the subsidy provided to the said companies during the last three years and the current year, company-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) In view of reply at (a) and (b) the question of action does not arise.

[English]

**Financial Assistance for Organizing
Youth Parliament Competitions**

2826. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has rendered financial assistance to the State Governments for organising 'Youth Parliament Competitions' in their respective States/Union Territories during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of these competitions organised during the said period, State-wise/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs renders financial assistance to States/UTs for organisation of Youth Parliament Competitions in their respective States/UTs as follows:

(i) States/UTs with Legislatures having members up to 100	Rs. 3 Lacs per annum
(ii) States/UTs with Legislatures having members between 100 - 200	Rs. 4 Lacs per annum

(iii) States/UTs with Legislatures having members above 200 (the ceiling in respect of UTs having no legislatures is Rs. 2,00,000/- per Union Territory per annum)

Rs.5 Lacs per annum

(b) Details of Financial Assistance provided to various States/UTs for holding Youth Parliament Competitions during last three years and the current year are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year in which payment was made	Name State/UT	Year for which claim is preferred	Amount of Assistance (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2008-09	1. Haryana	2007-08	1. Rs.1,99,891/-
		2. Karnataka	2006-07	2. Rs.1,91,782/-
			2007-08	Rs.2,00,000/-
2.	2009-10	1. Haryana	2008-09	1. Rs. 1,99,585/-
		2. Assam	2008-09	2. Rs. 2,00,000/-
		3. Karnataka	2008-09	3. Rs. 2,00,000/-
		4. Madhya Pradesh	2006-07	4. Rs. 1,71,862/-
			2007-08	Rs. 2,00,000/-
3.	2010-11	1. Haryana	2009-10	1. Rs. 2,99,980/-
		2. Mizoram	2010-11	2. Rs. 3,00,000/-
		3. Karnataka	2009-10	3. Rs. 4,99,781/-
		4. Assam	2009-10	4. Rs. 4,00,000/-
		5. Uttarakhand	2009-10	5. Rs. 3,00,000/-
		6. West Bengal	2009-10	6. Rs. 5,00,000/-
4.	2011 - 12	1. Haryana	2010-11	1. Rs.3,00,000/-
		2. Madhya Pradesh	2008-09	2. Rs. 2,00,000/-
			2009-10	Rs. 4,65,947/-
3. Kerala	2009-10	3. Rs. 4,00,000/-		

(c) The following mentioned States/UTs have conducted one Youth Parliament Competition in the year as indicated below:

Year	Name of State/UT
1. 2008-09	Haryana
	Assam
	Karnataka
	Madhya Pradesh
2. 2009-10	Karnataka
	Assam
	Uttarakhand
	West Bengal
	Madhya Pradesh
	Haryana
3. 2010-11	Mizoram
	Haryana
4. 2011-12	None of the States/UTs have so far intimated regarding holding of the Competitions.

**Privatisation of Khadi
Marketing Showrooms**

2827. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to privatise Khadi marketing showrooms by forming a public-private partnership with Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) With a view to revitalize the khadi sector in the country through enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased income, employment and welfare of artisans as well as developing synergy with village industries, the government with the assistance of Asian Development Bank has introduced in 2009-10 a comprehensive Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP). Under KRDP which is being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) through 300 selected khadi institutions, assistance to the tune of US \$ 150 million would be utilized over a period of 3 years. Recognizing the vast potential of growth in the Khadi and Village Industries sector, it has been decided to implement the KRDP with private participation by setting up a professionally run Marketing Organization with majority share from private partner to harness the brand value of khadi, focus on product development on the basis of changing demands of market, leveraging the unique selling proposition of khadi being a heritage product besides being eco-friendly. KVIC has reported that Expression of Interest has been invited from the interested parties for setting up of a Marketing Organization. So far 5 agencies have submitted their Expression of Interest. Marketing Organization proposed to be set up under public private partnership, is a part of KRDP which is to be implemented over a period of three years.

[Translation]

**Pantry Car in Tatanagar-
Yashwantpur Express**

2828. SHRI MADHU KODA:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criterion fixed by the Tatanagar-Yashwantpur Express for providing pantry car in long-distance express trains alongwith the details of such trains running over 1000 kms. and not having pantry cars;

(b) whether Tatanagar-Yashwantpur Express train does not fulfill the prescribed criterion for providing pantry car;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways shall consider the issue of providing pantry car in Tatanagar-Yashwantpur Express train and in other similar trains as well; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to take place and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Attachment of pantry cars to the trains is based on various factors such as priority of the train, operational feasibility, load of the train, maximum load permitted on each section, commercial justification, availability of pantry cars and other exigencies. As per policy guidelines of Ministry, pantry cars are to be attached to more and more Premier/ Super fast and Mail/Express trains on priority basis with first priority to Durgam and Rajdhani Express trains; second priority to long distance premier, Superfast trains; third priority to Mail & Express trains with more than 24 hours journey time either way; and fourth priority for the remaining trains, with preference to those trains in which vestibules are provided. The Tatanagar -Yashwantpur Express train (Train no. 12889/90) has a comparatively lower priority for the attachment of pantry car as per norms of the Ministry. 158 Mail/Express trains with a run in excess of 1000 kms. do not presently have pantry cars.

(d) and (e) With progressive increase in availability of pantry cars, additional trains will be provided with pantry cars, as per priority decided by the Ministry.

Funds for Development of Bhopal

2829. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only Rs. 1398.30 lakhs against Rs.1500 lakhs under an approved action plan have been released by the Union Government for the development of Bhopal

district of Madhya Pradesh under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in release of the said funds; and

(c) the time by which the remaining funds are likely to be released by the Union Government?

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

(b) and (c) A total amount of Rs.1398.30 lakhs, including Rs.5.80 lakhs for setting up of IT Cell, have been released by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the minority concentration district of Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) against an allocation of Rs.1500 lakh for the 11th Five Year Plan. The projects sanctioned are for construction of 200 unit of anganwadi centres (AWCs), 1000 units of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) houses and one unit of girls' hostel having 100 seats capacity. However, there is balance amount of Rs.360.00 lakh available with the State Government on account of dropping a project for construction of additional class rooms by the State Govt. for which the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has been advised to send new proposals. There has been no delay in release of funds for approved projects by the Government. As provided in the guidelines for implementation of MsDP, utilization certificates and relevant documents are required to be submitted by the State Government for release of the next instalment.

[English]

Jan Aushadhi Outlets

2830. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's flagship programme for providing cheaper medicines through the Jan Aushadhi Outlets in the country has not taken off in the expected manner;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched/proposed to launch a drug information helpline to give information on the availability of cheaper medicine options to the general public;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No Madam. Consequent upon a decision taken in the meeting of the Pharma / Advisory Forum held on 23rd August, 2008 in the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India and on the initiative of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Jan Aushadhi Campaign was launched on 25th November, 2008 under which the Government intend to provide quality medicines at affordable prices in every district of the country by way of opening Jan Aushadhi Outlets in the Government Hospitals. To begin with, at least one Jan Aushadhi Store in each district was to be opened wherever the State Governments extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space and also identifying the agency to manage such stores. As on today, 100 such Jan Aushadhi Outlets are functional in the country in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh & Delhi.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) working under the aegis of the Department of Pharmaceutical, is already running a National Toll Free Helpline No. 1800-180-8080 on Jan Aushadhi Campaign in collaboration with an NGO, Consumer Online Foundation.

Change in Names of Products by Pharmaceutical Companies

2831. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain pharmaceutical companies change the names of their products and market them at higher price *vis-a-vis* the original price;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to make a stringent law to curtail this tendency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) No company can sell/market scheduled formulations/products, *i.e.* price controlled drug formulations, by changing the names of their products more than the ceiling prices fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the Drugs(Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO 1995). In respect of non-scheduled formulations, *i.e.* price decontrolled drug formulations, NPPA monitors movement of prices as per the guidelines already placed on the website of NPPA. The companies are not allowed to increase the price of non-scheduled formulations more than 10% over the period of one year as per the monitoring criteria.

In respect of non-scheduled formulations/products, it has come to the notice of NPPA that the companies have shifted manufacturing of drugs to food and nutrition supplements under Preventions of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 which has enabled them to remain out of price control. Examples observed in this regard are Evion 400mg of M/s Merck, Revital of M/s Ranbaxy, Recharge Plus of M/sTrikio, Soft Z gold of M/s Indchem, etc.

The above practice followed by the companies was brought to the notice of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare by NPPA/Government with the request to examine the matter and take appropriate action to prevent the same. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed NPPA in November, 2010 that this matter is being looked by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India and ' the concern of NPPA will be addressed while formulating rules and regulation to regulate such products as specified under Section 22 of the Food Safety and Standards Act. The said

rules are yet to be finalized by the above mentioned Authority.

Reduction in Cost of Drugs

2832. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rising cost of drugs and the financial burden make it difficult for common people to access the affordable medicines; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the cost of drugs and ensure availability of good quality drugs at affordable prices to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The rise in prices adversely affects the accessibility of the common man to essential commodities, including medicines. Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 scheduled bulk drugs and the formulation containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs / formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug / formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA.

In respect of drugs not covered under the DPCO, 95 *i.e.* non scheduled drugs, manufacturers are at liberty to fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government / NPPA.

During the current financial year 2011-12 (up to 31st July, 2011), the prices of 273 scheduled medicine packs have been fixed / revised by the NPPA, out of which only in 95 cases the prices were increased which comprises 34.80% of the total cases for which prices were fixed / revised during the year. In the remaining cases, prices were either reduced or fixed for the first time or there was no change in the price.

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

Based on monitoring of prices of non-scheduled formulation, NPPA has fixed prices in case of 30 formulation packs under para 10(b) and companies have reduced price voluntarily in case of 65 formulation packs. Thus in all, prices of 95 packs of non-scheduled drugs have got reduced as a result of the intervention of NPPA.

Apart from purchase of samples by the officers of NPPA from different parts of the country, complaints by individuals / NGOs and report from the State Drug Controllers are utilized to ensure compliances of the prices fixed / notified by the NPPA / Government. Price list submitted by the companies in Form V are scrutinized for the purpose. In case a company is found selling any scheduled formulation at a price higher than notified / approved by NPPA, action is taken against such companies as per the provision of DPCO, 1995 for recovery of the overcharged amount.

Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has launched 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' with the objective of making available medicines at affordable prices for all. Under this campaign less priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi Stores. At present 107 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened till 12.8.11 in various states in the country.

[Translation]

Water Supply

2833. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the gap between availability and usage of water at present;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap?

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) Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources had assessed, in 1993, average annual availability of water in the country as 1869 Billion Cubic Meters. The actual water utilized in current year has not been assessed. However, the National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) appointed by the Government of India, in its report in 1999, has estimated total water requirement for the year 2010 as 710 Billion Cubic Meters.

(c) With a view to meet the growing demand for water, various measures are taken by the respective State Governments for bringing the available water resources within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent. Several measures for development and management of water resources 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. In addition to this large number of minor storage projects, diversion structures functioning as run of river schemes, minor irrigation schemes, utilizing

surface and ground water also cater to the water requirement. State Governments conceive, plan and implement major, medium and minor schemes (both surface and ground water) for utilization of water resources. Government of India provides Central Assistance the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation benefits Programmes (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies, etc.

North Koel Irrigation Project

2834. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the North Koel irrigation project;
- (b) whether any land has been acquired for canals for implementation of the said scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in the completion of the said project and the expected time of completion?

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) North Koel Project is a joint project of Jharkhand and Bihar States. As per information provided by the Governments of Jharkhand and Bihar, the current status of various components of the project is as under:

Component	Jharkhand	Bihar
1	2	3
Dam (Masonry + Concrete)	100%	90%
Spillway	100%	Spillway Gates is still to be installed.
Gates	Nil (Due to objection by the Forest Department, the work has not been started).	—

1	2	3
Barrage	95% complete and only casting of 18 slabs remaining out of 40 slabs.	Almost completed. 40% of the deck slab work is still remaining.
Right Main Canal in Jharkhand portion)	100%	98% of Main Canal completed (109.12 km)
Distribution System (Right Main Canal)	70%	65% of Distribution System completed and the remaining work is under progress.
Left Main Canal	80%	—
Distribution System (Left main Canal)	Nil	—

(b) and (c)

Jharkhand	Bihar
Construction of Jharkhand portion of Right Main Canal, which is 31 kms out of 109 kms is complete. Except for a length of 0.50 km, the Left Main Canal, which is 11.81 kms long and fully in Jharkhand, is complete. Land is being acquired for remaining portion of the left main canal.	For the canal System, approximately 1455 hectares of land has been already acquired till now and land acquisition process is going on for residual 57.36 hectare of land.

(d)

Jharkhand	Bihar
As the closure of gates will cause submergence in 6203 hectares of forest land including some parts of Betla Tiger Reserve, necessary clearance of Ministry of Environment & forests (MOEF) is under process. Since the completion of the project includes clearances from the Indian National Board for Wildlife and MOEF, it is difficult to indicate the anticipated completion date of the project.	For completion of dam, clearance of approximately 4710 hectare of forest land is required from Ministry of Environment & forests (MOEF), government of India. This is an inter-state project and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed on 26.6.2006 between the States of Bihar and Jharkhand as per which the action towards clearance has to be taken by the Government of Jharkhand. The delay in completion of distribution system is due to land acquisition problem. The canal system is likely to completed by March, 2013.

*[English]***Passenger Reservation System**

2835. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations/centres where Passenger Reservation System(PRS) are functioning at present, railway zone-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether requests/recommendations have been received from Members of Parliament for setting up such PRS centres since 2009;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present 2415 Passenger Reservation System (PRS) locations are functioning over Indian Railways. State-wise and Zone-wise details are being compiled.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) 378 requests have been received from Members of Parliament.

(d) 323 requests have been sanctioned of which, 239 have been commissioned.

[Translation]

New Trains for Uttar Pradesh

2836. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of representations have been made to the Railways regarding commencing new express trains/extension of existing trains/Garib Rath/Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains from major metropolitan cities of the country connecting important cities/towns of Uttar Pradesh on a daily basis;

(b) if so, the details of representations received during the last two years and the current year, alongwith the nature of such representations; and

(c) the action taken by the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A large number of proposals for introduction of new train services/ extension of existing trains, introduction of Garib Rath/Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains for connecting important cities of Uttar Pradesh 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 and traffic justification. However, no compendium of statistics of these representations is maintained.

[English]

Registration of a Company

2837. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce registration of a company within 24 hours;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the registration of fake companies under this new computerised system?

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 Ministry of Corporate Affairs has simplified /procedures under MCA-21 to enable registration of a company within 24 to 48 hours where there is no difficulty about availability of name etc. The various elements of this process are:

(i) Director Identification Number is allotted online on the basis of verification certificate given by the practicing Chartered Accountant or Company Secretary or Cost Accountant.

(ii) New "Name Guidelines, 2011" have been issued whereby the name can be obtained online from the MCA 21 system if the application is certified by the practicing professionals that the proposed name is in conformity with the Name Guidelines.

(iii) Application and payment of fees is made online.

(c) In order to prevent the registration of companies by fake promoters, the Companies Act, 1956 mandates obtaining of Director Identification Number (DIN) by an individual before becoming a director of the company. For obtaining DIN, one has to apply in an e-form giving his full identification such as name, father's name, address, date of birth and permanent account number (PAN) etc with copy of documentary proof. The application has to be further certified by a professional. There are inbuilt checks in the system such as checking of given particulars with PAN database to prevent fake promoters from obtaining the DIN.

In addition to above, after allotment of DIN and name online, all such approvals are further re-checked manually by the "back office" and in case any discrepancies are found later on, the process of revocation of DIN and/or company's name are initiated.

All incorporation e-forms are filed online but checked and approved manually by the Registrar of Companies.

[Translation]

**Augmentation of Water Sources
in Hilly States**

2838. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any comprehensive scheme for promotion and protection of water bodies alongwith the conservation and augmentation of drying up water sources particularly in the hilly States in the country;

(j) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the targets of the scheme are likely to be achieved?

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 Government of India 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 XI Five Year Plan Period. Under the scheme with domestic support, projects benefiting special category states, (North Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi(KBK) districts of Orissa and drought prone/naxal affected/tribal areas of other states are eligible for 90% of the project cost as central assistance. Other projects are eligible for 25% of the project cost as central assistance. Under the scheme with external assistance, the Government of India provides central assistance to the extent of 25% of the project cost whereas 75% state share is to be borrowed from the World Bank by the concerned states.

Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources is implementing demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge during XI Plan through State agencies/other Government Departments, with priority attention to over-exploited & critical assessment units, urban areas showing steep decline in ground water levels, drought prone and water scarcity areas, coastal areas, sub-mountainous/hilly areas and areas affected by problem of ground water quality deterioration. State Technical Advisory Committees have been constituted in the states to approve artificial recharge and rainwater harvesting projects. As on 31st July, 2011, a sum of Rs 55.28 crore has been released to the implementing agencies in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka,

Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Further, the Ministry of Environment & Forest is also implementing the scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) and the scheme of National Wetland Conservation Programme for prevention of pollution and conservation of perennial lakes, wetlands. These schemes do not have any provision for special funding for the hilly areas.

[English]

MoU between India and Lesotho

2839. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Lesotho have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) recently on cooperation in the field of rural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial aid and technical assistance for infrastructure development in the field of rural development is likely to be provided to Lesotho by Government under this MoU; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. An MoU has been signed between the Government of India and the Government of Lesotho on 28th July, 2011 for cooperation in the field of Rural Development

(c) and (d) The cooperation between the parties will be implemented through:

- Technical assistance through consultancies, feasibility studies, exchange study visits and fellowships by sector specialists;

- Providing technology, equipment and material industry GIS/satellite imagery;
- Sector-specific in-country training (Lesotho) and training in India through established institutions and customized short term and medium-term courses;
- Institutional linkages and collaboration, to establish training facilities in Lesotho.

The expenditure towards the exchange of sector-specialists and technicians on study visits, training and consultancies will be borne by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship of the Government of Kingdom of Lesotho respectively. International air-passages will be met by the sending side, while local hospitality will be provided for, by the receiving side.

[Translation]

Rajdhani Train for Barauni

2840. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce a Rajdhani train for Barauni from New Delhi via Kanpur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Motihari and Muzaffarpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said train is likely to be started?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Rail Links to Tribal Areas

2841. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that many tribal dominated districts across the country are yet to be linked with railway network;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have conducted any survey in this regard;

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

(d) whether the Railways propose to introduce any special scheme to link such districts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Projects in the Railway are sanctioned Zone-wise and not District-wise. In Budget 2010-11, updating survey of 114 socially desirable projects for backward, hilly, remote and tribal dominated areas of the country have been sanctioned.

(c) Out of 114 updating surveys sanctioned, 66 surveys have already been completed. 2 works namely Hansdiha-Godda & Murkongselek-Pasighat have already been sanctioned.

(d) and (e) At present, no such scheme is under consideration.

Cost of Production of Crude Oil

2842. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for bringing down the cost of production of crude oil in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In India, crude oil is

produced by National Oil Companies/State PSUs, Private and Foreign Companies. Production cost depends on various factors such as reservoir parameters & performance, terrain such as on-land/shallow water/deep water/ultra-deep, development concept, well productivity, input costs, work efficiency of the individual companies etc. It also varies over a period of time.

The Fiscal and Tax Incentives provided to the oil and gas producers and various other Policies of Govt. of India are intended to reduce the production cost.

[English]

National Bank for Women

2843. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a dedicated national bank for women SHGs to promote self-employment among people living Below Poverty Line particularly women in coordination with the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of proposed rate of interest on the credit to be provided to women and people below poverty line under this dedicated national bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Union Finance Minister made an announcement in the Union Budget of 2011-12 to create a "Women's SHG's Development Fund" with a corpus of Rs.500 crore. In this connection, the details are being worked out.

[Translation]

Pilferage of Petrol

2844. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be please to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the incidents of pilferage of petrol from Mathura-Bijwasan pipeline during January, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of other such cases of pilferage of petrol which have come to notice of the Government during the last two years alongwith the action taken thereon; and

(d) the arrangements made by the Government for checking such incidents of pilferage of petrol, preventing fire incidents and leakage of petrol in the future?

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) IOCL has reported that no incident regarding theft of petrol has occurred from Mathura-Bijwasan pipeline during January, 2011.

(c) The oil PSUs have reported that during the last two years, 4 cases of pilferage of petrol have occurred and FIRs have been lodged in all these cases.

(d) To check the incidents of pilferage from oil pipelines, details of the arrangements made by the oil PSUs are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The preventive steps to check the pilferage attempts taken by the Government are as follows:

1. Monitoring of Operational Parameters

- Round the clock monitoring of Pipeline flow and pressure through Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for all the pipelines.
- Monitoring of Leak Detection System (LDS) based on flow and pressure measurements indicates any major leakage or pilferage on the pipelines.

2. Physical Monitoring of Right of Way (ROW)

- Daily foot patrolling by Line Patrolmen (LPMs) and DGR guards covering 8 km stretch per day.

- Night patrolling (with armed guards) for identified vulnerable stretches of pipeline ROW as well as road crossings.

- Checking & verifying any abnormality along the ROW and nearby area such as heavy vehicle tyre mark, loose soil, smell of petroleum etc.

3. Villager Awareness Program

- Continuous interaction & sensitizing villagers by conducting awareness programs by arranging free medical check-up camps, tree plantation drives in villages, intensive community development programs along pipeline ROW etc.

4. Electronic Surveillance

- Continuous monitoring of RCP's (Repeater cum Cathodic Protection System) through CCTV based surveillance system;
- Trial taken for monitoring movement of Line patrolmen/ Night guards through Global Positioning System (GPS), under implementation.

5. Liaison with Govt. Authorities

- Issue of pilferages taken up at the highest level of the Police Officials in all the states. Also regular interaction maintained with Civil Administration
- Oil Security Coordination Committees are formed in states of Gujarat and Rajasthan where Quarterly/Half yearly meetings are being held.
- Arrangement made with Police under which one Police officer in every District is identified to act as Nodal Officer, who is regularly in touch with concerned officials. Time to time, day and night patrolling of Mainline ROW is being carried out jointly with Police also.
- Close information exchange is maintained with other oil companies in regard to pilferage incidences.

6. Reward Scheme

- Reward scheme has been implemented in pipelines for informers-villagers giving 1st hand information on pilferage attempts on pipelines.

Public Amenities at Una Railway Station

2845. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Una Railway Station in Himachal Pradesh lacks basic amenities and has an uncovered platform causing great inconvenience to the passengers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the time by which the basic amenities are likely to be made available at the said railway station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Improvement / augmentation to existing facilities at railway stations is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as and when so warranted by growth in passenger traffic. Considering passenger requirements at Una Himachal station, a work of extension of platform shelter has been sanctioned and planned for completion by March, 2012.

[English]

Loan to Economically Weaker Sections

2846. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the loans provided by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under various schemes during each of the last three years and current year;
- (b) whether any irregularities have been reported in utilization of loans during the said period;

- (c) if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) At present there are no schemes whereby Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) provides loan except loan to Khadi and Village Industries Institutions in North-Eastern Region. Details of loan provided by KVIC in the North-Eastern Region during last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Khadi Loan (in Rs. lakh)	Village Industries Loan (in Rs. lakh)
1	2008-09	78.00	11.06
2	2009-10	164.30	6.99
3	2010-11	178.60	0.72

(b) According to KVIC, no irregularities have been reported in utilization of these loans.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Establishment of New LPG Retail Units

2847. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are contemplating to increase the distributorship network of LPG all over the country including Madhya Pradesh and Punjab;
- (b) if so, the details of the number of new agencies proposed to be opened in the country including Madhya Pradesh and Punjab during the current year;
- (c) the total number of new LPG connections

released by OMCs alongwith the quantity of LPG consumed in the country during each of the last three years; and

(d) the revenue earned by the Government therefrom?

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 accordance with Vision 2015, it is proposed to raise the LPG population coverage from 50% to 75% in the country including Madhya Pradesh and Punjab by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015 especially in rural areas and uncovered areas.

In order to spread LPG distribution network in rural areas and uncovered areas, a new scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small-size LPG distribution agencies, has been launched on 16.10.2009 and subsequently, advertisements inviting applications for distributors under the scheme have been released by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in 26 States covering 3637 locations, including 124 & 113 locations in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab respectively.

(b) OMCs have planned to set up 260 regular LPG distributorships and 501 RGGLVs in the country. The OMCs are in the process of setting up 4 regular LPG distributorships and 9 RGGLVs in the State of Madhya Pradesh and 11 regular distributorships in the State of Punjab.

(c) OMCs have released 243.50 lakhs new LPG connections in the country during the last three years. The details are as under:

Year	No. of new connections released (in lakhs)
2008-09	53.18
2009-10	86.21
2010-11	104.11

At present, the indigenous production of LPG is inadequate to meet domestic requirements. The shortfall in availability is met through imports. OMCs have supplied 38,429 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) LPG in the country during the last three years. The details are as under:

[Figures in Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT)]

Year	Domestic LPG	Commercial LPG	Industrial LPG	Auto LPG
2008-09	10637	706	252	181
2009-10	11365	872	279	224
2010-11	12369	985	336	223
Total	34371	2563	867	628

(d) The revenue generated (sales value) in selling of 38,429 TMT of LPG by the OMCs during the last three years is approximately Rs.93,907 crore.

Freight Terminal

2848. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to relax private freight terminal norms in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise, including South Central Railway?

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

(b) The policy on "Private Freight Terminal (PFT)" was issued on 31.05.2010 vide Freight Marketing Circular No. 14 of 2010. The "Private Freight Terminal" policy has been reviewed. Certain provisions of the policy have been modified as under-

(i) Non-programmed coal for core and non-core sector has been allowed for outward loading.

- (ii) Sidings where third party cargo is being handled will have to be apply for PFTs.
- (iii) Conditions related to land have been made similar to the condition of ownership of land for private sidings.
- (iv) The applicant can be a subsidiary company where the net worth of the holding company may be reckoned for the purpose of eligibility criteria. Besides the company can also be a joint venture company.

No approval for PFT has been given so far in South Central Railway.

[Translation]

Discrimination against Minorities

2849. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints of discrimination against minorities in the Government offices/Public Sector Undertakings etc.; and
- (b) if so, the details and the corrective and punitive action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam. During the current year, from 1.4.2011 to 31.7.2011, the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) has received 145 complaints relating to service matters of Government offices/ Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) Under Section 9(1) (d) of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) Act 1992, the NCM has to look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Minorities and take up such matters with the appropriate authorities. On receipt of a complaint, the Commission seeks a report from the

concerned authorities and also summons the authorities for hearing if it is not satisfied with the reply. On the basis of such hearings, recommendations are made to the concerned authorities for appropriate action.

[English]

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

2850. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the existing mechanism for complaints/grievance redressal in the Railways, Zone-wise;
- (b) the details of existing system of dissemination of information in the Railways;
- (c) whether the existing system/mechanism has been found to be lacking in meeting the requirements of users;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen the mechanism/system to make it user-friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The mechanism of monitoring complaints and of grievance redressal existing on Railway, operates at different levels viz Stations, Divisions, Zonal Railway Headquarters and in the Railway Board as under:

- (i) The Station Managers are nominated for redressal of complaints and Public Grievances at stations.
- (ii) Additional Divisional Railway Managers have been nominated as Public Grievance Redressal Officers at Division's level.
- (iii) Additional General Managers function as the Director of Public Grievances on Zonal Railways.

- (iv) An Executive Director coordinates the subject in the Railway Board and monitors performance of Zonal Railways periodically.

[Translation]

Periodical meetings with Divisional Officers and Station Managers are held in this regard.

(c) No, Madam. Redressal of Public Grievances is an important thrust area with the Government of India and the Ministry of Railways. All efforts are made to ensure that the Public Grievances Redressal Machinery on Zonal Railways is effective.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Periodic review of the Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism is done in regular Coordination Meetings with Zonal Railways by Railway Board.

Periodic meetings are separately held by Senior Officers at Zonal Railway Headquarters and Divisional levels in order to mitigate public complaints.

Subsidy to Importers of Fertilizers

2851. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state : the details of the subsidy provided by the Government to the importers of various fertilizers in the country during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): As far as the subsidy for Import of Urea is concerned, the Government is paying the cost of cargo to the importers, as they are importing urea on behalf of Government of India. However, the statement showing the cost of cargo paid and other miscellaneous expenditure related to Import of Urea to the importers, is as under:

(In Crores of Rupees)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto 12.08.11)
IPL	4255.11	1822.78	3200.34	2620.50
MMTC	3282.62	1355.87	1413.83	214.82
OMIFCO	1914.68	1309.96	1301.79	1071.93
STC	1607.15	865.85	1286.13	0.00
Other Expenditure e.g Ocean Freight etc.	1911.82	1645.17	2053.86	160.77
Gross Expenditure	12971.38	6999.63	9255.95	4068.02
Recovery	2892.32	2396.67	2802.04	1229.47
Net Expenditure	10079.05	4602.96	6453.91	2838.55

In case of Imported Decontrolled P&K fertilizers the subsidy payment is made to the importers directly on sold

quantity of fertilizers. The year wise, company wise payment details are as follows:

Company-wise payment released in r/o Imported P&K Fertilizers

Sl. No.	Company Name	Year			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 31.07.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chambel Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	754.34	411.57	834.84	62.61
2	Coromandel International Ltd	665.98	771.15	438.67	24.65
3	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corp	106.49	247.72	103.67	4.99
4	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd	36.65	162.36	89.91	-
5	FCSP	0.00	0.00	106.79	1.69
6	Gujraj Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co.Ltd	107.79	4.07	0.15	0.00
7	Indian Potash Limited	12643.96	12722.37	9929.22	948.26
8	KPRF	0.00	0.00	40.67	0.00
9	Madras Fertilisers Ltd	4.24	9.23	2.91	0.00
10	National Fertilizers Ltd	0.00	100.77	92.00	10.38
11	Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd	0.00	109.81	382.66	37.71
12	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	302.36	471.75	462.53	54.87
13	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd	1016.78	1852.74	608.10	124.13
14	Shriram Fertilizer & Chemicals	1.82	0.00	221.67	1.82
15	SPIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Tata Chemicals Ltd (HLL)	1006.47	816.24	796.31	32.27
17	Tungbhadra Chemicals & Fertilizer Ltd	64.22	98.89	113.82	3.92
18	ZIL Industries Ltd	1519.25	1499.83	1705.92	91.40
19	Godavari Fertilisers & Chemical Ltd	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	GSFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd (IFFCO)	10863.07	2875.03	2962.37	172.71
22	Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd.	3407.02	682.82	903.66	124.24
23	Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd. (KRIBHCO)	0.00	270.21	639.70	18.20
24	INDO GULF	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Duncan India Ltd	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd	96.13	345.50	414.43	0.00
27	Rallis India Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		32597.50	23452.06	20850.00	1713.85

Availability of Water for Irrigation

2852. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide irrigation facilities to farmers in non-irrigated areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to work out an action plan to set up deep tube-wells for irrigation in Chitrakoot and Banda districts in backward areas of Bundeikhand in Uttar Pradesh and the details thereof;

(d) whether any action plan has been chalked out for irrigation in non-irrigated areas of Bundeikhand out of the Bundeikhand special packages; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCFS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H.

PALA): (a) and (b) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by State Governments as per their own priorities. However, since 1996-97 Central assistance is provided to State Governments to expedite the completion of the projects. Details of Central Assistance released so far under AIBP are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Irrigation being a State subject, action plan, if any, to set up deep tubewells for irrigation in Chitrakoot and Banda districts is to be taken by the State Government.

(d) and (e) In all, 9 measures related to Water Resources have been identified for financial support in the Special Package for Bundeikhand. In addition Ken Betwa link has also been identified as one of the activities.

Financial support to the tune of Rs. 365 crores through various schemes of Ministry of Water Resources has been envisaged in respect of 5 measures included in the Special Package for Bundeikhand.

Under the Central Sector Scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation", CGWB has proposed to implement Demonstrative Artificial Recharge/ Conservation projects in one critically scarce area/ block of each of the seven districts of Bundeikhand region in Uttar Pradesh.

Statement*Central Assistance Released under the AIBP during 1996-97 to 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State	1996-97	1997-98	1988-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Andhra Pradesh	35.250	74.000	79.670	65.015	95.020	281.660	33.186	205.530
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.500	7.500	15.000	1.500	20.000
3	Aasam	5.230	12.400	13.950	14.540	24.077	14.521	16.274	19.202
4	Bihar	13.500	5.150	36.185	129.695	151.775	3.420	14.481	74.644
5	Chhattisgarh	0.000	4.500	9.500	10.520	13.930	48.200	104.000	74.630
6	Goa	0.000	5.250	0.000	3.500	61.880	58.000	0.000	2.000
7	Gujarat	74.773	196.900	423.820	272.700	421.860	581.690	1000.330	6850.359
8	Haryana	32.500	12.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	18.000	7.735
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	8.500	5.000	11.047	18.015	3.244	8.150	14.692
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1.300	0.000	0.000	4.680	10.480	11.070	34.999	21.545
11	Jharkhand	0.000	8.890	11.640	14.345	5.715	10.820	9.670	1.833
12	Karnataka	61.250	90.500	94.500	157.140	171.000	492.500	620.850	266.478
13	Kerala	3.750	15.000	0.000	0.000	22.400	11.275	5.665	31.000
14	Madhya Pradesh	63.250	110.000	81.250	95.325	151.328	215.410	220.000	588.840
15	Maharashtra	14.000	55.000	50.860	49.875	97.020	39.100	133.134	164.395
16	Manipur	4.300	26.000	10.760	21.810	1.500	9.360	19.500	15.500
17	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.694	5.512	4.470	1.500	1.088
18	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.433	1.433	2.000	0.750	8.300
19	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.730	5.000	5.000	2.659	8.000
20	Orissa	46.450	85.000	71.500	90.250	100.320	168.475	179.570	154.685
21	Punjab	67.500	100.000	0.000	42.000	55.820	113.690	36.660	0.000
22	Rajasthan	2.675	42.000	140.050	106.665	78.487	96.315	174.385	499.837
23	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.360	0.000	2.400	0.750	0.750
24	Tripura	3.773	5.100	3.975	34.653	13.883	21.063	13.395	13.377
25	Tamil Nadu	20.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
26	Uttar Pradesh	43.500	78.000	76.500	286.000	315.900	354.690	359.000	274.785
27	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	25.163	25.553
28	West Bengal	5.000	20.000	10.000	25.000	26.825	36.608	28.133	3.144
	Total	500.001	952.190	1119.180	1450.477	1856.200	2601.981	3061.703	3128.701

							Amount (in Rs. Crores)
2004-06	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2006-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grand Total
87.547	311.382	843.422	987.769	855.160	1300.728	22.792	5278.151
10.000	18.000	27.000	47.180	33.958	30.780	48.635	267.053
16.930	34.933	30.269	77.338	406.954	589.973	406.403	1681.993
37.215	16.238	3.230	62.240	109.703	77.913	55.754	791.142
2.925	7.665	10.705	96.964	193.040	60.885	174.811	812.275
0.650		1.910	32.480	39.230	20.250	20.000	244.920
530.500	339.600	121.889	585.720	258.610	6.080	361.420	5826.240
11.135	6.000	3.170	0.000	0.000	0.000		90.540
3.690	30.079	3.930	114.050	119.318	90.680	43.521	471.916
12.745	36.688	37.772	199.225	393.066	171.728	156.034	1091.311
21.285	5.037	1.290	9.224	3.720	0.000	242.887	346.357
398.295	140.776	160.373	349.900	442.419	823.828	567.759	4835.568
49.440	9.359	18.647	0.000	0.905	3.812	10.017	179.270
516.701	168.097	48.310	500.345	473.782	758.746	658.692	4629.676
529.266	167.382	465.521	972.250	2267.832	1306.396	2069.056	8460.106
13.000	75.704	156.304	103.987	221.873	42.540	249.997	971.955
1.744	1.575	0.750	1.160	24.801	22.502	110.195	177.990
5.000	9.315	14.235	34.343	50.718	36.450	51.092	218.070
4.000	7.999	10.600	40.510	48.598	57.286	70.000	262.381
24.223	151.374	133.885	824.359	724.439	871.572	591.681	4019.782
		26.317	13.500	9.540	22.050	140.476	627.353
352.904	90.295	11.600	156.530	178.620	157.577	41.920	2129.840
0.750	0.911	3.324	3.240	0.000	2605	14.364	30.454
11.000	31.995	22.513	8.100	43.175	36.209	48.000	310.210
				0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
175.920	133.128	61.895	150.690	315.473	238.082	432.538	3316.102
38.992	80.439	84.730	265.650	371.658	127.006	160.060	1179.250
13.481	0.029	6.700	8.950	22.810	0.914	89.100	298.674
2867.337	1900.314	2301.972	5445.705	7598.221	6945.590	6837.203	48566.576

Railway Projects in Kashmir

2853. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of railway projects outlined for Kashmir Valley;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for expeditious completion thereof alongwith the time frame set for it;

(c) the details of funds allocated/released so far, project-wise, year-wise;

(d) whether the Railways are aware of increasing

transport/railway infrastructure being set up along their side of the borders by our neighbouring countries; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Railways to counter these challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Construction of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line has been taken up in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Qazigund-Baramulla section (119 km) of the project falls in Kashmir Valley. The section has already been completed and commissioned. Moreover, survey for Baramulla-Kupwara new line has also been taken up.

(c) Year-wise allocation of funds for Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line project is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Cost	Exp. upto March 2011	Outlay 2008-09	Outlay 2009-10	Outlay 2010-11	Outlay 2011-12
19565	7165	600	800	950	1100

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Survey for Bilaspur-Manali-Leh new line has been conducted. Ministry of Defence has been requested to provide funds for the project. Survey for Pathankot-Leh new line has also been taken up.

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEEED:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various rural development schemes undertaken by the Government in rural areas of the country;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under each scheme, State-wise during the last three years and the current year;

Rural Development Schemes

2854. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the achievement in implementation of the schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether misuse of funds for these schemes have come to the notice of the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the major rural development programmes namely, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indra Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in rural areas of the country. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is implementing

the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

(b) to (d) Central allocation is made to the States and UTs under SGSY/NRLM, IAY, PMGSY and NRDWP only. The other schemes *i.e.* MGNREGA, IWMP and TSC are demand based/project based, therefore State-wise allocation is not made. State-wise Central allocation, released, utilized and physical achievements made during the last three years (2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011) and current year (2011-12 up to July, 2011) under rural development schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) to (g) All notices/complaints received from the individuals, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), irrespective of their nature, are forwarded to the concerned State Government for remedial action. A total of 2250 complaints regarding all type of irregularities have been received under MGNREGA up to 26th July, 2011. Out of these 1003 complaints disposed and 1247 complaints are pending. Under Watershed Management Programmes 8 complaints have been received and the concerned State Governments have been advised for appropriate action.

Statement

State-wise Central Allocation, release, expenditure and Physical achievement under MGNREGA during 2008-09 to 2011-2012

Sl. No.	State	2008-2009			2009-2010		
		Central Release	Expenditure	Employment Generated (in Lakh Persondays)	Central Release	Expenditure	Employment Generated (in Lakh Persondays)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	308894.00	296390.38	2735.45	321278.00	450918.00	4044.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1732.51	3289.54	34.98	1117.55	1726.60	22.34
3.	Assam	91544.36	95380.73	751.07	66658.18	103351.56	735.19
4.	Bihar	129681.00	131647.97	991.75	88817.40	181687.63	1136.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	163216.78	143447.52	1243.18	81488.74	130373.56	1041.55
6.	Goa	882.39	249.96	213.07	0.00	449.67	2.71
7.	Gujarat	16416.87	19600.66	69.11	74077.98	73975.11	585.11
8.	Haryana	13256.71	10988.22	205.28	11879.01	14355.55	59.02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40939.56	33227.64	78.80	37511.99	55655.70	284.95
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9811.05	8772.02	749.97	12936.83	18236.28	127.75
11.	Jharkhand	179038.70	134171.70	287.64	80394.22	137970.19	842.47
12.	Karnataka	37939.23	35787.46	153.75	167237.46	281653.45	2001.63
13.	Kerala	19887.34	22453.65	2946.97	46771.42	47184.81	318.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	383026.75	355496.21	419.85	376969.30	377972.03	2623.15
15.	Maharashtra	20578.99	36154.33	285.62	22977.22	32086.40	274.33
16.	Manipur	29774.38	34965.82	86.31	32346.70	39316.87	306.18

(Rs. in Lakhs)

2010-2011			2011-2012		
Central Release	Expenditure	Employment Generated (In Lakh Persondays)	Central Release	Expenditure	Employment Generated (In Lakh Persondays)
9	10	11	12	13	14
386134.00	327254.36	3351.61	0.00	18311.87	75.09
217.46	0.00	31.12	0.00	0.00	0
33053.17	14447.68	470.52	30.75	10542.54	51.72
138186.92	17553.36	1602.62	0.00	8219.33	30.44
102989.81	76652.71	1110.35	0.00	71938.43	497.54
93.24	321.60	491.84	0.00	193.75	0.8
35035.10	25925.80	84.20	0.00	11716.78	76.58
2245.83	3005.03	219.46	243.92	4533.05	17.19
27028.00	19316.83	210.68	0.00	6537.04	30.15
10178.62	491.77	830.90	177.42	814.75	2.24
46159.53	43688.43	1097.85	0.00	27866.49	174.12
77305.00	21306.99	480.34	0.00	13542.02	25.84
24924.73	18427.94	2198.18	0.00	3534.73	20.21
99580.00	95907.87	200.00	0.00	41495.10	185.93
8721.52	13995.16	295.61	240.97	9173.77	35.53
7467.46	88.85	199.81	352.84	490.98	3.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	8708.83	8945.10	125.82	17657.87	18346.08	147.99
18.	Mizoram	15194.15	16455.70	202.70	22163.83	23577.81	170.35
19.	Nagaland	24613.03	27231.15	432.58	42528.86	45945.00	272.07
20.	Orissa	87843.67	67829.29	39.89	46873.50	93273.74	551.61
21.	Punjab	6767.68	7177.06	4829.55	14107.66	14871.55	76.54
22.	Rajasthan	622965.49	616439.73	26.34	492582.26	619109.65	4460.98
23.	Sikkim	4097.28	4275.61	1203.59	8857.35	6408.99	43.28
24.	Tamil Nadu	140126.58	100406.47	351.12	137118.92	176123.35	2390.75
25.	Tripura	45493.48	49077.13	2272.21	88636.01	72393.18	458.25
26.	Uttar Pradesh	382028.27	356887.72	104.33	500678.34	590603.93	3562.98
27.	Uttarakhand	12086.38	13579.33	786.61	26929.81	28309.06	182.38
28.	West Bengal	86539.35	94038.47	1.00	172561.00	209422.18	1542.60
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	708.75	327.54	0.48	153.00	1226.12	5.82
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.47	1.03	0.00	39.20	133.95	0.70
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	262.26	178.68	1.82	0.00	201.48	1.41
33.	Puducherry	243.00	136.10	1.64	379.93	726.91	373841.34
Total		2884299.38	2725009.92	21632.48	2993729.54	3847586.39	402115.31

Total available funds include opening balance central release+state release+misc+receipt
 MGNREGA in demands based scheme, State-wise allocation is not done.

9	10	11	12	13	14
11593.66	2255.61	165.98	69.38	293.26	1.35
10271.11	1383.86	334.34	0.00	370.59	3.83
9043.93	7454.44	976.57	0.00	16.98	0
79844.00	52829.86	75.40	100.00	17326.12	113.4
3427.63	5274.59	3026.22	0.00	4394.67	17.3
278882.00	138730.38	48.14	50.00	70879.56	616.29
1729.58	956.14	2685.93	0.00	355.10	1.98
77558.23	57074.77	374.51	0.00	41705.76	460.53
20916.75	18484.38	3348.97	0.00	7302.18	47.18
159413.00	159577.34	230.20	0.00	85190.59	508.31
7934.04	5582.29	1553.08	6.12	3246.08	13.29
98391.00	84479.13	4.03	0.00	36260.00	116.5
396.27	128.48	0.47	0.00	50.43	0.26
47.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
0.00	0.00	3.70	0.00	0.00	0
33.58	11.45	1.34	0.00	0.59	0
68.57	88.60	11.77	0.00	13.14	0.09
1758871.47	1212695.70	25715.24	1271.40	496315.68	3127.27

*State-wise Central Allocation, release, expenditure and Physical achievement under
SGSY from 2008-09 to 2011-2012*

Sl. No.	State	2008-2009				2009-2010	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Total No. of Swarogaries assisted	Central Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10616.38	10613.51	12387.32	23000.83	10887.00	11476.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	609.20	373.78	178.98	552.76	568.00	435.14
3	Assam	15820.39	17568.00	18765.16	36333.16	14750.00	17734.34
4	Bihar	25255.54	23585.90	20168.92	43754.82	25690.00	13727.48
5	Chhattisgarh	5608.59	5608.59	6919.11	12527.70	5752.00	6046.62
6	Goa	125.00	81.98	79.43	161.41	150.00	75.00
7	Gujarat	3996.20	3996.20	5179.56	9175.76	4098.00	4319.90
8	Haryana	2351.04	2351.04	2997.98	5349.02	2411.00	2541.56
9	Himachal Pradesh	990.11	989.45	1325.12	2314.57	1015.00	843.65
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1225.40	1084.41	879.40	1963.81	1257.00	828.47
11	Jharkhand	9522.53	9374.22	9974.35	19348.57	9766.00	6706.52
12	Karnataka	8016.68	8003.12	10414.87	18417.99	8221.00	8666.22
13	Kerala	3597.15	3597.15	4721.34	8318.49	3689.00	3855.01
14	Madhya Pradesh	12019.50	12018.27	16858.66	28876.93	12325.00	13590.63
15	Maharashtra	15848.40	15730.36	21571.10	37301.46	16251.00	17131.08

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Expenditure	2010-2011					2011-2012 (upto July, 2011)			
	Total No. of Swarogaries assisted	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Total No. of Swarogaries assisted	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Total No. of Swarogaries assisted
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16221.54	295568.00	12557.00	12695.33	18460.59	9268.00	11472.00	5736.00	1423.38	9813.00
247.83	1496.00	692.00	606.87	135.87	139.00	678.00	159.55	5.00	45.00
22522.07	164752.00	17988.00	20436.85	21924.00	11777.00	17628.00	8203.66	3033.52	23933.00
30504.10	157801.00	29872.00	14024.71	27334.28	22772.00	27291.00	4559.73	1597.32	9637.00
7979.52	50311.00	6635.00	6584.38	7736.15	3121.00	6062.00	2601.56	574.98	2976.00
84.71	1489.00	200.00	108.10	77.89	60.00	176.00	25.87	6.67	35.00
6216.22	46131.00	4727.00	4727.00	6949.44	6845.00	4318.00	2159.07	610.67	3634.00
3609.80	24392.00	2781.00	2807.67	3907.13	3078.00	2541.00	1270.50	287.16	2343.00
1466.50	12284.00	1171.00	1171.00	1460.85	860.00	1070.00	451.86	108.54	905.00
698.59	5644.00	1449.00	779.59	734.12	65.00	1324.00	195.01	44.33	643.00
12882.67	116670.00	11264.00	11129.00	17369.65	17010.00	10290.00	4712.28	1108.80	9567.00
12027.24	96470.00	9482.00	9482.00	12646.39	8514.00	8663.00	4133.54	94.01	241.00
5087.97	47426.00	4255.00	4156.17	5851.54	1368.00	3887.00	1943.50	186.09	1387.00
15690.17	106481.00	14214.00	13994.03	17926.16	37567.00	12986.00	6493.01	1393.61	5984.00
32659.18	159026.00	18744.00	18710.25	22067.39	13531.00	17125.00	8562.50	2314.81	12518.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Manipur	1061.19	351.58	264.16	615.74	989.00	463.49
17	Meghalaya	1188.92	249.50	245.05	495.15	1108.00	648.01
18	Mizoram	275.12	270.99	352.29	623.28	256.00	370.18
19	Nagaland	815.54	635.55	298.29	933.84	760.00	650.11
20	Orissa	12141.96	12132.09	14618.29	26950.38	12453.00	11981.12
21	Punjab	1142.58	1130.30	1109.00	2239.30	1172.00	1022.42
22	Rajasthan	6087.48	6087.47	7549.05	13636.52	6243.00	6581.09
23	Sikkim	304.60	346.24	316.77	663.01	284.00	382.27
24	Tamil Nadu	9387.22	9387.24	12055.51	21442.75	9627.00	10118.45
25	Tripura	1916.04	1897.58	2472.55	4370.13	1785.00	1845.71
26	Uttar Pradesh	36359.30	36301.78	40455.09	76756.87	37286.00	41205.26
27	Uttarakhand	1914.26	1914.26	2305.18	4219.42	1963.00	2069.31
28	West Bengal	13494.48	13066.81	13735.25	26802.06	13839.00	11863.68
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	25.00	0.00	8.18	8.18	25.00	10.43
30	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
31	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	2.04	2.04	25.00	12.50
32	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	2.04	2.04	25.00	12.50
33	Puducherry	200.00	12.50	0.00	12.50	250.00	0.00
Total		202000.00	198959.87	228539.96	427499.83	205164.00	197495.74

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
252.17	3362.00	1206.00	1187.18	360.69	148.00	1182.00	460.35	25.90	51.00
678.88	5211.00	1351.00	926.70	818.23	2697.00	1324.00	233.63	118.21	2585.00
411.09	8159.00	313.00	533.85	493.21	1046.00	306.00	153.00	97.28	1044.00
405.40	3884.00	927.00	872.14	399.91	0.00	908.00	377.01	0.00	0.00
18184.11	131334.00	14363.00	14211.13	17282.97	286.00	13122.00	5766.21	240.23	285.00
1589.76	14504.00	1351.00	1247.66	1748.22	3046.00	1235.00	585.83	156.26	1214.00
9209.61	62094.00	7200.00	7183.13	9954.67	5318.00	6578.00	3401.53	835.41	3478.00
291.30	1463.00	346.00	573.80	373.35	280.00	340.00	170.00	368.39	2163.00
13889.17	107486.00	11103.00	11218.05	14835.21	17288.00	10144.00	5072.00	644.49	7934.00
1981.05	30959.00	2177.00	2560.10	3080.41	16325.00	2134.00	1067.00	414.87	1221.00
48871.72	345408.00	43006.00	42539.13	49220.95	49767.00	39290.00	19136.12	5817.61	49082.00
2735.58	18590.00	2264.00	2230.25	3182.68	1671.00	2069.00	1034.50	315.32	2022.00
21228.62	63092.00	15962.00	15961.96	18897.82	11048.00	14582.00	7196.94	2054.14	7614.00
20.74	587.00	25.00	35.84	25.64	18.00	25.00	8.47	6.35	118.00
			0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	
2.30	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
269.09	3103.00	300.00	300.00	148.52	0.00	275.00	137.50	0.00	0.00
277919.08	2085177.00	238000.00	223068.64	280403.93	244933.00	219100.00	96032.53	23883.45	162472.00

*State-wise Central Allocation, release, expenditure and Physical achievement under
IAY from 2008-09 to 2011-2012 (up to July, 2011)*

Sl. No.	State	2008-2009				2009-2010	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	House Completed	Central Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50434.77	82082.9	89937.81	266654	75900.82	85629.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1954.61	3483.08	2835.43	7236	2935.66	3336.76
3.	Assam	43225.67	68352.61	627041	112706	64914.87	66736.67
4.	Bihar	148870.28	239781.53	215436.08	484197	224039.39	200854.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	7799.32	15849.01	10733.47	30023	11737.44	16279.90
6.	Goa	310.64	289.24	398.37	586	467.49	467.49
7.	Gujarat	24734.35	35837.53	33836.84	122412	37223.48	41574.95
8.	Haryana	3472.72	5031.21	5357.24	13302	5226.21	5244.96
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1224.84	1805.54	2329.51	4501	1843.31	1863.81
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3804.44	7128.93	3938.54	13211	5725.42	5725.42
11.	Jharkhand	13278.58	29692.35	16379.73	56180	19983.33	30160.35
12.	Karnataka	19431.14	28209.02	21783.7	87051	29242.52	30227.03
13.	Kerala	10805.52	15655.73	15190.55	53133	16261.55	16261.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15511.42	22436.36	40829.83	74651	23343.61	24086.27
15.	Maharashtra	30415.70	47024.34	54559.1	118611	45773.50	47443.24
16.	Manipur	1696.87	1640.08	425.4	514	2548.30	2065.92

(Rs. in lakhs)

Expenditure	House Completed	2010-2011				2011-2012			
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	House Completed	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	House Completed
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
130796.29	434733	86772.58	87366.08	113480.85	257104	84762.05	42381.03	45204.20	90740
2401.38	6026	3372.56	3784.31	3821.79	9915	3294.85	0.00	26.12	620
86355.23	181162	74575.72	71031.77	93331.94	156911	72857.40	34627.63	15196.85	27219
299594.41	653214	256130.00	226058.94	332483.78	566.148	250195.44	66582.14	13383.44	69752
32204.97	58449	13418.67	13279.76	19630.74	58419	13107.75	6553.88	2234.53	4244
543.14	1864	534.46	517.43	803.90	667	522.07	261.04	384.53	518
56795.96	166760	42555.24	51934.99	69276.70	167313	41569.23	20349.30	17163.17	19654
8453.32	24138	5947.79	5974.80	8226.32	18055	5836.35	2918.18	1966.87	2980
3055.84	9295	2107.33	2143.04	2925.48	5834	2058.51	1028.12	571.40	146
5968.31	18594	6545.51	6643.35	5375.77	19666	6393.85	3010.40	141.96	503
35997.79	87524	56595.67	55864.20	69357.02	167254	22316.33	11158.17	12803.78	33391
53634.35	158417	33431.11	38798.37	48249.34	95567	32656.50	8750.55	183.32	5492
21256.92	51590	18590.80	18590.80	23758.63	54853	18160.05	9080.03	4078.16	10643
33954.03	96877	26687.27	44223.47	32418.00	79097	26068.92	13034.46	8501.14	12843
128589.14	207695	52329.94	52313.82	105934.60	156575	51117.44	2558.72	12309.51	11831
1684.17	3296	2927.55	2541.31	1450.05	4682	2860.10	1191.09	226.22	600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	2955.34	2138.36	2642.64	5619	4438.24	3783.31
18.	Mizoram	629.81	1250.85	1528.75	5179	945.84	1267.79
19.	Nagaland	1955.65	3959.18	5498.61	24717	2936.92	3996.01
20.	Orissa	29248.20	46082.17	25709.24	62447	44016.50	46025.72
21.	Punjab	4294.73	6204.31	4429.98	11700	6463.27	6463.27
22.	Rajasthan	12429.38	18111.46	20453.65	52654	18705.35	18869.60
23.	Sikkim	374.02	578.85	685.6	1774	561.69	561.69
24.	Tamilnadu	20192.94	29414.38	33943.24	94160	30388.96	30547.07
25.	Tripura	3807.83	6696.99	64343.68	26389	5718.48	6368.57
26.	Uttar Pradesh	66866.42	97568.5	107097.03	267543	100629.31	101479.94
27.	Uttarakhand	3352.28	4856.72	4242.68	12696	5044.94	5044.94
28.	West Bengal	40345.46	57212.41	45394.67	123808	60717.10	60727.47
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	639.67	92.55	74.3	124	962.66	98.04
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	106.58	53.29	16.65	41	160.40	80.20
31.	Daman and Diu	47.68	0	0	0	71.75	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	41.34	59.88	73.54	190	62.21	62.21
33.	Puducherry	318.60	0	24.37	52	479.48	239.74
Total		564577.00	879579.39	834834.33	2134061.00	8749470.00	863573.99

Expenditure is out of total available funds which include opening balance + State release + misc. receipts

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3854.48	9875	5098.75	5572.45	5404.88	11439	4981.27	2490.64	2754.61	2457
1422.31	4851	1086.60	1335.55	1340.29	3517	1061.56	530.78	230.41	217
3038.92	11645	3374.01	4455.68	5081.19	15514	3296.27	1648.14	13.51	6740
76884.11	170766	50321.27	47573.66	69101.95	171223	49155.32	21785.05	8918.31	20683
7782.73	27108	7389.05	6358.58	7641.13	20483	7217.84	1972.22	1990.04	4923
29866.62	86992	21384.64	37422.23	37643.04	63464	20889.15	9162.93	20404.59	22279
781.01	1819	645.29	852.16	1328.40	2739	630.42	231.92	101.85	210
44487.29	169753	34741.77	34801.21	44072.40	96256	33936.80	16968.40	1889.78	6902
3818.96	8322	6569.52	10826.77	8621.91	12310	6418.13	3209.07	977.33	1083
158769.94	483949	115043.10	114990.42	147833.00	305376	112377.53	56455.18	42413.95	41027
7828.18	20373	5767.56	5395.01	8062.20	15924	5633.93	2816.97	1731.90	1760
89164.28	230155	69414.01	63014.36	79682.63	178832	67805.68	29690.67	20195.20	45720
167.30	242	1100.55	77.09	234.83	316	1075.04	0.00	80.66	307
0.00	0	183.37	91.69	0.00	0	179.12	0.00	0.00	0
0.00	0	82.03	41.02	0.00	0	80.17	0.00	0.00	0
56.72	88	71.12	71.12	0.00	0	69.47	0.00	0.00	0
38.30	47	548.16	0.00	0.00	0	535.46	0.00	0.00	0
1329246.40	3385619.00	1005370.00	1013945.40	1346572.75	2715453	949120.00	393446.62	236077.34	445484.00

*State-wise Central Allocation, release, expenditure and Physical achievement
under PMGSY from 2008-09 to 2011-2012*

Sl. No.		2008-09				2009-10	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Road completed (length in km)	Central Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10500.00	47060.00	49447.00	1885.00	896.700	87746.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5700.00	10798.00	15201.00	317.43	4868.00	28252.00
3.	Assam	18100.00	98212.00	100705.00	1985.11	15458.00	117900.00
4.	Bihar	33700.00	106520.00	106754.00	2532.20	28781.00	175073.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	24000.00	97612.00	86334.00	2427.08	20497.00	54003.00
6.	Goa	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	6500.00	22967.00	25526.00	1262.07	5551.00	19380.00
8.	Haryana	3000.00	27202.00	31309.00	969.87	2562.00	25549.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8700.00	26890.00	24051.00	1360.10	7430.00	12495.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6500.00	19174.00	19071.00	469.80	5551.00	37260.00
11.	Jharkhand	17500.00	21067.00	21147.00	214.97	14945.00	41774.00
12.	Karnataka	11000.00	64045.00	55037.00	2099.13	9394.00	76487.00
13.	Kerala	3000.00	8402.00	8441.00	240.22	2562.00	10011.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44000.00	189510.00	219806.00	7893.72	37577.00	213565.00
15.	Maharashtra	14500.00	103000.00	92998.00	4138.65	12383.00	94918.00
16.	Manipur	3300.00	2000.00	3797.00	78.95	2818.00	14916.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

		2010-11		2011-12 (Up to June, 2011)					
Expenditure	Road completed (length in km)	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Road completed (length in km)	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Road completed (length in km)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
83637.00	3092.00	3684.00	67215.00	47394.00	2121.48	4687.00	5485.00	7006.00	256.86
24761.00	622.55	2000.00	37187.00	34885.00	366.87	2545.00	8326.93	3066.00	76.73
141291.00	2095.88	6350.00	190067.00	130079.00	2057.11	8079.00	54775.24	30351.00	569.41
187451.00	2843.27	11824.00	347706.00	269491.00	2515.13	15044.00	130873.00	53369.00	475.50
80506.00	4020.44	8420.00	67858.00	30416.00	1570.66	10713.00	0.00	7663.00	1461.41
0.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19046.00	1511.02	2280.00	32243.00	24384.00	605.97	2901.00	4000.00	15226.00	343.13
27716.00	785.35	1053.00	15775.00	10803.00	389.24	1340.00	6000.00	812.00	43.19
22010.00	1505.61	3052.00	19930.00	14267.00	661.82	3883.00	500.00	2793.00	155.20
35942.00	661.54	2280.00	36609.00	29740.00	474.00	2901.00	45000.00	6075.00	159.01
45779.00	1530.90	6140.00	84381.00	53844.00	1599.25	7812.00	0.00	10120.00	356.22
88397.00	3019.75	3859.00	92768.00	63480.00	1848.93	4910.00	0.00	20154.00	668.26
11377.00	264.10	1053.00	14627.00	14614.00	245.87	1340.00	0.00	1838.00	89.91
223483.00	10398.01	15437.00	196612.00	140949.00	9163.26	19640.00	63500.00	26418.00	515.75
99460.00	3111.50	5087.00	124255.00	101248.00	1718.27	6472.00	500.00	20980.00	860.42
14513.00	879.68	1158.00	14498.00	12234.00	487.42	1473.00	5969.00	11063.00	184.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	4500.00	3295.00	1264.00	30.80	3843.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	3200.00	6500.00	5455.00	195.18	2733.00	4458.00
19.	Nagaland	3000.00	8571.00	8731.00	298.53	2562.00	6502.00
20.	Orissa	27300.00	125138.00	116301.00	2641.00	23315.00	159435.00
21.	Punjab	3500.00	24342.00	26902.00	751.62	2989.00	34842.00
22.	Rajasthan	23400.00	177132.00	169554.00	10349.93	20070.00	60341.00
23.	Sikkim	3000.00	5500.00	10399.00	308.57	2562.00	7180.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	9000.00	8868.00	12787.00	609.59	7686.00	52500.00
25.	Tripura	4000.00	37999.00	31577.00	361.27	3416.00	16849.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	37500.00	167578.00	200007.00	6461.02	32368.00	284451.00
27.	Uttarakhand	10000.00	11666.00	15279.00	645.60	8540.00	16595.00
28.	West Bengal	22600.00	63548.00	58318.00	1877.11	19301.00	37500.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		361500.00	1484897.00	1516198.00	52404.52	308900.00	1689982.00

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2038.00	97.92	1579.00	6455.00	3639.00	83.31	2009.00	0.00	1181.00	10.07
6686.00	202.71	1123.00	9559.00	8224.00	252.13	1429.00	9362.50	1324.00	39.87
7161.00	273.66	1052.00	2513.00	2967.00	86.00	1338.00	0.00	82.00	9.09
189525.00	3838.43	9578.00	247736.00	192425.00	4941.90	12186.00	55399.50	34212.00	1120.45
32264.00	710.00	1228.00	19643.00	15534.00	622.72	1562.00	9000.00	1127.00	41.73
79503.00	4350.11	8245.00	88622.00	68639.00	3019.47	10490.00	776.00	10398.00	218.46
8017.00	98.82	1053.00	7938.00	8553.00	85.72	1340.00	0.00	52.00	18.70
56020.00	1940.49	3158.00	46954.00	30481.00	2229.01	4018.00	4500.00	28291.00	422.40
25374.00	519.93	1403.00	28576.00	23751.00	432.11	1785.00	0.00	7048.00	13.96
291496.00	9526.81	13297.00	130883.00	86854.00	3593.79	16918.00	500.00	7041.00	241.39
17257.00	764.49	3508.00	24026.00	19174.00	551.88	4463.00	26000.00	7127.00	140.64
57582.00	1452.04	7929.00	81968.00	53029.00	1385.20	10088.00	500.00	10336.00	207.80
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1883292.00	60116.99	126900.00	2036604.00	1491098.00	45108.53	161450.00	430967.17	325153.00	8700.59

State-wise Central Allocation, release and expenditure under IWMP from 2008-2009 to 2011-2012

	DPAP*				DDP*			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	5587.00	3738.00	4427.00	196.00	3502.00	868.00	1743.00	0.00
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2438.00	2076.00	1492.00	49.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	3933.00	5131.00	1865.00	67.00	7513.00	11363.00	2863.00	114.00
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1026.00	2722.00	2506.00	243.00
Himachal Pradesh	859.00	404.00	1936.00	106.00	645.00	0.00	1373.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	640.00	387.00	961.00	322.00	276.00	945.00	2076.00	0.00
Jharkhand	290.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	5776.00	5406.00	4039.00	218.00	4947.00	4379.00	2765.00	0.00
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	5697.00	4756.00	3748.00	86.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	6403.00	7979.00	8093.00	142.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	2513.00	4329.00	2745.00	51.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	1810.00	1871.00	2193.00	498.00	21687.00	10139.00	11803.00	1194.00
Tamil Nadu	3549.00	1448.00	1618.00	291.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	3972.00	2511.00	1252.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	707.00	411.00	1501.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	657.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total NE	44831.00	40447.00	35870.00	2026.00	39596.00	30416.00	25129.00	1551.00
North Eastern States								
Arunachal Pradesh								
Assam								
Manipur								
Meghalaya								
Mizoram								
Nagaland								
Sikkim								
Tripura								
Total NE								
Grand Total	44831.00	40447.00	35870.00	2026.00	39596.00	30416.00	25129.00	1551.00

Note: DPAP is implemented in 16 States, DDP is implemented in 7 States and IWDP is implemented in 28 States

* No New project were sanctioned under DPAP, DDP and IWDP from 2007-08 onwards.

IWMP was launched in 2009-10

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Watershed Development Programme have been combined into new Scheme namely Integrated Watershed Management Programme w.e. 2009-2010

(Rs. in lakhs)

IWDP				IWMP#		
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
4443.00	3435.00	1220.00	94.00	3068.00	11981.00	4841.00
732.00	571.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.00	0.00
3044.00	1382.00	842.00	26.00	1369.00	5038.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3187.00	2369.00	1574.00	0.00	5023.00	16173.00	4207.00
428.00	384.00	558.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	0.00
2348.00	1352.00	1695.00	383.00	1651.00	5777.00	0.00
455.00	1121.00	228.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
841.00	307.00	130.00	0.00	764.00	2410.00	648.00
4620.00	3534.00	1742.00	180.00	8100.00	7097.00	8885.00
1146.00	320.00	698.00	0.00	0.00	1101.00	985.00
6044.00	2890.00	1241.00	102.00	4348.00	11324.00	2370.00
2876.00	3756.00	3827.00	117.00	6777.00	20814.00	5925.00
3354.00	2745.00	2529.00	730.00	2177.00	7347.00	0.00
360.00	290.00	209.00	126.00	229.00	345.00	0.00
4526.00	2253.00	792.00	86.00	6992.00	25747.00	9828.00
3460.00	1122.00	1361.00	27.00	1617.00	6016.00	1757.00
7058.00	4638.00	845.00	159.00	2268.00	13374.00	1749.00
2464.00	760.00	1564.00	233.00	0.00	1597.00	0.00
714.00	546.00	352.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52100.00	33775.00	21407.00	2263.00	44383.00	136300.00	41195.00
3227.00	2668.00	2679.00	141.00	545.00	2008.00	386.00
3893.00	2152.00	1336.00	405.00	3253.00	4083.00	0.00
1118.00	1097.00	1543.00	172.00	0.00	1127.00	0.00
942.00	1595.00	2580.00	106.00	243.00	988.00	303.00
2650.00	3670.00	2801.00	132.00	506.00	1714.00	0.00
2753.00	749.00	44.00	0.00	857.00	2801.00	0.00
260.00	845.00	184.00	86.00	117.00	388.00	0.00
158.00	39.00	0.00	0.00	245.00	516.00	0.00
15001.00	12815.00	11167.00	1042.00	5766.00	13925.00	0.00
67101.00	46590.00	32574.00	3305.00	50149.00	150225.00	41884.00

*State-wise Central Allocation, release, expenditure and Physical achievement
under NRWDP from 2008-2009 to 2011-2012*

Sl. No.	State	2008-2009				2009-2010	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	No. of habitations covered	Central Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394.53	395.0549	398.053	8716	43709.00	53736.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	146.12	162.4635	160.9703	1049	18000.00	17820.00
3.	Assam	246.44	187.568	265.398	18174	30160.00	32350.29
4.	Bihar	425.38	452.38	73.2998	15306	37221.00	18610.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	130.42	125.255	112.4221	4465	11601.00	12822.21
6.	Goa	3.98	0	0	1	564.00	332.00
7.	Gujarat	314.44	369.44	289.3274	6748	48275.00	48275.00
8.	Haryana	117.29	117.29	117.29	1074	20789.00	20689.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141.51	141.51	141.4907	4510	13852.00	18285.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397.86	396.49	176.6719	747	44774.00	40251.00
11.	Jharkhand	160.67	80.33	18.8465	7370	14929.00	11134.28
12.	Karnataka	477.19	477.8457	449.1458	12487	57367.00	62786.00
13.	Kerala	103.33	106.97	106.5637	1194	15277.00	15189.31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	370.47	380.47	368.6134	13915	36766.00	37966.00
15.	Maharashtra	572.57	648.2449	511.0633	11824	65243.00	64780.80
16.	Manipur	50.16	45.2291	36.3259	218	6160.00	3857.39

Expenditure	No. of habitations covered	2010-2011				2011-2012			
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	No. of habitations covered	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	No. of habitations covered
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
38978.90	5553	49102.00	55874.00	42338.00	6971	510.84	0.00	148.25	287
19891.00	567	12335.00	19999.00	17655.00	601	127.79	31.95	4.94	3
24177.10	12015	44964.00	48748.00	48055.00	6467	428.86	0.00	0.15	555
28487.20	27103	34146.00	17073.00	42591.00	14221	355.66	0.00	43.52	1259
10406.50	12212	13027.00	12201.00	10951.00	7847	130.81	0.00	13.44	2146
50.00	0	534.00	0.00	116.00		5.56	0.00	0.00	0
48437.80	1598	54267.00	60910.00	61049.00	1079	485.11	121.28	67.91	181
13235.10	912	23369.00	27690.00	20157.00	752	221.22	0.00	36.54	108
14450.20	5256	13371.00	19437.00	16559.00	5094	138.98	21.19	9.72	628
38348.70	433	49922.00	46891.00	50652.00	903	466.80	72.27	145.82	0
8604.20	14918	16593.00	12995.00	12819.00	11399	172.69	0.00	8.85	1225
47371.10	12538	64492.00	70380.00	57393.00	6130	571.64	0.00	46.67	898
15099.40	254	14428.00	15983.00	13797.00	405	150.18	37.54	19.99	56
34702.60	11414	39904.00	38833.00	32494.00	13937	387.78	2.56	56.82	5743
61856.20	7465	73327.00	71842.00	71348.00	8987	686.84	0.00	56.80	1044
3218.50	160	5461.00	5277.00	6927.00	227	56.74	11.86	0.00	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	57.79	63.38	74.4964	1286	7040.00	7940.00
18.	Mizoram	41.44	54.1926	45.4826	237	5040.00	5526.02
19.	Nagaland	42.53	42.53	39.6014	219	5200.00	4706.39
20.	Orissa	298.68	298.68	273.1196	18943	18713.00	22665.87
21.	Punjab	86.56	86.56	96.6822	1791	8117.00	8880.70
22.	Rajasthan	970.13	971.8266	967.9474	20969	103646.00	101216.00
23.	Sikkim	17.45	32.45	28.8506	375	2160.00	2060.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	241.82	287.82	230.5815	11145	32043.00	31795.07
25.	Tripura	51.25	41.008	36.9934	2670	6240.00	7740.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	539.74	615.7755	514.5448	4431	95912.00	95636.23
27.	Uttarakhand	107.58	85.8683	61.0872	2117	12616.00	12489.84
28.	West Bengal	389.39	389.39	371.6225	8734	37229.00	39430.29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	30.7828		0.00	0.00
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.0045	21	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0		0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0		0.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	0	0	1	52	0.00	0.00
Total		6896.72	7056.0221	5998.2787	180788	798643.00	798972.00

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6857.20	407	6348.00	8488.00	7048.00	380	65.27	0.39	19.92	136
5131.10	124	4600.00	6158.00	5802.00	121	37.10	0.00	15.60	3
7657.30	84	7951.00	7752.00	8063.00	128	53.71	2.51	1.99	0
19886.60	9777	20488.00	29476.00	2111.00	7525	213.30	0.00	24.53	1567
9534.93	1881	8221.00	10659.00	10659.00	1658	82.46	20.61	20.61	163
68000.00	10644	116544.00	109948.00	85282.00	7254	1151.52	0.00	408.80	1265
3057.50	110	2624.00	2320.00	1991.00	100	16.06	0.00	1.22	14
36420.70	8238	31691.00	39353.00	30341.00	7039	264.56	62.24	19.58	20
7651.40	843	5717.00	7466.00	6720.00	976	55.98	0.00	16.93	161
97413.50	1877	89912.00	84868.00	93328.00	1879	690.22	177.56	112.60	22
6382.60	1200	13939.00	13641.00	5544.00	1324	144.89	0.00	18.16	229
39076.10	4806	41803.00	49919.00	42022.00	5967	321.70	15.36	8.34	203
0.00	0	101.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00		
0.00	0	109.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00		
0.00	0.00	61.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00		
0.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00		
0.00	40	154.00	0.00	0.00	12	0.00	0.00		
714383.43	152429	859529.00	894181.00	822812.00	119393	7994.27	600.32	1327.70	18021.00

State-wise Central Allocation, release, expenditure and Physical achievement under TSC from 2008-09 to 2011-2012

Sl. No.	State	2008-09			2009-2010			2010-2011			2011-2012 (Up to July, 2011)		
		Central Release	Expenditure	No. of IHHL constructed	Central Release	Expenditure	No. of IHHL constructed	Central Release	Expenditure	No. of IHHL constructed	Central Release	Expenditure	No. of IHHL constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81	6136.92	292697	11078.44	3915.05	423813	14218.46	7177.90	95263	4828.44	2364.41	209611
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16	523.63	3399	404.97	660.63	4650	119.26	612.10	5378	102.44	261.35	14617
3.	Assam	8310.66	5129.57	206256	6729.84	9436.95	164606	9437.36	6712.08	36198	6125.59	3275.85	99568
4.	Bihar	7150.57	11658.13	756465	9046.72	9014.63	202357	11259.76	12521.53	94245	8609.55	3012.49	186843
5.	Chhattisgarh	1144.14	5074.88	305456	5018.42	6437.99	236842	5479.58	2530.57	42390	2702.42	960.45	18617
6.	Goa	0	30.64	18753	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	97290
7.	Gujarat	978.81	6536.4	984200	3036.91	5154.34	411610	4692.36	3332.98	155671	2154.29	2398.58	38940
8.	Haryana	1069.09	1927.46	367097	718.15	1220.09	176096	2361.49	1410.41	24828	335.27	659.43	18357
9.	Himachal Pradesh	778.76	856.12	313872	1017.74	1312.38	256486	2939.78	2130.20	74621	469.57	664.72	6154
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1115.82	1580.46	39415	332.90	1383.15	8895	2792.51	1101.93	42461	912.17	69.47	24564
11.	Jharkhand	3188.2	4921.93	362573	3941.66	3871.91	85756	5466.98	3653.66	18667	3632.46	871.5	157386
12.	Karnataka	3176.18	4292.61	409816	5571.00	4816.90	635479	4458.66	6240.93	94140	4354.64	516.24	0
13.	Kerala	388.99	1410.41	81865	975.45	1346.20	12129	2286.34	808.52	194	158.89	271.81	270226
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9769.83	11567.86	1105250	9987.48	12732.13	873540	14402.60	12826.57	292281	7538	5316.49	128465
15.	Maharashtra	3526.29	9290.92	854563	9894.05	11741.67	677563	12911.70	7263.49	80556	5799.94	1400.57	9895
16.	Manipur	99.83	655.17	4590	1177.54	409.58	13511	80.30	861.00	9438	0	242.93	13772

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Meghalaya	578.3	644.4	30004	1378.78	985.46	13402	3320.20	1437.34	3733	557.86	1570.14	0
18.	Mizoram	694.27	415	8973	412.98	419.27	4115	653.40	281.81	117	31.38	396.64	26949
19.	Nagaland	99.78	327.52	5543	1059.27	971.60	5758	1229.45	264.95	4208	174.06	1151.26	165392
20.	Orissa	7204.33	6414.61	323802	5031.55	5258.97	337849	6836.73	4928.22	341593	5585.85	1619.95	0
21.	Punjab	223.18	85.71	262194	116.02	326.41	121097	1116.39	420.64	565	283.18	137.39	161097
22.	Rajasthan										3443.79	1292.67	0
23.	Sikkim	254.86	0	3712	0.00	258.95	0	112.86	0.00	0	0	0	101303
24.	Tamil Nadu	473.31	5595.02	421967	6166.18	5406.86	262305	7794.35	5213.14	120956	3831.03	144.36	8606
25.	Tripura	158.76	774.79	62971	836.66	535.74	21304	925.14	574.08	13327	133.92	264.23	330316
26.	Uttar Pradesh	38284.24	51268.41	2415154	11579.77	33657.29	1905902	22594.00	22738.91	480725	8389.68	3482.13	36794
27.	Uttarakhand	861.89	724.89	98884	773.98	1102.22	70455	1707.61	1159.57	32194	402.38	727.13	197409
28.	West Bengal	3047.06	5166.06	636422	3246.26	7809.32	263632	8327.50	7654.57	91426	7062.13	3259.26	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00							0
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
33.	Puducherry	0.00	2.74	227	0	5.19	0	0	2.91	0			0
Total		95497.12	143012.26	10376120.00	99532.72	130190.88	7189152.00	147524.77	113860.14	2155205.00	77618.93	37731.45	2322171.00

IHHL = Individual house hold latrines constructed.

*[English]***Izzat Monthly Season Ticket Scheme**

2855. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Izzat Monthly Season Ticket Scheme is not being implemented properly in Mumbai and other parts of the country and hence the benefit of the scheme is not reaching the targeted section;

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

(c) the details of the features of the scheme and the number of persons so far benefitted under the scheme, division-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Railways to implement the scheme properly in Mumbai and in rest of the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the 'Izzat' Scheme, Monthly Season Tickets priced at Rs.25/- are issued on production of the income certificate as prescribed in the guidelines, to people working in unorganized sector, with monthly income upto Rs.1500/- for travel upto 100 kms.

The data regarding Izzat MSTs is not maintained Division wise. However, during the year 2010-11 approximately 44.67 lakh Izzat MSTs were issued, across the country.

(d) Zonal Railways have been asked to give wide publicity regarding the Scheme at regular intervals through various media.

Price of LPG

2856. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to raise the prices of LPG on grounds of free pricing of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment or conducted any study regarding the advantages or disadvantages of open system of fuel pricing driven by markets and its impact on common man;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the rationale regarding implementing the same?

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 of Domestic LPG is being modulated by the Government and its price is below the required market price. As per the Refinery Gate Price effective 1.8.2011, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring under-recovery of Rs.247 per 14.2 kg cylinder of Domestic LPG. A proposal is under consideration of the Government to give consumers limited number of cylinders in a year at the subsidised rate. The pricing and marketing modalities have not yet been decided.

(c) to (e) The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh was constituted by the Government to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products. In the light of the recommendations made by the said Expert Group the price of Petrol has been made market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decisions on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. As regards Diesel, the Kirit Parikh Committee had recommended that its price may be made market-determined but the Government took a decision 'in

principle' that its price would be made market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level.

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and in view of the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government it continues to modulate the Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG.

The primary objective behind the pricing reforms undertaken by the Government is the growing imperative for fiscal consolidation, the need for reducing the subsidy burden on petroleum products so as to allocate more funds to social sector schemes for the common man and for ensuring country's energy security in the long term. Market-determined pricing of Petrol is expected to induce market competition, encourage Oil Marketing Companies to reduce cost, improve efficiency and enhance service standards and thereby provide greater benefit to the consumers.

[Translation]

Catering in Garib Rath Trains

2857. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the responsibility of catering arrangement and its monitoring is with the Railways or with any other private institutions;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are aware that the passengers do not get fresh/hot meals in Garib Rath trains which run between Delhi and Mumbai and other cities;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Railways to provide fresh and quality foods in Garib Rath trains and for ensuring the cleanliness of trains?

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

New Catering Policy issued on 21st July, 2010 responsibility of catering management and its monitoring mainly lies with the Railways. Few Premium catering services such as Food Plaza/Food Courts/Fast food Units etc. are with Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), which is a Public Service Undertaking (PSU) under the Ministry of Railways.

(c) to (e) Railways endeavours to provide fresh/hot catering services to passengers in Garib Rath trains through Train Side Vending (TSV) and from Static Units at enroute stations, as far as possible. There is no provision of pantry cars in these trains as the service of meal is optional.

With a view to provide quality food on trains, the New Catering Policy has been issued which gives emphasis to improvement of services through a quality assurance programme which provides for strict supervision and monitoring.

All the coach toilets of a train are intensively cleaned during the scheduled maintenance in the depots before journey. Mechanized cleaning attention is also provided to identified trains during their scheduled stoppage at nominated en-route 'Clean Train Stations' with focus on cleaning and disinfecting of toilets along with doorways and aisles. In addition Cleaning of coach toilets doorways, aisles and compartments is also carried out in reserved coaches, while on run under the 'On Board House Keeping' scheme on nominated trains.

Express Train to Shirdi

2858. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are taking or propose to take any steps to introduce a daily special express train from Delhi to Shirdi for pilgrimage to world famous Shirdi Dham;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A weekly special train number 04011/04012 between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Sainagar Shirdi is currently being run from 8th April 2011 to 9th September 2011 for clearance of extra rush of passengers.

[English]

Employment by KVIC

2859. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment provided by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) whether any special schemes have been envisaged by the Government for upliftment of Khadi artisans and weavers with particular reference to Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) State-wise/UT-wise details of cumulative employment in the khadi and village industries sector as reported by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing various schemes/programmes, through KVIC, for upliftment of khadi artisans and weavers including those of Karnataka. These schemes include: (i) 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' for providing assistance for construction of worksheds for better work environment, (ii) Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme on production of khadi in place of the erstwhile system of Rebate on sales. MDA envisages financial assistance @20% of production value on khadi and polyvastra which is shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45. The newly introduced MDA scheme has a provision of sharing 25% of the assistance with the artisans as incentive or bonus in addition to their wages through their bank accounts or post office accounts, (iii) 'Scheme for enhancing productivity & competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans' to assist khadi institutions to make khadi industry competitive with more market driven production by replacement of obsolete old machinery and equipment, (iv) a group insurance scheme named 'Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana' for khadi artisans in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) with low premium and add-on benefits (v) Artisan Welfare Fund Trusts (AWFTs) operating in 21 States in the country with a view to extending security and other help in the hour of need to the artisans and (vi) the recently introduced 'Khadi Reforms and Development Programme' funded by the Asian Development Bank to provide for revitalization of khadi sector through measures which, inter alia, include enhanced employment and earnings of the artisans through their capacity building and empowerment.

Statement

State/Union Territory (UT) - wise details of cumulative employment in Khadi and Village Industries Sector

(lakh persons)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Cumulative employment in Khadi and Village Industries Sector		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	UT Chandigarh	0.18	0.19	0.20

1	2	3	4	5
2	Delhi	0.31	0.32	0.34
3	Haryana	3.03	3.18	3.33
4	Himachal Pradesh	2.02	2.11	2.21
5	Jammu and Kashmir	2.42	2.44	2.56
6	Punjab	3.28	3.41	3.58
7	Rajasthan	8.27	8.55	8.96
8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.21	0.22	0.23
9	Bihar	3.70	3.83	4.02
10	Jharkhand	0.51	0.53	0.56
11	Orissa	3.06	3.21	3.37
12	West Bengal	8.09	8.52	8.93
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.11	0.12
14	Assam	3.67	3.76	3.94
15	Manipur	0.65	0.7	0.73
16	Meghalaya	0.39	0.44	0.46
17	Mizoram	0.83	0.87	0.91
18	Nagaland	0.53	0.56	0.59
19	Sikkim	0.22	0.24	0.25
20	Tripura	0.59	0.65	0.68
21	Andhra Pradesh	7.28	7.62	7.99
22	Karnataka	4.55	4.77	5.00
23	Kerala	4.21	4.41	4.62
24	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.01
25	Puducherry	0.10	0.1	0.10

1	2	3	4	5
26	Tamil Nadu	14.16	14.77	15.49
27	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01
28	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0
29	Goa	0.16	0.17	0.18
30	Gujarat	1.90	2.29	2.40
31	Maharashtra	7.24	7.47	7.83
32	Chhattisgarh	1.18	1.25	1.31
33	Madhya Pradesh	3.58	3.75	3.93
34	Uttarakhand	1.21	1.26	1.32
35	Uttar Pradesh	16.27	16.81	17.64
	Total	103.91	108.53	113.80

[Translation]

Utilisation of MGNREGS Funds

2860. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received utilisation certificate from various States including Madhya Pradesh in respect of the funds allocated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted for allocation of fund to States which have not submitted utilisation certificate; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to obtain utilization certificate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Utilization Certificates for central funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

(MGNREGA), have been received from all MGNREGA implementing States/Union Territories except from one district of Bihar, seven districts of Maharashtra and one district of Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) and (d) 1st tranche of central share under MGNREGA in a financial year is released to /Union Territories as per the agreed to labour budget subject to settlement of accounts of the financial year before last. 2nd tranche of fund is released only after utilization certificates of previous financial year and provisional utilization certificates of current year are submitted. In case of non receipt of utilization certificates, communications are sent to the concerned States/Districts to submit utilization certificates for release of further funds under MGNREGS.

Supply of PNG

2861. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to supply Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to various metropolitan cities of Uttar Pradesh and twin cities of Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any joint venture has been finalized for supply of PNG in these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken or being taken for early supply of PNG in these areas?

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) Government has enacted 'Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006', which, *inter alia*, provides that authorization to undertake City Gas Distribution projects (CGD), which supply PNG, will be granted by PNGRB. PNGRB has envisaged a rollout plan for CGD network in more than 300 cities, including various Geographical Areas in Uttar Pradesh. Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd. has already been authorized to undertake CGD project in the twin cities of Hyderabad & Secundrabad.

(c) to (e) GAIL has formed the following joint ventures to implement CGD projects in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh—

State	Geographical Area (GA)	Authorized entity
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur & Bareilly	Central UP Gas Limited (CUGL)
	Agra	Green Gas Limited
	Firozabad (including Taj trapezium)	GAIL Gas Limited*
	Meerut	GAIL Gas Limited*
	Gautam Buddh Nagar (Noida, Greater Noida) & Ghaziabad	IGL
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad & Secundrabad	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited

GAIL Gas Ltd. is a 100% subsidiary of GAIL

[English]

Sharing of Water

2862. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is raising objections over sharing of river water with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise. The Indus Water Treaty 1960 has fixed and delimited the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan concerning the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers. Pakistan has raised objections

contesting the compliance of India's projects with the provisions of the Treaty.

(c) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Railway Land

2863. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct godowns for foodgrains on vacant/surplus railway land in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified therefor;

(c) whether the Railways are facing financial crisis for funding railway projects;

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

(e) the number of such projects which are lagging behind; and

(f) the remedial steps taken/being taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Railways are attempting ambitious targets in areas of new line gauge conversion, doubling, electrification etc. despite limited resources.

(d) Projects are being funded through plan resources including gross budgetary support from Ministry of Finance, internal resource generation and market borrowings.

(e) As on 1.04.2011, the number of ongoing projects

are as follows; 129 new lines, 45 gauge conversion projects, 166 doubling projects - a total of 340 projects.

(f) The remedial steps being taken in this regard are:-

(i) Efforts through Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives.

(ii) Increase in Gross Budgetary Support from Government of India.

(iii) Market borrowings in the form of tax free bonds etc.

(iv) Multi-lateral & bi-lateral funding.

(v) Generating resources through non-conventional methods and innovative financing.

[Translation]

Food Facilities in Trains

2864. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the cost of food items was adjusted in Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains in view of price rise during the last three years;

(b) whether the train fare has been increased in this regard;

(c) whether any proposal is under considerations with regard to provide drinking water pouches on concessional rates to the lower income group passengers of unreserved second class; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Catering charges for Rajdhani/Duronto/Shatabdi Express trains are fixed by the Railway Board duly considering the cost of raw material, packaging, overhead charges. Further the overhead

charges comprise the cost of fuel, staff, element of taxes, licence fee and escalation of prices etc. to meet the increase in costs. The present prices take care of the price rise which has taken place in last three years.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble MR, in the Railway Budget Speech of 2010-11, six bottling plants through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) route at Ambala, Amethi, Mal, Nasik, Farakka and Cheriyanad have been planned to be set up with the mandate that bottled fresh water will be provided at stations at affordable rates.

Subsidy on Diesel to Mobile Companies

2865. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the subsidy on diesel is being provided to mobile companies by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the subsidy provided to various mobile companies operating in the country during the last five years year-wise;

(d) the reason for providing subsidy to these companies;

(e) whether the Government proposes to withdraw this subsidy; and

(f) if so, the time limit regarding the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (f) No subsidy on Diesel is being provided directly to mobile companies. All customers including mobile companies purchase Diesel from Retail

outlets of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) at the same retail selling price. The OMCs are currently incurring an under-recovery of Rs.4.97 per litre (basing on refinery gate price effective 16.08.2011) on the sale of Diesel.

[English]

Accident Near Malda Town

2866. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger train rammed into another express train near Malda town of West Bengal in the month of July 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons identified for this mishap;

(d) the compensation paid to the victims/dependents of victims; and

(e) the reasons for increase in cases of rail accidents during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 31.07.2011 at 19.05 hrs., while the Train No.12510 Dn Guwahati -Bangalore Express was on run between Gour Malda and Jamir Ghata stations of Malda Town - Barharwa Section of Malda Division of Eastern Railway, its locomotive and eight coaches derailed infringing the adjacent line. In the meantime, Train No. 53027 Up Azimganj - Malda Town Passenger, which had left Jamir Ghata at 19.02 hrs., side collided with the derailed train engine of Guwahati-Bangalore Express resulting into derailment of the engine and four coaches of the Azimganj - Malda Town Passenger train. 02 persons suffered grievous injuries and 28 persons including 10 railway staff sustained simple injuries in this accident. 02 unidentified dead bodies have also been found at the site. So far it has not been possible to identify them as bonafide passengers.

(c) Statutory inquiry into this incident is being conducted by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Eastern Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, based at Kolkata. The inquiry has already commenced and its report is awaited.

(d) Compensation to the victims of the accident is payable only after a claim is filed in the Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) and a decree is awarded by the Tribunal.

(e) The number of consequential train accidents on account of collisions, derailments, fire in train, manned level crossing accidents and miscellaneous reasons have decreased from 115 in 2008-09 to 100 in 2009-10 and further to 93 in 2010-11. In the current year during April to July, 2011 also, such accidents have decreased from 26 to 21 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

[Translation]

Addition of Coaches

2867. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that general coaches of long distance trains especially in Southern and Western Regions are over crowded and whether the Railways are proposing to increase general coaches in this regard;

(b) if so, the average number of coaches proposed to be increased and whether this includes trains running from Delhi to Nagpur as well; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) There has been a 7% increase in the passenger segment (non-suburban) travelling in the unreserved coaches in 2010-11 when compared with 2009-10.

All new Mail/Express trains except special type of trains like Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto etc. are introduced with minimum six unreserved coaches in their composition.

Also, certain long distance trains like Jan Sadharan Express, Janseva Express, Jannayak Express etc. are running with only General Second Class accommodation. Attachment of coaches including General Class coaches in trains, including the trains running on Delhi-Nagpur sector, is an ongoing process on Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic pattern of different class of passengers, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

Irregularities in Construction of Roads

2868. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances of irregularities in construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in various States during the last three years have been brought to the notice of the Union Government;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the guilty officials so far;

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the monitoring mechanism for overseeing the construction of roads under PMGSY; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A total of 305 complaints have been received during the last three years regarding implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). State-wise details of these complaints are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Ensuring the quality of construction of road works under PMGSY is the responsibility of the State. A Three Tier Quality Control Mechanism has been put in place under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. First tier is in-house quality control and second tier is independent monitoring at State level. The third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the central level. Under this tier, National Quality Monitors are deputed and their reports are shared with the States for corrective action.

Statement

Details of complaints received during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	No. of complaints received during last three years
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3	Assam	13
4	Bihar	82
6	Chhattisgarh	32
7	Gujarat	0
8	Haryana	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	2
10	Jharkhand	9
11	Karnataka	7
12	Kerala	4
13	Madhya Pradesh	37
14	Maharashtra	24
15	Manipur	7

1	2	3
16	Meghalaya	1
17	Mizoram	0
18	Nagaland	3
19	Orissa	13
20	Punjab	7
21	Rajasthan	7
22	Sikkim	3
23	Tamil Nadu	1
24	Tripura	4
25	Uttar Pradesh	33
26	Uttarakhand	2
27	West Bengal	6
Total		305

[English]

Lok Adalats

2869. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up more Lok Adalats in the country to clear pending cases in High courts and Lower courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of Lok Adalats at present functioning in various States;

(c) the number of cases cleared by these Lok Adalats during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the extent to which it has reduced the number of pending cases in High courts and Lower courts;

(e) whether in view of the successful functioning of the Adalats, Government is considering to provide assistance to the States to set up more Fast Track Courts/ Lok Adalats; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Lok Adalats are organized from time to time for the settlement of cases and pre-litigation disputes as per the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) through the State Legal Services Authorities, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committees, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees has been organizing Lok Adalats in the courts all over the country since 1995. The main aim of organizing Lok Adalats is to provide an opportunity to settle disputes within a short period. The State Legal Services Authorities have been issued guidelines/ directions by the NALSA *vide* NALSA (Lok Adalat) Regulations, 2009 to organize more and more Lok Adalats for disposal of cases speedily. National Plan of Action for the year 2011-12 of NALSA has also been circulated to all State Legal Services Authorities directing them to widen the network of the Lok Adalats.

A Statement showing the number of Lok Adalats organized and cases settled through these Lok Adalats in various States/Union Territories during the last three calendar years *viz.* 2008, 2009 and 2010, is enclosed.

The statistics in Statement will show the extent to which pendency of cases in the courts has come down by organizing Lok Adalats and thereby reducing the cases pending before various courts.

(e) and (f) The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission to provide a grant of Rs.5,000 crore to the States with the objective of improving the justice delivery system in the country. Out of Rs.5,000 crore, Rs.100/- crore has been provided for enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts. The grants would enable the States to hold about ten mega Lok Adalats per High Court per year and about five Lok Adalats for each of the court locations per year, during 2010-15. The Lok Adalats are expected to reduce pendency of cases in courts by 75 lakhs during 2010-15.

The Eleventh Finance Commission recommended a scheme for creation of 1734 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in the country for disposal of long pending sessions and other cases. FTCs are set up by the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Court. The Ministry of Finance sanctioned an amount of Rs.502.90 crores as "special problem and upgradation grant" for judicial administration. The scheme was for a period of 5 years. The Government accorded its approval for the continuation of 1562 FTCs that were operational as on 31-03-2005 for a further period of five years *i.e.* upto 31-03-2010 with a provision of Rs.509 crores. The scheme of central assistance for FTCs was extended for a period of one year *i.e.* upto 31-03-2011. It has been decided that there will be no central funding for FTCs beyond 31-03-2011.

Statement

*The number of Lok Adalats held and number of cases settled by these Lok Adalats during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2008, 2009 and 2010, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Lok Adalats held			Number of cases settled		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	13874	26,933	14,344	107606	125615	97109

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	82	143	103	426	992	811
3	Assam	319	231	354	27833	25767	42578
4	Bihar	1872	1,595	2,677	96018	78055	94664
5	Chhattisgarh	1655	1,498	1,593	11842	7277	10118
6	Goa	47	46	59	221	236	321
7	Gujarat	10660	10,747	9,929	536628	545495	433350
8	Haryana	6441	906	1,136	380044	67909	50762
9	Himachal Pradesh	320	342	412	2168	2531	3062
10	Jammu and Kashmir	287	287	283	12521	16254	15369
11	Jharkhand	2944	2,584	4,385	15202	9405	9076
12	Karnataka	5099	8,088	15,321	57231	119560	143210
13	Kerala	1498	2,597	3,203	25172	26015	24415
14	Madhya Pradesh	6145	5,561	1,806	246034	230056	821872
15	Maharashtra	3242	3,315	3,470	74703	101510	119958
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	10	5	0	189	26
18	Mizoram	244	89	46	136	113	54
19	Nagaland	25	20	76	574	150	88
20	Orissa	789	799	1,090	150601	132030	212148
21	Punjab	2932	3,291	3,609	436169	47172	67152
22	Rajasthan	8389	8,829	8,371	76282	75774	75179
23	Sikkim	92	131	166	323	383	409
24	Tamil Nadu	4849	5,464	5,469	46547	50811	39033
25	Tripura	0	40	84	0	4304	5199

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	3973	3,496	3,015	538168	484416	471218
27	Uttaranchal	117	175	197	11592	13110	81575
28	West Bengal	3553	3,464	2,175	35159	39955	34329
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	7	0	0	13	0
30	U.T. Chandigarh	679	1,646	1,706	13642	21815	48972
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	2392	1,035	1,031	114498	22131	145244
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	23	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	111	104	106	1348	1426	5700

Decline in Ocean Health

2870. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is impending danger of mass extinction of marine life due to deterioration of world's oceans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cumulative effect of several stress factors such as global warming, degrading coral reefs, ocean acidification and destructive human activities like over fishing and widespread chemical pollution has resulted in declining ocean health;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken in this regard;

(e) whether there is a need for greater inter-governmental cooperation to evolve policies for combined ocean and marine resource management; and

(f) if so, 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) No Madam. No such manifestation is noticed yet.

(d) Despite of the above, on research mode observational campaigns are organized for collection and analysis of samples.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) India is already a member of the Biodiversity Convention which is a comprehensive in its goals, and deals with an issue so vital to humanity's future, that it stands as a landmark in international law. It recognizes for the first time that the conservation of biological diversity is "a common concern of humankind" and is an integral part of the development process. The agreement covers all ecosystems, species, and genetic resources. Further, Inter-

governmental programmes such as "Ocean Bio-geographic Information System (OBIS)" and "Census of Marine Life (CoML)", where India is an active member, aims to document the distribution and abundance of marine biota in the world oceans and establish their identity through genetic sequencing. Such international efforts will help to identify and quantify the changes of species in world oceans. Similarly, India is a member of the Commission for Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), which is also an Inter-governmental effort to protect and conserve the marine living resources in the Southern Ocean.

Fulfilling Norms of Green Belt

2871. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kochin Oil Refineries Ltd. Ambalamugal under Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.(BPCL) have fulfilled the norms of green belt in the western side of the Refinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide green belt as per safety norms for the company compound; 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. Kochi Refinery of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited is having about 45 acres of land as greenbelt on the western side.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Refinery has acquired 19 acres of land as greenbelt as part of the recently commissioned project.

[Translation]

Prices of Fertilizers

2872. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the prices of chemical fertilizers are rising in the international market due to increasing dependence on the same;

(b) if so, the comparative prices of the fertilizers in the international market during 2011-12 *vis-a-vis* those prevalent during the year 2005-2006; and

(c) the repercussion of such rise in the prices on the import of fertilizers in India?

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 comparative prices of the fertilizers and fertilizer intermediates (raw materials) in the international market during 2011-12 (upto July, 2011) *vis-a-vis* 2005-2006 is as under:

Year	Month	DAP	MOP	UREA	Phos Acid	Ammonia	Sulphur	Rock Phosphate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2005-06 (Average)		290	215	243	445	260	93.5	80
2011-12	April, 11	663.75	437.50	343.25	980.00	507.00	234.10	168.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	May, 11	659.00	437.50	404.38	980.00	510.38	234.83	192.50
	June, 11	680.75	462.50	495.50	980.00	527.40	242.50	194.50
	July, 11	701.92	462.50	507.50	1050.00	529.88	231.50	178.13

(c) As a repercussion of increase in international prices, India is buying at higher cost and consequently leading to higher subsidy and increased selling prices.

Employment Schemes by KVIC

2873. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has launched schemes to provide self employment to persons with disabilities and those belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities, backward classes living below poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons benefited under these schemes including in the State of Uttarakhand during each of the last three years, and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the KVIC proposes to launch any scheme for the people living below poverty line in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been promoting self-employment ventures through setting up of new micro enterprises in non-farm sector. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme was launched in 2008-09 and is being implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry. PMEGP is particularly aimed at generating self-

employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth, helping in preventing their migration besides increasing their earning capacity. At the State/ Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under PMEGP, beneficiaries belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities, backward classes and persons with disabilities etc. are entitled to a higher rate of margin money assistance at the rate of 35 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas for projects costing up to Rs.25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and upto Rs.10 lakh each in the service sector through the implementing agencies and loans from Banks, etc. The State-wise details of estimated number of employment opportunities created under PMEGP including Uttarakhand during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing through KVIC a number of schemes for spinners and weavers in the khadi sector including those living below poverty line. Workshed scheme for khadi Artisans which was launched in 2008-09 to provide a decent work environment to the artisans by providing financial assistance for construction of workshed, is primarily meant for artisans living below poverty line. Also insurance cover is provided to khadi artisans under Janashri Bima Yojana with provision for stipend to the children of artisans as an add-on. Further, increased earning of artisans have also been aimed at in the recently launched Khadi Reform and Development Programme as well as Market Development Assistance Scheme.

Statement*State/Union Territory (UT) - wise details of estimated employment opportunities created under PMEGP*

(No. of persons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated employment opportunities created under PMEGP			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chandigarh	160	500	34	0
2	Delhi	10	348	140	0
3	Haryana	4840	4283	9748	2839
4	Himachal Pradesh	3090	1963	4569	649
5	Jammu and Kashmir	6800	17820	15953	3466
6	Punjab	2660	8764	7280	2200
7	Rajasthan	5400	13299	25606	6602
8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	264	447	0
9	Bihar	58730	5112	7980	2795
10	Jharkhand	4980	3250	15576	5700
11	Orissa	16540	17812	6611	2920
12	West Bengal	40020	69203	44440	19505
13	Arunachal Pradesh	1140	1380	2510	0
14	Assam	12260	15280	28656	2857
15	Manipur	0	1166	1626	831
16	Meghalaya	0	2167	1782	652
17	Mizoram	0	1705	3800	0
18	Nagaland	50	286	1924	114
19	Tripura	250	1710	1513	181

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Sikkim	100	266	284	0
21	Andhra Pradesh	8650	73417	53515	16831
22	Karnataka	12200	17198	13730	6840
23	Kerala	3650	15970	16620	5510
24	Lakshadweep	0	120	200	0
25	Puducherry	480	396	817	104
26	Tamil Nadu	11970	45511	31895	8142
27	Goa	10	1409	1583	214
28	Gujarat	2680	7892	16905	3459
29	Maharashtra	16920	21961	26745	1878
30	Chhattishgarh	5840	7410	10178	3357
31	Madhya Pradesh	4160	12294	19692	6249
32	Uttarakhand	3840	8345	6146	1065
33	Uttar Pradesh	27240	41536	44128	15199
Total		255070	419997	423233	120159

* upto 02.08.2011

[English]

Polavaram Project

2874. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that large areas of Orissa and Jharkhand would be sub-merged if the Polavaram project is taken up;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons for according clearance without consulting the neighbouring States;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa has lodged any protest in this regard; and

(d) if so, the response 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) No area of Jharkhand would be submerged by construction of the Polavaram Project. Government of Andhra Pradesh has made the provisions of protective embankment in the Detailed Project Report(DPR) of

Polavaram Project to prevent submergence in Orissa. With the provisions of protective embankment, there would be no submergence in Orissa.

(b) A set of DPR of Polavaram Project was sent to State Government of Orissa before giving clearance to the project.

(c) The Government of Orissa has filed Original Suit along with interlocutory Applications in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against clearances granted by various Central Agencies and against proceeding with the construction of Polavaram Project by Andhra Pradesh Government.

(d) Central Water Commission on the behalf of Ministry of Water Resources has already filed the Counter Affidavits in Hon'ble Supreme Court. As per Counter Affidavits, there is no violation of any provision of Godavari Water Dispute Tribunal (GWDT) Award and also with the protective embankment, there would be no submergence in Orissa.

[Translation]

Timing of PRS

2875. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Passenger Reservation Centres (PRS) functioning in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where there is facility of railway reservation on only one counter from 8.00 AM to 2.00 PM;

(b) whether the Railways propose to identify all PRS centres to make them of two counters and extend their timing from 2.00 PM to 8.00 PM;

(c) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) 163 Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counters are functioning in one shift from 8.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(b) to (d) Extending the timings of the existing reservation counters and increasing the number of reservation counters based on demand, subject to feasibility, is a continuous process.

Alternative to Petroleum Products

2876. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

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

(a) whether several countries have made considerable progress in finding alternative to petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Union Government so far to find an alternative to petroleum products; and

(d) the outcome of these measures?

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) Bio-fuels are considered a suitable alternative to petroleum products and various countries around the world are adopting measures for introduction of bio-fuels such as ethanol blending with petrol and bio-diesel blending with diesel.

In India, in order to develop, produce and use bio-fuels, which primarily include ethanol and bio-diesel, a National Policy on Bio-fuels has been brought out by the Government. The policy aims at bringing about accelerated development and promotion of the cultivation, production and use of bio-fuels to increasingly substitute Petrol and Diesel.

The Department of Biotechnology of the Ministry of Science and Technology has constituted a Committee on Research and Development on Bio-fuels in July 2010, with the objective to develop a clear road map and strategy for R&D efforts to meet the goals and targets of the National Bio-fuel Policy and develop different models of programme implementation and financing with special focus on public private partnership and leveraging global collaborations.

Presently, the Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme is successfully running in 13 States and 3 UTs.

Detailed Safety Plan

2877. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has sought for a detailed safety plan from the Railways;
- (b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be made available to the PMO;
- (c) the safety related suggestions given in the plan and the amount likely to be spent thereon;
- (d) the total number of safety related vacant posts in the Railways, zone-wise; and
- (e) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

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) As on 01.04.2010 following safety category posts were vacant in each zone.

Railway	Vacant Posts
1	2
Central	6432

1	2
Eastern	7280
East Central	10465
East Coast	7652
Northern	9298
North Central	4140
North Eastern	3228
Northeast Frontier	2873
North Western	4230
Southern	7538
South Central	7987
South Eastern	7860
South East Central	7181
South Western	4995
Western	6474
West Central	6034
Total	103667

(e) Arising and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Notifications for filling up of approximately 1,90,000 posts including anticipated vacancies have been issued covering the safety category posts also.

[English]

Review of IAY

2878. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State coordinating agencies looking after the implementation of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) have

recently reviewed the progress in their meeting held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the names of the States who participated in the said meeting;

(c) the details of the issues raised and discussed during the meeting;

(d) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all banks to include IAY houses under Differential Rate of Interest scheme for lending upto Rs 20,000/- per unit;

(e) if so, the details in this regard; and

(f) the number of IAY beneficiaries so far granted loan as per the advice of RBI in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to

(c) Yes, Madam. Coordinating Officers from Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Jharkhand & Andaman & Nicobar Islands attended the monthly meeting of coordinating officers held on 28th July, 2011. During the review, performance of the respective States, receipt and utilization of funds, construction of houses and convergence with other schemes to provide basic amenities in IAY houses etc. were discussed.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. Reserve Bank of India vide its letter dated 13th June, 2007 instructed all Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks to include IAY houses under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme to provide loan upto Rs.20,000/-per unit for IAY beneficiary. A Statement showing the State-wise number of IAY beneficiaries benefited under DRI Scheme during 2008-09 to June 2011-12 is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise number of beneficiaries availed benefit under DRI under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Unit in Number)

Sl. No.	Name of the States / UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto June)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh				
2	Arunachal Pradesh				
3	Assam		325	252	
4	Bihar		8526	2686	
5	Chhattisgarh	1242	78	3586	
6	Goa				
7	Gujarat		255	22590	7284

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Haryana		26	21	56
9	Himachal Pradesh		79	64	
10	Jammu and Kashmir				
11	Jharkhand		666	1155	247
12	Karnataka				
13	Kerala	73	128	129	65
14	Madhya Pradesh		3576		
15	Maharashtra				
16	Manipur		498		
17	Meghalaya				
18	Mizoram				
19	Nagaland				
20	Orissa				
21	Punjab				
22	Rajasthan		1550	12	
23	Sikkim				
24	Tamil Nadu		30384	9192	2758
25	Tripura				
26	Uttar Pradesh		2		
27	Uttarakhand			257	30
28	West Bengal		2337	4352	19
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			4	
30	Dadar and Nagar Haveli				
31	Daman and Diu				
32	Lakshadweep				
33	Pondicherry				
Total		1315	48430	44300	10459

Bhairabi-Sairang Railway Line

2879. SHRI C.L. RUALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of new railway line project on Bhairabi-Sairang section; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Final Location Survey has been completed in the entire length. Land plans have been submitted to State Government of Mizoram for conducting joint survey. Work will be taken up after land is handed over to Railways by the State Government.

(b) The work will be taken up after completion of the necessary steps.

Maharatna Status to PSUs

2880. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to give Maharatna status to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) so as to give them more autonomy for investment and other decisions;

(b) if so, whether applications have been invited for this purpose by the Department of Public Enterprises from the PSUs and the number of applications received in this regard so far;

(c) whether any enquiry committee has been constituted for considering the applications for giving Maharatna status to the PSUs;

(d) if so, the main features/conditions considered upon for giving Maharatna status to PSUs; and

(e) the number of PSUs that have been awarded Maharatna status till date?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The Government has introduced the Maharatna scheme for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in February, 2010.

(b) The proposals for grant of Maharatna status to CPSEs are required to be initiated by the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department and forwarded to Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). The proposals for grant of Maharatna status to seven CPSEs, namely, (i) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, (ii) Coal India Limited, (iii) GAIL India Limited (iv) Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (v) NTPC Limited, (vi) Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited and (vii) Steel Authority of India Limited have so far been received in the DPE.

(c) The proposals for grant of Maharatna status to CPSEs are initially considered by the Inter-Ministerial Committee and thereafter by the Apex Committee.

(d) The CPSEs fulfilling the following eligibility criteria are eligible to be — considered for grant of Maharatna status.

- (i) Having Navratna status.
- (ii) Listed on Indian stock exchange with minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations.
- (iii) Average annual turnover of more than Rs. 25,000 crore, during the last 3 years.
- (iv) Average annual net worth of more than Rs. 15,000 crore, during the last 3 years.
- (v) Average annual net profit after tax of more than Rs. 5,000 crore, during the last 3 years.
- (vi) Should have significant global presence/ international operations.

(e) Five CPSEs, namely, (i) Coal India Limited, (ii) Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (iii) NTPC Limited, (iv) Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited and (v) Steel Authority

of India Limited have been granted Maharatna status so far.

Railway Link with Myanmar

2881. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to link our Railways with the Rail network of Myanmar via Imphal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Railways are also laying railway lines in Myanmar; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. At present, there is no such proposal.

[Translation]

Setting up of CNG Stations

2882. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criterion for setting up of CNG stations in the cities;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any survey for setting up CNG stations in Sagar area and other cities of Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which these CNG stations are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) CNG is provided through City Gas Distribution (CGD) Projects. Government has enacted 'Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB)

Act, 2006', which, *inter alia*, provides that authorization to undertake City Gas Distribution projects (CGD) which supply CNG & PNG, will be granted by PNGRB. PNGRB awards authorization for development of CGD networks through bidding process. Once authorization is granted, it is the commercial decision of CNG entities to develop CNG stations as per the requirement in the area.

(b) to (d) PNGRB has envisaged a rollout plan for CGD network in more than 300 cities, over the next five years including various Geographical Areas in Madhya Pradesh. At present, Avantika Gas Limited is already operating CGD network in Ujjain & Indore cities of Madhya Pradesh. Further, PNGRB has given authorization to Maallarvaram Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaypur natural gas pipeline, which will pass through Madhya Pradesh and CGD projects in the cities of Madhya Pradesh including Sagar, can be considered for development.

Issues of Railway Projects

2883. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether most of the Railways projects are lying pending due to lack of coordination or dispute between the Railways and the State Governments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Railways have set up any coordination committee in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. For timely execution of project and to overcome various local problems including acquisition of land and forestry clearance, etc., regular meetings are held with the State Government Authorities. Railway Ministry fully appreciates that proper progress of work is not possible until and unless there is good coordination of Railway Authorities with the State Government Authorities.

(c) No, Madam. Disputes are resolved through meeting of the Railway Authorities and the State Government Authorities at appropriate level and this is a continuous process.

(d) Does not arise.

Shahnagar Major Irrigation Project

2884. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided by the Union Government for the Shahnagar major irrigation project and the cost sharing, if any, by the States;

(b) the current status of the said project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The central assistance under AIBP provided to Himachal Pradesh for Shahnagar irrigation project is Rs. 149.585 crore.

As per arbitration award dated 19.5.1995, it was decided that Punjab will share 61.74% of the cost of development of irrigation networks downstream Shahnagar Barrage on left and right bank of the barrage. Himachal Pradesh is to contribute 38.26% of this cost.

(b) The Project is ongoing.

(c) The expected time of its completion is year 2011-12.

Unhygienic Bed Rolls/Linen in Trains

2885. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding unhygienic bed rolls/linens in AC coaches of express trains including

Rajdhani/ Garib Rath/ Duranto trains have been received by the Railways;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received by the Railways during each of the last two years and the current year, zone-wise; and

(c) the punitive action taken or proposed to be taken against offenders by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Indian Railways always endeavor to provide good quality linen to the passengers in trains. Bedrolls/linen sets are washed after every use.

However, some complaints and references/suggestions have been received on the Railways regarding quality of washing of bedrolls as under:

2009-10	2010-11	2011- 12 (till June)
1382	961	207

Such complaints/suggestions, whenever received, are acted upon appropriately and suitable penal action is initiated against the concerned contractor/staff responsible for the lapses on their account. Regular Inspections/checks are carried out at various levels to monitor the quality of linen provided to the passengers. Railways are also in the process to set up mechanized laundries at important locations to further improve upon the quality of washing of linen.

Land Acquisition in MH

2886. SHRI MANIK RAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and total area of land that has been acquired by the Railways in Amrawati district of Maharashtra so far;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has demanded 8.32 acres of land from the Railways for setting

up of a new Mill for National Textiles Corporation;
and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Railways thereon?

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

[English]

Practice by Lawyers

2887. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether instances of the kith and kin of some judges practicing as lawyers in the same court have been reported;

(b) if so, the guidelines/conduct rules framed in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce new law in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

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

(b) to (d) To ensure greater accountability and transparency in the higher judiciary, a Bill titled 'The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010' which incorporates a mechanism for enquiring into complaints against the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, enabling declaration of assets and liabilities of Judges and laying down judicial standards to be followed by the Judges has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 01.12.2010.

[Translation]

Kundalia and Mohanpura Projects

2888. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the Madhya Pradesh Government for Kundalia and Mohanpura multi-purpose projects;

(b) if so, the present status of the above proposals;

(c) the budgetary provision for the proposed projects;

(d) whether a time limit has been prescribed for the completion of above projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the manner in which the water crisis and drought conditions in the area are likely to get resolved after the projects are approved and implemented?

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 Preliminary Feasibility Reports (PFR) on Kundalia and Mohanpura multi-purpose projects have been received in CWC in June, 2011 for examination. The above proposals are under examination.

(c) Budget provision of Rs. 50 Lakh each has been made by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for financial year 2011-12 for these schemes.

(d) and (e) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that the time frame for completion of the projects would be decided during preparation of the detailed projects reports.

(f) The stored water would provide irrigation in the near by area and provide water for drinking and industrial purposes. Construction of the scheme would increase the

ground water table in the adjoining area and also reduce flood damage.

Rise in Price of Petroleum Products

2889. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of times the prices of petroleum products rose after decontrolling them;

(b) the number of times the commission of dealers increased during the last three years alongwith the amount of increase thereon;

(c) the per litre cost of petroleum products at the time of import and the reasons for excessive increase in the prices of these products after purification;

(d) whether the private companies export petroleum products after purification of crude oil in the country; and

(e) if so, the quantity and price of such products exported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Based on the recommendations of the Dr. Kirit Parikh Committee, the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail level with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decisions on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. The revisions in price of Petrol after 26.6.2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-I:

(b) The details of revision in Dealers'/ Distributors' commission on Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG during the last 3 years are given below:

Date of Revision	Petrol (Rs. per kilolitre)	Diesel (Rs. per kilolitre)	Domestic LPG (Rs. per 14.2 kg cylinder)
As on	1024	600	19.05
01.04.2008			
23.05.2008	1052	631	-
04.06.2008	-	-	20.54
30.06.2009	-	-	21.94
27.10.2009	1125	673	-
07.09 010	1218	757	-
01.07.2011	1499	912	25.83

(c) Refining of crude oil is a process industry where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through numerous processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in allocating the total joint costs to

individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

The OMCs pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Petrol and Diesel and Import Parity Price (EPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG to refineries.

The IPP/TPP are determined based on prices prevailing in the international market.

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and in view of the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and the RSPs of these petroleum products are below the required market price. As a result, the OMCs are

currently incurring under-recoveries of Rs.4.97 per litre on Diesel, Rs.23.74 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs.247 per cylinder of Domestic LPG. At these rates, the OMCs are incurring daily under-recovery of 1235 crore.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The details of export of petroleum products by the private oil companies, namely Essar Oil Limited (EOL) and Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Revision in the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol since 26.6.2010 (as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited)

Date of Revision	RSP of Petrol (Rs. per litre)	Reasons
26.06.2010	51.43	Increase in prices
01.07.2010	51.45	Increase in Railway siding/ shunting charges
08.09.2010	51.56	Increase in Dealers Commission
21.09.2010	51.83	Increase in prices
17.10.2010	52.55	Increase in prices
02.11.2010	52.59	Increase in Railway 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
15.05.2011	63.37	Increase in prices
01 07.2011	63.70	Increase in Dealers Commission/ Siding & shunting charges

Statement-II

Essar Oil Limited

Products	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	TMT	USD (Million)	Rs.crore	TMT	USD (Million)	Rs. crore	TMT	USD (Million)	Rs. crore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Naptha	52	34	153	193	127	589	603	462	2,101
Petrol	1,684	1,253	5,521	1,021	676	3,147	1,763	1,398	6,364

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Diesel	73	48	227	340	200	930	235	162	720
Fuel Oil	2,434	1,134	4,995	1,990	878	4,085	2,507	1,215	5,528
Total	4,243	2,469	10,896	3,544	1,881	8,751	5,108	3,237	14,713

Reliance Industries Limited

Products	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	TMT	USD (Million)	Rs.crore	TMT	USD (Million)	Rs. crore	TMT	USD (Million)	Rs. crore
Naphtha	2,190	1,714	7,517	2,317	1,503	7,075	2,338	1,816	8,256
Petrol	3,295	2,484	11,024	8,430	5,751	27,004	11,426	9,129	41,599
ATF	3,209	2,750	12,285	3,934	2,411	11,405	3,491	2,775	12,623
Diesel	11,837	9,223	41,206	15,807	9,228	43,566	18,719	13,950	63,536
Others	267	168	737	2,624	1,434	6,757	2,714	1,791	7,690
Total	20,798	16,339	72,769	33,112	20,327	95,807	38,688	29,461	1,33,704

Source: Essar Oil Limited / Reliance Industries Limited as on 17.8.2011

TMT: Thousand Metric Tonne

[English]

Master Plan for N.E. Region

2890. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have drawn any Master Plan for the development of railway infrastructure in the North-East region as mentioned in the Railway Budget 2010-2011; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Master Plan for the development of railway infrastructure in the North East Region is under finalization.

Review of TSC

2891. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed functioning of Total Sanitation Campaign;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government has initiated consultations with private organizations to promote the Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Total Sanitation Campaign; 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) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has a comprehensive system of review functioning and implementation of the Programme through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee meetings, Video Conferencing with States, Area Officer's Scheme, District Level Monitoring and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/District Level. Comprehensive web-based online monitoring system for TSC is also in place. The sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country was 21.9% as per census 2001. With the effective implementation of TSC, the rural sanitation coverage has since increased to approximately 73% as of July 2011, as per the progress reported by all the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, as per the provisions contained in TSC guidelines, State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) / District Water and Sanitation Missions (DWSMs) may identify corporate houses in the proximity which have or may develop interaction with the rural community for augmenting their efforts of accelerated sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Implementing agencies may introduce the TSC project and its objectives to such corporate houses to involve them in social upliftment of rural areas.

National Water Policy

2892. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to review the National Water Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Action Plan on Climate Change envisages revisiting the National Water Policy in

consultation with the States to ensure basin level management strategies to deal with variability in rainfall and river flow due to climate change;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this direction and the outcome 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) Government of India has initiated actions to review National Water Policy, 2002. A drafting committee has been set up to draft the National Water Policy taking into account the feedback received during consultation meetings held with the Members of Parliament, Academia, Experts & Professionals, Non-Governmental Organizations, Corporate Leaders and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(c) to (e) Government of India has launched National Water Mission under National Action Plan on Climate Change envisaging, *inter-alia*, review of National Water Policy, particularly with a view to ensure (i) integrated Water Resources Management for helping to conserve water, minimizing wastage and ensuring more equitable distribution, (ii) consideration of precipitation as basic water resource, (iii) evaporation management as an important strategy, (iv) basin level management strategies, (v) appropriate entitlement and pricing, and (vi) appropriate regulatory mechanism. A series of consultation meetings has been held with the Members of Parliament, Academia, Experts & Professionals, Non-Governmental Organizations, Corporate Leaders and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions regarding review of National Water Policy. A Drafting Committee has been set up to draft the National Water Policy.

Power Consumption

2893. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of electricity consumption by the Railways during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the source of power supply and the rates at which the same is being purchased by the Railways; and

(c) the annual electricity bills of the Railways during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Electricity consumption by the Railways during the last three years are as under:

(Electricity consumption in million kWh)

Type	Year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Operational purpose (Traction)	11685	12242	13003
Non-operational purpose (Non-traction)	2411	2489	2506
Total	14096	14731	15509

(b) Power is purchased from different distribution companies (DISCOMs) in States and three power companies viz, TATA Electric, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and NTPC Ltd.

Average cost of power in Rs. per unit for Operational (Traction) and Non-operational (Non-Traction) purpose during last three years is as under:

(Rs. per unit)

Type	Year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Operation purpose (Traction)	4.29	4.40	4.46
Non-operational purpose (Non-traction)	4.33	4.37	4.58

(c) Annual electricity bills paid by Indian Railways during the last three years are as under:

(Electricity bill paid in millions of Rs.)

Type	Year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Operation purpose (Traction)	50108	53833	58037
Non-operational purpose (Non-traction)	10449	10889	11489
Total	60557	64722	69526

**Cuddapah-Bangalore
Railway Line**

2894. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Cuddapah-Bangalore via Bangarapet railway line project;

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

(c) the time- frame set for the completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Cuddapah-Pendlimarri (21.80km) section of Cuddapah-Bangalore new line project is being executed by South Central Railway and rest of the project is being executed by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited. On Cuddapah-Pendlimarri section, estimate has been sanctioned and part of the land has been acquired. Tender for earthwork & bridges is under finalization. An expenditure of Rs. 7.82 crore has been incurred up to March, 2011 and an outlay of Rs. 100 crore has been provided for this project during 2011-12. Target for completion of this project has not yet been fixed.

Procurement in Railways

2895. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the majority of Railway procurements are based on single source annual bids from single vendors;

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

(c) whether the Dhall Committee on Public Procurement has recommended a series of changes in the present practice of procurement in Railways; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken thereon by the Railways?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The report of the Dhall Committee on Public Procurement is under consideration of the Government of India.

[Translation].

Expansion of Station

2896. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to expand Manipur, Satna and Mehar Railway Stations;

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

(c) whether the Railways propose to provide terminal and maintenance facility at Satna station; 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) and (b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Satna is not a terminal station for passenger trains. However, Satna is a terminal for goods trains and train examination and maintenance facilities for goods trains are available in Satna Yard.

Statement

At present there is no proposal to expand Manikpur station. However, details of passenger amenity works in progress at Satna & Maihar stations are as under:

Sl. No.	Station	Description of work
1	2	3
1	Satna	Provision of concourse (Phase-II) in front of PRS & station building.
2	Satna	Provision/extension of cover over shed
3	Satna	Replacement of damaged pipe with 250 mm dia pipe Intake/ Jack well & infiltration galleries between Satna river & filter plant.
4	Satna	Waste water treatment & re-circulating plant
5	Satna	Provision of 1:2 ramp for 3.66m wide Foot Over Bridge (FOB)
6	Maihar	Provision/Extension of cover over shed
7	Maihar	Provision of foot over bridge

1	2	3
8	Maihar	Construction of washable apron 620m long on platform no.1
9	Maihar	Proposed extension of FOB at Maihar

[English]

Technology Express

2897. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways plan to launch Technology Express to inter-connect the country's Indian Institute of Technology (UTs);

(b) if so, the details worked out so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A proposal for running a Technology Express exhibition train has been received from Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, by Ministry of Railways, which is under examination.

Rohtak-Hissar Railway Line

2898. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to lay new railway line on Rohtak-Hansi-Hissar section;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which work on the said project is likely to start completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Hansi is already connected to Hissar through a broad gauge railway line. Survey for Rohtak-Hansi new railway line has been

completed. As per the survey report, the cost of construction of this 68.8 km long new line has been assessed as Rs. 406.87 crore.

The survey report is presently under consideration in the Ministry.

(c) The project has not yet been sanctioned.

Under-utilisation of BIBCOL

2899. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL) has remained under-utilized since its inception;

(b) if so, whether lack of proper planning and implementation of the project for production of Oral Polio Vaccine and delay in fulfilling the World Health Organisations requirements were the main reasons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being by the Government to restructure and revamp the BIBCOL?

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) No, Madam.

(c) BIBCOL was set up with the objective of production and supply of Oral Polio Vaccine to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to meet their requirement for National Immunization Programme. However, lack of sufficient order in the beginning and later the entry of private manufacturers in the production of OPV as well as the purchase policy of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare through tender abolishing price preference to PSU resulted in under utilization of BIBCOL's capacity of production over the years, although BIBCOL subsequently

fulfilled all the WHO regulatory requirements and domestic requirements with respect to supply of OPV.

(d) Transfer of the management control of BIBCOL from the Department of Biotechnology to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been agreed to between the two Ministries.

Representation of Women in Judiciary

2900. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) the number of women judges in the Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts, as on date, Court-wise;

(b) the reasons for low representation of women in Judiciary; and

(c) the steps taken to increase women representation in the Judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) A statement showing the number of women judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 1st August, 2011 is enclosed.

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. Therefore, no such information is maintained in Government of India.

(b) and (c) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively, which do not provide for reservation. The Government has been requesting the Chief Justices of High Courts to locate, *inter alia*, women from the Bar for recommending for appointment as Judges of High Courts.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	No. of women judges as on 01.08.2011
A.	Supreme Court of India	1
B.	High Court	
1	Allahabad	03
2	Andhra Pradesh	01
3	Bombay	07
4	Calcutta	03
5	Chhattisgarh	-
6	Delhi	06
7	Gauhati	01
8	Gujarat	03
9	Himachal Pradesh	-
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-
11	Jharkhand	02
12	Karnataka	02
13	Kerala	02
14	Madhya Pradesh	04
15	Madras	06
16	Odisha	02
17	Patna	05
18	Punjab and Haryana	04
19	Rajasthan	03
20	Sikkim	-
21	Uttarakhand	-
Total		54

Rail Yatri Sewak

2901. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to extend the facility of Rail Yatri Sewaks with modern trolleys to six more stations including Ahmedabad in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the list of stations where such facility is scheduled to be introduced through out the country, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be started to provide help to aged, disabled, senior citizens and women passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways on 26.05.2011 to extend the facility of Modern Trolleys for senior citizens and women passengers at 8 stations as a pilot project for a period of one year. The station-wise and state-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	Station	State
1.	New Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi
2.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus Mumbai	Maharashtra
3.	Mumbai Central	Maharashtra
4.	Chennai Central	Tamil Nadu
5.	Chennai Egmore	Tamil Nadu
6.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
7.	Bengaluru City Junction	Karnataka
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala

(c) Action has already been initiated by the concerned Zonal Railways for provision of this facility as per the extant instructions.

Stoppage at Raver Station

2902. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms being followed in providing a new stoppage of trains at any station;

(b) whether there is any proposal/demand from public representatives to provide stoppage to Pune-Patna Express (12149-12150) and Kamayani Express (11071-11072) at Raver station (Maharashtra); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Provision of stoppages of trains depends upon various factors like traffic offering at the stations, operational feasibility, commercial viability, availability of alternative services, passing time of the train at the station, population & significance of towns/cities and developments taking place etc.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Representations including from Hon'ble Member of Parliament have been received for stoppage of 12149/12150 Pune-Patna Express and 11071/11072 Lokmanya Tilak (Terminus)-Varanasi Kamayani Express at Raver station. The same have been examined but not found feasible at present.

Coal Carrying Rakes

2903. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways fell short of its target of carrying coal during 2010-11 due to shortage of rakes;

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

(c) whether it is also true that Coal India Ltd. had offered financing in purchase of rakes by the Railways for carrying coal;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to augment its coal carrying capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The percentage materialization of coal loading was 98.9% of the target fixed for the year 2010-11. As against a target of 425.0 million tonnes, Railway has loaded 420.21 million tonnes coal during 2010-11. The less loading of coal as

compared to target was not on account of shortage of rakes but due to less availability of imports for power houses during the first 9 months of the year and less transportation of coal from pit head to railway siding for reasons both internal and external to coal companies which led to underutilization of railway transportation capacities during the first 9 months of the year.

(d) Yes, Madam. Coal India Limited had offered to purchase one rake under Wagon Investment Scheme in the year 2007 to be deployed in South Eastern Railway. The Railway did not agree to the same since coal was outside the purview of investment in Wagons Investment Scheme.

(e) The Railways have been inducting more BOXN and BOBRN wagons which are primarily used in coal loading. 5619 no. of BOXN type and 547 no. of BOBRN type wagons were inducted in 2010-11. In the period April to July 2011, 5140 no. of BOXN type and 398 no. of BOBRN type wagons have been inducted. Moreover, the new BOXNH wagons which are being inducted have a higher payload to tare ratio and a higher axle load than the earlier designed BOXN wagons.

Underwater Gas Pipeline

2904. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether India and Iran have agreed to lay underwater gas pipeline, which will help India bypass Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the route for the pipeline has been identified; 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) No Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Under Utilisation of Fund

2905. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the funds utilised during the said period;

(c) whether the funds so allocated have not been fully utilised;

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

(e) the details of the scheme undertaken by the Ministry for promotion of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of the plan funds allocated and expenditure made for various schemes for MSME sector during the last three years and current year are as under:

Years	Allocations	Expenditure	Percentage of Utilisation
2008-09	1794	1658.05	92.4%
2009-10	1794	1376.83	76.7%
2010-11	2400	2272.04	94.7%
2011-12	2700	408.95	15.1%

(Rs. in crore)

(Upto June 2011)

(c) and (d) The utilisation plan funds has increased from 92.4% in 2008-09 to 94.7% in 2010-11. The funds could not be utilised fully due to various reasons viz. lack of demand in demand driven schemes, delay in approval of new schemes, non receipts of viable proposals for scheme under PPP mode etc.

(e) Ministry is implementing various Schemes for development of MSMEs in the country. Some of the major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Marketing Development Assistance Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Scheme for ISO 9000/14000 Certification on Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Skill Development Programme.

Disciplined Exploitation of Water

2906. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been formulated by the Government to find out the possibility of disciplined exploitation of sub-soil water;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the areas identified for the purpose; and

(c) the manner in which the said subsoil water reserves are proposed to be optimally exploited?

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 National Water Policy adopted by the Government in 2002 lays emphasis on regulation of exploitation of ground water resources so as not to exceed the recharging possibilities and need for effective prevention of detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water. The policy further stresses that over-exploitation of ground water should be avoided

especially near the coast to prevent ingress of seawater into sweet water aquifers.

(b) Assessment of replenishable ground water resources was carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organizations (as on 2004) and a total of 839 assessment units (blocks/ mandals/ talukas) have been categorized as over-exploited. State-wise details of over-exploited assessment units are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) For optimal exploitation of ground water resources, Ministry of Water Resources has circulated to the States/ Union Territories the Model Bill to regulate and control the development and management of ground water. The bill provides for checking of ground water exploitation by State Ground Water Authority in over-exploited areas. Further, Central Ground Water Authority, constituted by the Government under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 has notified 43 areas in different States for regulation of ground water development.

Statement

State wise details of Over-exploited assessment units (blocks/ mandals/ talukas)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of assessed units	Over-exploited units	
			No.	%
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1231	219	18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	0
3	Assam	23	0	0
4	Bihar	515	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0
6	Delhi	9	7	78
7	Goa	11	0	0
8	Gujarat	223	31	14
9	Haryana	113	55	49
10	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	8	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
12	Jharkhand	208	0	0
13	Karnataka	175	65	37
14	Kerala	151	5	3
15	Madhya Pradesh	312	24	8
16	Maharashtra	318	7	2
17	Manipur	7	0	0
18	Meghalaya	7	0	0
19	Mizoram	22	0	0
20	Nagaland	7	0	0
21	Orissa	314	0	0
22	Punjab	137	103	75
23	Rajasthan	237	140	59
24	Sikkim	1	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	385	142	37
26	Tripura	38	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	803	37	5
28	Uttarakhand	17	2	12
29	West Bengal	269	0	0
30	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0
31	Chandigarh	1	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	2	1	50
34	Lakshadweep	9	0	0
35	Pondicherry	4	1	25
Total		5723	839	15

Job Cards under MGNREGS

2907. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of job card holders in the country under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and current year. State and Union Territory (UT)-wise;

(b) the number of percentage of job card holders who were provided hundred days employment under the scheme indicating the SC/ST and Below Poverty Line people separately during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the reasons for providing less than hundred days employment on demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides a legal guarantee of wage employment to even 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 Scheduled-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. Therefore, the number of households having job cards and provided employment and percentage provided 100 days of employment has to be seen against the number of households who demanded employment.

Details of the number of households possessing job cards, number of households which demanded and provided 100 days of employment during the last 3 years and current year as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The total number of persondays generated and persondays generated by SCs and STs during this period are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Separate data for job cards issued or employment provided to people Below Poverty Line (BPL) under the scheme is not maintained.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	2008-09				2009-10			
		Cumulative No. of HH issued job cards (in Nos.)	No. of Households who demended employment	No. of NH completed 100 days (In Nos.)	% of NHs provided 100 days employment	Cumulative No. of HH issued job cards (in Nos.)	No. of Households who demended employment	No. of NH completed 100 days (In Nos.)	% of NHs provided 100 days employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11347815	5699557	483058	8.48	11722646	6158493	1395537	22.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	154957	110259	12788	11.60	135140	72606	276	0.38
3.	Assam	2970522	2155349	176778	8.20	3611714	2139111	130457	6.10
4.	Bihar	10284009	3822484	102597	2.68	12403792	4127330	282797	6.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	3354795	2271194	251674	11.08	3574607	2025845	160851	7.94
6.	Gujarat	2877792	850691	49160	5.78	3570123	1596402	103752	6.50
7.	Haryana	377568	171794	9855	5.74	459367	156410	8837	5.65
8.	Himachal Pradesh	849993	453724	50193	11.06	994969	499174	48283	9.67
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	497175	214385	7643	3.57	664494	352287	21360	6.06
10.	Jharkhand	3375992	1576857	95473	6.05	3697477	1703243	133296	7.83
11.	Karnataka	3420945	906503	27009	2.98	5220895	3626437	445930	12.30
12.	Kerala	1897713	698680	14344	2.05	2599453	957477	43596	4.55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11229547	5207862	979026	18.80	11292252	4714916	678717	14.40
14.	Maharashtra	4814593	907783	32510	3.58	5699877	591611	22630	3.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Manipur	385836	381109	137006	35.95	426533	418564	101	0.02
16.	Meghalaya	298755	239630	26323	10.98	372523	302532	13451	4.45
17.	Mizoram	172775	172775	91758	53.31	180803	180140	7059	3.92
18.	Nagaland	296738	296689	34070	11.48	325242	325242	103430	31.80
19.	Orissa	5267853	1220596	52459	4.30	5802442	1416560	82710	5.84
20.	Punjab	524928	147336	3970	2.69	704874	272684	7702	2.82
21.	Rajasthan	8468740	6375314	2631892	41.28	8327935	6522264	1514420	23.22
22.	Sikkim	77112	52554	2863	5.45	70050	54156	12633	23.33
23.	Tamilnadu	5512827	3345648	508122	15.29	6535710	4373257	750689	17.39
24.	Tripura	600615	549145	58930	10.37	607010	577540	214218	37.09
25.	Uttar Pradesh	10652018	4338490	647525	14.93	11698780	5667644	796929	44.06
26.	Uttanchal	817753	298741	12633	4.23	893496	522304	20664	3.96
27.	West Bengal	9556067	3025854	23050	0.76	10351948	3439363	72123	2.07
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	23313	8131	12	0.15	12763	20634	657	3.18
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	8100	1919	66	3.44	10923	3741	24	0.64
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	10244	NR	NR	NR	14279	6613	121	1.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Lakshadweep	3313	3024	481	15.91	6079	5192	20	0.39
33.	Puducherry	15547	12264	0	0.00	60780	40377	385	0.95
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		100145950	45516341	6521268	14.33	112548976	52920154	7083663	13.39

		2010-11				2011-12 (up to Aug.)			
Sl. No.	State	Cumulative No. of HH issued job cards (In Nos.)	No. of Households who demended employment	No. of NH completed 100 days (In Nos.)	% of NHs provided 100 days employment	Cumulative No. of HH issued job cards (In Nos.)	No. of Households who demended employment	No. of NH completed 100 days (In Nos.)	% of NHs provided 100 days employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11991323	6200423	964713	15.56	11703122	643881	548	0.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	170350	151574	602	0.40	35359	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	4369561	1807788	45490	2.52	3824432	359557	465	0.13
4.	Bihar	13044879	4763659	284063	5.96	11433429	126486	946	0.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	3911126	2485581	184497	7.42	4170939	1766525	19522	1.11
6.	Gujarat	3955998	1097483	67653	6.16	3908242	306682	3740	1.22
7.	Haryana	582737	237480	9077	3.82	592465	85346	448	0.52
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1050602	447064	22052	4.93	1053259	221115	127	0.06
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1001681	497617	60224	12.10	459175	10788	97	0.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jharkhand	3920922	1989083	131149	6.59	3953929	773454	2931	0.38
11.	Karnataka	5294245	2414441	131575	5.45	5271750	117693	634	0.54
12.	Kerala	2915670	1186356	67970	5.73	752208	450314	3	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11384370	4445781	467119	10.51	11562701	827111	4505	0.54
14.	Maharashtra	5832823	453941	28240	6.22	5864944	155739	4407	2.83
15.	Manipur	444886	437228	109339	25.01	338723	49184	0	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	398226	357523	19576	5.48	416535	10649	6	0.06
17.	Mizoram	170894	170894	131970	77.22	195309	16347	0	0.00
18.	Nagaland	350815	350815	190261	54.23	364228	NR	NR	NR
19.	Orissa	6025230	2030029	204229	10.06	6042546	519721	2670	0.51
20.	Punjab	821076	278567	5243	1.88	829525	98400	154	0.16
21.	Rajasthan	9274312	6156667	495830	8.05	9922664	3589448	9065	0.25
22.	Sikkim	73575	56401	25695	45.56	75625	7332	88	1.20
23.	Tamil Nadu	7347187	4969140	1102070	22.18	7876185	3200857	708	0.02
24.	Tripura	584900	557413	81442	14.61	586753	406590	8	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	13052850	6581786	600559	9.12	13283486	2705220	4738	0.18
26.	Uttaranchal	974529	542391	25412	4.69	975426	58135	188	0.28
27.	West Bengal	10731538	5011657	104967	2.09	10815829	1064593	400	0.04
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	44406	17937	174	0.97	51772	2183	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	11135	2290	0	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	21032	13997	413	2.95	23725	4884	0	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	7787	4507	71	1.58	6781	NR	NR	NR
33.	Puducherry	63759	38574	137	0.36	63427	2737	0	0.00
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		119824434	55756087	5561812	9.98	116454493	17590921	56398	0.32

Note: (1) All Figures are MIS based in the Financial Year 2011-12 NR = Not reported

(2) In few States verification campaign is on that may result in deletion of surplus job cards, if any and reduction in number of job cards issued

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (Up to Aug.)		
		Persondays Generated in Lakhs			Persondays Generated in Lakhs			Persondays Generated in Lakhs			Persondays Generated in Lakhs		
		Total	SCS	STs	Total	SCS	STs	Total	SCS	STs	Total	SCS	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2735.45	715.02	354.36	4044.20	998.00	594.80	3351.61	815.03	537.08	75.09	26.07	10.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.98	0.59	28.35	16.98	0.00	16.60	31.12	0.01	28.09	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	751.07	78.18	258.78	732.95	89.03	227.36	470.52	51.74	128.26	51.72	2.77	11.61
4.	Bihar	991.75	496.55	26.33	1136.88	515.05	24.57	1602.62	727.52	34.27	30.44	7.74	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	1243.18	203.97	513.65	1041.57	159.59	397.85	1110.35	161.76	405.43	497.54	55.36	152.58
6.	Guajrat	213.07	26.99	107.73	585.09	87.00	230.87	491.84	71.53	202.51	76.58	6.63	31.13
7.	Haryana	69.11	36.55	0.00	59.04	31.65	0.00	84.20	41.20	0.00	17.19	8.85	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	205.28	68.80	15.99	284.94	95.04	24.80	219.46	71.51	17.97	30.15	9.03	1.89
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.80	6.67	21.61	128.71	10.79	33.64	210.68	15.19	52.85	2.24	0.12	0.17
10.	Jharkhand	749.97	135.78	299.74	842.47	135.15	362.12	530.00	111.71	349.65	174.12	22.62	65.89
11.	Karnataka	287.64	79.89	39.91	2003.43	334.64	171.72	1097.85	177.40	102.72	25.84	3.86	2.00
12.	Kerala	153.75	29.94	14.23	339.71	56.97	18.11	480.34	72.90	14.89	20.21	2.96	0.37
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2946.97	525.07	1379.55	2624.00	485.03	1189.82	2198.18	425.18	955.02	185.93	37.38	45.96
14.	Maharashtra	419.85	69.31	185.44	274.35	20.27	90.98	300.00	44.01	51.12	35.53	3.01	5.21
15.	Manipur	285.62	4.71	208.25	306.18	84.29	131.19	295.61	7.62	208.81	3.88	0.03	1.95
16.	Meghalaya	86.31	0.39	81.75	148.48	0.77	139.70	199.81	0.75	188.85	1.35	0.00	1.34
17.	Mizoram	125.82	0.00	125.76	170.33	0.01	170.10	165.08	0.00	165.71	3.83	0.00	3.82
18.	Nagaland	202.70	0.00	202.70	284.27	0.00	284.27	334.34	0.00	334.34	NR	NR	NR
19.	Orissa	432.58	87.55	154.90	554.09	106.12	200.91	976.57	177.03	347.21	113.40	21.55	38.89
20.	Punjab	39.88	29.63	0.00	77.17	60.90	0.00	75.40	50.63	0.01	17.30	13.56	0.01
21.	Rajasthan	4829.55	1390.40	1122.52	4498.10	1193.52	1011.87	3026.22	771.56	704.60	616.29	94.01	197.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Sikkim	26.34	1.50	11.63	43.27	4.18	18.41	48.14	5.79	19.21	1.68	0.07	0.76
23.	Tamil Nadu	1203.59	725.39	20.93	2390.75	1412.23	59.67	2685.93	1550.06	58.71	460.53	135.99	5.97
24.	Tripura	351.12	32.35	158.68	460.22	82.97	188.59	374.51	67.22	162.71	47.18	8.08	21.24
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2272.21	1216.90	44.57	3559.23	2007.84	52.75	3348.97	1807.02	70.48	508.31	159.41	6.71
26.	Uttaranchal	104.33	28.33	5.37	182.41	47.19	7.37	239.20	60.70	9.76	13.29	2.41	0.49
27.	West Bengal	786.51	294.55	116.53	1551.68	571.93	223.18	1553.08	573.32	208.30	116.50	45.36	13.66
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.00	0.10	5.83	0.00	0.40	4.03	0.00	0.55	0.26	0.00	0.00
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.42	0.00	0.47	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	NR	NR	NR	1.85	0.10	0.50	3.70	0.15	0.90	0.80	0.03	0.14
32.	Lakshadweep	1.82	0.00	1.81	1.41	0.00	1.41	1.34	0.00	1.34	NR	NR	NR
33.	Puducherry	1.64	0.81	0.00	9.07	4.19	0.00	11.27	3.70	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.0
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		21632.48	6335.90	5501.64	28359.46	8644.81	5874.31	25715.24	7875.65	5361.83	3127.26	666.95	620.88

*[Translation]***Reduction in Prices of Drugs**

2908. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued an advisory to drug companies to pass on the excise duty benefits to the consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response thereto;

(c) whether the National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority has worked out the exact reduction in the prices of scheduled drugs and issued notification in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the likely reduction in the prices of scheduled drugs;

(e) whether there is any possibility of fixing the uniform prices of drugs in all the States of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Government from time to time, notifies applicable Central Excise Duty on pharmaceutical formulations. Based on this, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) issues guidelines in case of non-scheduled drug formulations. Thus:

- (i) Consequent upon reduction in Excise duty from 16% to 8% and rate of abatement from 42.5% to 35.5% notified by Ministry of Finance on 1.3.2008, NPPA issued guideline no. 2/2008 dated 10th March, 2008.
- (ii) Consequent upon further reduction in Excise Duty from 8% to 4% notified by Ministry of

Finance on 7.12.2008, NPPA issued guideline no. 5/2008 dated 10th December, 2008.

(c) and (d) Further, NPPA has issued two notifications to reduce the prices of scheduled drug formulations in order to pass on the benefit in reduction in Excise Duty to the consumers as under:

- (i) Subsequent to reduction in Excise Duty from 16% to 8% and the rate of abatement from 42.5% to 35.5% notified by Ministry of Finance on 1.3.2008, NPPA issued orders No. S.O 418(E) dated. 3.3.2008.
- (ii) Subsequent to further reduction in Excise Duty from 8% to 4% notified by Ministry of Finance on 7.12.2008, NPPA issued S.O 2856(E) dated 10.12.2008.

(e) and (f) Under para 9 of the DPCO, 1995, the NPPA fixes ceiling prices of scheduled formulations from time to time, in accordance with formula laid down in para 7 of the DPCO, 1995. Such ceiling prices are fixed for commonly marketed standard pack sizes of price controlled formulations which are obligatory for all, including small scale units, to follow. The ceiling prices are usually notified as exclusive of excise duty, local tax etc. On the other hand, non-ceiling prices are fixed under para 8 (1), (2) and (4) and para 11 of the DPCO, 1995, which are specific to particular pack size and dosage form of scheduled formulation of a particular company.

*[English]***Dam on the Brahmaputra**

2909. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of location, size and capacity of hydroelectric dam(s) being built by China on Brahmaputra and its tributaries;

(b) whether the Union Government is considering to sign a water sharing agreement/treaty with the Government of China; and

(c) 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) As per the information provided by Ministry of External Affairs, a hydro-electric project at Zangmu, having a total installed capacity of about 510 MW, is under construction on the main Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra) River in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China.

(b) and (c) During the visit of Chinese President Hu Jintao to India, in November, 2006, India and China agreed to set up an Expert Level Mechanism (ELM) on trans-border rivers. The ELM has held five meetings, since 2007, the latest in April, 2011. Government takes up relevant issues relating to trans-border rivers, with the Chinese side through this Expert Level Mechanism. India and China have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Provision of Hydrological Information on Brahmaputra River in Flood Season in 2002 which was renewed in 2008. Further, another MoU for the provision of similar data by China to India during the flood season in respect of Sutlej was signed in 2005 and was renewed in 2010.

Limited Liability Partnership Rules

2910. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Limited Liability Partnership Rules (LLPR) is functional in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of its goals and salient features; and

(d) the number of firms converted to the LLPR during the last three years, state-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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Limited Liability Partnership Rules, 2009 were notified on

01.04.2009. As on 08-08-2011, 5883 LLPs are registered all over India.

(c) The Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) is an alternative corporate business vehicle that provides the benefits of limited liability but allows its members the flexibility of organizing their internal structure as a partnership based on a mutually arrived agreement.

The salient features of LLP Act, 2008, *inter alia*, are as follows:

1. It is a body corporate with separate legal entity from its partners. The mutual rights and duties of the partners of an LLP are governed by LLP Agreement.
2. LLP is liable to the extent of its assets. Partner's liability is limited to the extent of agreed contribution (capital) in the LLP Agreement.
3. No partner is liable on account of the independent or unauthorized action of other partners or for their misconduct.
4. Every LLP should have at least two partners with at least two individuals as "designated partners", of whom at least one must be resident in India. Only designated partners are responsible for compliance with the Act.
5. A firm, private company or an unlisted public company can be converted into LLP.
6. The Act empowers Central Government to apply provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 as appropriate, by notification with such changes as deemed necessary, in the LLP Act, 2008.
7. The winding up of LLP is either voluntary or by the High Court.

(d) The number of firms converted to the LLP during the last three years, state-wise is as per the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The number of firms converted to LLP during the last three years, State-wise is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of States	1 st year (2009-10)	2nd year (2010-11)	Current year 01-04-2011 to 08-08-2011	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	02	-	02
2	Assam	-	-	-	-
3	Bihar	-	-	-	-
4	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
6	Delhi	06	07	02	15
7	Goa	-	02	-	02
8	Gujarat	01	03	-	04
9	Haryana	-	01	-	01
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
11	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
12	Jharkhand	-	-	01	01
13	Karnataka	02	04	01	07
14	Kerala	-	-	-	-
15	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
16	Maharashtra	01	11	04	16
17	Manipur	-	-	-	-
18	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
19	Orissa	-	-	-	-
20	Punjab	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
23	Tamil Nadu	-	02	03	05
24	Tripura	-	-	-	-
25	Uttar Pradesh	-	01	-	01
26	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-
27	West Bengal	-	01	02	03
Grand Total		10	34	13	57

Dry Land Irrigation

2911. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any specific project aimed at dry land farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States including Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have submitted any proposals to the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

Working Group on MSME

2912. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a working group on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Growth for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether the working group has held meetings in this regard in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details of issues discussed and decisions arrived at; and

(e) the time by which the working group is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) A Working Group on Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Growth for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) has been constituted by Planning Commission.

(b) Working Group on MSMEs Growth has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MSME with 46 members. Terms of Reference are at enclosed Statement.

(c) Meetings of the Working Group were held on 25.5.11 and 28.7.11.

(d) 11 sub-groups were constituted to deal with various issues of MSME sector including Khadi, Village and Coir sector and their draft reports were discussed.

(e) Planning Commission has requested the Working Group to submit its report by 30th August, 2011.

Statement

Terms of Reference of Working Group:

- i. Taking the report of PM's Task Force on MSME sector, as the basis, to evaluate the progress of the sector in terms of overall growth, potential for job creation and as vehicle for innovation.
- ii. To review the implementation of measures recommended by the PM's Task Force and other schemes of the sector and suggest corrective measures, if any
- iii. To articulate the problems of small & micro enterprises in the unorganized sector and suggest measures for improving their productivity, quality of products, easy access to credit, technology up-gradation/adoption etc.
- iv. To specify the milestone to be achieved within the 12th Plan period
- v. To suggest/recommend programmes/schemes those are to be terminated in the 11th Plan or initiated or continued in the 12th Plan period, together with the broad budgetary implications, if any
- vi. To make any other recommendations as may be appropriate for sustained growth and competitiveness of the sector.

[Translation]

Rail Factory in Odisha

2913. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up any railway factory in Mayurbhanj district in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Railway factory is set up keeping in view the Railway's overall requirement of Rolling Stock. The existing and those already planned factories are considered adequate to meet the Railway's requirement and therefore, at present, there is no plan to set up any new factory at Mayurbhanj.

[English]

Security for Providing Composite Cylinders

2914. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) will charge higher initial security for providing the composite cylinders for domestic purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the justification of charging the higher security in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the composite cylinders will be introduced?

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 domestically produced composite cylinders are proposed to be introduced as an alternative to the standard steel cylinders for those willing to pay a higher initial security deposit for the superior technology.

(d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been advised to call for a global expression of interest to set up facilities for manufacturing of composite cylinders (fibre glass) domestically. The time by which these cylinders will be available will be known only after finalization of the tender process.

[Translation]

Railwaylines in Backward Areas

2915. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to lay new railway lines in SC/ST dominated and other backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof alongwith other steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the work on the laying of new railway lines in such areas is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) 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. Work on the sanctioned projects has been taken up and the projects are progressing as per availability of resources.

[English]

National Judicial Commission

2916. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Judicial Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a constitutional code of conduct for Judges;

(d) if so, whether the Government intends to introduce any mechanism for periodical assesment of performance of Judges; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the quality and standard of Judicial Service?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) In order to formulate a viable proposition to address the issues concerning appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, various options including National Judicial Commission were examined. However, no specific proposal has been finalized.

(c) to (e) To ensure greater accountability and transparency in the higher judiciary, a Bill titled 'The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010' which incorporates a mechanism for enquiring into complaints against the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, enabling declaration of assets and liabilities of Judges and laying down judicial standards to be followed by the Judges has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 01.12.2010.

PSUs Joint Venture Agreements

2917. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines for the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) entering into Joint Venture (JV) agreements with the private enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines vary for Miniratna, Navratna and Maharatna companies; and

(d) if so, the cases in which the approval of the Cabinet is necessary for such a JV between a PSU and a private party?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India has issued guidelines delegating powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for making equity investments to establish joint ventures (JVs) within the laid down limits and subject to certain conditions.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Boards of Maharatna, Navratna, Miniratna Category I and Miniratna Category II CPSEs have been empowered to make equity investments to establish financial joint ventures (JVs) subject to the ceiling of 15% of net worth of the concerned CPSE in one project limited to a ceiling of Rs.5,000 crore, Rs. 1,000 crore, Rs. 500 crore and Rs. 250 crore for Maharatna, Navratna, Miniratna Category I and Miniratna Category II CPSEs respectively. The overall ceiling on such investments in all projects put together is 30% of the net worth in all these cases.

(d) Joint venture proposals of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs beyond their respective delegated powers require the approval of the Cabinet.

[Translation]

Release of Funds under PMGSY

2918. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Chhattisgarh State Government for release of remaining funds for the implementation of seventh and eighth phase of work under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Release of balance funds is contingent upon level of spending and unspent balance available. Though a request to release balance funds was received from the State, the unspent balance on 1st April 2011, as informed by the State, was Rs. 547.09 crore, and the latest Utilization Certificate is awaited.

[English]

Hike in Oil Prices

2919. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oil, the International Energy Agency (IEA) is expected to release in the next few months;

(b) whether the recent hike in oil prices is at a time when the international market is on downward trend;

(c) if so, the reasons that lead to frequent price hike of oil products in the recent times;

(d) whether the Oil companies are still under loss after the recent hikes; 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 International Energy Secretariat has informed that the IEA had decided on 23rd June 2011 to release 60 million barrels of oil from its emergency stocks. Thereafter, a detailed assessment of the market fundamentals was undertaken and the IEA has decided not to extend the collective action for release of emergency stocks. The IEA Secretariat has informed that it is monitoring the market and stands ready to release more oil if the situation so warrants.

(b) to (e) The international price of crude oil has been rising consistently in the recent past. The average price of Indian Basket of crude oil, which was \$ 69.76 per barrel in 2009-10, increased to \$ 85.09 per barrel during 2010-11. During 2011-12, the average price of Indian Basket of crude oil is \$ 112.11 per barrel (as on 16.8.2011).

Based on the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee, the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail level with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decisions on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

To protect the interest of the common man from high international oil prices, the Government has been modulating the retail selling prices of the sensitive petroleum products *i.e.* Diesel/PDS Kerosene/Domestic LPG and their prices are below the required market price. As a result, the OMCs are incurring under-recoveries on the sale of these petroleum products.

In view of the alarming situation arising out of projected massive under-recoveries of the OMCs of Rs. 71,140 crore during 2011-12 (assuming the average price of Indian Basket of \$ 110 per barrel) the Government took the following decisions on 24th June, 2011:

- (i) Reduction of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and on petroleum products.
- (ii) Reduced Excise Duty on Diesel by Rs.2.60 per liter.
- (iii) The Government will incur an annual revenue loss of Rs.49,000 crore on account of these reductions.
- (iv) Minimal price increase of Rs.3/- per liter on Diesel, Rs.2/- per liter on PDS Kerosene and Rs.50/- per 14.2 kg Domestic LPG cylinder excluding State levies.

The OMCs are currently incurring under-recoveries of Rs.4.97 per litre on Diesel, Rs.23.74 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs.247 per cylinder of Domestic LPG. At

these rates, the OMCs are incurring daily under-recovery of Rs.235 crore.

Assistance to Minority Financial Institutions

2920. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is providing any assistance to the minority financial institutions in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assistance provided to such institutions during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, year-wise; 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) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements a Scheme of Grants-in-aid assistance for strengthening the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) of National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC). The funds under this scheme are released to NMDFC for further disbursement to SCAs. During the 11th Five Year Plan Period in 2007-08, the Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Financial Corporation (APSMFC) was provided an amount of Rs. 30.51 lakh under this scheme.

(c) In July, 2008, the Government of Andhra Pradesh took a decision to stop implementation of schemes which had a loan component. Since the schemes of NMDFC have loan component, their implementation also got affected. As a consequence, it has not been possible to release any Grants-in-aid to APSMFC after 2007-08.

[Translation]

Taxes on Use of Ethanol

2921. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether many State Governments have levied various types of taxes on the usage of Ethanol hampering the implementation of Ethanol Blended Petrol programme (EBP);

(b) if so, the names of the States and types of taxes levied;

(c) the initiatives taken by the Union Government to take up the matter with State Governments to waive off these taxes; and

(d) the outcome of the action taken 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) State Governments levy

various types of taxes and duties on the usage of Ethanol like CST, VAT/ST, Import/Export Fee, Purchase Tax, License Fee etc., which differs from state to state. A list detailing the taxes/duties levied by various State Governments is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) In order to bring uniformity in procedure/ taxation policy in the States/UTs on the usage of Ethanol, the Government has taken up the matter with State Governments to reduce/remove duties and taxes. Some of the States like Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan etc. have exempted/ reduced the import and export fee.

Details of action taken by State Governments to rationalize taxes and procedures are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Various types of Taxes/Duties and levies imposed by different State government are as given below:

Type of Taxes/duties/ levies	Quantum/Rate	States
1	2	3
VAT	4%	Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka
	5%	Gujarat
	8.5%	Tamil Nadu
	12.5%	Andhra Pradesh
CST	2%	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Goa, Chhattisgarh, M.P., Kerala, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal
Purchase Tax	Rs.800/KL	Uttar Pradesh
Export Fee	Rs.1000/KL	Uttar Pradesh
	Rs.1500/KL	Maharashtra
	Rs.500/KL	Bihar
	Rs.3000/KL	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
Import Fee	Rs.190/Tank Lorry	Goa
	Rs.250/KL	Orissa, West Bengal
	Rs.1000/KL	Haryana, M.P., Punjab, Rajasthan
	Rs.1100/KL	Uttarakhand
	Rs.1500/KL	Maharashtra, U.P.
	Rs.3000/KL	Gujarat
Admn. Fee	Rs.300/KL	Maharashtra
	Rs.500/KL	Tamil Nadu
Licence Fee	Rs.150/KL	Uttar Pradesh
	Rs.50/KL	Gujarat
Denaturation Fee	RS.150/KL	Uttar Pradesh
Vending Fee	Rs.500/KL	Kerala
Transportation Permit Fee	Rs.1000/Tank Lorry	Kerala
Escort Fee	Rs.350/Tank Lorry	Kerala
Import NOC Fee	Rs.500/NOC	Kerala
Commission	Rs.150/KL	Karnataka State Board Company Ltd.

Statement-II

Details of Progress in respect of Procedure/Taxation on Ethanol reported by State Governments after matter was taken up by the Central Government

- (i) Orissa - Reduced import fee to Rs.0.25 p per bulk litre.
- (ii) Uttar Pradesh - Government imposing export fee @ Rs. 1.15 per litre, which is quite low.
- (iii) Chhattisgarh - Introduced full waiver of export/import fee on movement of Ethanol.
- (iv) West Bengal - Reduced the import fee to 25 Paise per litre.
- (v) Gujarat - Government imposing import fee @ Rs. 3 per litre. However, in public interest, it is considering to annul the import fee. Transport Pass/Import Pass is now being issued for one year.
- (vi) Maharashtra - Extended the period of Permits/ authorization from 2 months to 1 year, and such authorizations extended to multiple parties simultaneously. State is willing to revisit the regime of transport fees and initiate necessary measures in national interest.

- (vii) Himachal Pradesh - No export fee being levied. Import fee @ Rs. 1.25 per bulk liter is nominal.
- (viii) Rajasthan - Reduced import duty from Rs. 6 to Rs. 1 per litre. NOC for import of Ethanol to be issued for one year.
- (ix) M.P. - Reduced import fee from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1 per litre.
- (x) Bihar - Reduced import fee to 50 paisa/bulk litre.
- (xi) Kerala - Measures reportedly taken by the State of Kerala for implementation of EBP Programme in the State as under:
- (a) License to the Oil Marketing Companies has been issued.
- (b) Fee of Rs. 1000/- for each import/transport permit has been levied.
- (c) Validity period of each permit has been fixed for 6 months.
- (xii) Karnataka - Not levying any export/import fee. However, no confirmation letter has been received.
- (xiii) Andhra Pradesh - Not levying any export/import fee. Also issuing permit for a 3 year period.
- (xiv) NCT of Delhi - No export/import duty.
- (xv) Haryana - Permit fee of Re. 1 per BL on Ethanol abolished in Excise Policy, 2008-09 and there is no excise duty on import of ethanol for use in automobiles in the State.

[English]

**Railway Crossing Affecting
Water Supply Projects**

2922. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several proposals for construction of

railway crossings across various water supply projects to large number of villages in the country, especially in the State of Gujarat are pending with Railway Authorities;

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

(c) the time by which such proposals will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Railways receive requests from various agencies/individuals for crossings of railway tracks for various purposes. Such proposals are examined and permission is granted if the proposal is complete, feasible, does not affect safety of trains, and after the party has deposited the required fees and met with all the procedural requirements. Presently, about 360 number of proposals for permission of railway crossings for various water supply projects are under consideration with the Zonal Railways, including 69 number of proposals falling in the State of Gujarat. As the sponsoring parties take time in complying with the procedural requirements, no target can be set by railways for granting approval to the proposals.

[Translation]

HMT Units

2923. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) units, locationwise;

(b) the number of units out of these in which production is carried on alongwith those lying sick/closed;

(c) the number of employees employed in the sick or closed units;

(d) whether there is any proposal to revive these closed units and rehabilitate the affected employees; and

(e) if so, the names of the units in which this decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Details of location-wise units of HMT Ltd. (Holding company) and its subsidiaries are as follows:

(i) HMT Ltd has 3 units, at Pinjore in Haryana, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh and Aurangabad in Maharashtra.

(ii) HMT Machine Tools Ltd. has 6 Units at Bangalore in Karnataka, Pinjore in Haryana, Kalamassery in Kerala, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh and Ajmer in Rajasthan.

(iii) HMT Watches Ltd. has 4 units at Bangalore in Karnataka, Tumkur in Karnataka and Ranibagh in Uttarakhand.

(iv) HMT Chinar Watches Ltd. has 2 units at Jammu and Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir.

(v) HMT Bearings Ltd has one unit at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh.

(vi) HMT International Ltd. has one unit at Bangalore in Karnataka. It is not a producing unit but an export wing.

(b) Production is reported by all the above units except HMT Chinar Watches Ltd. However, HMT Machine Tools Ltd. (with 5 units) and HMT Bearings Ltd. are sick units.

(c) The number of employees in HMT Machine Tools Ltd. units is 3352, and in HMT Bearings Ltd. unit is 80.

(d) and (e) A revival package has already been sanctioned to HMT Machine Tools Ltd. As regards HMT Bearings Ltd. action has already been initiated for obtaining approval of Parliament required for identification of the strategic partner involving majority disinvestment.

[English]

Study on Rural Development Programmes

2924. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has done an environmental impact study for the different rural livelihood programmes run by the Rural Development Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the studies have suggested some changes or improvements while implementing such schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is planning to implement these recommendations; 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 has not done any environmental impact study for the different rural livelihood programmes.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Self Help Groups under SJGSY

2925. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten per cent grant is provided to self help groups under the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana;

(b) if so, whether this grant provided to self help groups is likely to be increased from ten to twenty-five per cent;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any provision is likely to be made for disbursing the grant directly to the self help groups instead of paying through the banks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) the Self Help Groups (SHGs) receive Revolving Fund in the form of a grant, equal to the group corpus, with a minimum of Rs. 5,000/- and a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- as first dose and up to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 as second dose, inclusive of the first dose.

Subsidy under the SGSY is uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500/-. In respect of SC/STs and differently abled, however, these will be 50% and Rs. 10,000/- respectively. For groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy is at 50% of the cost of the scheme or per capita subsidy of Rs.7,500/- for general category or Rs. 10,000/- for SC/ST and differently abled or Rs.1.25 lakh, whichever is less.

The SGSY has now been restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to implement it in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. To meet the requirement both in terms of consumption and taking up the income generating activities, it is proposed under NRLM, to raise the amount of revolving fund to Rs 15000 per SHG. It is proposed to provide capital subsidy of Rs 15,000 to individual Swarozgaries of general category and Rs 20,000 to SC/ST and differently abled. For SHGs, subsidy will be Rs 15,000 per capita to individual Swarozgaries of general category and Rs 20,000 to per capita to SC/ST and differently abled, subject to a maximum of Rs 2.50 lakh, whichever is less. The capital subsidy will be provided to the SHGs directly or through their federations.

[English]

Production of Crude Oil

2926. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) the production of crude oil in the country during each of the last three years, company-wise; and

(b) the quantum of crude oil imported by each company during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The production of crude oil in the country during last three year is as under:

Name of the Company	Production of oil in Million Metric Ton (MMT)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
ONGC	25.4	24.7	24.4
OIL	3.5	3.6	3.6
Pvt./JV	4.7	5.3	9.7

(b) The quantum of crude oil imported by each company during the above period is as under:

	Import of Crude Oil ('MMT)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)
IOC	47.78	47.89	50.44
BPC	12.70	14.78	15.43
HPC	11.50	11.58	10.39
MRPL	10.84	10.56	10.71
RIL	32.63	31.36	27.75
RIL SEZ	4.62	29.46	35.77
EOL	12.70	13.62	13.09
Total	132.77	159.25	163.58

Strength of RPF

2927. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the additional powers and duties entrusted to the Railway Protection Force as per the RPF Amendment Act of 2003;

(b) the steps taken by the Railways to enhance the strength of the Railway Protection Force since the above amendment was adopted;

(c) the total strength of RPF personnel, male and female, State/Division/Zone-wise at present;

(d) the number of vacant posts, State/Division/Zone-wise; and

(e) the details of women battalions/number of women RPF commandos that have been appointed under Mahila Vahini as declared in Railway Budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H.MUNIYAPPA): (a) In 2003, the RPF

Act was amended to widen the ambit of duties of RPF to cover security of passengers, passenger area and matters connected therewith in addition to security of railway property.

(b) 6107 new non-gazetted posts have been sanctioned for augmentation of RPF strength.

(c) and (d) RPF set-up is in accordance with the administration Zone wise set-up of Railways i.e. Zones and Divisions. Zone wise total strength of RPF (Male/Female) and no. of vacancies is enclosed as Statement.

(e) One Mahila Battalion with strength of 654 lady personnel has been sanctioned for RPF. Four companies of Mahila Vahini have been created one each to be operated in Central, Western, Northern & Eastern Railway. Recruitment against the newly created post is under process.

Statement

The strength and vacancy (male and female) position zone wise of RPF are as under

Sl. No.	Railway	Sanction Strength	Posted male strength	Posted female strength	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Central	5239	3938	152	1149
2.	East Coast	2516	1907	45	564
3.	East Central	3904	2999	47	858
4.	Eastern	8000	7139	116	745
5.	North Central	2946	2575	68	303
6.	North Eastern	3255	2882	74	299
7.	Northeast Frontier	4153	3462	0	691
8.	Northern	7885	6828	198	859
9.	North Western	2169	1744	55	360

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	South Central	3243	2632	61	550
11.	South East Central	1766	1368	48	350
12.	South Eastern	4920	3255	67	1598
13.	Southern	4387	3725	121	541
14.	South Western	1554	1276	45	233
15.	West Central	1770	1379	39	352
16.	Western	5160	3920	130	1110
17.	Railway Board	16	14	0	2
18.	Railway Protection Special Force	11218	8429	9	2780
19.	Integral Coach Factory	437	290	11	136
Total		74538	59762	1286	13480

Craft Paper Industries

2928. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote craft paper industries in order to discourage plastic carry bag; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) No Madam.

(b) The question does not arise.

Condition of Coach

2929. SHRI D.B.CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received complaints about rats and cockroaches in passenger coaches particularly in AC compartments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are taking any steps to improve the condition of coaches, especially in Kerala Bound trains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Some references are received regarding presence of rats and cockroaches in trains.

With the objective of controlling this menace, based upon the experience gained through field trials by reputed agencies, Model guidelines have been advised to all the Railways for effective Pest and Rodent control in trains in

coaching depot premises through Professional agencies.

(c) and (d) Regular maintenance and upkeep of all passenger coaches, including Kerala bound trains is carried out during laid down maintenance schedules in open line as well as periodical overhauls in the Railway Workshops. Special Drives are launched and surprise checks are conducted to monitor the passenger amenities in trains. The coaches are also given 'Mid-life' rehabilitation after 12-15 years of usage.

Design Clinic Scheme

2930. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the main objective of Centrally Sponsored Design Clinic Scheme;

(b) the funds earmarked released and utilized under the scheme State-wise;

(c) the employment opportunities generated under the scheme during each of the last three years; and

(d) the additional employment opportunities likely to be generated under the scheme in next two years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The objective of Design Clinic Scheme is to enhance industry understanding and application of design and innovation, and to promote design as a value adding activity and integrate it into mainstream business and industrial processes of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

(b) Funds earmarked: Total scheme budget is Rs.73.58 Cr out of this Govt. of India contribution is Rs.49.08 Crore. Rupees 5.70 Cr. fund has been released to Nodal Agency i.e., National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad during last two financial years (2009-10 and 2010-11). Scheme guidelines does not permit release funds to the States.

(c) Scheme primarily involves enhancement in Marketing productivity and competitiveness through design, for the MSMEs. Hence, the employment generation is not envisaged through this scheme, and is only the indirect result due to enhanced competitiveness of the MSME availing the scheme.

(d) Hence, does not arise.

[Translation]

Identification of District under MSDP

2931. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms determined for the identification of districts under the on-going Multi-Sectorial Development Programme for the Welfare of Minorities;

(b) whether as per this norm, districts housing a population of 25 per cent of minority community are proposed to be identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to bring more districts under the said Programme; and

(e) if so, the details of the districts likely to be included as minority districts under the said Programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) have been identified on the basis of substantial minority population and relative backwardness in terms of selected socio-economic and basic amenities norms based on data of 2001 Census. The minority population parameters used

for identification of 90 minority concentration districts (MCDs) were as follows:

(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 lakhs 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 households with safe drinking water; (iii) percentage of households with electricity; and (iv) percentage of households with water closet latrines.

By applying the above parameters, the Government identified 90 minority concentration districts which are relatively backward and Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is implemented in these districts.

(d) No, Madam.

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

[English]

Grant under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

2932. SHRI VUNDAVALLI ARUNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to increase the grant payable to the State under the "Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme" to the extent of 75 per cent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) No such request has been received in this Ministry from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

Privatizing Retiring Rooms

2933. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways is taking any steps to privatize the retiring rooms operating at various railway stations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Instructions were issued to the Zonal Railways to upgrade the Retiring Rooms including dormitories under Renovation/ Rehabilitation, Operation and Transfer (ROT) Scheme through Public Private Partnership (PPP). Under the scheme, the contract allottees are to renovate the existing retiring rooms and dormitories, or construct new ones as the case may be, operate it for a fixed period as per agreement and transfer it to the Railways after completion of the agreement.

(b) Expression of Interests (EOIs) were called by the Zonal Railways under the above scheme. However, no agreement under the scheme could be finalized, so far.

[Translation]

Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra

2934. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:

SHRI P. K. BIJU:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra at Gram Panchayat level;

(b) if so, the number of Sewa Kendras established during each of the last three years and the current year, along with their locations, State/UT-wise;

(c) the main objectives of setting up such Kendras; and

(d) the achievements made by these Kendras during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The scope of works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was expanded to include construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK) at the Gram Panchayat (GP) and Block level, *vide* provisions in Para 1(ix) of Schedule I of the Act. The details of such BNRG Sewa Kendras set up as reported by States/Union Territories (UTs) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The objectives of BNRGSK are as follows:

(a) Provide space to facilitate the functioning of MGNREGA office at the GP/Block levels.

(b) Serve as a Knowledge Resource Centre to facilitate:

(i) Citizens access to information on MGNREGA and other Rural Development Programmes.

(ii) Provide space for facilitating dissemination of technologies and good practices for effecting convergence for durability and productivity enhancement of rural assets.

(iii) Operation of Information and Communication Technology facilities both to support GP and block office of Programme Officer as well as public access to information and online transactions related to development process.

Guidelines for implementation and utilisation of BNRGSK by the States/UTs which are the actual implementing agencies have been issued by the Ministry of Rural Development and it is for the concerned States/UTs to make appropriate use of such facilities.

Statement

MGNREGA Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (up to Aug)	
		completed	In progress	completed	In progress	completed	in progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	0	0	79	0	89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Bihar	0	0	0	56	0	56
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	143	0	226
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	0	12	0	985	3	1000
12	Haryana	0	61	16	382	10	441
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	6	0	9
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jharkhand	0	49	2	1025	0	1121
16	Karnataka	0	90	27	1109	2	1145
17	Kerala	0	0	1	0	0	0
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Maharashtra	0	0	0	17	0	30
21	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	33
22	Meghalaya	0	0	1	116	0	120
23	Mizoram	0	0	13	99	0	99
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Orissa	0	578	498	5266	58	5396
26	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Punjab	0	2	7	201	8	280
28	Rajasthan	6	2241	379	8665	1054	7784

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	0	1
30	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tripura	0	0	64	18	5	42
32	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	247	9	267
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	16	3	14
34	West Bengal	0	2	21	90	3	98
Total		6	3035	1030	18521	1155	18252

Carin Vedanta Deal

2935. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has given conditional approval to Cairn Vedanta deal and the royalty and cess issue has been resolved;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the conditions imposed while giving the approval;

(c) whether in a report submitted by Senior Fraud Investigation Officer (SFIO), major deficiency in working of Sesa Goa has been found at the time of ownership of Vedanta Resources (Plc) company;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective/punitive measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India (GOI) has approved the proposal of Cairn Energy Plc for transfer of 40% of equity shares of

Cairn India Limited (CIL) to Vedanta Resources Plc by stipulating certain conditions, *inter alia* (i) that the parties shall agree and give an undertaking that the royalty paid by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in the RJ-ON-90/1 block is cost recoverable by ONGC as contract costs, as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC); and (ii) that the Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd., and Cairn Energy Hydrocarbon Limited shall withdraw the arbitration case relating to the dispute raised by them on payment of cess under the RJ-ON-90/1 PSC .

(c) to (e) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has informed this Ministry that Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) had carried out investigation against M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd. and the report is under examination by MCA.

Manufacturing of Medicines by SME's

2936. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small and medium enterprises manufacture medicines worth Rs. 50,000 - 55,000 crores annually and sell medicines worth Rs. 20,000 - 30,000 crores annually to Multi-National companies and large domestic pharmaceutical companies;

(b) if so, whether the Multi-National companies and large domestic pharma companies are selling the medicines outsource from SMEs at a very high price;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to take steps for providing relief to the said SMEs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Small and Medium Drug Manufacturing companies are also manufacturing medicines for multi-national companies and big domestic companies on loan/contract licenses. Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995), no person can sell any formulation (medicines) 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 (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, 'manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government /NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities /packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc.

As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS (now renamed as IMS Health) and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Whenever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, subject to prescribed conditions, the manufacturers 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.

(c) and (d) The Department of Pharmaceuticals in collaboration with the Ministry of MSME has introduced a Scheme for Schedule 'M' Compliance by SSI Units in Pharma Sector under the overall umbrella of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme. Under the Scheme, the Pharma SSI

units are eligible to get 15% (upto Rs. 15.00 lakhs) upfront capital subsidy on an institutional finance for an amount upto Rs. 1.00 crore to be availed by them for inclusion of well established and improved technology to make themselves Schedule 'M' Compliant.

Indigenous Production of Petroleum Products

2937. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of petroleum products in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the increase in the indigenous production of the petroleum products during the last three years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details of demand and supply of petroleum products during the last three years are given below:

(Million Metric Tonne)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)
Total Consumption	133.6	138.2	141.8
Supply/Production of Petroleum products	157.5	185.0	195.8

(b) The details of indigenous production of crude oil / petroleum products and increase in percentage terms during the last three years are given below:

(Million Metric Tonne)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)
Indigenous production	31.3	31.6	35.5
Increase in Indigenous production of petroleum products (%)	-	0.9	12

**Doubling work on Meerut-
Tapri Line**

2938. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the progress made on doubling of the railway line from Meerut to Tapri junction;
- (b) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed; and
- (c) the reasons for the delay, if any in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Updating survey for doubling of Meerut-Tapri single line section is in progress. Further decision on the project will be taken after the survey is completed and survey report examined in the Ministry.

- (b) The project has not yet been sanctioned.
- (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Parcel Services

2939. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of trains in which parcel services have been privatised in the country, zone-wise, including South- Central Railway (SCR);
- (b) whether complaints of irregularities in such services have been received by the Railways particularly from SCR; and
- (c) if so, details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) With a view to maximize the utilization of the parcel space of Brakevans and thereby increase earnings, Railways had launched a scheme during the year 2006 for leasing of parcel space in Brakevans (SLRs) and Assistant Guard's Cabin (AGCs) of passenger carrying trains. Parcel Vans attached to passenger carrying trains are also leased out. Railway-wise status of leasing of parcel space is as under-

Railway	Central	Eastern	East Central	East Cost	Northern	North Central	North East	North East Frontier	North West
Assistant Guard Cabin (AGC)	49	36	8	8	121	4	6	2	7
Brakevans SLR compartments	175	95	22	25	387	39	27	22	52
Parcel Vans (VPs)	13	20	9	4	13	3	4	25	6

Railway	Southern	South Central	South East	South East Central	South West	Western	West Central	Total
Assistant Guard Cabin (AGC)	65	42	13	9	25	22	20	437
Brakevans SLR Compartments	123	91	36	32	103	155	40	1424
Parcel Vans (VPs)	46	24	24	8	21	11	3	234

(Position as on 31st May 2011)

In addition, Parcel Cargo Express trains (exclusively for parcel traffic) have been leased out by the

zonal railways on round trip basis. The details are as under:-

Railway	Central	Northern	North East	Southern	South Central	South East	South West	Western
Parcel Cargo Express trains on round trip basis	04	02	01	01	01	02	03	01

(Position as on 31ST July 2011)

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. A few irregularities in execution of such services, mainly connected with overloading of parcels, had come to the notice of all Zonal Railways and Railway Board. With a view to prevent such irregularities under the scheme, regular surprise checks were initiated and are being conducted regularly by all zonal railways; and action/punitive charges are being recovered as per laid down provisions.

Irregularities observed mainly on South Central Railway were also in respect of overloading. During the year 2010-11, and in 2011-12, a large number of checks have been conducted by South Central Railway, resulting in detection of 150 cases of overloading for which punitive charges of over Rs. 22 lakhs have been realized. Checks and inspections for detection of such irregularities have been intensified.

[Translation]

Promotion of MSME

2940. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for setting up and promoting micro, cottage and village industry in rural and semi-urban areas during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) the targets fixed and achievements made during the above period, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the details of funds/subsidy provided for the same during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Setting up of cottage and village industries is the responsibility mainly of the State Governments. However, the Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been promoting the setting up of new micro enterprises in non-farm sector by implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme since 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry. PMEGP is particularly aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises including cottage and village industries by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth, helping in preventing their migration besides increasing their earning capacity. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under this Programme, beneficiaries can establish micro enterprises including cottage and village industries units by availing margin money subsidy of 25 percent of project cost for units in rural areas to be set up by beneficiaries belonging to general category which will be 35 percent for beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe /women and others through the implementing agencies and loans from Banks, etc., for projects costing up to Rs.25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and upto Rs.10 lakh each in the service sector. In urban areas, the quantum of margin money subsidy is 15% and 25% for beneficiaries belonging to general and special categories respectively. Targets

under PMEGP is decided in terms of quantum of margin money subsidy released to KVIC. Number of projects assisted is a figure derived on the basis of the average amount of margin money actually utilized per project. The targets and achievements for setting up micro enterprises including cottage and village industry under PMEGP during

the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Margin money subsidy to the tune of Rs.2727.91 crore has been released to KVIC under PMEGP during last three years and the current year (upto 10 August 2011).

Statement

State/Union Territory- wise details of targets and achievements in terms of number of projects assisted under PMEGP

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Targets*	Ach.	Targets*	Ach.	Targets*	Ach.	Targets*	Ach**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chandigarh	50	16	38	50	114	8	111	0
2	Delhi	237	1	66	85	310	128	304	0
3	Haryana	1193	484	902	550	991	915	900	269
4	Himachal Pradesh	377	309	535	485	694	910	664	102
5	Jammu and Kashmir	1083	680	1305	1782	977	1832	974	442
6	Punjab	1500	266	1013	986	940	838	909	220
7	Rajasthan	2327	540	1694	1257	2719	2109	2631	906
8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	40	96	96	123	183	119	0
9	Bihar	4293	5873	1557	884	6258	1337	5298	652
10	Jharkhand	1972	498	1491	353	2791	1707	2586	570
11	Orissa	2455	1654	1856	1935	3178	2599	3015	763
12	West Bengal	5416	4002	7140	7197	3817	5555	3793	2101
13	Arunachal Pradesh	171	114	65	138	308	251	250	0
14	Assam	1709	1226	459	2430	3193	4776	2890	304
15	Manipur	392	0	148	195	432	190	450	89
16	Meghalaya	403	0	152	399	612	297	596	207

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Mizoram	198	0	75	156	323	380	362	0
18	Nagaland	358	5	136	17	510	264	497	15
19	Tripura	393	25	149	325	383	592	441	46
20	Sikkim	104	10	40	60	211	78	229	0
21	Andhra Pradesh	4433	865	5851	2995	3499	2743	3716	732
22	Karnataka	2976	1220	2250	1509	2069	1373	1924	684
23	Kerala	1770	365	1338	1597	1919	1662	1818	551
24	Lakshadweep	5	0	4	11	111	25	107	0
25	Puducherry	50	48	38	73	122	209	117	25
26	Tamil Nadu	3517	1197	4396	3142	2421	2247	2374	834
27	Goa	72	1	55	94	311	87	307	14
28	Gujarat	2907	268	2196	841	1816	1843	1816	329
29	Maharashtra	5526	1692	1606	3281	3425	4303	3379	324
30	Chhattishgarh	1447	584	1094	464	2131	1323	1983	534
31	Madhya Pradesh	3080	416	1244	1138	3886	1879	3695	624
32	Uttarakhand	968	384	404	816	800	959	801	140
33	Uttar Pradesh	9807	2724	7247	4161	8320	4421	8085	1516
Total		61227	25507	46640	39502	59714	48023	57141	12993

* Targets in terms of number of projects are indicative only.

** upto 02.08.2011

[English]

Damaged Railway Tracks

2941. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have conducted any study or survey of the dilapidated/damaged railway tracks which are identified as the major causes of rail accidents;

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

(c) the details of railway tracks on which repair/renewal work has taken place during the last four years and is under execution presently alongwith the funds spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Track renewals, which includes renewal of track components i.e.

rail, sleeper etc., is a continuous activity, being taken up every year on Indian Railways, as and when track becomes due for renewal on GMT (Gross Million Tonnes) carried-cum-condition basis.

(c) Besides regular maintenance on day to day basis, details of progress of track renewal for the last 4 years, Railway Zone-wise, is as under.

(in CTR (Complete Track Renewal) units)

Railway	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Central Railway	253	239	360	405
Eastern Railway	190	168	163	218
East Central Railway	213	226	231	252
East Coast Railway	36	48	74	117
Northern Railway	654	678	541	597
North Central Railway	286	259	322	376
North Eastern Railway	134	192	138	138
Northeast Frontier Railway	84	149	164	129
North Western Railway	133	162	143	237
Southern Railway	155	199	219	171
South Central Railway	335	406	361	401
South Eastern Railway	190	224	260	125
South East Central Railway	81	72	83	80
South Western Railway	102	180	126	113
Western Railway	327	352	338	363
West Central Railway	292	285	319	279
Total	3465	3840	3841	4002

Details of funds in terms of expenditure incurred on track maintenance/renewal is as under:

(Rupees in crores)

	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Expenditure on Track Renewals under Depreciation Reserve Fund (DRF)	4984.53	4105.88	5249.09	4479.16
Revenue expenditure on repair and maintenance of permanent way & works	7306.57	7419.14	5890.82	4162.87

Details of Sanctioned Track Renewal works being taken up for execution as on 01/04/11 is as under:

[Translation]

Funds for Rail Security

Railway	Quantity (in CTR units)
Central Railway	381.40
Eastern Railway	428.89
East Central Railway	391.33
East Coast Railway	56.65
Northern Railway	1601.41
North Central Railway	478.02
North Eastern Railway	250.46
Northeast Frontier Railway	126.76
North Western Railway	109.50
Southern Railway	226.83
South Central Railway	442.61
South Eastern Railway	246.22
South East Central Railway	120.02
South Western Railway	226.54
Western Railway	361.93
West Central Railway	344.96
Total	5793.52

2942. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and utilised for the railway security related works during the period between 2003-08;

(b) the reason for under utilization of funds; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways for completion of works on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order in trains and station premises is the responsibility of the State Governments for which a separate wing of State police called Government Railway Police (GRP) have been maintained by respective State Governments. 50% cost of the GRPs is shared by Ministry of Railways with concerned State Governments. Besides this, Railway Protection Force has been maintained by the Ministry of Railways for better protection and security of railway property, passengers and passengers area.

The details of the expenditure incurred by the Ministry

of Railways on the Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police (50%) for last five financial years (2003-04 to 2007-08) are enclosed as Statement.

In addition to this, budget is also sanctioned for security related works under Works Programme and Machinery & Plant (M&P) Programme of Railways every year based on requirements.

During the years 2003-04 to 2007-08, a total of 26 major works at an anticipated cost of Rs. 7527 lakhs were sanctioned for RPF under Works Programme of Ministry of Railways. Year-wise allocation has since been done for above sanctioned works which includes construction of barracks for RPF/RPSF personnel, upgradation of training facilities in RPF training centers, creation of infrastructure for setting up of RPSF battalions etc.

During the years 2003-04 to 2007-08, expenditure amounting to Rs. 4796 lakhs was incurred for procurement of arms and ammunition for RPF.

Strengthening of RPF has also been done under Machinery and Plant Programme by acquisition of vehicles, bomb detection and disposal items, interactive fire arms training simulator etc. In the year 2004-05, Rs. 894.40 lakhs were allocated for procurement of 319 vehicles which includes buses, diesel vehicles and motor cycles for RPF/RPSF. In the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 89.08 lakhs was allocated for procurement of 19 vehicles. In the year 2007-08, Rs. 854 lakhs was sanctioned for procurement of M&P items.

In addition to above, special allocations have also been made for modernization of RPF by procurement of 3401 nos. of walkie talkie sets in the year 2005, procurement of Bullet Proof Jacket & Helmets in the year 2005 and 2006 and allocation of Rs. 6709 lakhs for procurement of security related equipment for RPF/RPSF personnel in the year 2008.

(b) and (c) Some security related works, sanctioned under Works Programme during the period 2003-2008, are still not completed. These are the works related to construction activity which take time. Other funds have

been fully utilized excepting funds sanctioned for procurement of some of the items under Norms Committee. Efforts are on for early utilization of balance amount sanctioned under the Norms Committee.

Statement

Budget Allocation and utilization for RPF & GRP

Year	Amount (in thousands of rupees)
2003-04 (Budget)	9588439
2003-04 (Actual)	7756721
2004-05 (Budget)	9371995
2004-05 (Actual)	8438434
2005-06 (Budget)	9923911
2005-06 (Actual)	9593104
2006-07 (Budget)	10974329
2006-07 (Actual)	9374704
2007-08 (Budget)	12277827
2007-08 (Actual)	10987929

[English]

Vacant Posts in Railways

2943. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacant posts both technical and non-technical in various Railway zones including Railway Board, post-wise and category-wise indicating the vacancies reserved for SC and ST therein;

(b) the time since when these posts are lying vacant and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the functioning of the Railways has been affected to a large extent as a result of non-filling of vacant posts; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Railways to fill up the key posts in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The total number of vacant posts Category-wise on Indian Railways in Technical and Non-Technical departments as on 01.04.2010 is as under:-

	A&B	C&D
Technical	1567	125199
Non-Technical	(-) ^{126*}	72892
Total	1441	198091

* indicates excess

As per Government of India policy 15% and 7½% posts are reserved for SC & ST respectively.

(b) Vacancies as on 1.4.2010 have occurred due to

normal retirements, voluntary retirements, deaths, promotions and on account of creations of posts etc. and process of their filling up is continuous through recruitment, transfers and promotion. There is always a time lag between occurrence of vacancies and processing the same for filling up which involves notification of vacancies, holding examinations, finalization of select panels and issues of appointment letters. The Railways are committed to filling up vacant posts, promptly as per the laid down procedure.

(c) No, Madam. The efficiency parameters for train operations have shown continuous improvement over the years. Further, the productivity of employees, measured in terms of net tonne kilometers (NTKMs) and passenger kilometers (PKM) per employee has also shown continuous improvement over the years.

(d) Notifications for filling up of about 1,90,000 posts have been issued.

[Translation]

Stalls at Railway Stations

2944. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have issued licences to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to run stalls at railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise indicating the number of such stalls at A, B and C categories of railway stations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some stalls for selling multiple articles are being practically run by persons other than the original allottees;

(d) if so, whether the Railways have conducted any enquiry into such cases; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the said enquiry and corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Zone wise details of catering stalls allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at A, B and C category of stations by Zonal Railways are as under:-

Railways	Numbers allotted to Scheduled Castes	Numbers allotted to Scheduled Tribes
Central	10	00
Eastern	27	04
Northern	28	00
North Eastern	04	00
Northeast Frontier	44	17
Southern	18	09
South Central	06	04
South Eastern	00	02
Western	34	08
East Central	07	00
North Western	09	02
South East Central	09	01
East Coast	06	01
North Central	21	03
South Western	05	04
West Central	32	08
Total	260	63

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Land Reforms

2945. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a 'National Council for Land Reforms' to initiate land reform;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the said Council;

(c) the achievements of the Council since its inception; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the benefits of land reforms reach the poorest of the poor in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The National Council for Land Reforms has been constituted *vide* Gazette notification dated 9.1.2008 to lay down broad guidelines of policy recommendations on agrarian relations and land reforms based on the recommendations of the "Committee on State Agrarian Relations & the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms". A copy of the Gazette notification is enclosed as Statement. The Council is constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister with Secretary (Land Resources) as Member Secretary.

(c) and (d) The first meeting of the Council is yet to be held.

Statement



सत्यमेव जयते

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EXTRAORDINARY

PART-I Section 1

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MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Land Resources)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2008

Subject: Constitution of the "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms".

No. 21013/4/2007-LRD.—Good governance in land administration and effective management of agrarian relations are important catalysts for poverty reduction and economic development. Socially just access to land, land-related services and security of land rights are of utmost importance in achieving the desired pace and level of economic growth and sustainable development.

2. Land reforms can change the current culture of exclusion so that the poor can gain access to land, credit, technology, markets and other productive services and become active partners in the development of government policies and programmes affecting their livelihood.

3. With a view to looking into the unfinished task in land reforms, it has been decided to set up a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms". The composition of the Committee will be as under:

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. Minister for Rural Development | — | Chairman |
| 2. Secretary, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development | — | Member |

- | | | |
|--|---|--------|
| 3. Prof. A.K. Singh,
Director, Giri Institute of
Development Studies, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh | — | Member |
| 4. Shri B.K. Sinha,
Additional Secretary, Ministry
of Panchayati Raj, Sardar Patel
Bhawan, New Delhi. | — | Member |
| 5. Shri K.B. Saxena,
Former Secretary, Gol,
Flat No. 158, Ras Vihar
Group Housing Society,
Plot No. 99, Patparganj, Delhi. | — | Member |
| 6. Prof. P. K. Jha,
School of Economic Sciences
and Planning, JNU, New Delhi | — | Member |
| 7. Shri R.C. Verma
321, Guru Jambheshwar Nagar,
Jaipur, Rajasthan | — | Member |
| 8. Shri Subhash Lomte
National Campaign Committee
for Rural Workers, 125,
Samrath Nagar, Aurangabad,
Maharashtra | — | Member |
| 9. Dr.T. Haque,
Chairman, Commission on
Agri. Costs and Prices, Krishi
Bhawan, New Delhi | — | Member |
| 10. Shri Acharya Ram Murthy
B-173, Police Colony,
Anisabad, Patna-02, Bihar | — | Member |
| 11. Shri Jagadananda,
Member Secretary, Centre for
Youth and Social Development
(CYSD), E-1, Institutional Area,
Gangadhar Meher Marg,
Bhubaneswar-751013, Orissa | — | Member |

12	Ms. Neelima Khetan Seva Mandir, Old Fatehpura, Udaipur-313004 Rajasthan	—	Member	4. The terms of reference of the Committee shall be as follows:
13.	Shri Ram Dayal Munda, Village Hatma (Behind Ranchi College), Morhabadi, Ranchi-834008 Jharkhand	—	Member	(i) To conduct in-depth review of the land ceiling programme in the country including status of distribution of land declared surplus, continued possession by the rural poor of the allotted land and expeditious disposal of land declared surplus but held up due to litigation and to suggest appropriate and effective strategies in this regard.
14.	Ms. Sashikala, President, Dalit Bahujan Sramik Union, House No.01/4879/87/01, Bakaram Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Hyderabad	—	Member	(ii) To ensure access of the poor to common property resources, suggest ways for identification, management, development and distribution of Government/wasteland to the landless.
15.	Shri V.K. Pipersenia Pr. Secretary, Revenue Department, Govt. of Assam, Dispur-781006	—	Member	(iii) To review the progress of distribution of Bhoodan land in the States and suggest measures for distribution of the remaining Bhoodan land to the landless.
16.	Mrs. Vilasani Ramchandran Pr. Secretary, Revenue Department, Govt. of Gujarat, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar-382010	—	Member	(iv) To examine the issue of tenancy and sub-tenancies and suggest measures for recording of all agricultural tenants and a framework to enable cultivators of land to lease in and lease out with suitable assurances for fair rent, security of tenure and right to resumption.
17.	Shri S.M. Jaamdar Pr. Secretary, Revenue Department, Govt. of Karnataka, MS Building, Bangalore-560001.	—	Member	(v) To examine the issues relating to alienation of tribal lands including traditional rights of the forest-dependant tribals and to suggest realistic measures including changes required in the relevant laws for restoration of such lands to them.
18.	Smt. Neeta Choudhary, Pr. Secretary, Revenue Department Govt, of Uttar Pradesh, Bapu Bhawan, Lucknow	—	Member	(vi) To examine the issue of setting up of fast track courts/mechanism for speedy disposal of land-related litigation cases.
19.	Dr. P.K. Agrawal Pr. Secretary, Land and Land Reforms Department, Govt. of West Bengal, Writers Building, Kolkata-700001	—	Member	(vii) To look into the land use aspects, particularly the agricultural land, and recommend measures to prevent/minimize conversion of agricultural
20.	Additional Secretary, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development	—	Member Secretary	

land for non-agricultural purposes, consistent with development needs of the country.

- (viii) To examine the issues related to homestead rights and recommend measures for providing land for housing to the families without homestead land.
- (ix) To suggest measures for modernization of land management with special reference to updating of land records, proper recording of land rights and speedy resolution of conflicts and disputes relating to land.
- (x) Suggest institutional mechanisms for effective implementation of land reform programmes.
- (xi) To examine measures to provide women greater access to land and other productive assets.
- (xii) Any other issue of relevance.
- (xiii) Any other Term of Reference that may be decided by the Committee in its first meeting.

5. The Committee may visit the States and hold consultations with them in order to finalize its recommendations.

6. The Committee would make recommendations on the programme of action for effective implementation of land reforms with particular reference to the above matters in consultation with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

7. The Committee may set up sub-groups/task forces, if necessary, for undertaking in-depth studies on the above components of the Terms of Reference.

8. The Committee may co-opt any other official/non-official/experts/representatives of other agencies.

9. The Committee will submit its final report within one year from the date of its constitution and the report will be placed before the National Council for Land Reforms for its consideration and directions.

10. The expenditure of the official members of the Committee for attending the meetings of the Committee will be borne by the respective parent Department/Ministry/Organisations as per the rules applicable to them. The expenditure on TA/DA of non-official Members will be borne by the Department of Land Resources according to the appropriate rules and practices.

11. The Committee will be located in and serviced by the Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development at New Delhi.

Bhaskar Chatterjee, Addl Secy.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2008

Subject: Constitution of the "National Council for Land Reforms".

No. 21013/4/2007-LRD.—With a view to looking into the unfinished task in land reforms, a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister for Rural Development *vide* Resolution of even number dated 9th January, 2008.

2. To lay down broad guidelines and policy recommendations on agrarian relations and land reforms, based on the recommendations of the "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" or otherwise, it has been decided to constitute a "National Council for Land Reforms" under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The composition of the Council will be as under:

Prime Minister	—	Chairman
(A) Govt. of India Ministers		
(i) Minister for Rural Development	—	Member
(ii) Minister for Agriculture	—	Member
(iii) Minister for Environment & Forests	—	Member

- (iv) Minister for Panchayati Raj — Member
- (v) Minister for Tribal Affairs — Member
- (vi) Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment — Member
- (vii) Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission — Member

(B) Chief Ministers of States

- (i) Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh — Member
- (ii) Chief Minister, Bihar — Member
- (iii) Chief Minister, Karnataka — Member
- (iv) Chief Minister, Kerala — Member
- (v) Chief Minister, Maharashtra — Member
- (vi) Chief Minister, Orissa — Member
- (vii) Chief Minister, Rajasthan — Member
- (viii) Chief Minister, Tripura — Member
- (c) Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh — Member
- (x) Chief Minister, West Bengal — Member

(C) Other Members

- (i) Dr. Bina Agarwal, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University, Delhi. — Member
- (a) Dr. C. H. Hanumantha Rao, 240-B, Road No. 18, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-500033. — Member
- (iii) Dr. G.K Chadha, Member, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, Room No. 249, Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi — Member

- (iv) Shri P.V. Rajgopal — Member
Ekta Parishad, Gandhi Peace Foundation, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi

- (v) Shri S. R. Sankaran — Member
Former Secretary, GOI
Flat No. 114, Sapphire Building, Amrita Hills, Punjaguta, Hyderabad—500082

- (vi) Dr. S.S. Johal, — Member
2920, Gurdev Nagar, Ludhiana, Punjab

- (vii) Prof. V.S.Vyas, Chairperson, — Member
Institute for Development Studies (IDS),
8B Jhalana Institutional Area, Jaipur-302004.

- (viii) Shri Walter Fernades, — Member
Indian Social Institute,
10 Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

- Secretary, Departments Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development — Member
Secretary

3. The Chairman may co-opt any other person as Member of the Council as may be necessary.

4. The expenditure of the official members of the Council for attending its meetings will be borne by the respective parent Department/Ministry/Organisations as per the rules applicable to them. The expenditure on TA/ DA of non-ficial members will be borne by the Department of Land Resources according to the appropriate rules and practices.

Bhaskar Chatterjee,
Addl Secy

Implementation of Schemes

2946. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of sharing funds between the Union and State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Programmes implemented for rural development;

(b) whether in view of financial constraints of the State Government, the Union Government propose to increase its share in these programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for effective implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various Schemes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Matri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in rural areas of the country, through State Governments/UTs Administrations. The ratio of sharing of funds between Union and State Governments under these schemes is as under:—

Programmes/Schemes	Percentage Share of Governments	
	Union	State
MGNREGA	90	10
SGSY	75	25
IAY	75	25
PMGSY	100	0
IWMP	90	10

Such ratio of sharing under SGSY and IAY is 90: 10 for NE States including Sikkim.

(b) and (c) No proposal to increase existing share between Union and State Governments is under consideration at present.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development has been regularly monitoring the implementation of its programmes through various mechanism such as monthly progress report, field visit by Officers of the Ministry. National Level Monitors, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees constituted under the Chairmanship of Local Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) and Performance Review Committee etc. to see that benefits of rural development programmes reach the target groups as per programme guidelines.

[English]

Bids for Sale of Natural Gas

2947. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Panna Mukta Tapti (PMT) J.V. partners invited the bids for sale of natural gas upto 4 Million Standard Cubic Metre Per Day (MMSCMD) from 1st April, 2006 from various companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPCL) offered the highest price for gas amongst the bidders;

(d) if so, whether the Government of Gujarat has made any representation to Union Government to follow the rules of tender procedure and offer gas to GSPCL since their bid was the highest;

(e) whether the State Government of Gujarat have requested Union Government to allocate 3.15 MCMD gas for pipavav project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government and the Joint Venture (JV) provides that the entire gas would be sold to the Government nominee.

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

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

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

(e) Yes, Madam.

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

[*Translation*]

Fall of Crude Oil Prices

2949. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the prices of crude oil in the global market have declined;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel in the country;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the present cost of petrol and diesel before levy of taxes and the amount of Central and State taxes being levied thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The monthly average price of the Indian basket of crude oil during the current year are given below:—

2011-12	\$ per barrel
1	2
April, 2011	118.79
May, 2011	110.70

1	2
June, 2011	109.99
July, 2011	112.53
August, 2011 (upto 15.8.2011)	106.63

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee, the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail level with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decisions on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

However, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and in view of the domestic inflationary conditions. As a result, the OMCs are currently incurring an under-recovery of Rs.4.97 per litre on the sale of Diesel. In view of this, at present there is no proposal to reduce the RSP of Diesel.

(e) The details of the prices of Petrol and Diesel excluding Taxes/Duties and details of Duties and Taxes in the Retail Selling Prices of Petrol and Diesel at present (at Delhi) are given below:

		(Rs. per litre)	
		Petrol*	Diesel
A.	Price without Customs duty. Excise duty and Sales tax/ VAT	37.61	33.65
B.	Central Taxes		
	Custom duty (based on August 2011 2nd Fortnight Refinery Gate Price)	0.69	0.74
	Excise Duty(including Education Cess @ 3%)	14.78	2.06
	Total Central Taxes	15.47	2.80
C.	State Taxes@		
	VAT	10.62	4.84
	Total State Taxes	10.62	4.84
D.	Total Taxes	26.09	7.64
E.	Retail Selling Price at Delhi	63.70	41.29

* As per the information provided by Indian Oil Corporation

@ State Taxes vary from State to State.

Agreement with Private Companies for Gas Supply

2950. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the system of Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) signed between the Government and private players in oil and gas exploration is faulty, causing loss to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that at the heart of the PSC lies the Investment Multiple (IM) which defines the share of profit that goes to the Government;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to bring the amendments to remove this discrepancy; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime in India was introduced with a view

to attract risk capital and technology in Exploration & Production (E&P) sector at no cost to the Government. This model is particularly suitable for a country like India, having large unexplored area requiring huge investment and infusion of latest technologies in E&P sector. Under this model, in addition to enhancing the domestic oil/gas production, Government receives royalty, Profit Petroleum and other applicable Statutory Levis, Fees and Taxes.

(c) Profit share between the Contractor and the Government is determined based on the Investment Multiple (IM) tranches defined in the respective PSCs. Investment Multiple also helps Government to earn a higher share of profit when windfall profit results from high petroleum prices and/ or high production volumes realized due to reservoir surprises.

(d) and (e) The provisions of PSC are well defined and as such no discrepancy/ambiguity exist.

Losses Incurred by OMCs

2951. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Oil Refineries in the country earn profit while the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) incur loss;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the faulty pricing policy is responsible for this situation on the basis of which oil refineries sell products after pricing to marketing companies;

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

(e) whether the oil refineries do not fix prices of products on the basis of their production cost; and

(f) if so, the corrective measures 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) to (d) The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price(TPP) for purchase of Petrol and 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.

However, the Retail Selling Prices of sensitive petroleum products *i.e.* Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are still not being maintained in line with the international oil prices and they are below the required market price. As a result, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs.4.97 per litre on the sale of Diesel, Rs.23.74 per litre on the sale of PDS Kerosene and Rs.247.00 per cylinder of Domestic LPG as per the Refinery Gate Price effective from 1.08.2011 (2nd fortnight for Diesel).

The OMCs have been able to report profits only as a result of sharing of a major portion of their under-recoveries by the Government and the public sector upstream oil companies. Had the under-recoveries not been compensated to OMCs, they would have reported huge losses as indicated below:

Loss of OMCs without Government Assistance and Upstream Discount

	(Rs. Crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	1	2	3
Combined Profit After Tax(PAT) of OMCs	4,261	13,060	10,531
Provision for Taxation	1,784	5,537	3,323
Profit before Tax	6,045	18,597	13,854
Less: Compensation received			
Budgetary support	71,292	26,000	41,000
Upstream assistance	32,000	14,430	30,297

	1	2	3
Total Compensation	1,03,292	40,430	71,297
Combined Losses of OMCs without Compensation	(-)97,247	(-)21,833	(-)57,443

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

[English]

Indira Awas Yojana

2952. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the success achieved by the Government to meet the target for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) particularly for SC/ST and BPL families during the Eleventh Five Year Plan so far, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized during the said period, State-wise/district-wise;

(c) whether the houses having a tiled shed are also being considered pucca houses under IAY;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to develop

appropriate technology to provide affordable housing to rural people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Indira Awas Yojana scheme is meant for all categories of BPL families. 60% of the funds available under IAY are required to be utilized for SC/ST households. Statement-I showing the State-wise and year-wise target and achievement for SC/ST and BPL families under Indira Awas Yojana during the Eleventh Five Year Plan *i.e* from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is enclosed.

(b) A Statement-II showing the State-wise and year-wise Central funds allocated, released and utilized under Indira Awas Yojana during the Eleventh Five Year Plan *i.e* from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) States have been advised that efforts should be made to ensure that the house under IAY is a pucca one with permanent walls and permanent roofing. The permanent nature of the walls and roofing shall be determined in a manner such that the house:

(i) able to withstand the weather conditions of the place throughout the year;

(ii) it should have minimum level of disaster resistant technology to be able to withstand minor earthquakes, cyclone, floods etc.

(iii) has walls that are plastered at least externally to ensure durability.

(e) As per the guidelines for IAY, the beneficiary has complete freedom as to the manner of construction of his house. The implementing agencies are required to assist the beneficiaries with information on cost effective, disaster resistant and environment friendly technologies for the construction of their houses. Officers, including engineers at the district and block level assist the beneficiaries in this regard.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana from 2007-08 to 2011-12.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	(Unit in Number)														
		2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		No. of Houses Constructed			No. of Houses Constructed			No. of Houses Constructed			No. of Houses Constructed			No. of Houses Constructed (Upto June, 11)		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	98306	47591	194861	94626	52699	266654	171462	103215	434733	117973	59899	257104	44091	27569	11317
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6422	6422	0	6425	7206	0	6012	6026	0	9915	9915	0	620	620
3	Assam	29450	49251	150776	25289	41202	112706	46670	56210	181162	40864	43846	156911	4375	7651	21823
4	Bihar	221132	13374	430864	262739	15106	484197	327098	18697	653214	264515	11392	566148	23693	932	63220
5	Chhattisgarh	5974	12774	30093	5330	11573	30023	7510	30899	58449	7747	32177	58419	547	1884	3698
0	Goa	5	102	735	0	6	586	101	179	1864	19	85	667	18	118	309
7	Gujarat	13574	57508	110908	14120	52086	122412	14661	77898	166760	9247	74930	167313	603	7094	13733
8	Haryana	8177	0	13398	8059	3	13302	13942	0	24138	9936	0	18055	559	0	2048
9	Himachal Pradesh	2083	317	4029	2346	384	4501	4239	938	9295	2699	432	5834	31	19	94
10	Jammu and Kashmir	947	6038	15361	1047	4150	13211	2758	5734	18594	2464	6622	19666	234	41	503

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11	Jharkhand	10235	18274	45936	9066	18649	56180	20990	35901	87524	35280	51390	167254	4956	12566	29543
12	Karnataka	15344	6113	39990	33960	14904	87051	56919	26634	158417	35468	16128	95567	1345	895	5492
13	Kerala	19723	1807	37094	27688	2448	53133	24011	2766	51590	23595	2952	54853	2805	334	6878
14	Madhya Pradesh	16894	22247	60222	13303	16086	74651	27162	33501	96877	22210	27936	79097	3184	4347	11420
15	Maharashtra	43895	32400	126117	41035	27985	118611	50993	53224	207695	37651	43939	156575	1564	3480	8981
16	Manipur	96	2207	3379	10	21	514	88	1756	3296	92	2764	4682	27	204	600
17	Meghalaya	0	2271	2271	9	5573	5619	72	9660	9875	10	11309	11439	615	1842	2457
18	Mizoram	0	1918	1918	0	5179	5179	0	4851	4851	0	3517	3517	0	217	217
19	Nagaland	0	7491	7491	0	0	24717	0	11645	11645	0	15514	15514	0	6740	6740
20	Orissa	50990	36003	140853	19923	17646	62447	54700	51148	170766	56917	45940	171223	6954	2178	15232
21	Punjab	14459	0	17992	8749	0	11700	21128	0	27108	15214	0	20483	3227	0	4207
22	Rajasthan	17904	7725	42517	21143	9676	52654	36381	15872	86992	25811	12338	63464	10681	2498	20628
23	Sikkim	302	425	1533	298	448	1774	209	664	1819	345	670	2739	28	42	210
24	Tamil Nadu	58393	2420	103379	42529	3057	94160	95803	5080	169753	54796	2446	96256	4148	100	6902
25	Tripura	2312	5810	12945	1197	2559	26389	1538	4128	8322	2023	5986	12310	259	205	1083
26	Uttar Pradesh	156148	846	264296	141456	990	767543	275449	1745	483949	156058	1849	305376	13340	0	30688
27	Uttarakhand	6685	1765	18766	5809	1126	12696	8216	561	20373	4340	997	15924	197	109	826

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
28	West Bengal	47858	16572	107575	51314	18830	123808	93671	27488	230155	68202	24113	178832	13908	5654	37443
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	297	0	0	124	0	0	242	0	0	316	0	0	307
30	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	121	121	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Daman and Diu	2	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Lakshadweep	0	97	97	0	95	190	0	88	88	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Puducherry	31	0	101	14	0	52	15	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		840919	359895	1992349	831159	328906	2134061	1355786	586494	3385619	993476	509086	2715453	141389	87339	378219

Statement-II

State/UT-Wise Central Allocation, Central Release and Utilization under Indra Awaas Yojana during 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Centre Allocation	Centre Release	Utilization (*)	Centre Allocation	Centre Release	Utilization (*)	Centre Allocation	Centre Release	Utilization (*)	Centre Allocation	Centre Release	Utilization (*)	Centre Allocation	Centre Release	Utilization (*) (Upto June) (Upto 11.8.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36027.75	36201.00	46838.96	50434.77	82082.90	89937.81	75900.82	85629.11	130796.29	86772.58	87366.08	113480.85	84762.05	42381.03	43312.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1395.00	1874.15	1332.72	1954.81	3483.08	2835.43	2935.66	3336.76	2401.38	3372.56	3784.31	3821.79	3294.85	0.00	26.12
3.	Assam	30853.66	32429.53	43346.70	43225.67	68352.61	62704.10	64914.87	66736.67	86355.23	74575.72	71031.77	93331.94	72857.40	34627.63	12426.42
4.	Bihar	106344.49	95693.97	149428.60	148870.28	239781.53	215436.08	224039.39	200854.99	299594.41	256130.00	226058.94	332483.78	250195.44	66582.14	11460.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	5571.39	5571.39	7913.32	7799.32	15849.04	10733.47	11737.44	16279.90	32204.97	13418.67	13279.76	19630.74	13107.75	6553.88	1646.81
6.	Goa	221.00	188.12	109.81	310.64	289.24	398.37	467.49	467.49	543.14	534.46	517.43	803.90	522.07	261.04	377.95
7.	Gujarat	17668.82	17668.82	24229.87	24734.35	35837.53	33836.84	37223.48	41574.95	56795.96	42555.24	51934.99	69276.70	41569.23	20349.30	1228.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8.	Haryana	2480.72	2480.72	3666.61	3472.72	5031.21	5357.24	5226.21	5244.96	8453.32	5974.79	5974.80	8226.32	5836.35	2918.18	296.77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	874.96	874.96	1150.25	1224.84	1805.54	2329.51	1843.31	1863.81	3055.84	2107.33	2143.04	2925.48	2058.51	1028.12	267.87
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2717.68	2717.68	2957.88	3804.44	7128.93	3938.54	572542	5725.42	5968.31	6545.51	6643.35	5375.77	6393.85	3010.40	141.96
11.	Jharkhand	9485.46	9485.46	11861.43	13278.58	29692.35	16379.73	19983.33	30160.35	35997.79	56595.67	55864.20	69357.02	22316.33	11158.17	7688.13
12.	Karnataka	13880.51	13880.51	13473.46	19431.14	28209.02	21783.70	29242.52	30227.03	53634.35	33431.11	38798.37	48249.34	32656.50	8750.55	183.32
13.	Kerala	7718.85	7718.85	10186.83	10805.52	15655.73	15190.55	16261.55	16261.55	21256.92	18590.80	18590.80	23758.63	18160.05	9080.03	2463.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11080.48	11201.37	15072.08	15511.42	23436.36	40829.83	23343.61	24086.27	33954.03	26687.27	44223.47	32418.00	26068.92	13034.46	3460.74
15.	Maharashtra	21727.25	21914.89	35597.33	30415.70	47024.34	54559.10	45773.50	47443.24	128589.14	52329.94	52313.82	105934.60	51117.44	2558.72	10252.95
16.	Manipur	1211.19	837.46	803.66	1696.87	1640.08	425.40	2548.30	2065.92	1684.17	2927.55	2541.31	1450.05	2860.10	1191.09	226.22
17.	Meghalaya	2109.47	590.62	598.18	2955.34	3138.36	2642.64	4438.24	3783.31	3854.48	5098.75	5572.45	5404.88	4981.27	2490.64	2754.61
18.	Mizoram	449.55	451.92	494.30	629.81	1250.85	1528.75	945.84	1267.79	1422.31	1086.60	1335.55	1340.29	1061.56	530.78	230.41
19.	Nagaland	1395.90	1240.58	1338.66	1955.65	3959.18	5498.61	2936.92	3996.01	3038.92	3374.01	4455.68	5081.19	3296.27	1648.14	13.51
20.	Orissa	20893.26	20280.02	34394.63	29248.20	46082.17	25709.24	44016.50	46025.72	76884.11	50321.27	47573.66	69101.95	49155.32	21785.05	6465.21
21.	Punjab	3067.91	3067.91	3699.49	4294.73	6204.31	4429.98	6463.27	6463.27	7782.73	7389.05	6358.58	7641.13	7217.84	1972.22	1798.00
22.	Rajasthan	8878.84	8888.57	11330.47	12429.38	18111.46	20453.65	18705.35	18869.60	29866.62	21384.64	37422.23	37643.04	20889.15	9162.93	15552.83
23.	Sikkim	266.97	230.71	320.14	374.02	578.85	685.60	561.69	561.69	781.01	645.29	852.16	1328.40	630.42	231.92	101.85
24.	Tamil Nadu	14424.69	14424.69	20091.19	20192.94	29414.38	33943.24	30388.96	30547.07	44487.29	34741.77	34801.21	44072.40	33936.80	16968.40	1889.78
25.	Tripura	2717.96	2745.03	5361.62	3807.83	6696.99	6343.68	5718.48	6368.57	3818.96	6569.52	10826.77	8621.91	6418.13	3209.07	977.33
26.	Uttar Pradesh	47765.59	46720.92	69977.30	66866.42	97568.50	107097.03	100629.31	101479.94	158769.94	115043.10	114990.42	147833.00	112377.53	56455.18	29684.10
27.	Uttarakhand	2394.68	2394.68	3654.45	3352.28	4856.72	4242.68	5044.94	5044.94	7828.18	5767.56	5395.01	8062.20	5633.93	2816.97	869.71
28.	West Bengal	28820.51	26044.64	27092.16	40345.46	57212.41	45394.67	60717.10	60727.47	89164.28	69414.01	63014.36	79682.63	67805.68	29690.67	14535.86
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	456.94	312.73	52.65	639.67	92.55	74.30	962.66	98.04	167.30	1100.55	77.09	234.83	1075.04	0.00	80.66
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	76.13	38.07	2.16	106.58	53.29	16.65	160.40	80.20	0.00	183.37	91.69	0.00	179.12	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	34.06	0.00	0.56	47.68	0.00	0.00	71.75	0.00	0.00	82.03	41.02	0.00	80.17	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	29.54	29.54	34.64	41.34	59.88	73.54	62.21	62.21	56.72	71.12	71.12	0.00	69.47	0.00	0.00
33.	Puduchery	227.59	37.50	42.19	318.60	0.00	24.37	479.48	239.74	38.30	548.16	0.00	0.00	535.46	0.00	0.00
Total		403270.00	388237.01	546454.30	564577.00	879579.39	834834.33	849470.00	863573.99	1329246.40	1005370.00	1013945.40	1346572.75	949120.00	393446.61	181414.13

(*) Expenditure include the State share also.

Green Railway Stations

2953. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have developed or proposed to develop green railway stations in the country including on world heritage Kalka-Shimla Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of stations identified for the purpose zone-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard alongwith the financial implications involved in the said process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, with a view to harness green energy at railway stations for lighting, solar/solar wind hybrid systems are being provided based on techno-economic considerations and availability of fund. There is no specific sanctioned work for Kalka-Shimla section for harnessing green energy at present.

Details of railway stations provided with & identified for solar/solar wind hybrid systems alongwith the financial implications are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of Railway stations provided with & identified for solar/solar wind hybrid systems*

Sl. No.	Zonal Railways	Name of Stations	Approx. Cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Northern	Manwal, Gill, Daunkalan, Hindumalkot, Kotdwar, Bhartkund, Pallisaidan, Rohana Kalan, Punjkosi, Killa Wali, Kotha Pakki, Orki, Daulatpur Haryana, Jamalpur Shekha, Govindgarh Khokar, Kaluseri, Tara Devi, & Kumar Hatti.	328
2.	South East Central	Sikara, Balod, Risama, Gunderdehi, Latabore, Dallirajara, Kusumkata .	14
3.	North Central	Jakhlon, Dailwara, Jakhora, Bijrotha, Daulata, Khajaraha, Sandalpur, Sikronda Kwari, Bhandai, Ghutai, Bahilpurwa, Khojipura, Mohari, Tantpur, Binaur, Paman, Lalpur, Badausa, Bharatkoop, Shivrampur.	90
4.	Southern	Chennai Central & Chennai Egmore station	160
5.	East Central	Thanabihpur, Kursela, Kadha Gola Road, Pasraha, Goraul, Narainpur, Silaut, Dubha, Siho, Kataria, Kharik, Goldengunj, Gauchari, Sathajaghat, Ramdayalu Nagar, Turki, Bada Gopal, Narainpur Anant, Tilrath, Bakhri, Lokho, Umesh Nagar, Simaria.	42

1	2	3	4
6.	Western	Somnath and Bachau.	25
7.	Eastern	Sugapahari-I, Sugapahari-II, Noapara-Mahisasur Halt, Barahat, Bikramshila, Rajmahal, Dhamdhamia, Maharajpur, Kalyanchak, Taljhari, Mirzacheuki, Karamtola, Shivnarayanpur, Lailakh-mamalkha, Ekchari, Ghogha, Sabour, Akbarnagar, Kalyanpur Road, Ratanpur, Dasarathpur, Darahara, Masudan, Uren, Dhanauri, Gangania, Karanpurato, Manderhuill, Abhaipur, Nathnagar, Sakrigali, Bakudi, Banka, Barharwa .	85
8.	Central	6 locations of Mumbai Division	90
9.	North Frontier	Khurial, Jalalgarh, Garbanali, Kasba, Monglajhora, Nalbari, Kendukona, Barpeta Road, Dhamalgaoh, Sapekhati, Sibsagar Town, Duliajan	29
10.	South Western	101 stations including Mandya, Bidadi, Channapatna, Maddur, Carmelaram, Kolar, Hairihar, Davangere, Ranibennur, Haveri, Citradurga etc.	121
11.	West Central	Pipariakalanh, Vijaysota, Dubrikalan, Deoragram, Sonatali, Bagratawa, Ghatpindrai, Gosalpur, Sihora Road, Dundi, Sagma, Jatiwar, Khutaha, Chitahra, Majhagawan, Tikariya, Markundi, Barahmufi, Bansaphar, Chateni, Vijaypur, Kumbhraj, Chachurabinganj, Shiduriya Kachri, Biorararajgarh, Pachor Road, Sarangpur, Thalera, Srinagar, Jalindri, Upramal, Shyampura, Barudani, Parsoli.	14
12.	East Coast	Rouli	2

There is no proposal at present for these activities in South Central, South Eastern, North Western and North Eastern Railways.

Tsunami Warning System

2954. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to convert Indian Early Tsunami Warning Centre into a regional service provider for providing alerts to all Indian Ocean Rim (IOR) countries:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India proposes to join hands with other countries such as Indonesia, Australia etc., for early forecast of Tsunami;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a hot line has since been established at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (TNCOSIS); and

(f) 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 Indian tsunami early warning centre (ITEWC) is equipped with world-class computational, communication and technical support facilities and is considered as one of the most modern tsunami warning centres as on date. The instrumentation of the ITEWC is built in a way to detect tsunamis originating from both identified tsunamigenic sources in the Indian Ocean and to become world class in respect of the quality of the warning service with minimal false alarm scenario generation possibility.

Through critical monitoring and performance evaluation of the services provided by the ITEWC over the Indian Ocean, the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigations System (ICG/IOTWS) of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Economic Social and Cultural Organization (IOC/UNESCO) has accepted the offer of India to convert/upgrade ITEWC to a status of Regional Tsunami Service Provider (RTSP).

Starting from July 2008, India has been providing IOC benchmarked Level-1 tsunami regional service. Subsequently, from May 2011, India started rendering Level-2 tsunami regional service on trial basis to the entire Indian Ocean rim countries. After the Indian Ocean Tsunami drill scheduled for 12th October, 2011, India shall start providing the tsunami warning service bulletins to the Indian Ocean Rim Countries on an operational basis.

The performance of the ITEWC will then be subjected for continuous scrutiny by an RTSP Task Team duly constituted by the ICG/IOTWS.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) India is working together with Indonesia and Australia as well as all other Indian Ocean rim countries as part of the ICG/IOTWS arrangements to provide tsunami early warning services for the entire Indian Ocean Region.

(e) Yes Madam.

(f) INCOIS is in the process of establishing a hotline between Police Control Room in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and INCOIS for quick dissemination of Tsunami bulletins.

Allocation under TSC

2955. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised and villages covered under Total Sanitation Campaign to States and UTs during each of the last three years, State and UT-wise;

(b) the details of Central Assistance per toilet for construction of private toilets in BPL households under 'Total Sanitation Campaign';

(c) whether the Central Assistance provided by the Government under this scheme is insufficient in view of rising prices of construction materials;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to increase Central Assistance under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean

environment. It is project based programme taking district as a unit. TSC, at present, is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country. As per the project proposals submitted by Districts through the States, all Gram Panchayats requiring improvement in sanitation facilities are supposed to be covered through the District projects. The details of funds released for TSC projects in all the State and UT and the utilization of funds reported by the Project districts, State and UT wise, during last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) An incentive of Rs.2200.00 (Rs.2700.00 in hilly and difficult areas) is provided to a BPL household as Central Assistance under TSC after the construction and use of an Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) in recognition of its achievement.

(c) to (e) The incentive provided as Central assistance to the BPL households till May 2011 was Rs. 1500.00 (Rs. 2000.00 for hilly and difficult areas). The Government has since reviewed the same and revised incentive has been made effective from 1st June 2011.

Statement

The details of funds released for TSC projects in all the State and UT and the utilization of funds reported by the Project districts, State and UT wise, during last 3 years

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Release	Exp	Release	Exp	Release	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81	4227.67	11078.44	3915.05	14218.46	7177.90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16	274.66	404.97	660.63	119.26	612.10
3	Assam	8310.66	4102.74	6729.84	9436.95	9437.36	6712.08
4	Bihar	7150.57	7140.02	9046.72	9014.63	11259.76	12521.53
5	Chhattisgarh	1144.14	3005.37	5018.42	6437.99	5479.58	2530.57
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Goa	0.00	7.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	978.81	4342.54	3036.91	5154.34	4692.36	3332.98
9	Haryana	1069.09	1152.75	718.15	1220.09	2361.49	1410.41
10	Himachal Pradesh	778.76	466.90	1017.74	1312.38	2939.78	2130.20
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1115.82	989.93	332.90	1383.15	2792.51	1101.93
12	Jharkhand	3188.20	3001.85	3941.66	3871.91	5466.98	3653.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Karnataka	3176.18	1843.62	5571.00	4816.90	4458.66	6240.93
14	Kerala	388.99	719.59	975.45	1346.20	2286.34	808.52
15	Madhya Pradesh	9767.83	7376.23	9987.48	12732.13	14402.60	12826.57
16	Maharashtra	3526.29	5062.78	9894.05	11741.67	12911.70	7263.49
17	Manipur	99.83	494.20	1177.54	409.58	80.30	861.00
18	Meghalaya	578.30	346.44	1378.78	985.46	3320.20	1437.34
19	Mizoram	694.27	336.57	412.98	419.27	653.40	281.81
20	Nagaland	99.78	167.38	1059.27	971.60	1229.45	264.95
21	Orissa	7204.33	3964.11	5031.55	5258.97	6836.73	4928.22
22	Puducherry	0.00	23.74	0.00	5.19	0.00	2.91
23	Punjab	223.18	66.76	116.02	326.41	1116.39	420.64
24	Rajasthan	2516.85	2232.06	4352.64	3217.59	5670.74	3757.52
25	Sikkim	254.86	0.00	0.00	258.95	112.86	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	473.31	2427.37	6166.18	5406.86	7794.35	5213.14
27	Tripura	158.76	684.61	836.66	535.74	925.14	574.08
28	Uttar Pradesh	38284.24	25668.75	11579.77	33657.29	22594.00	22738.91
29	Uttarakhand	861.89	478.15	773.98	1102.22	1707.61	1159.57
30	West Bengal	3047.06	2880.20	3246.26	7809.32	8327.50	7654.57

Auto Component Industry

2956. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to
make the auto component industry globally competitive;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes,
Madam.

(b) With a view to make the automotive industry, including auto component industry, globally competitive, the Automotive Mission Plan (AMP) 2006-16 was launched by the Prime Minister in January 2007. The Government, as envisaged in the AMP, has addressed a wide range of issues including upgrading infrastructure for automotive R&D needs by setting up of world class automotive testing, homologation and certification facilities under National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP).

Further, a UNIDO-ACMA Cluster Development programme funded by the Government (for last ten years upto 2009) has successfully enhanced the performance of domestic SMEs in the automotive component industry. In addition, in 2003, the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion also launched a central sector scheme i.e. Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) with a view to enhancing competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership (PPP) model in selected functional clusters. A number of automotive clusters have also benefited from this scheme.

The Department of Heavy Industry has also been providing financial support to auto component industry to participate in major international auto shows and events for creating global image and gaining international business.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) In addition, in order to bridge the large skill gap in the auto sector, the Automotive Skills Development Council (ASDC) promoted by automobile industry association with support from Government has been set up and registered as a society. Moreover, every year the Department of Heavy Industry is providing funds for undertaking precompetitive R&D in the automotive sector.

Contamination of Ground Water

2957. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D.VASAVA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where rivers and groundwater have been found to be contaminated with salinity, iron and nitrates;

(b) whether the contamination is in excess of the limit prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring out a white paper in this regard; and

(f) 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) Central Water Commission under Ministry of Water Resources monitors water quality from 371 stations covering Ganga, Brahmaputra, Krishna, Godavari, Wanganaga, Mahanadi, Tapi and Chenab river basins. Analysis of 10 years average data shows that value of nitrates concentration is within the permissible limit as prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards(BIS). Iron concentration is also within permissible limit (1.0 mg/l) in most of the water quality stations. At some places the value of iron concentration exceeded the maximum permissible limit.

As per the analysis of ground water samples collected from the observation wells monitored by Central Ground Water Board, contamination due to the presence of salinity, iron and/ or nitrates in excess of permissible limits prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards has been observed from isolated pockets in the States/ UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam,

Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(c) The details of contamination in river water and Ground Water are given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

(d) As per information received, the Central & State Pollution Control Boards have implemented the Water Act, 1974 to restore water quality. The main steps taken to prevent and control water pollution are as under:

Control of Industrial pollution under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974

- Special Drives: 17 categories of industries
- Industries discharging into rivers and lakes
- 41 Problem areas action plan as per Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI).
- Environmental auditing

- Common effluent treatment plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units.
- Promotion of low-waste and no-waste technology
- Urban centres discharging wastewater in aquatic resources and having no treatment facilities have been identified and recommended for appropriate action to respective authorities.
- Identified urban centres have been considered under various River Action Plans for interception, diversion and development of treatment facilities.
- The rain water harvesting practices implemented in various regions of the country has augmented the depleted water table and consequently improved quality of sub surface water.

(e) Ministry of Water Resources has no proposal to bring out a white paper in this regard.

(f) Question does not arise in view of (e) above.

Statement-I

Stations having Iron (Fe) Concentration above 1.0 mg/l in River

Sl. N.o.	Water Quality Site	River	Division	State	District	M	NM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Udaipur	Chandrabhaga	CD, Jammu	J&K	Lahulspiti	1.15	-
2	Villupuram	Ponnaiyar	HD, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	1.15	-
3	Kidangoor	Meenachil	SWR, Cochin	Kerala	Kottayam	-	1.30.
4	Erinjipuzha	Payaswini	SWR, Cochin	Kerala	Kasargod	-	1.30
5	Hogenakkal	Chinnar	CD, Bangalore	Karnataka	Dharmapuri	1.68	1.86
6	Kanakapura	Akravathi	CD,Bangalore	Karnataka	Bangalore	1.02	-
7	Akkihebbal	Hemavathi	CD,Bangalore	Karnataka	Mandya	-	1.16
8	Sakaleshpur	Hemavathi	CD,Bangalore	Karnataka	Hassan	1.68	2.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Gaya	Phalgu	MGD-V, Patna	Bihar	Gaya	2.55	-
10	Koelwar	Sone	MGD-V, Patna	Bihar	Arrah	3.58	2.10
11	Japla	Sone	MGD-V, Patna	Bihar	Palamau	4.77	2.27
12	Mohammadganj	North Koel	MGD-V, Patna	Bihar	Palamau	2.22	1.50
13	Azamabad	Ganga	MGD-V, Patna	Bihar	Bhagalpur	5.78	6.33
14	Hathidah	Ganga	MGD-V, Patna	Bihar	Patna	2.45	2.93
15	Gandhighat	Ganga	MGD-V, Patna	Bihar	Patna	4.59	3.78
16	Buxar	Ganga	MGD-V, Patna	Bihar	Bhojpur	3.05	4.03
17	Lakhisarai	Koel	MGD-V, Patna	Bihar	Monghyr	4.62	1.50
18	Sripalpur	Punpun	MGD-V, Patna	Bihar	Patna	2.45	1.43
19	Lalganj	Gandak	MGD-V, Patna	Bihar	Vaishali	2.30	-
20	Darrighat	Arpa	M.D.Burla	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1.9	2.2
21	MBPL	Hasdeo	M.D.Burla	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1.8	1.5

Note: M=Monsoon; NM=Non-Monsoon

Statement-II

State wise details of districts, from where salinity, iron and nitrate contamination in ground water has been reported from isolated pockets

Sl. No.	State	Numbers of affected districts		
		Salinity > 3000 Micro Siemens/cm	Iron > 1 mg/l	Nitrate > 45 mg/l
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	1	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	16	15	23
3	Assam	0	18	0
4	Bihar	0	19	9
5	Chhattisgarh	0	4	12

1	2	3	4	5
6	Delhi	3	0	7
7	Goa	0	2	1
8	Gujarat	21	6	22
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1
10	Haryana	14	17	19
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0	6	2
12	Jharkhand	0	6	11
13	Karnataka	15	22	23
14	Kerala	1	14	11
15	Madhya Pradesh	6	25	46
16	Maharashtra	17	20	29
17	Manipur	0	2	0
18	Meghalaya	0	3	0
19	Orissa	1	21	28
20	Punjab	8	9	17
21	Rajasthan	28	28	34
22	Tamil Nadu	21	2	27
23	Tripura	0	4	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	7	15	42
25	Uttarakhand	0	0	3
26	West Bengal	5	15	2
Total		164	274	369

Note: Ground water quality monitoring data is not available for Mizoram, Sikkim and Lakshadweep. As per monitoring data collected by CGWB, problems of salinity, iron and nitrate have not been reported from the States/ UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry and Daman & Diu.

(Source: CGWB report on Ground Water Quality in Shallow Aquifers of India (2010))

**Funds awaiting clearance
under PMGSY**

2958. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that large number of proposals with regard to release of funds relating to ninth and tenth phase of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) road constructions from various States are awaiting clearance by the Government;

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

(c) whether proposals by Government of Odisha and Uttar Pradesh for release of funds to be spent for construction of PMGSY ninth and tenth phase roads including upgradation works of existing roads is pending since one year for clearance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Out of proposals being received from the States, at present, only the following categories of proposals are being considered for clearance under PMGSY:-

- i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman that is connecting habitations with population 1000 and above in plain areas and 500 and above in Hill States;
- ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- iii) New habitations connectivity in the 60 identified Left Wing Extremist (LWE) districts/Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts.
- iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

However, sanctioning of project under PMGSY is an ongoing process. The project proposals, after scrutiny by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) and on receiving satisfactory compliance from States on the issues raised, are placed before Empowered Committee.

[Translation]

Rush at Ticket Counters

2959. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have authorised some private agencies for the issuance of ordinary railway tickets at major railway stations of the country with a view to curtail crowd at railway stations;

(b) if so, the location-wise details of railway stations where booking counters have been set up outside the railway stations; and

(c) the number of agencies proposed to be authorised for this purpose in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) With a view to facilitate passengers in getting unreserved tickets, Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sewaks (JTBS) for selling unreserved tickets through Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) terminals located in the city/town area have been appointed on Zonal Railways. However, JTBS are not authorised to sell tickets from the railway station premises.

(b) Location-wise details of JTBS are enclosed as Statement.

(c) JTBS are appointed by Zonal Railways keeping in view the demand pattern and this is a continuous process.

Statement		1	2
Sl. No.	Name of Location		
		23	Latur
1	2	24	Manmad
1	Akola	25	Masjid
2	Asangaon	26	Miraj
3	Betul	27	Mulund
4	Bhandup	28	Nagpur
5	Bhiwandi Road	29	Nasik Road
6	Chalisgaon	30	Pachora Jn
7	Dapodi	31	Panvel
8	Daund Jn	32	Parasia
9	Dehuroad	33	Parel
10	Dhamangaon	34	Pulgaon
11	Dombivli	35	Pune
12	G T B Nagar	36	Roha
13	Ghatkopar	37	Shahad
14	Govandi	38	Shegaon
15	Gulbarga	39	Sholapur
16	Hirdagarh	40	Sion
17	Jalgaon Jn	41	Thane
18	Junnor Deo	42	Tilak Nagar
19	Kalyan	43	Vashi
20	Karad	44	Wardha
21	Khandwa	45	Barddhaman
22	Kurla Jn	46	Bhagalpur

1	2	1	2
47	Bolpur	71	Bareilly
48	Canning	72	Bhatinda
49	Howrah	73	Chandigarh
50	Katwa	74	Chandpur Siau
51	Naihati Jn	75	Delhi Cantt
52	Sealdah	76	Delhi Jn.
53	Sodepur	77	Delhi Sarai Rohilla
54	Sultangunj	78	Delhi Shadhara
55	Tarekeswar	79	Deoband
56	Dehri-On-Sone	80	Faridabad
57	Mugalsarai Jn.	81	Firozpur Cant
58	Sasaram	82	Ghaziabad
59	Brahmapur	83	Gurgaon
60	Kantabanji	84	Hapur
61	Vishakapattanam	85	Haridwar Jn.
62	Dhuri Jn	86	Jagadhri
63	Jind Jn	87	Jammu Tawi
64	Abohar	88	Janghai Jn
65	Ambala Cantt	89	Jaunpur
66	Amritsar	90	Julandhar
67	Amroha	91	Karnal
68	Bahadurgarh	92	Kot Kapura
69	Ballabgarh	93	Kurukshetra
70	Baraut	94	Laksar Jn

1	2	1	2
95	Lucknow	119	Sonipat
96	Ludhiana	120	Sultanpur
97	Meerut City	121	Varanasi
98	Modi Nagar	122	Aligarh-Jn
99	Muradabad	123	Allahabad
100	Muzaffamagar	124	Banda
101	Najimabad	125	Chitrakot
102	Nangloi	126	Dabra
103	New Delhi	127	Etawah
104	Nizamuddin	128	Gwalior
105	Palwal	129	Harpalpur
106	Panipat	130	Hathras Jn
107	Rai Barely	131	Kanpur
108	Rajpura Jn	132	Khurja Jn
109	Rampur	133	Lalitpur
110	Rohtak Jn	134	Mahoba
111	Roorkee	135	Mathura Jn
112	Saharanpur	136	Phaphund
113	Shahganj Jn	137	Rura
114	Shahibabad	138	Azamgarh
115	Shahjahanpur	139	Ballia
116	Shakurbasti	140	Bareilly City
117	Shamli	141	Bisalpur
118	Sirhind	142	Budaun

1	2	1	2
143	Chhapra	167	Hanuman Garh
144	Deoria Sadar	168	Hisar
145	Kanpur Anwrganj	169	Jaipur
146	Kasganj	170	Jodhpur
147	Kichha	171	Khairthal
148	Mairwa	172	Makrana
149	Pilibhit Jn	173	Narnaul
150	Sitapur	174	Nim Ka Thana
151	Siwan Jn	175	Pali Marwar
152	Barpeta Road	176	Phulera
153	Ajmer	177	Ratan Garh
154	Alwar	178	Ringas
155	Anupgarh	179	Rewari
156	Bandikui	180	Sadulshahr
157	Bansthali Niwai	181	Shri Ganganagar
158	Barmer	182	Sikar
159	Bhiwani	183	Sirsa
160	Chauth Ka Barwara	184	Sujargarh
161	Chirawa	185	Suratgarh
162	Dahar Ka Balaji	186	Tahsil Bhadra
163	Dausa	187	Alwaye
164	Durgapura	188	Ambattur
165	Falna	189	Angadippuram
166	Gandhi Nagar	190	Arrakkonam

1	2	1	2
191	Badagara	215	Perambur
192	Calicut	216	Quilandi
193	Cannanore	217	Quilon Jn
194	Charvattur	218	Rajapalayam
195	Chengannur	219	Salem Jn
196	Chennai Central	220	Shertalai
197	Chennai Egmore	221	Sivakasi
198	Chennai Park	222	Srirangam
199	Coimbatore Jn	223	St Thomas Mount
200	Eranakulam Jn	224	Tellicherry
201	Ferok	225	Tenkasi Jn
202	Kanhangad	226	Thiruvapur Jn
203	Kasaragod	227	Tiruchchirapali
204	Kottayam	228	Tiruppur
205	Kovilpatti	229	Tirur
206	Kulitthurai	230	Tiruttangal
207	Kuttippuram	231	Tiruvallur
208	Mambalam	232	Trichur
209	Mangalore	233	Trivandrum Cntl
210	Nilambur Road	234	Vaniyambalam
211	Palghat	235	Villivakkam
212	Pallavaram	236	Anakapalli
213	Parpanangadi	237	Aurangabad
214	Payyanur	238	Bapatla

1	2	1	2
239	Bhimavaram Jn	263	Bokaro Steel City
240	Bhimavaram Town	264	Jharsuduga Jn
241	Dharmabad	265	Mecheda
242	Gudivada	266	Panskura
243	Guntakal	267	Ramrajatala
244	Guntur	268	Ranchi Jn
245	H Sahib Nanded	269	Santra Gachi Jn
246	Kakinada Town	270	Shalimar
247	Khammam	271	Tatanagar Jn
248	Mahbubnagar	272	Balaghat
249	Mancheral	273	Bilaspur Jn
250	Nidubrolu	274	Chanda Fort
251	Parli Vaijnath	275	Durg
252	Partur	276	Gondia Jn
253	Parbanhi	277	Korba
254	Shadnagar	278	Raipur Jn
255	Secunderabad	279	Rajnandgaon
256	Tandur	280	Arsikere Jn
257	Tadepalligudem	281	Bangalore
258	Tirupati	282	Bangarapet
259	Vikarabad	283	Bijapur
260	Yadgir	284	Birur Jn
261	Bagnan	285	Davangere
262	Balasore	286	Dharmapuri

1	2
287	Harihar
288	Hindupur
289	Hosur
290	Hubli
291	Kadur
292	Kengeri
293	Krishanrajanagr
294	Malur
295	Mandya
296	Mysore Jn
297	Nanjangud Town
298	Ranibennur
299	Shimoga Town
300	Tiptur
301	Tumkur
302	Yelhanka Jn
303	Yesvantpur Jn
304	Ahmedabad Jn
305	Anand Jn
306	Bharuch Jn
307	Dahod
308	Gandhidham
309	Indore Jn Bg
310	Kosamba Jn

1	2
311	Miyagam Karjan
312	Nagda Jn
313	Nimach
314	Rajkot Jn
315	Ratlam Jn
316	Surat
317	Ujjain Jn
318	Vadodara Jn
319	Ashok Nagar
320	Bhopal
321	Bina
322	Damoh
323	Gadarwara
324	Ganj Basoda
325	Guna
326	Habibganj
327	Harda
328	Jabalpur
329	Katni
330	Rewa
331	Satna
332	Saugor

*[English]***Wi-Fi Facility**

2960. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways plan to equip all trains with Wi-Fi facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the time by which it will be implemented; and

(c) the costs likely to be incurred for implementing the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Internet facility using Wi-Fi has been presently planned in three rakes of Howrah Rajdhani Express only, as a pilot project. It is a satellite based system using Wi-Fi for distribution of internet bandwidth in coaches and likely date for implementation of the system in three trains is 31st December 2011.

(c) The estimated implementation cost of the project is Rs.6.30 crores.

Disinvestment of Stakes in IOC

2961. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to disinvest some portion of its stakes in Indian Oil Corporation (IOC);

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

(c) the steps taken to contain the losses of IOC and to increase its profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No decision has been taken at this stage to disinvest some portion of the Government stake in Indian Oil Corporation (IOC).

(c) Apart from the Upstream Oil Companies, such as, ONGC, OIL and GAIL sharing the under recoveries burden of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), including IOC, Government has been providing cash compensation to the OMCs. IOC have also taken the following steps to contain its losses and to increase its profits:

1. Use of gas as fuel in the refineries.
2. Improving the efficiency of various equipment, thereby conserving the use of energy and their down time for improved performance.
3. Best upkeep of the refineries plant and machinery, thereby ensuring optimum level of throughput which helps in increasing throughput and reducing fuel and loss, thereby improving profitability.
4. There has been steady sales growth achieved by the Company which reduces the marketing cost per unit of sales leading to higher profit.
5. IOC has been raising funds in the international and domestic market at the minimum rate of interest thereby keeping the financing cost of the borrowings at the most economic level.

Besides the above, Public Sector Oil Companies consistently take measures to cut their costs and optimize expenditure.

Rail Museum

2962. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up another Rail Museum in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Four Rail Museums have been sanctioned as per the details given below:

1. Rabindra Rail Museum - Howrah sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.20 crores.
2. Regional Rail Museum - Lonawala sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.63 crores.
3. Rail Museum - Bolpur, West Bengal sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.32 crores.
4. Rail Museum - Tiruchchirappalli sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 93.10 lakh.

(c) The work at these museums is under progress as per availability of resources.

Bar Council of India

2963. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bar Council of India (BCI) and state Bar Councils are the sole regulators to professional ethics of lawyers;

(b) if so, whether on the lines of Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, Government proposes to enforce accountability and ethics among lawyers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) The Bar Council of India has informed that they have proposed a new draft / Code of Professional Standards, Ethics and Etiquette which is being finalized and will be forwarded to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India for approval before publication in the Official Gazette in

accordance with the proviso to section 49(l)(c) of the Advocates Act, 1961. They have further informed that the Objectives of the draft Code of Professional Standards, Ethics and Etiquette are –

"This Code provides a general guide for ethical standards to be adhered to by members of the Bar whether practicing individually or as a law firm and whether engaged in litigation or transactional/ corporate work. The expression "advocate" in these rules/Code of Conduct shall include to the extent practicable, any lawyer or group of lawyers practising as part of a law firm and the law firm itself.

An advocate shall, at all times, comport himself in a manner befitting the high standards of the Indian Bar and of his/her status as an officer of Court and a privileged member of the community, bearing in mind that what may be lawful and moral for a person who is not a member of the Bar, or for a member of the Bar in his/her non-professional capacity may still be improper for an advocate.

Without prejudice to the generality for the foregoing Obligation, an advocate shall fearlessly uphold the interests of his/her client and in his/her conduct, conform to the rules hereinafter mentioned both in letter and in spirit. The rules hereinafter mentioned contain canons of conduct and etiquette adopted as general guides; yet the specific mention there of shall not be construed as a denial of the existence of others equally imperative though not specifically mentioned."

The Bar Council of India has further informed that the said draft Code of Professional Standards, Ethics and etiquette has been circulated by the Bar Council of India to all the State Bar Councils, published on the website, circulated among academics and also members of the Judiciary.

Stoppage at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road

2964. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a long pending

demand to provide a two minute halt for Rajdhani Express Trains between New Delhi and Bhubaneswar at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road in Odisha, which is the nearest railway station for several districts of Odisha like jajpur, Keonjhar, Kendrapada and Dhenkanal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Railways thereto;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that the said station is being developed as a model station; and

(d) if so, the steps that have been taken and proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Demands have been received for provision of stoppage of some mail/express trains including Rajdhani Express at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road in Orissa. The same have been examined but not found feasible at present.

(c) and (d) Jajpur-Keonjhar Road railway station has been developed as a Model and Adarsh station. As a part of development of the station, Ladies Dormitory, Ladies Toilet, improvements to lighting of Booking and Enquiry Office, improvement to platform surface 2 & 3, raising of platform nos. 4 & 5 (Island), improvement to retiring room, Pay & Use Toilet and high mast light in the circulating area have been made.

CCI

2965. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted the Competition Commission of India (CCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the composition and functions of the said Commission?

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 has been constituted under Section 7 of the Constitution Act 2002 as amended in 2007.

(c) The Competition Commission of India consists of a Chairperson and not less than two and not more than six other Members. Under Section 18 of the Competition Act, the functions of the Commission *inter-alia* are to eliminate practices having adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition, protect the interests of consumers and ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants, in markets in India.

Oil Wells in Tamil Nadu

2966. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of oil wells in the Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur areas of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether people habitating within the local area of oil wells do not have adequate employment opportunities; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the people of these areas are given employment in the local areas of these oil wells?

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 (ONGC) has 69 oil wells in Nagapattinam area and 104 oil wells in Thiruvarur area of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) The oil wells of ONGC in the above mentioned area are mostly situated in villages. The villagers of these areas have the same opportunities of employment like other villagers of Tamil Nadu. Besides this, ONGC is giving compensation to the farmers for their land as per guidelines.

Dealership Network of Fertilier Units

2967. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the dealership network of fertilizer units, in view of severe shortage of fertilizers in several parts of the country including Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of fertilizer dealership/distributorship of National Fertilizers Ltd. and Indian Potash Ltd. in the country including Punjab during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the effective distribution of fertilizers and prevent its shortage in the market?

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 guidelines issued by the Government for appointment of dealers which is done by the respective fertilizer manufacturing/trading company looking to its commercial requirement and marketing needs in different States of the country. The licence for distributorship is given by the respective State Government.

Urea is the only fertilizer under partial movement, distribution and statutory price control of Government of India. All other fertilizers viz. DAP, MOP, SSP and NPK etc. are decontrolled/ de-canalized since 1992 and are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). The availability of these P&K fertilizers is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. Union Government monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for further distribution within the State. The availability of urea, phosphatic fertilizers (DAP/NPK) and MOP in Punjab during current Kharif 2011 (April'11 to July'11) are as under:

(Figures in '000 MTs)

Fertilizer Grade	Kharif 2011 (Aprn'11 to July'11)				
	Requirement	Stock pre-positioned	Supplies	Availability	Sales
Urea	1050.00	-	1069.24	1069.24	1049.05
Phosphate(DAP+NPK)	360.00	51.95	246.98	298.93	293.50
MOP	36.00	-	19.40	19.40	19.37

The State-wise demand (Requirement), supply (Availability) and sales of major fertilizers namely Urea, MOP [and phosphatic fertilizers (DAP+NPK) during the current Kharif, 2011 (April'11 to July'11) is as Statement-I. As can be seen, the availability of urea is adequate. Similarly, the availability of phosphatic fertilisers i.e. DAP/ NPK during current Kharif, 2011 (April'11 to July'11) has been comfortable throughout the country. There is tightness in availability of MOP during current year. There is no viable source of Potash in the country as such the entire demand of MOP is met through imports. During the current

year, contracting for import of MOP could not be materialized due to substantial increase of prices in the International market. However, the breakthrough in contracting of MOP has just been achieved. It is expected that MOP imports would start arriving with effect from first week of September, 2011 As a result, MOP availability for direct application as well as for indigenous production of NPK fertilizers would improve.

(c) The State-wise number of fertilizer dealership/distributorship of M/s National Fertilizer Limited and M/s

Indian Potash Limited in the country during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The steps taken for smooth distribution of fertilizers are as under:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>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);</p> <p>ii) The state governments have been advised (i) to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies (ii) to review the railway rake points in their states and take up the issues with the Railways for improvements, if any, required to ensure availability of fertilizers in every nook and corner of the State;</p> <p>iii) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic</p> | <p>iv) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture & Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;</p> <p>v) Under NBS, Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act.; and</p> <p>vi) All possible steps are taken by the Department of Fertilisers to match the availability of fertilizers with the assessed requirement.</p> |
|---|--|

Statement-I

Cumulative Requirement, Availability & Sales Fertilisers during 2011-12 (April to July) 2011-12

Qty. in ('000) MTs

State	Urea			MOP			DAP+NPK				
	Require- ment	Availability	Sales	Require- ment	Availability	Sales	Require- ment	Stock Pre- positioned	Availa- bility	Total Availability with pre- positioning stock	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	800.00	725.67	682.79	150.00	72.43	71.13	940.00	159.68	907.86	1067.54	1022.08
Karnataka	410.00	512.67	498.84	161.00	74.47	73.78	763.80	385.20	711.87	1097.07	1081.89
Kerala	63.00	66.52	60.46	63.90	53.31	53.13	112.00	11.81	93.66	105.47	101.17
Tamil Nadu	275.00	280.55	272.13	127.00	94.91	94.65	272.75	65.01	292.57	357.58	350.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gujarat	665.00	636.51	626.11	68.00	62.28	62.27	522.00	114.71	479.85	594.56	584.70
Madhya pradesh	420.57	425.52	405.16	47.70	21.58	21.49	502.02	189.88	343.33	533.21	511.54
Chhattisgarh	335.00	261.80	261.49	59.50	18.69	18.42	258.75	64.47	152.94	217.41	217.22
Maharashtra	1000.00	986.64	980.09	205.00	65.25	64.79	1311.50	265.07	1015.34	1280.41	1250.88
Rajasthan	335.00	364.84	353.74	17.00	6.52	6.50	270.10	70.45	192.44	262.89	260.40
Haryana	585.00	615.20	604.13	25.00	11.11	11.10	225.00	72.98	221.62	294.60	284.01
Punjab	1050.00	1069.24	1049.05	36.00	19.40	19.37	360.00	51.95	246.98	298.93	293.50
Himachal Pradesh	32.50	31.23	31.16	0.35	0.00	0.00	7.90	2.00	7.96	9.96	9.58
Jammu and Kashmir	54.50	39.98	39.41	9.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.99	23.56	24.55	24.53
Uttar Pradesh	2125.00	1700.62	1569.85	90.00	46.12	46.03	984.00	256.93	600.84	857.77	772.27
Uttarakhand	91.00	100.34	99.90	4.50	0.79	0.79	42.00	0.00	28.85	28.85	22.12
Bihar	515.00	437.43	421.28	50.00	15.18	15.17	300.00	0.40	184.83	185.23	170.95
Jharkhand	88.00	66.41	63.97	15.00	1.83	1.83	85.50	0.55	40.47	41.02	40.24
Orissa	180.00	168.26	157.97	69.50	25.15	24.74	236.25	7.88	198.85	206.73	196.98
West Bengal	256.50	323.78	292.71	97.05	31.48	31.45	442.45	27.12	321.51	348.63	319.12
Assam	92.40	76.69	73.97	39.60	10.60	10.58	18.15	7.50	14.37	21.87	21.85
All India	9445.997	8923.72	8576.29	1343.53	636.10	632.466	7720.40	1754.57	6087.12	7841.69	7546.05

Statement-II

Statewise Number of Dealers of M/s National Fertilizers Ltd. & Indian Potash Ltd. during last three years

States	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)			Indian Potash Ltd. (IPL)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	19	24	24	1145	1222	1289

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka				1125	1149	1173
Kerala				274	282	298
Tamil Nadu/Puducherry				601	654	705
Gujarat	0	10	10	96	98	99
Madhya Pradesh	449	470	470	125	136	145
Chhattisgarh	124	124	121	35	41	47
Maharashtra	314	320	318	272	285	298
Rajasthan	158	160	161	91	100	109
Haryana	223	225	225	74	79	82
Punjab	243	249	245	85	88	91
Uttar Pradesh	312	369	373	225	235	259
Uttarakhand	8	9	9	6	6	6
Himachal Pradesh				0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir				25	25	70
Bihar	201	227	227	225	266	302
Jharkhand	28	30	30	25	25	25
Orissa				269	289	301
West Bengal				180	184	188
Assam/ North Eastern States				74	76	83
All India	2079	2217	2213	4952	5240	5570

[Translation]

Trains for Khajuraho

2968. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger trains running at present for Khajuraho Railway Station under North Central Railway;

(b) whether the Railways propose to connect Allahabad-Mumbai Tulsī Express 11069/11070 with Khajuraho;

(c) if so, the time by which Khajuraho is likely to be connected with Tulsī Express; and

(d) if not, the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present, 2 pairs of Mail/Express trains and one pair of passenger trains are running from Khajuraho railway station.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. At present, there is no such proposal.

[English]

Procurement by PSUs

2969. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Undertakings are supposed to procure at least twenty per cent of their requirements from the 2.6 crore small and medium units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) The policy on procurement by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

New Railway line in M.P.

2970. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to lay a new railway line upto Siwani-Chhapada-Lakhnadaun section in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Replacement of Locomotives

2971. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of locomotives presently in use in the country, category-wise, Diesel/Electric, etc.;

(b) the number of over-aged locomotives still in use;

(c) the steps being taken to replace these over-aged locomotives; and

(d) the manner in which these over-aged locomotives are likely to be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The total number of mainline locomotives in use category-wise as on 01.04.2011 is as under:

Category	No. of locos
Diesel	4215
Electric	4079
Total	8294

(b) As on 01.04.2011 there are 245 over-aged diesel locomotives and 70 over-aged electric locomotives in use on Indian Railways on /condition basis.

Over-aged locomotives are not permitted to continue in service without mandatory safety checks. Even then, such locomotives are used only in inferior services such as shunting in yards and workshops.

(c) and (d) Renewal and replacement of old assets, which include locomotives, is a continuous process on Indian Railways. New locomotives are regularly being manufactured in the production units of Indian Railways,

such as the Diesel Locomotive Works and Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. These new inductions not only meet the additional demand of locomotives but also replace the over-aged ones. At the same time, with every passing year additional locomotives cross the codal life and become over-aged, thus becoming candidates for replacements. Replacement of over-aged locomotives is therefore a continuous process. Locomotives are also acquired from Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Diesel Loco Modernisation Works and may be acquired from other sources in the future as they develop.

[Translation]

Proposals for Rake Points

2972. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received proposals from various States including Madhya Pradesh for

constructing or increasing rake points for the supply of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise?

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

(b) In 2011, Railways have received proposals from the State Governments of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for constructing/increasing of new rake points. Creation of new rake points as well as improvement in the existing rake points is a continuous exercise undertaken by the Railways depending on traffic consideration and operational feasibility. Details of proposals for rake points for supply of fertilizers received from the States in the current year (2011) and action taken thereon are given below:

Demanded rake point	Action Taken/Comments
1	2
Jharkhand	
Tata Nagar Sahibganj and Dhanbad	Rake point at these stations are already available, which can be used for handling of fertilizers.
Giridih	There is no goods shed at Giridih. A new goods shed having full rake handling facility has been developed at Madhupur, which is 38 Kms from Giridih. This may be used for unloading of fertilizers.
Lohardaga	Traffic projection for this station does not justify creation of facilities for handling bagged commodities including fertilizers.
Madhya Pradesh	
Singrauli	Singrauli has been opened for handling of goods traffic including fertilizers.
Burhanpur	Recently, Burhanpur has been opened for inward bagged consignments including fertilizers.

1

2

Bhind	Bhind has been opened as half rake point for handling of fertilizers and rakes have started coming to Bhind.
Budni	Provision of rake point at this station is neither operationally feasible nor commercially justified.
Obaidullaganj	Provision of new rake point at this station is neither operationally feasible nor commercially justified at present. However, a rake point at Mandideep having full rake handling facilities is available adjacent to Obaidullaganj (only 38.48 Kms away), which can be used for handling of fertilizers.
Bargawan	This station is situated very close to the Singrauli rake point (only 18.86 Kms), which is already opened for handling of fertilizers. Therefore, provision of new rake point at this station is not commercially justified.

Maharashtra

Warthi(Bhandra) and Tumsar Road	Traffic projection for these stations does not justify creation of facilities for handling bagged commodities including fertilizers.
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Uttar Pradesh

Barua Sumerpur	Opened as half rake point for handling of goods and rakes are allowed to be clubbed with either Banda Bhimsen.
Modha (Raghaul)	Provision of new rake point at this station is not operationally and commercially justified.

West Bengal

Burdwan	Burdwan has been re-opened for handling of fertilizers.
Panskura	It is a full rake point open for handling of fertilizers.
Belda	It is a full rake point open for handling of fertilizers.
Baruipur, Kalyani and Memari	Traffic projection for these stations does not justify creation of facilities for handling bagged commodities including fertilizers. However, New Alipur is open for fertilizer traffic and is only 24 km from Baruipur. Krishnanagar is open for fertilizer traffic and is only 51 km from Kalyani. Similarly, Burdwan is now open for fertilizer traffic and is only 25 km from Memari.

1

2

Gangarampur, Raiganj and Balurghat

Provision of rake point at these stations is not operationally feasible at present. Commercial justification is under examination and if found necessary, facilities can be proposed either at the same station or at nearby station.

[English]

Energy Security

2973. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector oil companies have acquired assets in more than 20 countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government is pursuing oil diplomacy assertively in order to ensure energy security for the country; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam.

To strengthen the country's energy security, India's oil PSUs are being encouraged to adopt a global vision in their pursuit of raw materials and raw materials-producing assets abroad, and to vigorously pursue acquisition of oil & gas assets overseas.

Today, India's oil companies are present in around 20 countries. The total investment by oil PSUs overseas is approximately Rs.64,832 crore. ONGC Videsh Limited's purchase of Imperial Energy is the largest acquisition of a foreign company by oil PSU. OVL produced approximately 9 million tonnes of oil and oil equivalent (MMTOE) 2010-11 from its assets in Sudan, for year. Vietnam, Venezuela, Russia, Syria and Colombia. By 2020, OVL aims to exceed an annual production level of 20 MMTOE.

The Government is pursuing oil diplomacy with hydrocarbon-rich countries through Government-to-Government contacts, Joint Working Groups and Inter-Governmental Commissions apart from encouraging industry-to-industry contacts to strengthen the energy security of the country.

Allocation of Natural Gas

2974. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated natural gas from KG D6 Basin to the successful City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities through GAIL (India) in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the CGD entities will commence the supply to all the States including Uttar Pradesh and Haryana?

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 Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) for commercial utilization of gas produced from fields allotted under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) has allocated 1.22 MMSCMD KG-D6 gas on firm basis to various CGD entities for PNG & CNG purpose & 2.165 mmscmd on fall back basis for commercial & Industrial consumers having requirement of less than 50,000 SCMD. KG D6 gas is being supplied by contractors namely RIL & NIKO. The state wise details are as below:

(MMSCMD)

State	Firm allocation	Fall back allocation
Andhra Pradesh	0.147	0.370
Delhi	0.309	0.3
Gujarat	0.327	0.875
Haryana	0.005	
Madhya Pradesh	0.019	
Maharashtra	0.370	0.2
Rajasthan	0.005	
Uttar Pradesh	0.040	0.420
Total	1.222	2.165

(c) Government of India has enacted the "Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006", wherein PNGRB has been entrusted with the responsibility of *inter alia* authorizing entities to operate City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks. CGD networks entail supply of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for transport sector, as also Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to domestic, industrial & commercial customers. PNGRB has envisaged a rollout plan of CGD Network Development in more than 300 Geographical Areas (GAs) in the country including in UP & Haryana over the next five years.

[Translation]

Repair of Land Revenue Ponds

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

(a) whether any grant has been released by the Union Government for repair and maintenance of the private land revenue ponds keeping in view the large number of these ponds in Vidarbha region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources approved the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies for implementation during XI Five Year Plan period with an outlay of Rs 2750 crore. The scheme does not provide for funding of private water bodies.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Allotment of Wagons

2976. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to allot the wagons two days in a week on an Oldest Date of Registration (ODR) based allotment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame set for its implementation;

(c) whether the Railways propose to grant freight concessions for various categories of salt; 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) and (b) With effect from 1st June 2010, Zonal Railways has already been authorized by Railway Board to reserve and notify maximum upto two days in a week for allotment of rakes as per the Oldest Date of Registration (ODR) irrespective of the class of priority. Based on the requirement of ODR clearance, Zonal Railway take decisions in this regard since the requirements vary from Zone to Zone.

(c) At present there is no proposal for freight concession of any kind of edible salt.

(d) This commodity is already at Class 110 which

is a lower class and distance based concession in freight rate is available for booking of ordinary non-refined salt meant for human consumption (both iodized salt and salt meant for iodization).

Punalur-Sengottai Gauge Conversion

2977. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the progress made on gauge conversion work on Punalur-Sengottai line;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and released for the purpose so far;
- (c) whether any change in alignment of the said line has been proposed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to complete the said project in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Mega block for gauge conversion of Punalur-Sengottai Ghat section has already been taken and works are in progress.

(b) Gauge conversion of Punalur-Sengottai section is a part of Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur and Tenkasi-Virudhunagar gauge conversion project. On this project, an expenditure of Rs. 653.18 crore has been incurred upto March, 2011 and an outlay of Rs. 75 crore has been provided during 2011-12.

(c) and (d) At present, no change in alignment is proposed.

(e) Regular meetings are being held with State Government Authorities to expedite land availability and to sort out other issues for expeditious completion of the project. A dedicated team has also been posted for the project and works have been taken up from both Sengottai-Punalur ends simultaneously. This work is expected to be completed by March, 2015.

All India Judicial Service

2978. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any recommendations from the Law Commission regarding constitution of All India Judicial Service;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government intends to introduce the said Service;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and time-frame set for its introduction; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Eleventh Law Commission in its 116th Report (1986) felt that the creation of All India Judicial Service, through competitive examination, would attract brilliant young men and women and thus the best talent all over the country would come to the judiciary, as in respect of the All India Civil Services. Such a service would also serve as a powerful unifying influence and counteract growing regional tendencies.

(c) to (e) The Government is seized of the matter of creation of an All India Judicial Service under article 312 of the Constitution which requires a Resolution to be passed by the Rajya Sabha enabling Parliament to enact necessary laws.

[Translation]

Criteria for Nirmal Gram Puraskar

2979. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to bring any amendment in the criteria of Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments with regard to amending the criteria of the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has evolved any monitoring system to ensure that villages declared under Nirmal Gram Puraskar continue maintaining sanitation;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No amendment in the criteria if Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana is proposed. The Government of India, under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), administers Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) Yojna, to recognise the efforts made by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) who have contributed significantly towards ensuring full sanitation coverage in their areas of operation.

(c) and (d) NGP is a national scheme and its guidelines are revised from time to time based on experiences gained in the past and feedbacks received from various stakeholders including States, keeping the same broad criteria.

(e) to (g) In order to ensure the sustainability of Nirmal status of the NGP awardees, the NGP guidelines provide for releasing the award money in two equal installments. The first installment is released immediately after PRIs are selected for the award. The second installment is retained by the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM). Release of the second installment is contingent on the sustainability of the NGP status attained by the PRI. For this purpose random checks are carried out by the SWSM after 6 months in all the awardee PRIs. If NGP status is found continuing, second installment is released by the

SWSM. Otherwise State takes necessary measures to revive the NGP Status of awardee and till such time, the awardee gets bag to the State of sustainability of NGP, further award money is not released. NGP award may be withdrawn from all persistent defaulters. In addition, National Level Monitors (NLMs) also include NGP awardees in their Annual Survey Assessment and provide report on their status.

Environmental Clearance to Water Projects

2980. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of water resource projects which have been pending for want of environmental clearance for the past three years, State-wise including in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the reasons for delay; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Water Conservation

2981. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes being implemented by the Government for water conservation;

(b) the funds allocated to different organisations for

water conservation programmes during the last three years and the current financial year;

(c) whether instances of misuse of the allocated funds by organisations entrusted with water conservation have been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such organisations?

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 schemes for conservation of water resources are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides central assistance to State Govern-

ments through various schemes / programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) Programme, Schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies and Artificial Recharge of Ground Water, which *inter-alia* include water conservation as a sub-goal. The details of assistance provided to various State Governments during the last three years (2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10) and during the financial year 2010-11 are at Statement-I to IV.

(c) to (e) Central Government releases funds for water conservation schemes on the basis of utilization certificates of State Governments / project authorities of State Governments. All such schemes are executed through State Governments and no instance of misuse of the allocated fund has been reported to Ministry of Water Resources.

Statement-I

Statewise details of Central Assistance Released under AIBP

					(Rs in crores)
Sl. No.	State / UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	987.77	855.18	1300.728	22.792
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47.18	33.96	30.780	48.635
3	Assam	77.34	405.95	589.973	406.403
4	Bihar	62.24	109.70	77.913	55.754
5	Chhattisgarh	96.96	193.04	60.885	174.811
6	Goa	32.48	39.23	20.250	20.000
7	Gujarat	585.72	258.61	6.080	361.420
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9	Himachal Pradesh	114.05	119.32	90.680	43.521
10	Jammu and Kashmir	199.23	393.07	171.728	156.034
11	Jharkhand	9.22	3.72	0.00	242.887

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Karnataka	349.90	442.42	823.828	567.759
13	Kerala	0.00	0.90	3.812	10.017
14	Madhya Pradesh	500.35	473.78	758.746	658.692
15	Maharashtra	972.25	2257.83	1395.395	2069.056
16	Manipur	103.99	221.67	42.540	249.997
17	Meghalaya	1.16	24.80	22.502	110.195
18	Mizoram	34.34	50.72	36.450	51.092
19	Nagaland	40.51	48.60	57.286	70.000
20	Orissa	624.36	724.44	871.572	591.681
21	Punjab	13.50	9.54	22.050	140.476
22	Rajasthan	156.53	178.62	157.577	41.920
23	Sikkim	3.24	0.00	2.605	14.364
24	Tripura	8.10	43.18	36.209	48.000
25	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26	Uttar Pradesh	150.69	315.47	238.082	432.538
27	Uttarakhand	265.65	371.66	127.006	160.060
28	West Bengal	8.95	22.81	0.914	89.100

Statement-II

*Statewise Central Assistance Released under the Command Area Development
and Water Management Programme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Central assistance released (Rs. Lakh)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	238.59	250.00	0.00	40.98
3	Assam	0.00	594.61	0.00	226.00
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	6095.19	2669.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	8285.09
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.56
7	Gujarat	3057.66	0.00	0.00	893.86
8	Haryana	2332.22	4411.19	5451.28	4767.24
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	777.61	1292.83	1432.35	2250.19
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12	Karnataka	5771.29	1500.00	3170.04	5341.51
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.25
14	Madhya Pradesh	490.07	0.00	589.67	1000.00
15	Maharashtra	622.27	2623.63	3404.79	
16	Manipur	184.07	554.47	938.77	1200.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	3.56	25.52
18	Mizoram	6.43	0.00	0.00	
19	Nagaland	19.43	0.00	0.00	
20	Orissa	1101.91	2976.25	1577.80	3563.07
21	Punjab	3589.24	6091.13	0.00	6000.00
22	Rajasthan	1804.38	4630.31	2980.85	
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24	Tamil Nadu	1740.48	0.00	4650.00	1500.00
25	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26	Uttar Pradesh	5746.30	7094.76	9475.99	7000.00
27	Uttarakhand	0.00	409.92	0.00	
28	West Bengal	231.58	0.00	1600.00	690.95
	Total	27713.52	32429.10	41370.29	45640.31

Statement-III

*Fund released to States under Repair, Renovation and Restoration of
Water bodies (RRR) schemes (Rupees in crores)*

Name of State	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11
Orissa	72.12	75.00
Karnataka	74.04	47.47
Andhra Pradesh		189
Bihar		25.00
U.P.(Budelkhand)		29.08
M.P.(Bundelkhand)		7.33
Meghalaya Unimam Lake		1.78
Total	146.16	250.41

Note: funding started under this scheme w.e.f 2009-10

Statement-IV

*Statewise funds released under Central Sector Scheme for demonstrative
artificial recharge to Ground Water (in Lakhs)*

Sl. No.	State	Fund released 2008-09	Fund released 2009-10	Fund released 2010-11	Fund released 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	91.014	52.64	283.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.9	0	103.867	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	0	67.21
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	543.221	0
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	30.41
6.	Gujarat	0	0	221.368	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	125.66
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	54.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	11.543	0
10.	Karnataka	0	76.41	67.61	135.91
11.	Kerala	11.715	0	10.815	9.44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	302.302	0
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	10.605	0
14.	Nagaland	0	0	0	79.14
15.	Orissa	0	0	0	325.04
16.	Punjab	53.836	0	0	56.62
17.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	24.01
18.	Tamil Nadu	33.3	368.445	0	30.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	504.44	728.5	909.24
20.	West Bengal	33.327	0	44.436	33.33
Total		210.078	1040.309	2096.907	2163.88

Note: No amount was released in the year 2007-08

[English]

Private Counsel

2982. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the private counsel/advocates are permitted to appear in courts on behalf of Government advocates/Government law officers;

(b) if so, the details of guidelines policy framework in this regard;

(c) whether the Government had recently engaged a private advocate without consulting Government's

advocate for appearing in the Supreme Court in respect of a Public Interest Litigation by an NGO; and

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) This Ministry approves the engagement of private advocates to represent / Government in Courts in special cases on the request of concerned administrative Ministry/ Department;

(c) No Madam.

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

Safe Drinking Water

2983. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted a survey to identify areas in each State/U.T. which is deficient in supply of drinking water;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, State/ U.T.-wise;

(c) whether the available drinking water in these areas is also of inferior quality;

(d) if so, the Schemes launched by the Government in this regard;

(e) the targets fixed and achieved by each State/UT

during each of the last three years under these Schemes; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure supply of clean drinking water to rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The status of coverage of rural areas in terms of drinking water supply is reported on an annual basis by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). The status has been updated by the States as on 1.4.2011.

(c) to (f) As on 1/4/2011, States have reported that out of the 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country, there are 1,21,046 habitations remaining with some drinking water sources having water quality problems. In this regard, the Governing supplements the efforts of the States with financial and technical assistance under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing equate and safe drinking water to the rural areas. Upto 65% of total allocation of NRDWP funds to States can be utilised for coverage of partially covered and quality affected habitations. Budgetary allocations for NRDWP have been increased from Rs. 8000 cr. in 2009-10 to Rs. 9350 cr. in 2011-12. A Statement giving the details of targets & achievements under NRDWP during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement

Targets and Coverage of Habitations Under NRDWP During Last Three Years and Current Year.

(No. of habitations)

Sl. No	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	15889	15547	8500	53/4	6673	6971	5534	287
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2390	905	2400	567	534	601	300	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Assam	23099	8703	23000	12004	8157	6467	6073	555
4	Bihar	39956	25785	40508	26622	18749	14221	15810	1259
5	Chhattisgarh	4408	8178	3551	12002	9948	7847	8409	2146
6	Goa	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	4232	2374	1396	1441	1100	1079	1125	181
8	Haryana	635	965	950	885	1007	752	862	108
9	Himachal Pradesh	5184	6390	5000	5204	5000	5094	2557	628
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4704	2234	4700	424	962	903	923	0
11	Jharkhand	7170	6832	1552	14605	1099	11399	19110	1225
12	Karnataka	12950	5586	13000	11625	8750	6130	9000	898
13	Kerala	4596	7650	395	241	744	405	824	56
14	Madhya Pradesh	3718	5302	4500	10781	13300	13937	16715	5743
15	Maharashtra	19877	17128	8605	7465	9745	8987	6407	1044
16	Manipur	0	115	730	158	330	227	330	105
17	Meghalaya	1881	1116	500	407	840	380	535	136
18	Mizoram	306	46	300	124	124	121	125	3
19	Nagaland	170	584	200	84	105	128	85	0
20	Orissa	16492	13507	3452	9525	5494	7525	4725	1567
21	Punjab	4933	1523	1651	1874	2023	1656	1630	163
22	Rajasthan	25654	7434	10929	10388	7764	7254	6073	1265
23	Sikkim	300	27	300	110	175	100	200	14
24	Tamil Nadu	4602	9097	7000	8206	8009	7039	6000	20
25	Tripura	138	555	3132	843	825	976	982	161
26	Uttar Pradesh	1639	1190	2000	1874	2142	1879	23300	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Uttaranchal	1450	1351	1199	1200	1565	1324	1341	229
28	West Bengal	11460	2747	9093	4806	6630	5967	6094	203
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	0	42	0	8	8		
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0				
31	Daman and Diu	0		0					
32	Delhi	0		0					
33	Lakshadweep	10		0		10	10		
34	Puducherry	18	15	4	40		12		
	Total	217898	152990	158589	148879	121812	119401	145169	18021

* As per IMIS data as on 31.7.2011.

Employment to Dependents of Rail Victims

2984. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

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) During the last three years, in 103 (One hundred three) cases jobs have been provided and 9 (nine) cases of minors have been registered for providing employment on their attaining majority. Year-wise position is tabulated below:

Period	Number of dependent given employment
2008-09	9
2009-10	26
2010-11	38
2011-12 (up to 16.8.2011)	30
Total	103

(b) and (c) 43 (Forty three) cases are pending for employment on account of verification of credentials and disputed cases and employment can be given only after proper verification of claimants and settlement of disputes.

(d) There is no extant policy regarding provision of jobs to members of family of persons deceased in train accidents.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

New Railway Lines

2985. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to lay new railway line from Botad to Gondal via Jasdan in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A survey for construction of new line from Botad-Gondal via Jasdan has been taken up and is likely to be completed by March, 2012. Further consideration of the proposal would be feasible once the survey report becomes available and the same is examined in this Ministry.

[English]

Child Custody

2986. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of various legal hurdles coming in the way of deciding cases of Child Custody on the breakup of the marriages of Indian girls with Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) or vice versa, 30 million people of Indian origin living abroad are awaiting for a promised legislation by Government to deal with the problem;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the delay in introducing the law; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Though the subject matter relates to implementation of the 1980 and 1996 Hague Conventions, no proposal in this regard is with this Ministry.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Kerosene/ Diesel

2987. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of smuggling of diesel and kerosene to neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of diesel/kerosene seized during the last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such smuggling?

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) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have reported that they have not received any information regarding smuggling of Diesel and Kerosene to the neighbouring countries.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of the (a) above.

(d) To check various irregularities/ malpractices like adulteration, diversion etc. of petroleum products, the Government has taken a number of initiatives viz. Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets, Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS), etc.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) also undertake regular and surprise inspections of Retail Outlets and also take action under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against those indulging in adulteration and malpractices. MDG provides for termination of dealership in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals, and unauthorized fittings/gears in dispensing units.

Kerosene is an Ex-Marketing Installation (MI) product and transportation of kerosene from the depot of the OMC is the responsibility of the State Government. However, 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, that 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.

Availability of Drugs at Reasonable Prices

2988. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism put in place for making the life-saving drugs available to the consumers at reasonable prices in the country;

(b) whether there is any difference of opinion among various Ministries with regard to control of prices of the said drugs; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS

AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Life-saving drugs are not defined in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). Under the provisions of the DPCO, 1995, the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs / formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. The NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations under price control. Under the DPCO, no person can sell any formulation (medicine) of price controlled category to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/ approved by the NPPA/ Government, in case, a company is found selling at prices higher than the price notified/ approved by the NPPA/ Government, action is taken against them as per the provisions of the DPCO.

In respect of drugs - not covered under the DPCO, 1995, i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government / NPPA which may lead to price variation in the prices of similar medicines sold under different brands in respect of non-scheduled formulations.

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

Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has launched 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' with the objective of making available medicines at affordable prices for all. Under this campaign less priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi Stores. At present 100 Jan Aushadhi Stores are operational as on 16.8.11 in various states in the country.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question-does not arise in view of the reply to part (b) of the question.

[English]

New Investment Policy

2989. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new investment policy for the fertilizer sector has been 4 implemented in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the fertilizer sector has responded positively towards the new policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the fertilizer companies which have revamped their units including Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd., Bharuch and Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Vadodara so far;

(e) whether the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd., Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. and Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. have asked the Government for assured availability of gas for their plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Policy for New Investments in urea sector and long-term offtake of urea from joint venture abroad has been implemented vide notification No. 12012/12/2007-FPP, dated 4th September 2008. The fertilizer Industry has responded positively to the New Investment Policy by initiating investment decision for revamp of existing

capacities. This policy has not brought any new investment though Greenfield or brown field projects. Therefore, the Department of Fertilizer has decided to amend the existing Investment Policy. The Group of Ministers has directed the Committee of Secretaries under Dr. Soumitra Choudhary, Member of Planning Commission to formulate the New Investment Policy which would be conducive to fresh investments in Urea Sector.

The details of revamp projects are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Revamp
1	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL - Kakinada-I&II (Revamp completed)
2	Gujarat	KRIBHCO-Hazira (under revamp) GSFC - No proposal/ investments for revamp GNVFC - No proposal/ investments for revamp
3	Madhya Pradesh	NFL-Viajipur-I&II (under revamp)
4.	Maharashtra	RCF-Thal (under revamp)
5.	Rajasthan	CFCL-Gadepan-I & II (Revamp completed)
6.	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO - Aonla-I & II (Revamp completed) IFFCO - Phulpur-I & II (Revamp completed) TCL-Babralla IGFL-Jagdishpur KSFL (under Revamp).

Because of the above revamp projects a total of 20 LMT of addition Urea production is achieved.

(e) and (f) The additional requirement of gas projected by GNVFC, KRIBHCO and IFFCO for their units is as under:

*Yearwise/Plantwise Additional Requirement of Natural
Gas for units in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Additional Requirement (mmscmd)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	A Fuel-Oil Based				
1	GNVFC-Bharuch	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.95
	B Expansion Units				
2	Kribhco-Hazira	0.00	0.00	2.20	2.20
	IFFCO-Kalol	0.00	0.00	2.9	2.9
	C Revamp Projects				
3	KRIBHCO-Hazira	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
4	GSFC, Baroda	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250
	D Green Field Projects				
	GSFC-Dahej	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.50

The same has been projected to Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas for allocation. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has intimated that the Empowered Group of Ministers(EGoM) on pricing and commercial utilisation of Gas under NELP has decided in the meeting held on May 28, 2008 that demand emanating beyond 2008-09 from de-bottlenecking of and expansion of fertilizers plants, conversion of Naphtha based & Fuel Oil based fertilizer plants and revival of closed fertilizer plants would be given highest priority at that stage and will be met from production in subsequent years. Further, in the EGOM meeting held on 27.10.2009, it was decided that such plants would be supplied natural gas as and when they are ready to utilize the gas, subject to availability In the last meeting held on 28.7.2010, the EGoM has noted the projections regarding total availability of indigenous natural gas from all sources in the coming years, wherein the additional requirement of natural gas projected by inter alia Department of Fertilizers on account of conversion of existing naphtha based and fuel oil based urea plants to gas, expansion of & revamp of existing plants, revival of closed units and Greenfield units was also noted by the EGoM.

Smuggling of Fertilizers

2990. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

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

(a) whether large quantity of fertilizers is smuggled to neighbouring countries from the bordering States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total volume of fertilizer smuggled during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to conduct any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has also received any complaint regarding blackmarketing and hoarding of fertilizers in the country including Rajasthan during the said period; and

(f) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to check this smuggling, blackmarketing and hoarding 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) to (d) No, Madam. There are reports of smuggling of fertilizers from India to neighbouring countries. However, these have not been confirmed by the State Governments. The Chief Secretaries in the States and Border Guarding Authorities like Border Security Force (BSF), Coast Guards and Custom authorities etc. have been alerted by Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance to keep strict vigil on such activities which may lead to illegal exports/smuggling of fertilizers and initiate stringent action against the persons involved in such malpractices under the provision of FCO, 1985.

The provision contained in Para 3 of Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973—Prohibits the illegal export/smuggling of fertilizers. Instances of illegal export of Muriate of Potash (MOP) and Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) packed in the brand common Salt and Soda Ash from Gujarat has come to notice. The consignment has been seized by Custom Authorities at Kandla Port. Similarly, Government of Maharashtra has also intimated that the fertilizer is being exported illegally in the name of Soda Ash, Salt etc. This complaint was on the basis of seizure of about 4000 bags of 50 Kg. (each having imprinted as Soda Ash but containing DAP as per testing report) by the District Quality Control Inspector while inspecting the Godown of M/s Transworld Furtichem Pvt. Ltd., Roha, District, Raigad on 27th January, 2010. In this regard necessary legal proceedings are being initiated by the concerned authorities. Similarly in Karnataka, Bangalore customs have seized 1156 MT of MOP from six traders and have initiated legal proceedings. The respective State Government's will be taking appropriate action against offenders as per provisions of law.

Recently also, Department of Fertilizers has written to Chief Secretaries of the States having international

boundaries for initiating action against person/persons involved in smuggling of fertilizers with the help of Central/ State enforcement agencies.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. As per Clause 4 (a) of the Fertilizer (Control) Order- Display of stock position of fertilizers - Every dealer, who makes or offers to make a retail sale of any fertilizers, shall prominently display in his place of business - the quantities of opening stock of different fertilizers held by his on each day.

Under clause 21 of the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, it is mandatory to print the maximum retail price on each bag of fertilizers whether under statutory price control or out of the purview of the statutory price control. No person shall charge higher than the price printed on the bag. Any person violating this mandatory provision of FCO is held liable to be proceeded under the provisions of FCO and Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the offenders who indulge in any kind of malpractices viz., hoarding etc.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1200 hrs.

11.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to

lay on the Table a copy of the each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4852/15/11]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Triveni Structural Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4853/15/11]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4854/15/11]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4855/15/11]

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4856/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): On behalf of Shri Salman Khursheed, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the 47th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, Ministry of Minority Affairs, for the period from July, 2008 to June, 2010 under article 350(B) of the Constitution.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying t papers mentioned at (1) above.

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation and the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4857/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): On behalf of Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Minister during various sessions of Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabha:—

Tenth Lok Sabha

1. Statement No. XXIX Fifteenth Session, 1995

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4858/15/11]

Eleventh Lok Sabha

2. Statement No. XL Third Session, 1996

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4859/15/11]

3. Statement No. XLI Fourth Session, 1997

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4860/15/11]

Thirteenth Lok Sabha

4. Statement No. XXXV Seventh Session, 2001
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4861/15/11]
5. Statement No. XXXI Eleventh Session, 2002
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4862/15/11]
6. Statement No. XXIX Fourteenth Session, 2003
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4863/15/11]

Fourteenth Lok Sabha

7. Statement No. XXVI Second Session, 2004
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4864/15/11]
8. Statement No. XXIV Third Session, 2004
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4865/15/11]
9. Statement No. XXV Fourth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4866/15/11]
10. Statement No. XXII Fifth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4867/15/11]
11. Statement No. XXI Sixth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4868/15/11]
12. Statement No. XXI Seventh Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4869/15/11]
13. Statement No. XVIII Eighth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4870/15/11]
14. Statement No. XVIII Ninth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4871/15/11]
15. Statement No. XVII Tenth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4872/15/11]

16. Statement No. XV Eleventh Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4873/15/11]
17. Statement No. XIV Twelfth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4874/15/11]
18. Statement No. XII Thirteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4875/15/11]
19. Statement No. X Fourteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4876/15/11]
20. Statement No. IX Fifteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4877/15/11]

Fifteenth Lok Sabha

21. Statement No. VIII Second Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4878/15/11]
22. Statement No. VI Third Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4879/15/11]
23. Statement No. VI Fourth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4880/15/11]
24. Statement No. III Fifth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4881/15/11]
25. Statement No. II Sixth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4882/15/11]
26. Statement No. I Seventh Session, 2011
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4883/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railways (Punitive Charges for

overloading of wagon) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 595(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 2011 under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4884/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Engineers India Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4885/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Notification S.O. 567(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 789(E) dated 20th March, 2009 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 22A of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4886/15/11]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959:—

- (i) Notification No. EL-2011/16 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2011, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. EL-2011/1 to EL-2011/9 (in English version only) dated 3rd March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4887/15/11]

- (ii) Notification No. EL-2011/25 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2011, regarding election to the Council and the

Regional Council, 2011-extension of last date and time for receipt by post of Ballot Papers back from Voters.

- (iii) Notification No. EL-2011/26 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2011, regarding Members declared elected to the Eighteenth Council of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India for the term 2011-2015.

- (iv) Notification No. EL-2011/27 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2011, regarding Members declared elected to the four Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India for the term 2011-2015.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4888/15/11]

- (4) A copy of the Chartered Accountants (Election to the Council) (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 110(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2011, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 372(E) dated the 10th May, 2011.

- (5) A copy of the Company Secretaries (Election to the Council) (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 111(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2011, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 373(E) dated 10th May, 2011.

- (6) A copy of Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 112(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2011, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 together

with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 196(E) dated 8th March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4889/15/11]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Companies (Cost Accounting Records) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 429(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 2011.

(ii) The Companies (Cost Audit Report) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 430(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4890/15/11]

(8) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Independent Inquiry Committee on MHN Platform Fire on 27th July 2005 (Volume I and II) along with Action Taken Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4891/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4892/15/11]

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
19th Report

[English]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution.

12.01½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
6th Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Minutes relating thereto.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
19th and 20th Reports

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

- (1) Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation).
- (2) Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

12.03 hrs.

BENAMI TRANSACTIONS (PROHIBITION)
BILL, 2011*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 11 - Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to benami transactions, prohibit holding property in benami and restrict right to recover or transfer property held benami, and provide mechanism and procedure for confiscation of property held benami and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to benami transactions, prohibit holding property in benami and restrict right to recover or transfer property held benami, and provide mechanism and procedure for confiscation of property held benami and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rajnath Singh.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I may please be allowed to speak on this issue for a minute ... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only one Member will speak. Let him speak first. If all the Members will start speaking, it turns into debate.

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Rajnath Ji.

... (Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam Speaker had granted him permission to speak.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, farmers of Haryana are agitating. Whatever, I have witnessed with my bare eyes and the victims there ... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down please.

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam Speaker had allowed him to speak, therefore, let him speak.

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak please.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Nothing will be audible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your speech will be recorded.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all you make them silent and bring the house in order then I will speak...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Rajnath Singh.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. When this issue was raised in the beginning, Madam Speaker had allowed him to speak during Zero Hour. Therefore, let him speak now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, farmers of 12 villages in Haryana are agitating at this time and whatever I have witnessed there with my bare eyes and listened to their predicaments...(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir I had requested earlier also that we should not take up the state related issues for discussion...(Interruptions). The way you are referring the issue of Haryana now, had caused problems in the morning also. The state subjects...(Interruptions). Yes, it does not pose any problem to you because you have to come into the well of the house and create commotion. But it is a problem for us because we want the House to run smoothly...(Interruptions). We want the House to run, therefore, it is a problem for us...(Interruptions). We have seen your experience yesterday. When without any reason the House is divided. It is a problem for us...(Interruptions). Now, again you are taking up the issue of Haryana which you had talked about in the morning also...(Interruptions).

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: The Congress party showers praise on the Land Acquisition Act of Haryana. Now I have stood up to discuss the pitiable condition of the farmers of that state. There I have seen with my bare eyes...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. Member has been allowed to speak during Zero Hour therefore, let him speak.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: The village Ullawas is one of those villages which I have visited. The land which was the property of the Gram Panchayat was given to Rajiv Gandhi Trust by getting the signature of the members of the Gram Panchayat forcibly. The Chairperson of the said trust is the Chairperson of Congress itself...(Interruptions). We want to raise this issue in the Parliament against such people...(Interruptions). The farmers of Ullawas are agitating and very sad...(Interruptions). In addition to this, there are hundred of villages in Haryana...(Interruptions).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Undue advantage is being taken of the right to speak in the House...(Interruptions).

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Action is initiated under Section-4 and Section-6 under Land Acquisition Act and terror is created among the farmers so that farmers may sell their lands to the builders at throw away prices...(Interruptions) and later on the action under Section-4 and Section-6 under Land Acquisition Act...(Interruptions) is cancelled by the Haryana Government...(Interruptions). At this time the Government is playing the role of middleman in land acquisition...(Interruptions). At this time the farmers are agitating in Haryana...(Interruptions). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I demand judicial investigation of the entire matter ...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 P.M.

12.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
fourteen of the clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Fourteen of the Clock*

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 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 increase the Minimum Support Price of Sugarcane

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Sugarcane is one of the main cash crops for agriculturists. In our country, it is grown in almost all the states. As sugar is consumed by almost all the people, naturally the need to grow sugarcane has gained momentum. At the same time though it is grown in large areas and it is supposed to be one time cash crop, but the remunerative price of sugarcane does not help the farmers. The minimum support price of sugar cane is not at all helping the farmers to meet their loans which they have obtained from banks and other financial institutions. Agricultural inputs prices like manure, fertilizers have increased considerably besides labour and coolie charges have gone up with the result the farmers are facing lot of money problem. Hence, I urge upon the Agricultural Minister to fix up more than Rs. 2500/- per tonne as Minimum Support Price for sugarcane plus cutting charges and transport charges.

(ii) Need to set up a National Sports University in Haryana

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Recent

years have witnessed growing role of sports other than cricket in our nation. Media attention, national honour and international prestige have made participation and winning of medals in competitive sports a matter of great significance. Recently, the Haryana Government has adopted various innovative and landmark features in its Sports policy. The most recent of these is the Employment Guarantee Scheme which spells 'bring a medal and get job' offer to the sporting fraternity.

With this policy, Haryana Government has successfully marshaled its sportsmen in CWG 2010 as well as the Asian Games. What they achieved for the country is known to all. Just to outline, 55% of the Gold medals and 35% of the total Indian medals in CWG-2010 and 36% of the Gold medals and 33% of the total medal in Asian Games were bagged by sportsmen of Haryana.

These results highlight the abundant natural talent present in Haryana. Still there remains various shortcomings on the infrastructure side that need to be addressed.

There is a visible shortage of training infrastructure, facilities and world class coaches.

Though there are few sports training facilities operational in the state, need of the hour is to have a pick and chose approach and train amateurs for a longer duration under specialized experts with modern training aids along with training of coaches as per the global standards.

With an intention to bridge this talent and infrastructure gap, I request Hon'ble Minister of Sports & Youth Affairs to consider afresh, sanctioning of a National Sports University for Haryana.

I can assure the House that if a proper policy frame work addressing these infrastructural shortfalls is provided, it will further motivate these sportsmen to perform better and bring more laurels to the country.

(iii) Need to open Public Health Centres in Uttarakhand

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would like to draw the attention of this House towards Jan Aushadhi. At

* Treated as laid on the Table.

present, the number of patients is constantly increasing and the treatment has become expensive. There is a long waiting list in the government hospitals and branded medicines are becoming very expensive. Cheap medicines for the treatment of various diseases of patients could be made available by Government through setting up Jan Aushadhi Centres and their comprehensive marketing. There is already an absence of health facilities in the states with adverse geographical conditions, especially hilly state Uttarakhand. Due to most of the area covered by forests, wild animals and inaccessible road the patients there do not have sufficient access to health facilities. Due to low income, the local people are unable to complete the medicine course prescribed by doctors on time. The opening of Jan Aushadhi centres in that area can make the timely treatment of diseases possible. The branded medicines are provided at 100 to 400% less prices in Jan Aushadhi centres.

I urge the Union Government to direct the State Government of Uttarakhand to keep in view the health of the people and take appropriate steps for opening the Jan Aushadhi centres, and their promotion in the state especially in the far-flung areas.

(iv) Need to increase the rate of subsidy on construction of Community Toilets and Individual Household Toilets in Vizianagaram Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): I appreciate the scheme for constructing toilets and community toilets in villages. It is important for the purpose of sanitation. It will not only protect the honour of women and girls but will also provide a healthy environment.

I have received representations from women for constructing community toilets as well as individual toilets from my constituency. Government of India is allocating some funds to the State and districts for constructing community toilets, but the allocation of funds is very less. In this connection, the subsidy for construction of Individual Household Latrines should be increased from Rs. 3,200

to Rs. 6,000 for plain areas from Rs 3700 to Rs. 6500 for hilly and difficult areas due to hike in rates of construction materials. As Vizianagaram is most backward district and inhabited by the poorest of the poor, they need more subsidy. The unit cost of community toilets should be increased from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs as per the demand and need-based. At the same time, the number of units for community toilets may be increased from ten to hundred, that is, three community toilets for each Mandal or Block.

I request the Ministry of Rural Development to accede to this proposal as it would improve the sanitation in backward rural areas.

(v) Need to provide copies of Judgements of Courts in Hindi and Regional Languages.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Almost half the people out of 125 crores of population in the country have to go through legal process at some time and a lot of times they have to go from lower court to the honourable Supreme court in hope for justice. There is a small loophole in the legal process and it is that the judgments of the honourable Supreme Court are given in English. Due to the judgement pronounced in English in the court, the person present there in hope for justice is unable to understand it has got justice in the said matter or not. From Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Maharashtra to Mizoram, in the entire country the person gets the copy of judgement in English from the copier and unfortunately due to no knowledge of English the person is unable to know the decision without taking help of a bilingual person. A lot of times people are unable to understand the judgement in civil matters.

I would like to urge that when a party applies for a copy of judgement of any court, there should be an option in the said application for choosing the language in which they want the copy of judgement and they should be provided a copy of judgement in that language only. Technically, the meaning of words in the regional

languages is a bit different but in such a situation, a suggestion could be sent that a copy of the judgment of honourable court should be made available in the regional language alongwith English to the applicant.

(vi) Need to divert the Amravati-Narkhed rail passing near the ancient well 'Jagtik Manvata' worshipped by the followers of Mahanubhav Panth in Maharashtra

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the agitation of Mahanubhav Panth in my parliamentary constituency. Maharashtra has always been the land of saints. Shri Chakradhan Swami established Mahanubhav Panth in the 12th Century. This Panth believes in 'Sarv Dharma Sambhav' and vehemently oppose caste system. Shri Govind Prabhu of the same Panth constructed a well for the dalit community in the 8th century which is known as 'Matang Vihir'. At present, it has been renamed as 'Jagtik Manamta'. This well is a historical heritage and a symbol of social awakening for Mahanubhav Panth and this well is fighting a battle for its survival. The main reason for this is the railway track of Amravati-Nalkhed line at a distance of 5 feet. The people of Mahanubhav Panth believe that vibrations/tremors caused by the passing of train on these tracks affect this well and it could be destroyed in some time. This is the reason why followers of Mahanubhav Panth are fighting their battle for the last 12 years.

Former Honourable Minister of Railways had assured about keeping a suitable distance between the railway tracks and the well but it was not done and the railway tracks were laid down at only a distance of 5 feet. I urge the government to only lay down this railway line at a distance of 15 metres from the well and save this monument of humanity from getting destroyed.

(vii) Need to expedite the construction of by-pass road on the proposed National Highway No. 49 from Kundanoor to Puthencruz in Kerala

[English]

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): National Highway

No. 49 which is proposed between Cochin and Madurai is a very beneficial project to lakhs of people of both the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The starting point of this Highway in Kerala is Cochin and there is a bye-pass proposed from Kundanoor at Cochin to Puthencruz, which extends upto 10 Kilometers only. But the importance of this bye-pass is the benefits that it gives to reduce the congestion in Cochin and adjoining areas.

The bye-pass is proposed to start from Kundanoor and to pass through Mattakuzhi, Tripunithura and extends up to Puthencruz covering only ten Kilometers. It is learnt that, already in some areas the survey has been done and land is marked for this project. But the process is very slow and people are anxious about the alignment and their land as well as that when this project will be completed. People of these areas are in difficulty because of the lack of road facility towards the eastern part of Ernakulam district as thousands of people are working in Cochin city and besides trouble to reach their work spots, much time and money are wasted. I would, therefore, urge the Government to take urgent necessary measures to complete the bye-pass at the earliest and to extend the Highway upto Madurai in the near future.

(viii) Need to Constitute a Committee for setting up of a National Memorial in honour of freedom fighters who laid down their lives for the country.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Even after decades of independence no national war monument has been constructed in honour of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives for independent India. Remembering the martyrs is an important part of investing in the future security of the country. Monuments have been erected in other countries. The Government should constitute a 'Monument Committee' for the same.

I urge the government to immediately construct a monument for the 'martyred soldiers'. The decision of the 'monument committee' for the choice of place should be considered above all.

(ix) Need to provide better rail connectivity to Lohardaga Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga): My Parliamentary Constituency, Lohardaga is a tribal dominated area. The people of this place are compelled to live their lives in the lack of means of transportation specially the railway facility. Due to the lack of railway facility in this area, people of every class, residing there are being adversely affected as businessmen, farmers, students, labourers, women and the patients going to cities for treatment have to face a lot of problems. Due to the lack of railway lines, the public of this area are not able to go to cities and as a result of it, living standard of the people residing there are getting adversely affected. Considering the problems of local people, I expect from the Government to solve the following problems immediately.

- (1) Construction of railway line from Lohardaga to Korba via Gumla, Jaspur.
- (2) Construction of railway line from Lohardaga to Jharsugada via Gumla, Jashpur.
- (3) Immediate completion of Lohardaga to Duri railway project.
- (4) Compulsory stoppage of Dhanbad Alleppey Express at Pokala station.
- (5) Construction of police station of the RPF at Lohardaga Railway station immediately.

After the solution of the above all problems related to Railways, the development of the area will speed up and the public of the area would get relief.

(x) Need to provide employment to temporary employees of erstwhile State Bank of Indore after its merger in SBI on priority basis

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I have been

against the merger of State Bank of Indore with the State Bank of India from the beginning. We were losing the identity of Indore with this merger. The temporary employees of the bank have suffered a great loss from the merger of the State Bank of Indore. There are many employees of State Bank of Indore, who have been giving their service to this bank for the last 10-15 years on temporary basis (voucher payment). The future of such temporary employees has been left in the lurch due to the merger of the State Bank of Indore with the State Bank of India. Out of these temporary employees, 330 employees have served for 10-15 years in this Bank and some employees have given their services for 25 years. Before the merger of the State Bank of Indore, these employees were assured that their services would continue. But, opposite to that, the bank has retrenched many employees. These employees are facing the problem of livelihood after giving their services of so many years in the bank. It is like playing with their future and the families of these employees are also suffering. Before the merger, it was said that these employees that they would be given priority at the time of new recruitment in the bank but it has also not been taken into consideration. I urge the Government to re-employ the temporary employees by giving priority in the new recruitment by taking appropriate action on the above said issue on the humanitarian ground and make them permanent employees so that the future of this family could be saved.

(xi) Need to provide a dedicated road for civilian use near Army Firing Range in Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): The Army does its routine practice in the fields of farmers in Mahajan Field Firing Range in my Parliamentary Constituency in Bikaner. During it, the army vehicles come and go in a large number resulting in the infertility to fields of farmers. The soil of the field becomes dirt and loses its fertility. It affects the green trees also and the village farmers are not given any kind of compensation by the Army. During the practice of the army, all the commercial activities of the area like taking milk to the towns on van for selling, taking vegetables and sacks of fertilizers to the rural areas from

towns, are done through long routes or sometimes roads are being blocked for 2-3 days on the order of officers of the army. The villagers residing in the rural areas are generally illiterate and they do not know where to give applications for solving this problem. Sometimes school going children have to face problem for going to school. Here, I would like to add that the practice of the army is very important for the point view of safety but the land of farmers is becoming infertile and loss of farmers do decrease the agro-productivity of the country and even the news of hot arguments between the officers of the Army and villagers due to the problems faced by the villagers keep coming some times. In this regard, I would like to suggest that a dedicated road for the civilians near the towns of Mahajan and Arjunsar should be constructed in my Parliamentary Constituency Bikaner and some areas should be reserved for the practice of the army so that the fertility of the soil of farmers would not decrease and the respect of people for the army would not lessen also.

(xii) Need to accord approval to the proposal of electrification under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (Gwalior): I had written letters and requested to the hon. Minister after meeting him at times for bringing the rural areas of the subdivisions - Murar, Ghatigaon, Bhitavar and Dabra of district Gwalior under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana and solving the problem of electricity faced by the villagers residing in those rural areas.

As a response to my letters, it was informed *vide* letters dated 16.12.10 and 25.04.11 by the concerned Hon. Minister that district Gwalior may be considered for bringing under the stage - 2 of the RGGVY in the 11th five year plan.

On the direction of the Ministry of power, Government of India, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent the amended proposal of Rs. 964 crore to the Central Government in the first week of June, 2011 for including Gwalior, Bhind, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Raisen, Rajgarh,

Sehore, Vidisha, Barwani, Dewas, Khandwa, Khargone, Mandasour, Neemach and Shajapur under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana.

The work of electrification is about to complete after bringing the adjoining districts of Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna and Ashok Nagar under this scheme earlier but Gwalior has not been included in this scheme so far.

I request to accord immediate approval to the pending proposal of Gwalior district on the priority basis so that the problem of electricity faced by the villagers residing in the rural areas of Gwalior district could be solved.

(xiii) Need to make Mathabhanga river in West Bengal free from effluents discharged by industrial units in Bangladesh

[English]

DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR (Ranaghat): I represent Ranaghat (SC) parliamentary constituency in West Bengal. In its eastern part it makes the international border with Bangladesh. At its northern part, the Mathabhanga river from Bangladesh enters in my constituency. This river bifurcates into two rivers (1) Ichhamati (2) Churni at Papakhali in Krishanagunj Assembly Constituency-northern most assembly constituency of my Parliamentary Constituency. Ichhamati river flows down and criss-crosses the international boundary with Bangladesh and drains into the Bay of Bengal. Thousands of fisherman used to earn their livelihood from this river by fishing. However, since partition the river Mathabhanga is having scanty water to feed its two branches as mentioned above. Moreover, while constructing a railway bridge over the Ichhamati at Banpur Railway Station, the water flowing from Mathabhanga was diverted to Churni resulting in complete stoppage of water supply at the head of Ichhamati, thereby causing drying up at its head. Thus the fishermen lost their livelihood.

The river Churni is carrying black poisonous water which is drained into the Ganges. This is because of discharge of waste materials from a sugar factory in Bangladesh causing death of the fishes and all other biological flora in the river.

I urge the Union Government to negotiate with Bangladesh to stop drainage of industrial waste into the river Mathabhanga and also to release sufficient water into the river Mathabhanga so that it can feed both the rivers. The Indian Railways authorities may be approached to open the head of Ichhamati so that water could flow into it also.

(xiv) Need to construct a Road Over Bridge in Asansol Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): The condition of Railway tunnel connecting one part of Asansol Town with the other part is in a very bad shape for a long time. Asansol is an important Railway Divisional Head Quarters of Eastern Railway.

Eastern Railway Authority is aware of the problem. After Independence, Railway Authority has constructed many R.O.B. etc but Asansol has been neglected.

People who are living in Rail par Area of Asansol are basically poor and under privileged. Slum dwellers and others suffer mostly due to disadvantage of transport facilities. Rail par Area is underdeveloped because this area is facing transport problem as the area has the single Railway tunnel. Passengers also suffer due to irregular bus services. As the Government Hospital is situated in the middle of the town, the poor patients also face problem to come to the hospital. The condition of the area becomes worst during the Rainy season.

Railways Ministry should come forward to construct R.O.B. to avoid the problem which is a long standing demand of Asansol.

(xv) Need to increase the allotment of Kerosene under PDS to Tamil Nadu

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Kerosene is one of the essential commodities supplied under the Public Distribution System. Tamil Nadu is implementing Universal PDS. As per the latest statistics about the cardholders, the actual requirement of kerosene in Tamil Nadu is 65, 140 kilo litres per month.

The Government of India was allotting 52,804 KL of Kerosene per month till March 2011 for supply through PDS. But the Government of India has drastically reduced the allocation by 8,226 KL for June 2011; this means, from 52,804 KL of kerosene per month in March 2011 to 44,580 KL of kerosene per month for June 2011.

Otherwise also, there has been a gradual reduction of allotment of kerosene to Tamil Nadu over the last two years and this is putting severe stress on the PDS. It is becoming very difficult for the State Government of Tamil Nadu to meet the genuine needs of the poor cardholders. The poor people in both urban and rural areas of Tamil Nadu depend on the kerosene supplied through PDS. The poor people are put to severe hardship.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu also made a request to the Hon'ble Prime Minister a few months back for enhancing the supply of PDS kerosene. But so far, nothing is heard from the Government of India.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to issue necessary orders to enhance the allotment of kerosene to 65,140 KL per month to Tamil Nadu.

(xvi) Need to declare Gandhi Ashram of Hajipur, Bihar as a National Heritage and build a memorial in honour of freedom fighters Jubba Sahni, Baikuntha Shukla, Yogendra Shukla and others

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Shri Jubba Sahani and Baikuntha Shukla from Muzaffarpur district of Bihar were hanged during the freedom struggle and they became martyrs and Shri Yogendra Shukla was sent to Kala Panni as a punishment. A Gandhi Ashram was established at Hajipur as per the desire of Mahatma Gandhi Ji, this place was the centre for all the revolutionary freedom fighters but till date no monument has been erected at that place to recognize the sacrifice made by those immortal martyrs spirits and freedom fighters, which is very unfortunate.

Therefore, it is requested that this Gandhi Aashram in Hajipur may be declared as a National Heritage and necessary action may be taken to build a memorial in the honour of freedom fighters like Shri Jubba Sahni, Baikuntha Shukla, Yogendra Shukla and other famous freedom fighters.

(xvii) Need to provide a financial package for drought-hit Palamu Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamu): My Parliamentary Constituency Palamu (Jharkhand) is a Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and backward class dominated area. This region has been suffering from drought continuously for the last five years. Small and big, all rivers have dried up and the water level in the entire constituency has gone drastically down due to which all the rivers, ponds and wells have dried up. As a result of this there is no drinking water, no water for irrigation or agriculture is available.

This has brought in drought like situation in my constituency. Labourers are migrating to other states in search of employment.

Therefore, while drawing the attention of the Union Government towards my Parliamentary Constituency, I would also like to demand a special package of Rs. 500 thousand crore for the drought hit areas in my constituency.

14.01 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up Item No. 13.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Sir, what will happen to zero hour?

MR. DEPUTY SEPEAKER: Zero Hour will take place in the evening.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Sir, Medical Council of India (MCI) has been a statutory body created by an Act of Parliament empowered to carry out inspection of Medical Colleges as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and make recommendations to the Central Government for grant of permission to establish a new Medical College or start a new course of study or increase intake of students, etc. The MCI was also entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the highest standards of medical education in all medical teaching institutions, whether Government or private.

The IMC Act, under Section 10(A), empowered the Central Government to grant permission to the Medical Colleges on the basis of recommendations of Medical Council of India. The Medical Colleges which were found deficient of the requirements of the MCI were given an opportunity to rectify the deficiencies. In such cases, MCI carried out re-inspection for verification of any compliance report submitted by them.

From time to time, there were complaints as well as representations against the nature of the recommendations made by Medical Council of India to Government. In some cases, it was alleged that permissions and recommendations had been given, despite inadequate infrastructure and faculty. In other cases, it was alleged that though the faculty and infrastructure had been adequate, yet these were not recommended by the Medical Council. Such complaints and representations were forwarded to the Medical Council for appropriate remedial action. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had always been of the opinion that the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, were inadequate to ensure transparent, credible and constructive decisions making in the erstwhile Council.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

Therefore, my Ministry had introduced a comprehensive Bill in the Parliament in August 2005 to amend various provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. The purpose was to make the Council more responsible in its functioning and to empower the Central Government to take steps to make the Council more transparent and accountable. We had suggested some changes in the Bill which included restricting the number of terms in offices of the President and Vice President of the Medical Council because there were no fixed terms. Any person could continue for 20 years or 30 years and as long as he is elected. So, in 2005, it was suggested that the time should be restricted ...*(Interruptions)*. I am giving the details as there will be hardly any time for more questions because today's amendment is just a formality. I would like to give a little background about the Medical Council, which otherwise for the amendment is not required, but for the benefit of the Hon. Members, I am giving it. I am giving the background of the previous Act of the Medical Council when we wanted to make some changes; and where do we stand today? Therefore, the speech will take a little longer ...*(Interruptions)*. I am talking about the provision of 2005 when I was not the Minister, but the Ministry had moved this proposal. There was no provision in the Act for the removal of the President and the Vice President. As I said, they could continue in spite of whether they could do good job or bad job; and there was no provision whatsoever for removing them or any member of the Medical Council on the ground of misconduct, incapacity or abuse of power. So, the Ministry could not remove them even for misconduct, incapacity or abuse of power. That was the provision in which the Government wanted to make some changes in 2005. The Bill was introduced at that time on the floor of the House. The proposed amendments also included a clause empowering the Government to issue directions to the Medical Council of India because the Ministry of Health had no power to issue any direction, should they like to issue any direction. So, with all these changes, the Bill was introduced in 2005 and the proposed Bill was referred to the Departmentally-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare which submitted its report in December,

2006. The Committee, however, did not agree with most of the amendments proposed in the Bill. So, they did not agree with the amendments made by the Government. I think there was no progress on that. Meanwhile, in 2010, certain developments involving the Medical Council of India and its former President took place. I think all of you are aware of that. This was followed by extensive media coverage both print and electronic. This evoked public demand for immediate action by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

This issue was also debated during my response to the Calling Attention Notice on 4th May, 2010 in the Rajya Sabha. During the discussion in the Rajya Sabha, I had assured the Hon. Members that the Government would revisit the issue and also drew their attention towards a need for reform in all aspects of the structures governing Medical Education including Medical Council of India.

I had also assured the House that the Government would take all necessary steps to restore the credibility of the Medical Council of India.

To achieve this, the Ministry had held detailed deliberations to explore various possible measures for improving the functioning of MCI which only brought forth many divergent views and suggestions.

One possibility was to wait for the creation of National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) as an overarching regulatory body in health sector, which was also part of Presidential speech of 3rd June, 2009. After the UPA came into being, the Cabinet approved one overarching body, both in the health and education, and subsequently it was reflected in the speech of the *Rashtrapatiji*.

So, we had two options: either to wait for that or to make some alternate arrangements because, I think, the Rajya Sabha wanted, at that point of time, that we should take immediate action. So, this was one option: to wait for the over-arching body.

The other option was to strengthen the existing IMC Act with appropriate amendments. More time was,

therefore, needed to harmonise these different views and to come up with an implementable and feasible model that has the consensus of all the stakeholders. Meanwhile, the Ministry was of the firm opinion that certain immediate steps must be taken in respect of the Medical Council of India.

Under the prevailing circumstances at that time, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide an Ordinance, Notification dated 15th May, 2010 dissolved the Medical Council of India and constituted the six-member Board of Governors to oversee the work of the Council for one year. What I have come for before this House is relating to this particular line. So, this particular amendment was made that the Board of Governors will oversee the work of the Medical Council for one year hoping that the over-arching body would be in place by that time.

However, during this period, the Government was unable to introduce the over-arching body in view of the fact that it required much more consultations with the stakeholders including the Central Ministries to resolve some important issues. So, who are the stakeholders? The stakeholders are all the Medical Colleges of the country. The stakeholders are all the Universities of the country because each Medical College is affiliated with a particular University in its respective State. So, the stakeholders are the State Governments. We wanted the State Governments also to be taken on board. So, this whole exercise was not a small exercise. We had not anticipated it in the beginning. You will appreciate that since we are proposing a paradigm shift to the regulatory framework, the process has taken more time than we had anticipated for this over-arching body. Of course, we had also to take the Central Ministries, particularly the HRD Ministry on this Board.

We expect the entire process of the NCHRH Bill - this is the over-arching body - would require more time, at this moment, anywhere between four to six months. The term of the Board of Governors was ending on 14th May, 2011. So, last year, the Ordinance was only for one year. That ended on 14th May this year. Since the Parliament was not in Session, immediate steps were again required to be

taken to continue the present arrangement beyond 14th May, 2011. Hence the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, with the approval of the President of India, promulgated an Ordinance under Clause (1) of Article 223 of the Constitution to amend the sub-Section (2) of Section 3A of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 so as to increase the period for reconstitution of the Medical Council from one year to two years, that is, up to 14th May, 2012. So, Sir, this is the amendment. Earlier, it was for one year, which one year we completed this May. Since the over-arching body could not come up, since we had to continue and since the Parliament was not in Session, we had to go for the second Ordinance. The second Ordinance lapses on 14th May, next year.

I have come with the amendment and with the request that the permission should be granted. This will continue for one more year. It is in this background that I would request the House to consider the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (West Champaran): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Indian Medical Council Act, 2011 Bill. I am thankful to my Hon. Leaders Shri L. K. Advani ji and Hon. Madam Shrimati Sushma Swaraj Ji for allowing me to initiated this debate. I will speak on all the matters which Hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare has talked about. But right now the Bill presented by him is very straight forward that this must be extended for two years in place of one year. In the year 1950 when India became republic, the Constitution makers had promised the country that we will protect the fundamental rights of citizens and all the powers of constitutional institutions in the country. The same thing was said yesterday by the hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs in the Lok Sabha. Home Affairs Minister talked about such a Bill and today itself we are going to have a Bill presented in which they want to do away with the democratically elected organisation and in place of that they want to rule it personally...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please look at this side and speak, do not look at that side.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: MCI was established during the British period in the year 1934. An amendment was made to it in the year 1956 with a vision from the then Prime Minister Late Jawahar Lal Nehru Ji and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. The amendment was that Medical Council of India will remain a Statutory body and elected governing body. Between the year 1956 to 2000, amendments have been brought into this for about six times. Therefore, it cannot be said that no amendments can be brought into this in future. It is true that the previous Chairman of the MCI was a very corrupt person. He should have gone out at any cost. Last year nobody had objected to it. But, does this end an elected autonomous body also?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please remove this name.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Corruption charges were made out against AICTE so in that case was the AICTE abolished? Scams worth crores were identified in SEBI, was SEBI dissolved? One of the Minister did a scam worth lakhs and crores of rupees in Telecommunication department, so did they wipe off the entire Telecom Ministry? Did they abolish the Indian Olympic Association because of Shri Suresh Kalmadi? ...*(Interruptions)*. Then what gives them a right to abolish an elected statutory body?

On the one hand, the Government has named the Bill as N.A.R.H for H.I.B.A. This is a strange name. It is difficult to even read it out. Every time they save their skin in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the name of bringing this Bill. But there is corruption in Dental Council of India also. Infact corruption over there is manifold. Nursing Council of India is again much ahead of both. Their Government has been keeping quiet for the last one year. It has not mentioned a single word about it. It is allright that the previous chairman* was very corrupt and they removed him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not take the name.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: The previous Chairman of

*Not recorded.

MCI was very corrupt. Therefore, they removed him. It is a good thing. But why did they remove the six Members of the Governing body which were elected by themselves? Were they also very corrupt and useless? Because they were elected by them and then removed also by them within a year. Did you not consider even one of them to be fit to be reinstated again? Hon. Minister may kindly explain this matter? It has been mentioned by yourself in the clause of IMC amendment Bill, 2010. I quote this Bill that *[English]* the Central Government shall by notification in the official Gazette constitutes the Board of Governors which shall consist of not more than seven persons as its members who shall be persons of eminence and of impeccable integrity in the field of medicine and medical sciences" Like you I am also saying something eminence and impeccable integrity in medical sciences.'

[Translation]

In India Medical education means MBBS course. MD Course, MS course etc. I would like to talk about how hon. Minister chose these people this time. He chose Dr. K. K. Talwar but I would not like to say anything about him. They have chosen Dr. K. K. Sharma, he is working as an Anesthetist in Tata Memorial Hospital. He does not have any experience for teaching MBBS Course. Dr. Purushottam Lal has been chosen. He is also a Cardiologist in a corporate hospital. He has never taught MBBS, MD or MS course in any medical college so far. They are all corporates.

H. S. Risam has been selected, he too is attached to Max Heart Institute, Escort, and Batra Hospital. He does not teach any M.B.B.S., M.S., M.D. classes in any medical college. You have selected Dr. Rajiv Chintaraman who works in Amity Institute. He does not have any medical college, nor teaches in any medical college. You have replaced those six people by these nice persons, for this act I thank you. I will reveal that now their selection has been made. Last time when you dissolved M.C.I, and formed another team, there you announced that now degrees of M.S., M.D. and D.N.V. will be equivalent. No medical college offers the degree of DNV rather it is offered by private hospitals. Now DNV is equivalent to M.D., M.S.,

thus similar to corporate hospitals, they too are getting donation in order to get the students through DNV course. You have shielded yourself by recognizing DNV equivalent to M.D. and M.S. M.B.B.S. is in real terms a medical course, you did not select any person except its Chairman. I thank you for the team you have selected. Para-medical courses have started in Amity and I am sure that very soon these five newly inducted members will launch their respective corporate medical colleges. In our area there is a proverb 'a pimple has grown upon an ulcer'. The Ministry of Health has followed the said adage. You have selected such a lady for the post of the Secretary, since you have forbidden to take the name, I will not take her name...*(Interruptions). She has the allegation of the violation of Recruitment rules. C.B.I, is probing into the charges of corruption against her, in addition to this, the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Health has objected... she does not fulfill the minimum criteria to become the Secretary...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Delete this name. You call her Secretary.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Right Sir. She does not have ten years experience which is the minimum criteria to occupy the position of Secretary. In your Ministry there is a clear-cut rule that the appointment should be made with the approval of Appointment Committee of Cabinet because the level of the post of Secretary is equal to Joint Secretary. Her appointment should have been made by the Committee of Cabinet, this too, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister as to why was the appointment not made by the Committee? The MCI Bill of 2010 was passed without any discussion last year. At that time it was passed under great commotion and whatever happened after that in Lok Sabha is also very sad. At that time it hurt me. This Bill was discussed in Rajya Sabha on 26-08-2010. The hon. Minister had delivered a speech of 16 pages. The speech of the hon. Minister was very long in Rajya Sabha. In the first 14 pages of the speech there was not even a single word with regard to the MCI (Amendment) Bill. I would like to lay it on the table of the House. He has mentioned a point on 15th page which I would like to read out. He has written that it is not a perfect Bill. If you wish to see it, I have it with me. He mentioned on 15th page

*Not recorded.

that it was not a perfect Bill, whereas on 16th page what he wrote let me read out. This speech was delivered on 26.8.2010. He mentioned in it that the new Bill which is to be brought in the House will be laid on the table of the House in next session. Then, we will fulfill the expectations and ambitions of all the hon. Members of Parliament. Therefore, it will be sent to the Standing Committee, there our M.P's will see it. A new point has been introduced in the amendment wherein there will be a representative of State Government.

Sir, let the Bill be in any shape there will be a representative of State Government in it. I assure you and simultaneously request you to pass the Bill ...(Interruptions). These were your wordings one year ago...(Interruptions).

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Bill I am discussing about has not been brought so far, at this moment we are talking about the amendment. It was extended for one year in MCI, later on it was extended by one more year. The Bill which is to be brought, is comprehensive and has not been brought so far.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: You had promised to bring in the next session...(Interruptions). Kindly make the sense of 'next session' clear to me, whether you mean to say 16th Lok Sabha or the next session of the same Lok Sabha.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If you would listen to my speech attentively, I said that at that time we had two options. Either cancel it or we would wait for the new Bill. But at that time we were not aware about the structure of new Bill. But later on we came to know that all the universities of India, medical colleges, private colleges, etc. are to be taken on board. Then discussions are to be made with Government universities, Private universities and State Governments. When we made the discussion with the State Governments, here I do not want to take the name of any specific state, took more than 6 months. When the discussion is made with the States, we do not get the desired results, such is our democracy. We thought it would take one year but it could not be completed in one year. It took time for holding seminars. Therefore, it took a long time for regional consultation, consultation with

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

vice-chancellors, State Governments etc. During last six 5 month these consultations have been done. Now the Ministries of the Government of India, particularly Ministry of Human Resource Development (H.R.D.) about which news is published in dailies, perhaps you did not read that. M.H.R.D. wanted an amendment, we wanted the other. Discussions were also to be made with the Ministries of the Government of India. Now the Bill is ready from our part and has been sent to the Ministry of Law. The inter-ministerial problem related to HRD and Health Ministry in the Ministry of Law have been sorted out. It will come via Cabinet but the reason as to why I stretched my speech is that why it has not been brought so far and the necessity to extend it by one more year.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: The hon. Minister I was not delivering a speech on your behalf. The speech you delivered in Rajya Sabha was being read by me...(Interruptions).

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am replying the same question...(Interruptions).

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: That's right but I did not add anything from my side, whatever you read I repeated the same speech...(Interruptions).

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I made it clear also...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member kindly address the chair.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Thank you Sir. At that time in Rajya Sabha you had said that the Bill will be brought in the next session and now in Lok Sabha you said that it will take four to six months...(Interruptions).

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It may take more than that...(Interruptions).

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Now, should we believe what you said in Lok Sabha or what you said in Rajya Sabha?...(Interruptions).

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I just made you aware about the situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No cross talks please. Keep silence.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You address the Chair please. Do not look in that direction.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: We will increase it for two years. I am speaking after observing their actions. He had talked about the year 2005 when the then hon. Minister of the UPAI Government had introduced a bill. Even in the Standing Committee they are in majority. The majority in the Standing Committee is always of the ruling Government and not of the opposition parties. Despite that, the Bill was thoroughly rejected...(Interruptions). The Chairman was from your party only, not ours. Mr. Amar Singh was the Chairman, therefore, do not deny this fact. At that time, both the Chairman and the Standing Committee were yours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: The Standing Committee rejected it in 2005 and you are talking about that. Therefore, I would urge you to think before you speak; you again talked about 4-6 months duration here while in the bill you are increasing the time period by two years. It seems to me that*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have been told to not take any names.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: I clearly allege that* were involved in corruption. Now other people want to do the same and you are helping them to do so. I would like to give you an example. There were two Deputy Secretaries in the M.C.I. Both of them were caught red-handed in a sting operation. Thereafter, a Committee of Justice A.K. Mahajan was constituted. This Committee consisted of advocacy of the Supreme Court. He had finished 90 per cent of his total 5 work and was about to submit his final report against this sting operation.

But as soon as you constituted a new committee,

*Not recorded.

Justice A.K. Mahajan's Committee was winded up. You did not constitute any other committee after that. Despite being caught in a sting operation both of them are still Deputy Secretaries in the MCI and living comfortably. The whole world acknowledges the mettle of Indian doctors. You can go anywhere, be it U.S.A. or England, you would find that an Indian doctor is treating you. The former committee that you had constituted gave the vision 2015...*(Interruptions)*. It seems that all of the Indian doctors studied in vain for all these years. These six people who were not elected democratically came up with the vision 2015 and the vision was such that it seemed all these Indian doctors who are working in big hospitals in the USA or England have studied in vain. A full standard course has been shortened into a four year course in the vision 2015 and an important subject like FMT has been abolished. The doctors posted in villages would not be able to submit injury report as you have removed this subject. How will he do any medical legal work? Undemocratically, elected people are providing vision and the democratically selected people by a committee of 100 members do not provide vision. The Bhore Committee had provided that there would be one medical college for the population of 50 lakh people. Central Government approves setting up of the medical colleges. There is a population of 9 crore and 20 lakh people in Bihar. There are nine medical colleges there if we combine both private and government colleges. The Government of Bihar is requesting for four medical colleges everyday. It is the work of Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare to give permission for setting up medical colleges. They do not give permission for opening of four colleges in Bihar but the same Central Government gave permission to open the medical colleges in Pudducherry...*(Interruptions)*. How will the rural doctors not come in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh? You do not give permission to open medical colleges here but it was necessary for you to allow opening up of nine medical colleges in Pudducherry for a population of nine lakh people. Only the Central Government has the power of giving permission to allow opening of medical colleges in a state...*(Interruptions)*. MCI gives permission later, first it is the Central Government which grants the initial permission...*(Interruptions)*. I would just like to say

that you maintain the democratic character of this institution. Enough is enough! Every democratic institution which is against you is wrong, if any person agitates there he is wrong Everyone is wrong except you. Things cannot go on like this. Please reinstate all the democratic institutions. Please reinstate this committee and the fundamental rights of the citizens. I support you completely. It is a very good provision that no person would be President of MCI for more than 2-3 years and the members of governing body should be limited. I appreciate the hon. Ajay Maken for doing so in the Ministry of Sports. I would like you to do the same. But you should do an extension of one year in place of 2 that you are going to do. There will be elections after that. The year 2014 will go in the blink of an eye. You said something in the Rajya Sabha and then denied it. Now you have just mentioned the period of four to six months in the Lok Sabha. Even this has been denied by you. At least tell us for once when its democratic character will be restored? It was Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru's vision in 1956 to upheld the MCI and democratic institutions. Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru believed that the quacks *i.e.* registered medical practioners cannot be allowed to flourish along side the MBBS doctors. Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru banned the RMP degree in the year 1950 to prevent quacks in India from operating. We cannot leave the poor patients at the mercy of two kinds of doctors. God knows what problem the Government has with the vision of late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru that it is hell bent on changing his RMP vision, MCI vision and the vision of entire Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. Was it flawed and now it is corrected? I urge the hon. Minister to give a reply to this.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Sir, although only one promulgation was made on this important issue and through an ordinance, the MCI was dissolved and was brought under a Council of Governors. The discussion is going on extending the number of members in the Board of Governors where there were six numbers earlier. Today, the hon. Minister has brought a proposal in the House for extending its duration for one year. My first hope is that it will be the first and the last extension. I am fully hopeful that hon. Minister will not bring any other extension proposal in the House before the regular enactment

[Dr. Jyoti Mirdha]

whether it is regarding the overarching council or overarching commission or higher education in human resourcing health. We need to restore a system here. One of my colleagues has just said the Medical Council of India was a democratic organization and the setting up of a Board of Governors by dissolving the council, was an undemocratic decision on the part of the Government. In this regard, I would like to say to my good friend that when the discussion on MCI was about to take place in the House, commotion happened and that discussion did not take place and the way in which the Bill was passed was not convincing. When he brought an ordinance, he wanted it to be rectified in the Parliament. The President whom he is mentioning has ruled over the MCI for twenty years. He was caught red-handed on 22nd August, 2010 accepting the bribe of two crore. It was alleged that he had to take Rs. eight crore for approving a medical college in Punjab and Rs. two crore was the first instalment of the past year 2000, in 2002, after the election had taken place in MCI. He had also fought the election. The said President had got 69 votes out of 73 votes and the court had taken cognizance of it and it observed that the one-sided voting in MCI itself shows what type of control the President had exercised on that body. He was entrusted with the responsibility of designing the curriculum, maintaining its standards, approving new medical colleges and awarding 2 degrees. We have no idea today how huge responsibility of recognizing and derecognizing the medical colleges was entrusted on him. I accept that a case has been lodged against him and the CBI has raided. I am fully hopeful that justice will be done in this issue. But today, the real situation is that he approved 60 medical colleges in twenty years and almost all of them were private medical colleges where the second grade students will be becoming doctors and no one knows how many doctors will come out from these medical colleges further? No body knows that these poorly qualified doctor will do harm to how many lives. We cannot estimate even today and the coming future how much loss they will cause in these life terms. It can be guessed from the fact that the meeting of Ethic Committee of the MCI was scheduled to take place in the months of March and April, but it was adjourned

without any valid reason for second time. Before the adjournment of the first meeting, the Ethic Council of the MCI has warned the Gujarat Medical Council to take action against him. It had advised to take action against these persons and get the degrees back. Gujarat Medical Council denied it completely. Now, you can imagine that how much control he exercised. Our mythology mentions Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh. This matter has gone beyond the department of Brahma ji and Vishnu ji. It was the term of Mahesh ji to come. Until it is corrected from the beginning and the process of re-selection is started again, the actual mandate of the medical education was impossible. The ethics of medical colleges and the hold of the MCI on doctors was difficult to establish. That is why, new bill has been brought. The Board of Governors had taken good decisions wherever it was in power. Former Board of Governors took certain good decisions and the court has also supported that there should be a common entrance test so that we could standardize the medical education. This test was for all medical colleges but even today, one or two states want to conduct separate medical entrance test. Therefore, they kept refusing it. But the court has given the verdict in favor of one national entrance test whenever the next medical entrance exam is conducted. Whenever the common entrance exam is talked about, the fact comes out that it is a huge exercise. Now, the issue is why it has to be extended for one year? It was such an exercise that the curriculum of the whole country has to be redesigned to conduct a common entrance exam. It will be such a huge exercise. There is not any agency in the country that could conduct a common entrance exam at the same time, same day in the whole country. They also observed that the CBSE has got capacity to hold exam of around 10 lakh students simultaneously. They were entrusted with the task of redesigning the curriculum so that they could take common entrance exam in the next year. There were many things going wrong that the Board of Governors could not correct in one year. That is why, one year extension has been -demanded.

The question which was raised by Sanjay ji is beyond my comprehension. He has made an allegation which can be positive one if I say in my own way. I do not know the

exact reasons for the removal of six Members of the Board but according to the new Board of Governors, there can be seven Members in the Board of Governors. At present, five Members have been appointed. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that there are 52 percent Government Medical Colleges and 48 percent Private Medical Colleges at present in our country. It seems to be lopsided that three Members are coming from the private sector and remaining two from the public sector. I urge to the hon. Minister that the two vacant slots in the Board of Governors should be filled the persons of impeccable records so that we could take benefits from their experiences. The positive thing of bringing a person from corporate is that it brings efficiency in the system but the negative thing in the conflict of interest. Sanjay ji has just now talked about some groups which include Max group, Metro group, MIT or Symboisis and it is the responsibility of the Medical Council of India to ensure that these groups follow the ethics. In such situation, the conflict of interest arises and I would like to know from the hon. Minister what provisions have been made to safeguard it from this conflict.

Apart from it, we can give a very constructive suggestion here. I want to draw attention of the hon. Minister towards the General Medical Council of Britain which is equivalent to Medical Council of India. It also faced serious allegations in the year 2000 as are faced by the Medical Council of India. They had to say that many children had died due to the poor quality of doctors. The Government took cognizance of it and decided that half of the Members will be as lay Members and all 24 Members should be selected through a body which is equivalent to our UPSC in order to maintain transparency in their selection. They should be competent and should be able to manage the regulatory body of the Council. At present, they have made this arrangement that there is an overarching Council under which there are 14 committees and they have the mandate to standardize the Medical education. How to make good doctors, how to frame new courses and how to recognize new medical colleges.

On the similar lines I would like to request the hon. Minister that whenever we want to revamp this system we

should borrow something from the British model so that we may create a robust system because the present situation is very miserable. You have talked about technical education and higher education, national nursing council, dental council etc. Before this, allegations were levelled against the former president of Medical Council of India (MCI). Nine months ago the officers of All India Council of Technical Education were also alleged with such corruption charges. Earlier it was under the Ministry of Human Resource Development and not under the Ministry of Health. But it is a very serious concern and we need to set the standard for technical education in our country. Our doctors and engineers are renowned all over the worlds. All the Ministers and the Government should take a serious note of this. Strict action should be taken in this regard. I would like to request the hon. Minister to assure the House that substantial action will be initiated in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when this issue was sent to the Standing Committee, perhaps you were not a member of the Committee. I too was not a member of the Committee because I have joined the House first time. I would like to make the House aware about a very common point. The hon. Member has just informed that Shri Amar Singh was the Chairman of the Health Committee at that time. The day when he was getting retirement, mean to say his term was getting over on that day after the last meeting a lunch party had been organized on the occasion of his farewell. At that time I interacted with him and during my interaction he shared some points with me. I too had read that report, therefore at that time I too asked him as to why did he do so and why did the Committee make such recommendations? He gave some logical reasons. I asked one more question which I would like to bring on record. I said that I rephrase my question and I would like to ask you again whether* was working in the interest of the country...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This name should be deleted.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: You delete that please. ..(Interruptions).

*Not recorded.

[Dr. Jyoti Mirdha]

At that time whether he replied that or not...(Interruptions) yes, it will become very difficult to discuss. If everybody is to be addressed differently, it will create a lot of problem...(Interruptions) what is the status of that? This too, I would like to ask the hon. Minister...(Interruptions).

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): When you asked the question from Amar Singh Ji what was his reply?...(Interruptions)

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: He replied that he was not working in the interest of the country.

I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak in the House. I hope that after this the hon. Minister will not bring another extension because now the Union Government has withdrawn all the power from the Board of Governance. There was a mention of expenditure in his extension. Financial Memorandum is enclosed with this Bill. In this regard I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether some allegations were made against the former Board of Governance. Their TA, DA allowances were going beyond the limit. Therefore, that has been included into it and whether you have made the efforts to limit it this time.

With these words I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak in the House.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for allowing me to participate on this important Bill concerning the common man.

I really appreciate the Government that it has come up with this Bill at a right time. The Medical Council of India is envisaged primarily as a recommendatory body. One of its objectives is to maintain standard in the medical education through curriculum guidelines, inspections and to grant permission to start colleges, courses or increasing number of seats.

Why I touched about the objective of the Medical Council of India was to bring to the notice of the Government that the country now, needs more than 100 medical colleges to fulfil the requirement of doctors. Many medical colleges in the country are facing acute shortage of faculty. I must thank the Government that it has realised the importance to implement various recommendations made in the past on the need for reforms in regulation of medical education in the country. I am sure that the Government will achieve its objective through this Bill.

Sir, many medical professionals in the country had expressed their view that the Medical Council of India has become a non-representative body with a gross disparity in the representation of Members from various States. There are sections of the medical fraternity like the Army, Indian Council of Medical Research that are under-represented. Moreover, in the MCI, there has to be a uniformity in representation of States. The new system would put an end to the overarching, extra-constitutional authority resting in the national policing body, courtesy which doctors enjoyed prolonged tenures, with Members serving even their fourth or fifth terms.

Sir, I stress that the terms of Members should be fixed for not more than two times; and each term should be of four years. Similarly, a provision of removal of the President as in the case of other important posts, has to be brought in. Members of both the Houses of Parliament should also be considered for the *ex-officio* posts. This will help to make the MCI more effective.

When we talk about an institution, which represents the health sector, it is of paramount importance to mention here about some problems relating to health sector in the country.

Today, health and education are the two sectors which are growing in a rapid manner keeping in view the hefty return involved in these two new found segments.

Today in every nook and corner of the country, we can see hospitals run by private sector sponsored by leading hospital chains as well as medium and small business

groups. It is really a welcome step. I appreciate that by way of these hospitals we can certainly bring the pressure on the Government hospitals down. But at the same time, what I am surprised to find is that there are no regulatory bodies to keep a control on these hospitals run by the private sector. I have information that in one of the hospitals of Fortis, a patient was allowed to die due to cardiac arrest on the bed within the hospital, and it shows their inability, their carelessness and the quality of the doctors employed. That is why, I am demanding for a regulatory body to keep an eye on the hospitals in the private sector.

There should be something to take note of the reasons for large scale casualties in the private hospitals. There should be some analyzing method to ascertain why such large scale casualties are taking place in private hospitals. There should be some stipulation about the recruitment of doctors and other para-medical staff in private hospitals. There should also be some condition of pay and allowances to doctors/employees working in the private hospitals. Unless you have qualified doctors and staff with relevant qualification and experience, they cannot deliver the goods. We cannot allow the rising unwanted casualties in private hospitals. There should also be some stricture on the charges these private hospitals are charging from the patients. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of it and come with necessary action in this regard.

There is another most important thing which I consider very much relevant to say here when we debate on an issue concerning the health sector. According to a report, health expenditure at nearly five per cent of GDP is not enough considering the health problems the country is facing. Health is largely financed by the private sector. Whereas in a reply to my Starred Question No.238 on 12th March, 2010, the hon. Minister had admitted that the total public expenditure on health incurred by the Central and State Governments was around 1.1 per cent of GDP during the year 2008-09. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to put all his efforts to enhance the GDP on health sector keeping in view its demand as the hon. Minister is well aware that the chronic diseases related to heart, cancer, diabetics and kidney are on the rise as well as

vector borne diseases like dengue, malaria, chikungunya, etc., all over the country. To fight both chronic and vector borne diseases, we need huge financial resources. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to pay special attention to it as the lives of the people of this country are in your hands.

With this, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Medical Council of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

I listened to the hon. Members, Our colleague Mirdha Ji made some recommendations to the Government and the hon. Health Minister. It is a fact that there has always been a doubt about the Medical Council. There has been question marks on its corrupt practices. Today, this amendment Bill is just for the extension of time. I remember the Bill was passed in this very House during commotion, whereas, there should have been a detailed discussion on that. The Constitution of India provides that decent medical facilities should be provided to everyone but the current conditions are pathetic. Most discussion is made about the shortage of doctors. Today, many such diseases are coming to light which have soared death rate in the country. The hon. Members have put forth the problems of their respective regions. The condition of Poorvanchal in Uttar Pradesh is very pitiable. Yogi Aditya Nath Ji is not present in the House at this moment, he has always raised this issue. As per the figures we have just one doctor after 2000 persons in the urban areas and after 10,000 persons in rural areas. This is the reason that the mortality rate has pushed up. As it is suggested that we can solve this problem by augmenting the faculty strength in medical colleges. Efforts should be made to recruit learned doctors. Learned doctors should be recruited on the merit basis. For doctor teaching experience of 16 years and for profession 3 year more experience should be made the eligibility criteria. On the similar lines at least 10 year experience of teaching in the medical institutes should be made compulsory only then we can produce quality doctors.

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

The hon. Minister has told that he is going to increase the faculty strength and create 4,000 seats in various medical colleges. As per figured there are around five and a half lakh doctors in the country yet we require equal number of more doctors. We have to make provision for this. As per another figures 6,000 seats will be created in various medical colleges and others institutes within two years and 10,000 seats of M.D. are likely to be created in faculty. It is a difficult task, for this you have to make the arrangement of budget and work diligently. When faculty expand the number of teachers increases as a result of which the number of MBBS seats will also beef-up. Therefore, experienced doctors are to be trained for teaching. You said that there was a shortage of doctors and that shortage could be tackled. In addition to this you said that we had acute shortage of doctors in Eastern States and hilly areas of the country.

The doctors are not ready to go even to any plain areas like my parliamentary constituency which is completely a rural area and that is why they are not found present in the PHC (CHC) because they do not have the facilities. The doctors who are deployed there, do not stay there in night. Today, the situation is such that the doctors go to rural areas for one day in the duration of ten to fifteen days and during the rest of days the compounders attend the patients. The modern technology machines are becoming useless in the lack of maintenance. This is the condition of the health system of our country.

I would like to bring a serious matter to the notice of hon. Minister. A delegation of SCs and STs students of Allahabad Medical College has met me recently. They informed that the students belonging to SCs and STs communities have to study for long ten years to complete the course whereas the other category students usually complete medical courses within 4-5 years and become doctors after doing house jobs for five years. The students belonging to SCs and STs communities are being failed in the practical examination willingly by the margin of merely a half, one or two marks. It is the tragedy with this country that the authorities are playing with the future of

those students. I had raised this issue in the zero hour also. I am unable to decide whether I should raise this issue at the time of discussion on this Bill or at the time of any discussion on health department. I would like that the Minister should take it seriously. Today, the future of SCs and STs students are played with. This is done by the group of professors and the examination committees. What are the reason, that SCs and STs students have to devote ten years to complete medical course whereas general category students pass out in five years?

15.00 hrs.

This discrimination will not do. You will have to look into it seriously.

The second issue raised by all members is related to the question marks raised on the credibility of Medical Council of India. It is being said that the officers on the top posts of the council are indulged in the corruption. The CBI is enquiring into it.

They are deeply engrossed in corruption. The investigation being conducted by other agencies in addition to the CBI has revealed that there has been a rampant corruption in it. They have spent money there on costly laptops, Blackberry mobiles and international calls without the permission of the Ministry of Health, the Government of India. Hon. Member have expressed their concern on the travelling expense of Rs.30 lakh incurred therein.

I would urge the hon. Minister to look into the issue of corruption prevalent in the Medical Council of India. You would have to make arrangements for the betterment of medical facilities in India. The students about whom I talked should be taken seriously. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Medical Council of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011. I was listening very seriously to

*Not recorded.

what Hon. Minister said our senior colleague doctor Saheb and hon. doctor Madam Saheb from that sides put forth their views. Our hon. Member concluded his speech on the issue of corruption and I would like to start from there. Our Hon. Member talked about the eligibilities of the six members included in the council. Such people who have the experience related to health service are appointed on the responsibility. There can be no other health related department than this and we can imagine the result if the faculty where we do produce doctors as well as taken the health services in the country is run under the protection of the people involved in corruption. As we sow so will we reap only those doctors who have got this degrees from the people involved in corruption, come out from there. When these doctors go to give their services in villages or towns, the patients come to their homes after their operation. The patients complain about pain in their stomach after one or two months and when the x-ray is conducted it is found out that cotton or instruments had been left in the stomach of the patients at the time of operation. This is the proof of eligibilities of the doctor passed out of these institutions.

Now, the matter is that the members of the health council should be good people and even the second point is that such faculties, institutions and universities should be opened in proportion to the percentage of the population of the country. I am greatly pained to say that the states having less population have been approved of opening 9-9 institutions and faculties there but why do you not pay attention towards the states like Uttar Pradesh which is the biggest state with the point of view of Population and where there is need of institutions, doctors and people giving health services. You should pay attention to states whether it is UP or Bihar or any other backward states because these states or places produce doctor. You have accepted the shortage of doctors and you have even said that at present there are 5.5 lakh doctors in the country and there is need of the same number of doctors. You said that there was one doctor after the population of two thousand in the cities and one doctor after the population of ten thousand in the rural areas. Do the people living in rural areas not fall sick? Is there no attack of diseases in

villages? Should there no health facilities in villages? Do Indians not reside in villages? Do you want to keep the people of villages deprived of these facilities? Why do you not pay attention to the villages? Will you be concerned about the health of people living in cities? India lives in villages. The poor the labourers, the helpless poor people of villages need more health services.

Sir, we have a number of quacks in our country. Taking the services of these quacks is the compulsion of villagers. Until the health facilities are not provided to them, they are compelled to take the services of these quacks for there. I have seen the poor in the Poorvanchal part of Bhadohi and many areas near it of Uttar Pradesh. Through you, I would like to say to the hon. Minister that there is no doctor or other health facilities for curing the modern diseases like Malaria and T.B. in the rural blocks. The doctors do not have any equipment or means of experimentation in order to diagnose the disease. You should pay attention to these aspects also. You are talking about giving extension of two years to this council. This extension will be meaningful only if there are good faculties, doctors, health facilities and sufficient number of doctors in villages and attention is paid to the people in rural areas.

Alongwith it, I would like to say that there is a permanent selection in this regard. How long would you keep extending it. With these words, expressing my gratefulness to you, I conclude.

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Sir, in view of the prevailing corruptions and scams in Medical Council of India it had become necessary to re-constitute the council. Corruption was rampant in the M.C.I, recognitions were accorded to the colleges which did not fulfill even the terms and conditions by taking hush money. CBI resized crores of rupees in cash during its raid at the residence of the Chairman of the medical council of India. Documents related to many houses and plots have also been recovered. Jewellery has also been seized from the Chairman's banks lockers. Therefore, keeping the intensity of the crime in view, the Government had to dissolve the

[Shri Maheshwar Hazari]

council. Work cannot be carried out without the council, therefore, the Government had to bring ordinance. It is a fact that the hon. Minister of Health has taken a strict steps. It was necessary. Until we try to destroy the roots of corruption, it cannot be tacked. Large scale corruption in MCI is the result of the leniency.

Sir, I would like to request you that Dalit students are maltreated in private medical colleges Reservation meant for S.C students is also not implemented there. I would like to request the Government of India to provide due reservation to the S.C and S.T students the admission in the said private medical colleges.

Dalit students are deliberately failed in the examinations as a result of which they have to face many problems. They are forced to complete a course of four year duration in six to seven years. In view of the seriousness of the issue, I demand from the Government to carry out investigation of the said colleges. Discrimination is done with the S.C, S.T and OBC students. I come from Bihar State. The population of Bihar is nine and a half crore but there are few medical colleges set up in Bihar. I demand that at least ten medical colleges should be set up at Samastipur, Bettiah and other places. Even, Nalanda does not have any medical college, hence a medical college should also be set up at Nalanda.

I demand from the Government that the corrupt practice which were prevailing in MCI should not be repeated and innocent officers should be reinstated. No doctor wants to go to village. India is an agricultural based country but people are still migrating to cities. I would like to request the Government to deploy the doctors in villages. Moreover, the students should put their best in order to become good doctors.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Sir, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak on this very important Bill.

As is well-known, the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 came into being to provide reconstitution of the Medical Council of India (MCI), and the maintenance of a Medical Register for India and for matter connected therewith. But, as we all know, the MCI has been mired into non-compliance of guidelines from time-to-time. There has been a case of granting parity of Diploma of National Board Degree to MD/MS Degree by the MCI, which MCI has not complied with. This had happened in December 2010.

15.11 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*)

I would like to bring certain important facts before the hon. Minister, which have drawn the attention of everyone in the recent past. We were expecting a vision document by the MCI as it is long overdue. By bringing out this important document, we would come to know as to what are the objectives of MCI in the current scenario, and whether any amendments have been brought about in the MCI guidelines.

In spite of the claims of MCI, there seems to be lack of transparency and accountability in the functioning of the premier institution. This Bill too envisages that MCI would be bringing in transparency and accountability in its functioning. I hope that renewed efforts would be made to ensure that transparency and accountability is in place, in letter and spirit, in the MCI in the days ahead. The MCI, an apex body in the Indian medical arena, is supposed to look after the premier work proceedings of one of the most important area, that is, health. They should be duty-bound enough, and understand that their contribution to the nation is of great importance.

IMA is the largest non-Governmental organization of the medical practitioners in the country. MCI is a body that truly represents the members of the medical community. In a way, I can say that it is very important that for efficient working of any professional body its autonomy bears utmost importance. This will instill confidence among the medical professionals and the society. It represents the voice of the medical practitioners from all over the country.

I would request the hon. Minister to give some power to the functioning of the MCI in a manner beneficial for the medical community, and the general public. I hope that transparency and accountability would be in place in letter and spirit. However, I want to know the guidelines for selection of the members of the Board of Governors. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the chance to speak on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011. The way the Medical Council of India was dissolved was not a democratic process, and it is an attack on the autonomy of the institute. So, I oppose the Bill.

The then President of the Medical Council of India was arrested on 22nd April, 2010, and the Parliament was in Session at that time. The Government should have taken the Parliament into confidence before dissolving an autonomous body formed under an Act of Parliament.

It is well-known that there was rampant corruption in the then Medical Council of India. The same person was removed from office by order of the Delhi High Court in the first part of this decade. However, as CBI gave him a clean chit, he was reinstated. My question is this. Why did the Government take so much of time to take the corrupt people in the MCI to task? I am not pleading for him as corruption is corruption, and it must be removed.

Clause 3A (4) of the Amendment indicates that: "The Central Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette constitute the Board of Governors which shall consist of not more than seven persons as its members, who shall be persons of eminence and of unimpeachable integrity in the fields of medicine and medical education."

Earlier, the Board of Governors was headed by Dr. S. K. Sarin, and now the Board of Governors is being headed by Dr. K.K. Talwar.

[Translation]

We observed that the tennure of the Board of

Governance is one year but it is going to be extended. Secondly, where do the doctors in the Board of Governance come from?

[English]

May I know now the members of the Board of Governors are selected? What is the criterion? Do they fulfil the criterion? Most of them are coming from private medical colleges and also from the corporate sector, and some of them have a controversial history.

Now, I wish to stress that in the present Bill, there is no representation from the States. As it is, the State has a responsibility. There should be representatives from each State. Otherwise, it will be a violation of the federal principle and it will be injustice to the States.

Under the Act of 1956, the Medical Council of India is to make recommendations to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, regarding granting permission/recognition to the medical colleges. One of the provisions of the Bill, clause 3 (b) has made a serious departure having a very prejudicial effect on this mechanism. It is shocking that the Board of Governors have also been vested with and given the official authority by the Government of India to issue orders for permission and recognition of medical colleges. The mechanism of counterchecking by the Government of India in regard to the recommendation made by the Medical Council of India has completely been eliminated. There should be some mechanism for counterchecking.

I agree that there should be some stringent mechanism to check corruption in the Medical Council of India. At the same time, there is a need to not only secure but also strengthen the autonomous character of the institution of Medical Council of India. Corrective measures, proper checks and balances within and outside MCI, ensuring sincere, efficient, public-minded healthcare professionals at the helm, will restore dignity to the MCI and enable it to function in a clean, transparent and accountable manner. Then it will ensure that the country produces maximum number of best doctors who not only serve in the rural/

[Dr. Pulin Bihari Baske]

urban areas of the country but also abroad, bringing fame and glory to our country.

There are a total of 314 medical colleges in the country. Out of 314 medical colleges, 199 medical colleges with an annual admissible capacity of 17,382 students are in the Government sector, and the rest 165 medical colleges with an annual admissible capacity of 19,645 students are in the private sector. I would like to know why the Government is allowing more private medical colleges in this sector.

I demand that more Government colleges be established in my State. Already MCI recommended to start the colleges immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, please conclude.

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: I also request that budgetary allocation should be made for the colleges. Thank you for allowing me to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was not to spent on this because it is not a new Bill. It is the reposition of the previous one it is the extension of the committee formulated by the Government. Therefore, the hon. Minister has to come to the House in order to take permission for it. I want to go to its roots. The objective, responsibility and duty of MCI is to ascertain better education, quality education and the presence of professors in the classroom. The Supreme Court provided permission to the private colleges. Their educational shops were shut for a long time, and finally fees and donation are fixed. But the root of the entire controversy is that new colleges are getting non-stop recognition. Daily New colleges are being set-up. No doubt college should be set up and education should be disseminated. But I would like to make the House aware that the students who fail the medical test whether they are from Bihar or any other state get easily accommodated in private colleges. The total amount under this item goes to Pune, Maharashtra. In this regard rupees

35 to 50 lakh per student is being charged in Maharashtra. Kindly pay attention to this. But our old Government medical colleges whether it is medical college at Patna or any other colleges, all are in a pathetic condition as these have lack of teachers. These are asked to improve the conditions otherwise those will be derecognized. There are many such colleges. In addition to this teachers fight among themselves regarding their seniority and file the cases in High Court.

I would like to suggest the hon. Minister to see eye to eye. It is true that you have not done anything in this regard and have come to seek extension. But formulate it at the earliest but do not compromise with the quality of the teachers. Recently, Shailendra Ji told that some colleges do not have doctors, sometime doctor is not good, somewhere doctors are being beaten up etc. I would like to submit that if MCI does not check the quality of the teachers and other aspects and provides clearance, what will be the level of our students? What kind of and treatment will they do?

In our Bihar too there are many such cases often diseases spread there. Many children died there in the recent past. Many children died of meningitis and Kalaazar. In such a condition we have to request the Union Government time and again. We requested the hon. Minister also. It should be ascertained as to how such children can be cured. Appropriate doctors, should be there. After all how long we will keep on borrowing.

I do not want to raise my finger on MCI but it has become a profitable organization and it is so because at the time of granting recognition exploitation is done. Recently, Shri Jaiswal ji told that everything is alright, then the MCI would say that it did not know how the money was involved.

The second point is raised by the MCI that it carried investigation and the following items are short and colleges are supposed to make improvement. Such as anatomy is a must. If dead body is not available for experiment in anatomy class, how our students will learn. MCI issues the

orders to make so and so improvement otherwise college will be derecognized. There exploitation number two takes place.

Thirdly, word keeps hanging for exploitation. People astray from pillar to post. It is the root cause of all the controversy. Therefore, you should ascertain the qualification of the teachers. This should be the responsibility of the MCI and I understand it is the responsibility of MCI. But you are ignoring that we are quiet and doing formalities. When you constitute MCI then the game of donation in it, the number of students giving donation, from where they manage the donation. All parents do not have black money to pay donation ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon Member, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Ranjan Ji, you understand it, you have been a teacher, it is not a different matter, you try to understand the root of the matter...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lalu Ji, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I do not know* I do not want to take it up. Until the interest of these giant colleges, Mafias is served, anybody the member or the Chairman of MCI, they will not allow him to function. Think how to correct it. Secondly I thing when the government is going to bring reforms in MCI it needs to go through the law with regard to Ayurveda and Unani. Mary Ayurvedic colleges are being set up. In the name of Ayurveda liquor is bring sold. You have granted permission for that and Mrit Sanjivani Sura, Snakti Ras, Madhu Ras etc. are being made. I mean to say only liquor is being sold. Liquor is sold in the

*Not recorded.

Government shops and water-shops. When we were in power in Bihar. We wanted to ban liquor in the state but we came to know that this law was enacted by you. You have framed this law. Get an enquiry conducted in ayurvedic colleges. Why will there be percentage of alcohol in it? Why will the percentage of alcohol be more? Therefore, there is need to regulate the ayurvedic institution alongwith MCI. Close the liquor apparatus, running in the name of ayurveda. Ayurvedic medicines are not being sold there, only liquor is being sold there, all people have become fat by doing all these things.

I would suggest that the forthcoming law should not be kept pending. Take suggestions from every political party as to how it should be done. Take them into confidence. If the MCI and ayurvedic institutions are not regulated properly, there will be absolute anarchy. When there is no teacher, then how will our children pass out from medical colleges. If one becomes a doctor, what prescription he will write? The doctors are unable to identify diseases. For example, in the state like Bihar, meningitis is identified as Kalaazar. We have no objection in giving extension. We accept it. Now, the Government should regulate all medical institutions including MCI and make them more effective by making a law in a time bound manner. So that health service in our country could be run properly and we could lead a diseases free life.

[English]

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Sir, as per the website of the MCI, it is the mission of the MCI to develop systems which shall continuously assess the needs and enhance the quality and standards of medical education and training in India. In this context, my allegation is that the MCI has failed and deliberately failed despite or if I may suggest even with collusion from the Ministry of Health side, to have any assessment of the medical needs of India or cater to any requirements that India may have.

I give one snapshot. With your permission I quote from the National Knowledge Commission Report to the Nation

[Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo]

2006-2009. The NKC Report states that there are seven lakh doctors in all. The hon. Minister himself stated the number of doctors as five and a half lakhs, which is lesser than the NKC Report. Whatever it is, that makes the doctor-population ratio of India as 1:1722. I would like to give you some figures of comparative countries from which you can assess the comparative medical strength of our country.

In USA, it is 1:360 - that is, there is one doctor for every 360 people. In India, it is 1:1742; in Britain it is 1:440; in Pakistan, it is 1:1400. So, even Pakistan is better than us. All the countries in BRICS are better than us. Brazil has 1:900; China has three times the doctors that we have, with 1:950; Russia has 1: 230. These are the countries that we compare ourselves with, yet we fall miserably short. The Minister himself has admitted this.

As per the NKC Report, a mere 28 per cent of these doctors are in rural areas, which house 70 per cent of the people. As was pointed out by Shri Jaiswal, 96 per cent of the medical colleges are in urban areas. We have MCI and the Government of India; they have absolutely failed to cater to the health system of our country. I say so deliberately. There is a reason for this. By creating an artificial shortage and conditions, capitation fee which is anywhere between Rs. 40-50 lakh per student in any medical college, is being charged, and the inefficiency in the system has led to the capital fee.

As long as there is shortage, the capitation fee will exist. The moment you get more medical colleges, the moment you relax the norms and make it amenable to the current day's scenarios, we will have more doctors and the capitation fee will not be required. So, to have the system of capitation fee and corruption within the MCI, this shortage exists!

The Bill today brought by the hon. Minister is about extending the term of the Directors and having new Directors. I have no issues on that. I have no problem, despite whatever said by Dr. Mirdha and Shri Jaiswal. It is not individuals who are important to reform the health

care system; it is the reformation of the MCI itself; whether you have elected members or whether you have Government nominees is not the issue. When the hon. Minister removed the Ex-Chairman, I believe, he did a good thing.

The Chairman was caught in March; the Parliament was on till 7th May that year. However, he brought the ordinance on 15th May, seven days after the Parliament Session was over. He could have as well brought this Bill, at that time, before the Parliament also, but he may have had some difficulties; I understand that and I am not blaming him.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I had no difficulty; the difficulty was with all of us, and the way we functioned.

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: As I said, I have no difficulty or issues with the Government. The issue is that the Minister missed a big chance of getting any real reforms into MCI. He may have removed the Chairman or some Directors. But the same inspectors who used to go and inspect the colleges then, go even now. There is an allegation that Rs.5 crore is required to get the permission renewed every year from the MCI, even now. The reason is that not one change has been brought about in the administrative system which exists in the MCI. You have changed the Directors, but the same favoured few are still there. May I also add that out of the many inspectors that the MCI has, the favoured 20-25 inspectors go for 90 per cent of the inspections. They were the same inspectors who used to go when the previous Chairman was there.

There is an absolute skewed distribution of medical colleges. He talked about Puducherry. It is a fact that it is easier to put up a medical college in urban areas than in rural areas — the doctors do not go. Forget the doctors, even the conditions put by the MCI and the Ministry, do not favour setting up rural medical colleges. I will give an example.

In urban areas, we require 10 acres of land to put up a medical college. In rural areas, we require 25 acres of

land. In urban areas, one can link one separate hospital to a medical college, within a gap of 5-10 kms. But in rural areas, one must build a complete hospital with 350 beds and have 70-90 per cent occupancy before one gets permission. Do you think there will be more patients in urban areas or in rural areas? If you cannot address the skewed distribution of medical colleges between urban and rural areas you will not be able to address the skewed distribution of doctors in rural and urban areas.

Sir, Yashpal Committee raised a couple of points. My hon. friend, Dr. Mirdha has said that there should be a Common Admission Test. I agree that there should be a Common Admission Test but instead of trying to regulate each and every medical college through MCI over the last 20 years, which has resulted in mass scale corruption, whether in one per cent it was there or not it has resulted in absolute corruption, why can we not have in every five years a test for the doctors so we know what their competency is? We do not worry about the medical colleges. We should worry about the quality of the doctors that we have. What stops you from having a standardised test once in every five years? We can gaze the qualification of doctors? It happens in other countries. It does not happen here. Instead, what we want from the medical colleges here, what criteria they must have? They must have a museum, an auditorium and a sports complex. What does that do? It raises the cost of medical education. Why is there capitation fee? The cost of running a medical college in India is about Rs.15 crore to Rs.20 crore, forget the capital cost. This is the actual cost of running a college because you have to give free medicine.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is Rs.35 crore.

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: I stand corrected. The cost of running a medical college is Rs.35 crore. The fee charged is Rs.3 lakh or Rs.4 lakh, as per the Government. How to recover the money? If you do not change that system there will be corruption. Anybody who puts up a medical college wants to recover his money. Why should we not incentivise people for putting up medical colleges rather than stopping them and creating

inefficiency in the system? I know you are creating an overarching body, which you have mentioned. I am sure you will attempt to redress some of these problems in that. But, Sir, you can do it even now. You do not have to wait for the overarching body. The Minister is a very capable person. He has run a difficult State like Jammu and Kashmir. I have a lot of expectations from him. Unfortunately, the Government of India in its current form has failed to live up to my expectations. So, I oppose the Bill.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, IMC (Amendment) Bill has been passed in this august House. I think the Minister can recollect that I had put my objections against that kind of Bill. Times and again the charges of corruption have been raised against the Indian Medical Council but the Union Government was reluctant to interfere in the matter. But when the former Chairman got arrested then the question came whether the Indian Medical Council will be banished. This sort of attitude is very much objectionable. If we say that the former Chairman of the Central Vigilance Council is corrupt, are you in a position to banish the CVC itself? An assurance was given that they are going to form in a temporary manner a Board of Governors and the instruction was that within one year the Indian Medical Council will be constituted. But this amendment Bill is quite disappointing. It proposes to extend the constitution of the Indian Medical Council for one year. This is in a sense not only the extension of the period for formation of the IMC but in fact the extension of the Board of Governors for one year more. If it is not again proposed for further extension then it will be up to 14th May, 2013, which means almost full tenure of the UPA-II Government.

What is this Board of Governors? My previous speakers have narrated from where they are coming? Even, Dr. Mirdha also raised the question of interest. So, this sort of contradictions are there. This is an idea of corporatising the things and only giving the benefit to the Board of Governors. It is already rightly stated that you have formed a Board of Governors but you would not change the system. So, many things are happening there. What is your attitude, nothing to say? What is the logic given? The logic given is that that meanwhile the Government initiated a proposal

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

to set up an overarching regulatory body, that is, National Commission for Human Resource for Health, which would be subsumed with the Indian Medical Council, Dental Medical Council and all these things are there. But, the Minister himself has failed to give us the time-frame.

Even, that sort of legislation has not yet been drafted. I do not know whether it is drafted or not. It has not been brought before this august House.

Even, it has not been discussed in the Standing Committee. So, there is a very doubt that by this one year the proposal for overarching body will come in this august House.

So, everything is for corporatising the things. Everything is to maintain the present system, so far as this medical council arena is concerned. That is why, this is very much disappointing. During the discussions, we have raised the point that you are going to form the Board of Governors. In fact, you are going to curtail every right of the autonomous body of the Indian Medical Council. You are strengthening the bureaucratic intervention in this arena. You are going to strengthen the Government intervention in this arena and you are attacking the basic essence of that authority of the autonomous body. This is very much disappointing. That is why, I once again put my objections, oppose this sort of Bill, oppose the very attitude of the Government in this regard, particularly, the very report on the medical arena of our country. That is why I think the Government would think over it. At least, the Government would assure before us that it is not going to extend further and it will not bring another amendment in the next Parliament Session or the next year for extending the year. By this time that sort of overarched regulatory body will be formed and that will be constituted. With these words, I express my gratitude and thank you, Sir.

*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill.

*English translation of the speech Originally delivered in Tamil.

When new members are nominated to the Medical Council, we need to identify whether such persons are suitably qualified. I would like to insist through this august House that such persons must contribute their best to the Medical Council.

In the past years we have witnessed the Indian Medical Council behaving with a step-motherly attitude. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, when we were establishing Government Medical Colleges in backward districts like Theni, Dharmapuri, Thiruvavur and Villupuram, the Indian Medical Council put spokes in their being commenced. The Council delayed the necessary permission thereby denying the rural people the much needed medical service and the rural youth the much sought after medical education. Indian Medical Council made the Government of Tamil Nadu to wait for several years to get the necessary permission to run these medical colleges. I would like to urge upon the Government to see that such bottlenecks are removed in the days to come.

In Tamil Nadu, the Medical Colleges run by the Government are catering to the needs of rural people fulfilling the aspirations of bright students from the rural areas. Indian Medical Council must give top priority to grant permission to the Government run Medical Colleges in the interest of the poor and the rural people. Private medical colleges get the permission quickly. Permission to have more than 250 seats is given to private medical colleges. Even new medical colleges get sanction for 150 seats at the initial stage itself whereas the Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College and Government Medical Colleges like the one in Dharmapuri get permission to have only 100 to 170 seats in all these years. I would like to urge upon the Government to see that more seats are made available in Government run colleges so that the medical education facility can be extended to students hailing from rural areas.

At this juncture, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that our leader and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has decided not to have any entrance examination for medical college

admission. But at the same time, the Union Government is proposing to have uniform common entrance test for medical college admissions throughout the country. I would like to urge upon the Government to rescind the move.

Our leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma envisages a plan to have Government Medical Colleges in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. This would ensure proper medical care to the needy, poor rural people. This would also enable the students from the rural areas to have access to medical colleges and get medical education. Hence I urge upon the Government to see that more Government Medical Colleges are started and ensure that the private players do not get undue encouragement to start medical colleges.

Whenever we point out to the lapses on the part of the Indian Medical Council, the Government of India seeks umbrage under the plea that it is an autonomous organisation. This has resulted in the people at the helm of affairs in the Indian Medical Council resorting to corrupt means and amassing crores of wealth. So, I would like to urge upon the Government to see that the image of the Indian Medical Council is refurbished and its functioning becomes noticeably unblemished. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West):
Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011. I am an MP alongwith a medical teacher in my Parliamentary Constituency Ahmadabad. I am thankful to you and my leaders hon. Advaniji and Sushma ji for giving me the opportunity to express my views on this Bill.

Medical council of India was constituted in 1933. As our colleague has just mentioned. Medical Council of India Act come into existence in the year 1956 with the efforts of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The issue on which I would like to give emphasis is on the Board of Governors imposed by the Government leaving the discussion on the present structure of the Medical Council of India. The present structure of the Medical Council of India is hundred per

cent democratic. The members come here after being elected from every university and state and the number and power of the nominated members are more than the elected member therefore I consider it democratic. The second thing I would like to say is that the Government of India had given the status of statutory body to the Medical Council of India. In this way Medical Council of India is an autonomous body. As it being an autonomous body, the Government of India can not intervene into it. It had been mentioned just now that the former head of the Medical Council of India was sacked due to certain allegations on him. I agree with it. The judiciary should be allowed to take action on its own against him as per the Constitution of India and the lawful procedure of India.

Bringing Medical council of India under an ordinance at this time and even bringing the ordinance a week after the end of the Budget session creates doubt. The Chairman earlier had been removed. It has been said in the provision of the Medical Council of India that there is a provision for commission of Inquiry. The Government can constitute the Commission of Inquiry. This Chairman had been alleged of corruption some years ago. He had been removed at that time and someone else was made the president of the Medical Council of India in place of him keeping the present form of Medical Council of India intact. I am surprised as to what was the need of dissolving the entire Medical Council of India by bringing an ordinance and making a Board of Members of six members after that? I would like to raise questions on these issue only.

I would like to express my dissent on the proposal of extending the ordinance which was brought in the month of May one year ago by the Government. Hon. Minister, is a learned person and present in the House. My main question is as to why the Government did not allow the commission of inquiry to make enquiry when there is a provision of enquiry under the present structure of the Medical Council of India and the Government has made a new arrangement by bringing Board of Governors. Actually making a provision of the Board of Governors is wrong. My former speakers have made it very clear to the House as to what the Board of Governors is. It raises

[Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki]

doubts. The Medical Council of India was set up and given autonomy for monitoring the medical education and medical profession. I urge the Hon. Minister that Medical profession is a noble profession. The National Human Resources does not need to bring any change in the structure and functioning of the Medical Council of India, set up and conceived by our ancestors. If any provision or amendment, is done keeping the original form of the Medical Council of India intact, then it should be done. I urge that the basic structure of the Medical Council of India should be kept intact.

Today, the medical colleges have been commercialised completely. If you look at the leading news paper of today, many students have paid 1.7 crore for taking admissions in post-graduate course of Radiology in a medical collage at Vasi in Navi Mumbai. What is all this? I am clearly of the view that Medical profession and medical education has been commercialised. The Government has been talking about the former Chairman. There are so many allegations on the former head of MCI and the Government did not bother about these. As my former Speakers have also spoken that there are the same type of allegations on the Dental Council. The Government has neglected and ignored these things. We go to the general public, they ask whether the Government has not made the former Chairman of MCI a scapegoat because Medical Education has become an industry. It has been commercialised completely. It is a business of billions.

Hence, it seems to me that the government tries to have a check on medical education and MCI from the back door. I urge the government not to play with medical education.

I would like to suggest something about medical. You appointed a board of Governor. There is LG Medical College in my and hon. Chief Minister's Parliamentary constituency Mani Nagar, Ahmedabad. There was an inspector from AIIMS in the team of inspectors that came for inspection in LG Medical College. An Assistant Professor and that team rejected the qualifications for medical

teachers. The reason told for the same was that he does not possess full teaching experience. If we talk about the eligibility criteria for the post of Assistant Professor, the Medical Council of India has a provision that three years of teaching experience is sufficient for the post of Assistant Professor. The team sent by the Board of Governor rejected it and refused to give recognition to L G Medical College. But the fact was that the eligibility for the post of Assistant Professor under the MCI law required 3 years of teaching experience. I held a meeting of all the Deans in Gujarat in my area. I toured all the rejected medical colleges of Gujarat and presented the case in front of 'the then Chairman' and 'Board of Governors'. The inspectors of MCI who had arrived.

[English]

It is a different qualification in AIIMS than other medical colleges.

[Translation]

I would like to draw your attention towards the issue that if the Medical Instructor does not know the provision, he cannot do justice to any area or state by de-recognising it. A lot was talked about teachers. There is a huge demand for non-medical teachers.

[English]

The teachers related to the basic subjects, Anatomy, Physiology, Forensic Medicine and Pharmacology. These are the non-clinical teachers.

[Translation]

They are not available these days. Therefore, there is a huge demand for them. They are given a red carpet welcome. I urge the government to give some relaxation in the provisions of non-clinical teachers or in their college attachment.

I would also like to request one more thing to the government i.e. there should be different standards for Government Medical College and Private Medical College.

We should not be as strict with the Government Medical College as we are with the Private Medical Colleges. Because, it is the responsibility of the government to take care of their teachers and in case teachers are not found, they cannot keep them. These will include the available teachers and infrastructure. I would like to suggest some relaxations in recruitment of teachers in the Government Medical Colleges and other infrastructure. I would also like to suggest that stricter measures should be adopted in the case of Private Medical Colleges. How will the poor become doctors at present? I became a doctor 40 years ago. If the situations were the same as they are today, I would not have become a doctor. I would like to urge the hon. Minister that there should be some check on the commodification and capitation. There should be special arrangement for the poor students, BPL students, dalits and aboriginal students in these private medical colleges.

Sir, the issue of rural area was raised. There is an imbalance in the rural area. As Shri Jaiswal ji said that there are nine medical colleges in Pudducherry while there are only a handful medical colleges in big states. I urge you to grant approval to medical colleges according to the area and the rule of equal distribution should be applied. Doctors do not go in rural areas as they do not get adequate facilities there. I urge you to consider providing 10 percent, 20 percent and 30 percent incentives in postgraduate medical I course to the students, who work in rural areas for 1 years, 2 years and 3 years respectively; so that any doctor could go in the rural areas and serve.

16.00 hrs.

My former speaker spoke earlier about the provisions for setting up medical colleges in villages and if such strict provisions would remain, no one would be able to open a medical college in villages. If medical colleges and hospitals are opened in villages, it could lead to decrease in the number of patients. There should be some special relaxations for villages. There should be more relaxations in the policy for opening up medical colleges in villages.

I am from Gujarat. Last time four medical colleges were given recognition in Gujarat. Sometimes recognition is withheld on trivial matters like not having a laboratory, animal lab etc. I urge the hon. Minister not to magnify these trivial matters and stop rejecting the approval of recognition of colleges.

I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

DR. PRABHA KISHORE TAVIAD (Dahod): Mr. Chairman, hon. Minister has raised a very important issue.

[English]

Which is related to the noble profession of medical science. First of all, I would support the Bill.

[Translation]

A lot of Members have said a lot of things. I will not take much time. I feel embarrassed that the ex-president of the Indian Medical Council left a big blot on the image of Medical Society.

Just now, Shri Kirit Bhai and Sanjay Bhai were speaking. I would like to say that on one hand we caught him red-handed and Medical Council of India talked about withdrawing his degree, but on the other hand I have to say this with regret*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not take the name.

[Translation]

DR. PRABHA KISHORE TAVIAD: Due to the government's protection he managed to become a delegate in Gujarat University through back door entry and he is still a senate member...(Interruptions). We were shocked after hearing this...(Interruptions). Just now my colleagues were saying that they are elected democratically. Two doctors filled the form against him. By hook or by crook he got their forms withdrawn. He is unanimously seated there as a senate member. My colleagues is a witness to this.

*Not recorded.

[Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad]

Hon. Minister has introduced a very good Bill. The way Mr. Jyoti and other hon. Members requested, I would like the hon. Minister to soon introduce a regular Bill of Medical Council of India.

[English]

Health and Education are the responsibility of the Government. Be it the State Government or be it the Central Government, it is the responsibility of the Government. It is the fundamental right of the person. I would say that the cost of education and the cost of medical services are reciprocal.

[Translation]

You just heard that when a person becomes a doctor after giving a lot of donation in the self-finance colleges, the whole focus of that person is to recover his money.

[English]

I am very proud of our leaders.

[Translation]

The vision of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Gandhi ji, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Indira ji, Rajiv ji.

[English]

I became the MBBS doctor in the year 1976.

[Translation]

How was I able to study?

[English]

It is because we were supported by the Government and the other students.

[Translation]

Those who were becoming doctors, how could they have been? They did not have to pay such high fees.

[English]

Those students were intellectual but poor. Yes, they were coming into the field of medical science.

[Translation]

A son of a porter used to study with me, who became a doctor by scoring first position. I mean to say when students become doctors with the help of Government aid, they do not object to work in rural areas. On this point, I would like to submit that a family planning camp was organized five-six years ago.

[English]

More than 100 patients were registered. I came to know that 100 parents were registered. Earlier, incentive of Rs. 25 per patient was given; Rs. 15 from the state and Rs. 10 from the Government centre.

[Translation]

State stopped its incentive of Rs. 25 per patient as a result of which the incentive of only Rs. 10 offered by the centre remained, which was very less...*(Interruptions)*. It is a vital point.

[English]

Doctor refused to go to operate the patient, Sir.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman Sir, let me speak because it is an important issue. A doctor had registered more than 100 patients but he informed after two 'o clock that he would not come to operate in mere 10 rupees. Albeit, he had to operate with Government facility.

[English]

I came to know at 2 p.m.

[Translation]

At that time the condition of the road was pathetic but

I reached there in two hours and by 9 'o clock I operated 85 patients. I mean to say

[English]

that doctor refused to operate because he was after money.

[Translator]

I have become a doctor on the Government aid,

[English]

I operated that patient.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman Sir, there are many points but I would like to request the hon. Minister to create more seats in the Government aided medical colleges. Only then you will get the doctors. Secondly, those who have become doctors they have to undergo one-year internship. After that, if someone want to pursue post graduation, he has to appear in the competitive examination.

[English]

They can give competitive tests.

[Translation]

He can take this test upto three years. I would like to submit that if a doctor renders his service in rural area and gets admission in P.G. course he may leave but in case he fails to get admission and works in rural area for four years, he should be given priority in P.G. course. Moreover, some percentage should be fixed in the course for such cases. Recently one of my colleagues told that there is a shortfall of doctors in rural areas. I am of the view that if the aforesaid provision is implemented, doctors will offer their services in rural areas.

[English]

Though they are having lesser facilities, they are going to serve the rural people.

[Translation]

because they too have small kids and they do not face any problem there.

Secondly, I would like to submit about brain drain. When we were pursuing our medical studies in 70s, at that time the former Prime Minister of India, Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had expressed her regret about the problem of brain drain in the country, she said many doctors go abroad for service every year. Many of my classmates are also serving in America, London etc. We have good facilities in our country that is why they people come back. Our country has very good scope of medical tourism. Foreigners are visiting our country for medical treatment. I mean to say that the credibility of the Indian doctors is high because they can treat diseases at earliest stage as well as late stage patients.

A doctor who has the experience of saving a life by giving eight units of blood, will definitely be in demand anywhere. The credibility of Indian doctors is very high. Medical colleges are being privatized day by day. I want you to create as many seats as possible in the Government medical colleges. Private medical colleges neither have required number of professors, nor do these have patients, and good hospitals. I request you to set up more and more number of Government medical colleges and increase the number of seats. I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, MCI was established in the year 1956. Since then, 45 years have passed. It was set up as a Government body whose function was to increase the number of medical colleges in the country, to look after the health sector, to confer degrees and to monitor or inspect the work done. But actually, for so many years, the Government did not pay heed to the medical fraternity and it overlooked every demand. When the newspapers and media started raising a hue and cry about rampant corruption and commercialization, at that point of time, the Government woke up. So the current situation is the

*English translation of the speech Originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar]

handiwork of Congress party - it is solely responsible for the mismanagement. Did not the Government know that the posts of Presidents or Vice-Presidents of the committees must not be for lifetime? This practice is not proper - didn't the Government realize this? If a person holds a particular post for a very long time, then corruption and laxity are bound to creep in.

This organization is an autonomous and statutory body and functions democratically. The members are mostly elected from different medical colleges and universities. The Government representatives are also present in it. This provision has been done away with by an ordinance. It is true that President has been put behind bars on the charge of corruption. Corruption must be uprooted at any cost. The Government must answer as to why it turned a blind eye to the malpractices that were going on.

India is a huge country where people ask for food, education, shelter, medical facilities. But in the rural areas, proper health care facilities are almost absent. Doctors do not want to go to the villages. Privatisation is the order of the day. Total number of medical colleges in India is 353 out of which, only 107 or 108 are run by the Government. Others are private college owned by corporate houses. They are trying to have monopoly over the medical facilities of the country through privatization. Treatment of diseases has become so costly that ordinary, poor people of the nation remain deprived of it. The duties of the IMC and the Government were to look into these problems and make healthcare services more affordable. Thus such a law should be framed which will compel the doctors to go and serve in the villages and far flung areas.

Another issue is that, there is dearth of non-clinical teachers. So, this problem must be addressed immediately. I have also heard that a common entrance test will be introduced for medical students. If this proposal materializes then it will be very difficult for the rural students to compete and get selected while the states will also be deprived in a big way. Moreover, the autonomy of the institution must be preserved. Because, India is a democratic country and safeguarding its autonomy will be a step towards realizing

the flavour of true democracy. This aspect must be kept in mind.

There also should not be any further extension as many years have already passed. It is late and must not be stretched till 2016 or 2020. Based on the democratic tenets, this must be run in a structured manner.

Thus, I conclude by saying that I cannot support this Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill-2011 and end my speech here.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, I cannot support this amendment because the hon. Minister is shifting from his earlier commitment of restoration of the Medical Council of India just after one year.

Sir, in the plea of forming an over-arching body, in the name of National Commission of Human Resources for Health, the hon. Minister and the Ministry are actually undermining the autonomy, the independence and the self-exercising power of a body which was formed by an Act of this Parliament. It cannot be done away with by the whims or by the wish of a Minister. Being a member of the Standing Committee, I wanted that it should come into the Standing Committee for discussion. But taking into account the previous experience of the Ministry, they did not allow us to ponder over the merits and demerits of the amendments.

Sir, some of the hon. Members of this House, where I am standing and speaking here, have been put inside jail and their image has been tarnished in front of 1.2 billion people of this country. But we did not dismantle the Parliament; we did not dismantle many other bodies when the image of many of the officials and persons have been tarnished and they have put into jail in cases of corruption. When the system has been corrupt or the system has been reeling under corruption, no institution can escape from corruption and all that.

Sir, this idea of over-arching body will be a death knell for our medical education training and maintaining of medical ethics, which is also a very important purpose maintained by this Medical Council of India. This is only in the interest of the corporate sector, I would like to mention this in front of the hon. Minister and the Ministry, that medical education, training and maintaining of standards of medical practitioners is a very complex subject. When you are bringing an over-arching body for medicine, pharmacy, nursing, ayurveda and so many things then that will be far more difficult to control the standards and affairs of all the other systems in a single over-arching body.

It is in the interest of the corporates. For that reason, they want a single window. The corporate sector wants to build up a medical college, a pharmacy college, a nursing college, and so many other things. When they have to go to the Medical Council of India, the Dental Council of India, the Nursing Council of India, there is some check and balance by the respective individual bodies. But if it comes under one window, it will be easy for the corporate sector to get a licence and to build a nursing college, a medical college and a pharmacy. So, in that way, we are lowering the standards of our medical education by bringing out this overarching body. We cannot support it; we cannot do it...*(Interruptions)*.

This is very important. It is a very serious issue. The way the Ordinance is put by the Ministry, it appears to us like this. A thief was entering a house particularly at night. When he was caught and he was asked: "Why do you come in night only?" The thief replied: "It is because, during daytime, there are many eyes over me; there is police; there are many people to catch me. At night people are sleeping." Once, you have introduced that Ordinance bypassing the Parliament, in the inter-Session. Second time, again you have done the same thing. Why? What was the emergency? Why did you not put the matter before the Standing Committee? So, it is a violation of democratic norms. It is bypassing the democratic system; it is bypassing Parliament. We cannot allow it for such an important body.

Sir, I have got two more points. The common entrance test for both under-graduate and post-graduate systems, which is being supported by the Board of Governors which has practically been selected undemocratically, cannot do any good for the rural people, rural students and the under-developed students of many States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Others are waiting.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Sir, I am just concluding. The common entrance test will include the matters of language barrier etc. and both health and education are State Subjects. But, what is the interest of the Union Government in doing it? Let the States decide. It is because, the States build up their medical colleges, professional colleges for getting their manpower ...*(Interruptions)* Let me finish.

So, the States which are already weak and do not have the infrastructure to develop their manpower, they would be deprived by these types of common entrance tests. Unless and until we build up infrastructure, it will harm us. And 3 14 years medical course will be a danger for our people. It is going against the Constitutional norms and even against the promises of the UPA Government of giving equity up to the village level. Rather, I would suggest that if the village practitioners, the rural doctors, can be taken up not as a doctor but as a health worker giving them some scientific training and education, they can be good health workers...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call the next speaker; please conclude.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: I have got one more point, Sir. The Vision 2015 which this Governing Body, instead of the Medical Council is contemplating, that will be a death knell to our medical education, post-graduations and everything. So, that should not be done. I again appeal to our Minister that there are many avenues within the rules and regulations and statutes of the Medical Council of India, that I have gone through where the Central Government has ample regulatory power; that they can exercise to control the Medical Council of India and remove any corrupt person by the law of this land but not by

[Dr. Tarun Mandal]

enactment of an Ordinance at night when others are sleeping. I cannot support this amendment because it is anti-people, anti-students, and anti-doctors and anti-poor. So, I cannot support this amendment.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. Today, we are actually debating on a small amendment. But this gives us an opportunity to put a lot of our views in front of the hon. Minister through you.

16.25 hrs.

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*)

I have to raise just two-three points. The first is this. The change has been necessitated because of corrupt practices. If you take-up the entire regulatory body - as you have suggested that you will bring, maybe in the current Session of Parliament or in the next Session of Parliament - I think it will send a very good message in this particular time when corruption has become such a major issue.

The other point that I would like to quickly make is this. We need Parliament oversight into health and all the practices surrounding health. The Medical Council of India has proved inadequate as many of our previous speakers have already stated. Today, technology, especially in the field of genetics, is moving at a very rapid pace. So, therefore, it necessitates that we keep an eye on many of the issues related to the technological and in the fields of robotics and others which are now impinging upon the area of health.

I would like to make a last point which is related to Sikkim where we have a Medical Institute which has been started in the private sector through the Sikkim Manipal Institution. The Medical Council of India has actually, in this current Session, reduced the number of seats from 100 to 50. We do not know, why. I would like to put this request forward through you, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister to look into this particular case. I would also like to know as to why these kinds of arbitrary measures are

taken without consultation that creates a lot of difficulty on local students and local medical aspirants.

With this, I support the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak on an important Bill. I was listening to my colleagues very attentively. The corrupt practices of Medical Council of India (MCI) have hurt me a lot. I would like to tell a story. The Government of India has given unlimited powers to MCI. Once a monster went to Lord Shiva for a boon. Lord Shiva asked him about the kind of boon he had come for. The name of the monster was Bhasmasur. Bhasmasur asked Lord Shiva to bless him with such a boon as to when he places his hand on anybody's head, the person turns into ashes. Lord Shiva blessed the monster with his desired boon. Thereafter Bhasmasur asked Lord Shiva that he wanted to check the efficacy of the boon by placing his palm on the head of Lord Shiva. Listening to the monster Lord Shiva escaped from there in order to save his life. The Government of India, due to MCI is facing the analogous situation. As Lord Shiva had to save himself, similar is the condition of the Union Government ...(*Interruptions*). The Government of India gave unlimited powers to MCI and in return what did MCI do for the Government?...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

This is the kind of situation. It is a very heartrending fact.

The amendment that the Government is trying to bring out is very welcome, and I support it.

[*Translation*]

But apart from my support to the Bill I have some demands. I would like to put forth my issue with great emphasis. Firstly, Bodoland region does not have even a single medical college for its 30 lakh

population...*(Interruptions)* What crime have they committed?

[English]

What kind of crime has been committed by the people of Bodoland? Why should they be deprived of having at least one medical college?

So, I would like to urge upon the Government of India, through you, Sir, to take an appropriate policy decision for setting up a separate medical college for Bodoland. During the NDA regime, one policy decision was taken to set up six numbers of AIIMS model Institutes in different States of the country.

[Translation]

The current UPA Government is going to implement it.

[English]

You are going to establish six numbers of AIIMS model Institutes in different States of the country. Why do you not establish one such Institute in Bodoland? That is a vital question.

[Translation]

Our people have to face various diseases. Many people died in Assam. Many people die of T.B. and Malaria every year.

[English]

This kind of discrimination is not at all tolerable.

[Translation]

I urge you to take steps to increase the seats in all the medical colleges in the country.

[English]

Why should there be only 50 seats in AIIMS for MBBS course?

[Translation]

There are only 50 seats for MBBS course. Why can't you increase it to 100?

[English]

Why can you not increase the number of seats to 100 and 200?

[Translation]

Today, one of my colleagues mentioned that he had to give rupees 1 crore 70 lakhs in a private medical college for a post-graduate course in Mumbai. How many people can afford to pay such a huge amount?

You always talk about India's GDP growth.

[English]

You keep on boasting of India's GDP growth.

[Translation]

What good is India's GDP growth for us? Even if it increase to 9, 10 or 11 percent, it would not benefit the people living in the backward areas of the country. Even if the country's GDP is the highest in the world, will it benefit us? Therefore, I urge you to set up at least one institute similar to AIIMS in Bodoland and if needed, you could name it Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Institute. We are not concerned about the name. But we want justice. We want a medical college ...*(Interruptions)* We want an institute similar to AIIMS. You kept four people in the governing body in the last month of July. All four of them are outsiders.

[English]

Why have you kept only these outsiders? These four members have been inducted from different private companies and corporate houses. Why not from the Government of India from either AIIMS or any other else?

[Translation]

No professor from AIIMS is the member of this MCI. This is lamentable.

[English]

Why should they be inducted only from private medical institutes?

[Translation]

I would like to inform you that a person, named Shri K. Sharma has been brought from Tata Memorial Central, Mumbai. What is his relation with the Government? The second person is Harbadan Singh Saheb who has been brought from Max Heart and Vascular Institute, Delhi. What kind of connection does he have with the Government? And the third person is Rajeev Chintamohan. He has been brought from Symbiosis International University. What is his connection? Mr. Purshottam Lal has been brought from international Cardiology and Chairman Metro Group of Hospital. What is his connection with the Government? This is wrong. I urge that the persons should be taken from the Government institutions. Bring them from AIIMS and famous medical universities in the country. The provision regarding opening of new medical college should be simplified so that medical college could be opened in the rural areas.

*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this amendment to the Indian Medical Council Act brought before this august House. As of now, education is neither in the exclusive domain of the Union nor of the States. It is in the Concurrent List. Now we understand that the Union Government proposes to hold Common Entrance Test for admission in professional courses like engineering and medicine. Especially the move of the Government of India to go in for a Common Entrance Test for those who seek medical education would be like taking away the rights of the State Governments. I would like to urge upon the Union Government to give a freehand to the state governments to evolve policies pertaining to education particularly professional education like medical education. Centre must ensure that more seats are available in Government run medical colleges. Our education system has become highly commercial

*English translation of the speech Originally delivered in Tamil

because of private players. Children belonging to poor families and rural areas are not able to get admissions in Medical colleges even if they obtain 1150 out of 1200. It has become wide and open all over India that medical seats sell at 25 to 50 lakhs. This sort of trend is prevailing because of corrupt practices resorted to by private players. This has resulted in denial of seats in medical institutions to the deserving poorer sections of the society. People hailing from rural areas are not able to get access to medical education. The sole reason behind this, in my opinion, is the undue importance given by the Government of India to private medical institutions. When we highlight this mismatch the Government of India comes out with an explanation that the Medical Council of India is an autonomous body. They also say that they cannot intervene in the affairs of that independent body. The Union Government must not shirk its responsibility and it must ensure that the bright people from poor background and rural areas also get their due share in getting opportunities to get admission in professional institutions like medical colleges.

We strongly oppose the move of the Union Government to hold Common Entrance Test for medical college admissions. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the State Government there is taking steps to hold a Common Entrance Test within the State. All the political parties in Tamil Nadu are united in their view that there must not be a Common Entrance Test at the national level and if need be, it can be at the State level. The Centre must not interfere and it must give a free hand to the State Governments to decide their education policy which would include medical education also. It would be an unequal race to force students rural areas to take Common Medical Entrance Test at the national level. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to once and for all give up this move to hold national level Common Entrance Test.

We watch repeatedly the move of the Union Government to decide things pertaining to education though it is in the Concurrent List. Hence I strongly feel that it would be better to bring back Education to the State List. In the case of medicine, we find that private sector is

encouraged more by the Centre leading to deprivation caused to the rural poor. Education as a business and being run as teaching shops and commercialization of professional education like medicine must be checked.

I urge upon the Union Government to take effective measures to arrest this trend. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Hon. Minister, please speak in Hindi.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am speaking in Hindi. 90 percent of speeches here have been in Hindi except two-three colleagues of ours from the South. Therefore, I will speak in Hindi only. Around 18 Members have delivered their speeches here and put forth their views. I thank them all. Before I speak at length on this issue, I would like to inform all the Members in the House that we published a book after the completion of 2 years of the UPA-2 in May-June, before the session, which included the details of all the activities in the last 2 years and we sent those books to all the hon. Members of Parliament, so that our colleagues might read them during the inter-session. But whenever any Member comes to my office and I inform them about the same, they say they are not aware of it. The debate took place today and in that House, but I do not think that any Member out of eight hundred Members, except one or two, has read that book. That book is not my necessity but it is necessary for us and the country. If you would like to read it, I can send it again. I would send it to everyone during the session. It is obvious that the MPs receive a lot of mail. But we made it so attractive that it catches your attention.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: But get it published in Hindi, so that everyone read it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It would have spread the information everywhere that neither I nor Ministry can do. Health is an integral part of every person's life from birth till death. If you would read that book and see the initiatives taken by the Government, you would promote it yourself

for the health of voters in your constituency. This is my foremost request.

I would like to say one thing as the last speaker and Shri Sanjay Jaiswal before him alleged and questioned the methods of selection of new Members. You are not the only person. When there are limited seats, a lot of people want 5 them. We have all the experience. Even I have been part of this House, Rajya Sabha and Legislative Assembly for 32 years. At the time, we fight elections, there is only one candidate out of 15-20 lakh people and other candidates indulge in all kinds of mudslinging. Most of the times, the allegations are baseless. Therefore, when there are limited seats and only six or seven persons are selected in medical council out of thousands of doctors, the rejected candidates fax me. They even send fax to the hon. Prime Minister and MPs. We, sometimes, fall pray to their pleas without verifying the information and destroy the image of a person, which he had built during all his life, in one speech.

I would like to request you to be careful as this happens not only in MCI but many other boards and corporations. We should not take decisions on someone's requests or pleas as every person has some vested interests and here too, this seems to be the case. A lot of people said that no one knows about these people. I could say that this is probably the first time that out of five members, one is Padma Shree, another is Padma Bhushan and the third one is Padma Vibhushan. No one would have given them Padma Bhushan, Padma Shree and Padma Vibhushan in their houses. Every one from Home Ministry, Prime Minister, President and Chief Ministers of all the parties are involved in this. Today, the Congress Party is not ruling everywhere, so how could it do that? They only bestow Padma Shree, Padma Vibhushan and Padma Bhushan on the basis of merit and after thorough research. You just gave a statement and their Padma Shree, Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan came to naught. I am saying this to everyone. I am not saying this to anyone personally.

[English]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: He should be a teacher.

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Oh! Should be a teacher. Very well. Have you verified this?

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (West Champaran): There are no teachers for MBBS course.

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let me read it. Let the House decide. Let me, first of all, say about Mr. Talwar. He is Padma Bhushan—Assistant Professor 1977; Lecturer 1977-78; in Chandigarh PGI, Assistant Professor 1978-79; Assistant Professor Cardiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi 1980-85; Associate Professor of Cardiology, AIIMS 1986-87; Additional Professor, AIIMS 1988-92, Professor Cardiology, AIIMS 1992-2004; and Professor and Head of Department Cardiology 2004-05. He is Doctor, Professor and Head of Department Cardiology, PGI Chandigarh and Padma Shri.

[Translation]

Even you asked about the identity of Dr. K. Sharma. It is the most prestigious institution of the Government of India and the atomic energy whose Minister have all been Prime Ministers since the time of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. And you are saying that this is the hospital of Government of India, it is not private.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN; Dr. Tarun, please take your Seat.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You had your say. Please let me complete. I am not saying any individual thing against anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except Minister's statement, nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will come to that. First of all, who is who, who they are

[Translation]

It should be settled down. When we speak in the House, it gets published in the newspapers. None of them is our relative. We, too, have selected on the basis of merit. Only one and the biggest Government hospital of cancer, Tata Memorial is situated in Mumbai.

[English]

He served as Senior Resident, Joint Department of Anesthesiology Critical Care, Tata Memorial and then selected as Assistant Professor 1985 in the Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care in Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai. After that he was promoted as Associate Professor in 1990, then Postgraduate Teacher and Examiner for MD.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL : Hon. Minister, the course of MBBS is not offered there.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Chairman Sir, the situation is such that Associate Professors teach Professors. What are you talking about? They teach MBBS doctors. How can anyone be a professor without doing MBBS? What are you talking?...(Interruptions). How will an Associate Professor become an Assistant Professor? One can become an Assistant Professor only after doing MBBS, MD and DM. After that, he became Professor and Head of the Department also in the year 1995. He became even Lecturer, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor and Head of the Department and today he is the Head of Department and Director. For the sake of God, please correct your geography...(Interruptions). You ask who is Doctor and Professor Risam. He is Dr. and Professor, H.S. Risam who possesses more than a dozen degrees including M.D., D.M., FICI and RCPI. He is Padmashri

*Not recorded.

awardee also. He has been the director of medical sciences, Batra Hospital and Associate Director in Escorts Heart Institute. Please listen. Anyone becomes professor after becoming Lecturer, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor respectively...*(Interruptions)*. I am telling you, is not I? You may bring Privilege Motion against me tomorrow. He has been the Professor of Medicine, cardiology in the Government Medical College, which is not a new college. This college is of the times of Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir before the independence and is situated in the state capital. He had been a Professor in a medical college in the state capital. You would have complained even had he come from the rural areas. He had become a Professor after going through every required step. He became a Professor from a Lecturer. My colleague who is sitting here is the topmost advocate of the country but he is the Home Minister today. If you say that he does not practice in the court, therefore, he cannot be the Home Minister. He had been a Professor for twenty years and if he has become the director of a private hospital today, then has his service of twenty years as an Assistant Professor and Professor lost its importance? Hon'ble Sanjay ji, you are wrong here also...*(Interruptions)*. What is the need of suggestions in it? Dismissing anyone in this manner is a wrong thing. It affect adversely. I am not supporting him but we should not commit any wrong.

Again you talked about Dr. Rajeev. Symbiosis Institution is one of the best institutions in our country. Around 27,000 students of the country are studying in this university. Almost 3000 students of foreign countries 80 study there. The person who is running such an institution and university where almost 27,000 students from 70 countries study cannot be an ordinary man. You will ask whether he has taught in any college? I come to it now.

[English]

Educated from the prestigious JB Medical College, Pune in 1985 securing the top honours in the General Surgery and Gynaecology. He completed his Masters in 1989 and was awarded gold medal by the university for his academic profession and was selected by the Public

Service Commission for teaching profession in JB Medical College. His teaching experience to-date is 24 years.

Now I come to Dr. Purushottam. ...*(Interruptions)* He is Padma Vibhushan, not Padma Shree. After Padma Shri comes Padma Bhushan and then Padma Vibhushan. He has got post-graduate training and teaching experience of more than 20 years. In addition to this, he is a Fellow, American College of Cardiology; Fellow, American College of Medicine; Fellow, Royal College of Physicians, Canada; Fellow, Society of Cardiac Angiography and Interventions, USA; Fellow, Indian College of Cardiology; Member, British Cardiovascular Interventional Society; Member, German Society of Cardiovascular Research; and Member, Council of Health. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I had requested at the beginning not to take it personally. Such types of complaints keep coming when there are much space and many people. Therefore, whenever we speak on any forum about anyone, we should verify it, otherwise, it may cause harm to him. It is for all of my colleagues. This is the House and I do not want to discriminate between the ruling party and the opposition party. I also do the same thing. Whenever I receive any complaint against anyone, I verify it from different reliable sources otherwise we will sack doctors daily.

As far as the ordinance is concerned as to why it was brought, I have nothing to say about it because we generally tend to forget the situation, which was one year ago. The condition was very bad at that time. Entering the House used to be very difficult. People were asking to take action immediately and we had got only two options to take actions immediately. As I said, one option was of an overarching body called the National Commission for Human Resources for Health. When our party came into power, hon. President talked about an overarching body for health and education in his first address. When you proceed further, you do not know how deep you have to go into it. When you go deeper and deeper and talk to many people, then you realize how deep it is. It is not as

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

shallow as it seems from the surface. We came to know that it is not concerned to our Ministry only. States, medical colleges, private medical colleges, vice-chancellors of universities and State Governments would have to be consulted for it. Due to many seminars and meetings, this process prolonged very much. After that, it got delayed in inter-ministerial discussion also. At present, it may come to the cabinet anytime after getting clearance from the Law Ministry. Our colleagues said why I did not say things clearly about it. Now, if I say, it will be done tomorrow, can anyone of you guarantee that you will not go at 12 'o'clock? No one can give the guarantee. Will you allow the House to run for two weeks continuously? Can you give guarantee that you will allow the Winter Session to run? Can anyone of you give guarantee that you will allow the Budget Session to run? I am not joking. I had to bring this Bill last year but it could not be brought in the last two sessions because the House could not run. Therefore, all these things are not in the hands of anyone person or any Minister, but it depends on the situation. If I bring the Bill in this session only, and even if the Bill is being prepared in this Session, then, I have to lay the Bill on the Table of the House after approval of the Cabinet.

17.00 hrs.

This will again go to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee is no more in my hands. That Standing Committee might send it after six months or after one year. If today I assure you people on its behalf and then if the Standing Committee takes a year then you all will catch my collar because I gave you a date in this regard. If it comes back from the Standing Committee then who can guarantee that the House shall be allowed to run by them and I shall be able to get the Bill passed. This is true. I have an experience of nearly twenty years of Parliamentary affairs. In this democracy and system it is very difficult to give assurance about anything. I can only say that maximum effort is put by the Government and it may come at the earliest. I am more eager than all of you in this regard because I want that this burden should get over my head

and not be forwarded to that over arching body. I am saying only the common things.

The second thing that I would like to mention is that my colleagues have said that this has not brought any change in education field. Which is why I said that if they had read the booklet then they would have realized. In the last 62 years of medical education history nobody has probably brought such changes by increasing number of seats. The number of new medical colleges has never increased from more than 5 or 6 within a span of one year. This is first time that in a period of three years nearly 46 new medical colleges have been opened. 21 new medical colleges have been opened during the last one year only. I will tell how they have come up?...*(Interruptions)* I will answer all. Thereafter nobody will have any complaint. I am replying on all the issues. These seats have been increased. Now there are 8000 MBBS seats in three years. When I had joined this Ministry, there were 32000 seats and today there are 41000 seats. There has never been such a rise in number of seats between two years record. Now if we look at MD seats. I have seen two years record. MD seats have never increased by more than 600 in two years time. It is first time during the last 65 years that 8000 MD seats have got increased in a period of two years. How did it increase that much? When I saw that there is a tussle between MCI and colleges then I reached at two conclusions, firstly because there is a shortage of faculty in Medical Colleges because one Professor is hired by ten Medical Colleges. The way doctors are taken today. A Professor is hired by one college for Rs.50,000. Second college offers that Professor Rs. One lakh, a third college offers him three lakh and the fourth one gives him four lakh. At the time when he was a professor in Medical College the MCI had granted permission to him but when they came for inspection almost six out of ten had left the college, so in such a case MCI will certainly reject such a college. There is no fault of the college here. But it does not have adequate faculty. In this regard I have reached a conclusion that we have to increase faculty in existing medical colleges and have to provide quality education. The MCI gives them extension for a year and withdraws the same for the second year. Now they would ask as to

why it was granted approval for one year and refused for the second year thereafter. During the second year the Professor of that college was taken away by another college and if MCI comes in between this period then it will not grant approval to that college. They must not be aware of these technical things. But these things are there. If we had to do something to avoid this situation and to pay maximum attention to this that we will have to pay attention towards creating faculty.

The first order that we passed was to look around other countries of the world and to see as to how many MD students are taught by one professor and one Additional Professor. Here one Prof. and one Additional Prof. teaches only one MD student. We have changed that rule that one Prof. and one Additional Prof. will teach two MD students like in other foreign countries, that way it automatically becomes double. I have not given these eight thousand from my own pocket. We have brought some changes in the policy itself, we applied our mind, the way hon. Advocate is saying and that way we could increase their number. Second thing we did was to increase the age limit. First of all we surveyed the Government of India Institutions, be it All India Institute of Medical Sciences, PGI or others, there are nine such institutions that come under us and the Minister of Health is appointed as their President. We have increased the age of retirement of the faculty to 65 years. After that we wrote to all the Chief Ministers around the country to increase the retirement age of faculty to 65 years because those who retire do not get appointed anywhere. It happens so because at some places the retirement age is 58 and 55 respectively, so in that case we will get faculty for at least six-seven more years till we have our new MD's.

I would like to congratulate that in some states the retirement age of faculty was increased on my insistence but there are a few states like our Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh where there is an urgent need of such faculty. Some states have major requirement. Despite my writing to many Chief Ministers and Health Ministers of various states, they have not increased the retirement

age of faculty. This is causing loss to that faculty. They get retired...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): It has been increased in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: I do not think so but if that was increased then you must be congratulated. One thing that we did was that last year we increased it from 60 to 65 years and this year it has been increased from 65 to 70 because we saw in America that there is no particular age for teachers. Professors are teaching even at the age of 80-85 so we realized that we have major shortage of professors and lecturers and still we retire them at the age of 55. Therefore we have increased their age. Today, even before they told me that there is a shortage of faculty, I took initiative and increased MD seats and will increase the same in the coming years. I have targetted to increase a minimum of 15 thousand seats in coming five years. Only 13 thousand seats have been increased in 60 years and I want to increase 15 thousand seats in merely five years. What more can I do...*(Interruptions)*. These colleges have to be established by the state governments and not by Government of India.

I would request you all to go to your states. If we want to run these medical colleges for 6-7 years, then we must tell the MD faculty students that the retirement age is proposed to be increased to 65 years and this will automatically solve the problem of faculty.

Now wherefrom these 46 medical colleges have come up, why was it that there were no medical colleges for last so many years? We have brought changes into the norms for setting up new medical colleges. Earlier 35 acres of single land piece was required but now we have brought that down to 20 acres of land. Out of that 20 acres also, we have relaxed the norms that 10-10 acres of land can be at separate places in the North-Eastern states, hilly states and tribal areas because we realized that it is difficult to find single piece of 20 acres of land at one place in hilly areas. In big metropolitan states also we have relaxed the

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norms similarly because again it is difficult to find 20 acres of land in one single piece at one place so we have asked them to expand vertically and not horizontally. These are the changes that we have made. This is not the only change that we have brought, as one of our hon. Member had said that to establish a medical college a capital cost of Rs.200-250 crore is required, which is why not many medical colleges are opened.

This is the truth. Today, medical colleges are opened in the private sectors and the MCI or the Health Ministry is not responsible for it because people who have got the wealth of Rs.250-300 crore can open a medical college. No common man sets up a medical college. Who has stopped the State Governments to set up medical college if it can spare 250-300 crore rupees. Since, the medical colleges are set up by the State Government, not by the Government of India, therefore, do not ask why a medical college was set up at this place and why not at that place. They are to be set up by the State Governments ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): But what is the provision for the tribal areas of Bodoland?...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am coming to it. Therefore I told that there are concessions for land whether it is Bodoland or North-East or hill states.

Now, I will talk about decreasing the total cost of construction of the medical college from Rs.250 crore so that more and more medical colleges could be set up. There have been many changes in it also. One step may be to bring the changes in the building of the auditorium. Fortunately, I had been a sincere student therefore I know these things. There had been separate laboratories for different subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and only one class used to happen in one day. Then, we rationalized why there should not be only one laboratory for the students of first, second and third years. They can have these classes in different time shifts. For example, the

students of second year may have their class in lab 10-12 o'clock, then the students of the third year may have their class from 12 to 2 o'clock and so on in the same lab. Thus, 6 labs instead of 14 labs can serve the purpose and the cost of construction will automatically come down. The cost of auditorium will also come down. The cost of constructing buildings will also decrease.

Medical colleges are not being set up in forests therefore mandatory provision of 100 per cent hostel for girls has been kept intact while the provision of hostel facility for boys has been decreased to only 70 per cent. The Government wants to bring it to 50 per cent because medical colleges are generally set up in cities and if any student lives at a poor person's home on rent, it also becomes a source of income for the poor man. It has also changed the cost. Due to that new programme, new entrepreneurs are coming and they are setting up more and more new medical colleges. We are looking for the possibilities of consensus

[English]

without compromising the quality for the education

[Translation]

so that more and more medical colleges could be set up. The Government is bringing all these changes for it.

These changes have been never brought before in the last 60 years till today for adding more and more medical colleges in the medical system which many people call undemocratic system. The Government has brought this change in that so called undemocratic system and there had been no change in so called democratic system in 60-65 years. It has been let run as it had been because the policy of changes fall under the purview of Health Ministry as it knows about demand and supply. When the MCI was elected, it has the responsibility of monitoring the quality only. It did not have the knowledge of demand and supply. The Ministry knows about the demand and supply since the Ministry knows about demand and supply and the power of policy decision lies with the Ministry, we

asked to bring about the changes. This is the result of that only which you deny and claim that this system has been made faulty during the last two years ago. Had these changes not brought by the Government, there would have only 13 thousand MD seats instead of 20 thousand today and only 32 thousand MBBS seats instead of 41 thousand today in the country. The number of colleges would have remained the same and 40 new colleges would not have been, added. Around 30-40 more new medical colleges will be set up in the next year also. Many hon. Members alongwith a colleague of the BJP said something. Doctor Saheb spoke from that place. Had Doctor Saheb read the booklet, he would have known it four months ago. I am a great champion...*(Interruptions)* I am the champion of rural areas. Around 95 percent of our MPs are the champions of the cause for rural areas, I am one of them. I myself took the interest in it. I would like to inform the House that the direction worked on ways which needed to be taken to push doctors in the rural areas. It is unfortunate that the doctors have got the habit of doing private practices while there is no private practice in villages. Even if a doctor starts his practice in the village, he will get only Rs. 10 from the patient while he gets money on demand in the private practice in the cities. A new disease of earning more and more money has spread from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. I seek pardon to say how much noble profession it may be but it has become the noble cause of earning money in the same proportion. This is the cause that even after giving any type of concession, no one is ready to go to the rural areas. The Government started it two years ago and then notified it also and two big changes were also brought through the MCI. There were some changes in our Ministry. There have been two changes regarding the MCI. One change is that if any student wants to do MBBS, he or she will have to sit at the entrance examination at the national level. Many students fail in the examination also. The second thing is related to the working in rural areas. The Ministry has notified the designated rural areas. If the places of rural areas are not designated, there would have been disputes over recognizing the rural areas. The areas like Gandhi Nagar, Ahmadnagar would be called rural areas. The people

living in Delhi would say that Jama Masjid is a rural area and they have worked in the rural areas. Therefore, the Ministry have designated the rural areas. The doctors who have completed MBBS and work in these designated areas for one year will be given extra marks in the entrance examination for M.D. This service includes government service, ad-hoc service and contractual basis also. I myself have changed this provision of including ad-hoc and contractual services lest the doctors may not get selected in 6 months or one year. I have used this word also to include contractual because contractual basis job is being done through walk-in-interview. If any doctor has given service in rural areas, then he will get 10 percent extra marks in addition to the marks scored in the entrance examination. If I appeared in the examination and scored 50 marks out of total 100 marks, then I will get extra ten marks. If he gives his service in the rural areas for two years continuously, he will get twenty per cent extra marks and if three years continuously in the rural areas, then he will get thirty percent extra marks in the entrance examination for M.D. I have spoken in many press conferences that any doctor fails in the entrance examination even after getting thirty percent extra marks, then he should not do MD because as a Health Minister, I can pass the entrance examination with thirty percent extra marks...*(Interruptions)* This provision has been for one year and six months but nobody is ready to go to the rural areas himself. As a president of All India Medical Institute and PGI, when I go to attend convocation to give degrees to 5 to 6 hundred students, I take a little more time and ask every student in his ear whether they would like to go to their own states and work there, then none of them say that he is ready to work in his own state. These students belongs to Assam, Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland etc. When I ask them whether they would like to go back to their own states after getting the degree of MD, they reply that they would stay in Delhi. This mentality has been formed that they do not want to return to their own states. The students who study in All India Medical Institute, do not want to return to their states and you are talking of working in rural areas. The serving doctors can sit in the entrance examination for MD. The Ministry has

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launched a scheme for the doctors who are in the service but could not sit in the entrance. If any serving doctor works in the rural areas for three years, he or she will be given 50 per cent reservation in the course of Diploma of MD which is designed for the serving doctors. This facility has been for one and a half year but no one has come forward for availing it. They would prefer to give bribe of ten to 20 lakh rupees and take admission but they are not ready to work in the rural areas for availing this 50 percent reservation facility. Now tell me what more I can do as a Health Minister. Can I do more than it? I am not a dictator. When I want to bring any change as you said about bringing a scheme for rural areas the Medical Association of doctors prohibits from doing so. It says where doctor will go. The doctors will get angry. I said to them that I give you the list of primary health centres of the whole country in which there are 10 to twenty PHCs in every state. Send 500 hundred doctors to these primary Health Centres, I will not think about bringing any scheme for the rural areas. He said that he could not do so. When you have not so much power that you can talk about sending your doctors to the rural areas, what right have you got to be the president of such institution and advocate for the doctors? These are all things. It will be a type of trade union. It is not the matter of congress, BJP, CPI. It is the question of the country. It is the matter of the health. When anyone is sick, it is not differentiated whether he or she is from BJP, Congress, CPI, BSP, Samajwadi. The sick person is sick only. Child is child. Pregnant woman is pregnant woman only. We should be united in certain things setting aside the party line. Therefore, I would like to say to you that I have brought a big change. If I will read the whole book in detail, I will need two days for it. Therefore, I will send you that book, please, read it...(Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said, I am capable of answering all the questions raised by the hon. Members but it will consume two-three hours which I do not want. ...(Interruptions) Therefore, I want that this Bill may be passed and after that there is another Bill which should also be passed like this.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask a question regarding the minorities...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is related to the minorities...(Interruptions) It is very important.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Now there is another Bill also...(Interruptions). Please ask it separately. ...(Interruptions) Please ask it in the Question Hour ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Sir, I would like to assure the House that the questions raised by the hon. Members with regard to individual areas, States, streams, medical colleges...*(Interruptions)* I would also like to tell the hon. Members that in the Five Year Plan, which has started, I have requested the Planning Commission, Vice Chairman and the Prime Minister to give me more funds, which they have assured to a great extent, to construct more hospitals across the country. This I think will take care of the entire population and the entire region of the country...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): You did not mention Bihar...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am coming to it...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is a matter of minorities...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You are talking about Allahabad...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am not talking about Allahabad...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already answered your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw attention of the hon. Health Minister that the MCI...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not make a speech. You can only seek clarifications.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I will allow only one question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the MCI has issued, a notice on 21-12-2010. According to the verdict of the hon. Supreme Court and 11 Judges Bench of Karnataka High Court, the minority institutions will be given special facilities and concession. These institutions will be able to conduct their own examinations and will not be guided by the rules of MCI. The Bench of the hon. Supreme Court and Karnataka High Court had issued this order. I would like to know whether the Government will amend it by accepting the verdict of the Supreme Court and the minority institutions will be given special facilities. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had made a query that the new Board of Governors...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: The second, I would like to know whether the Government will make provision for conducting the examination of MBBS in regional languages and Hindi so that the boys and girls of poor class of villages could pass the examination...*(Interruptions)* Please answer these two questions...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): What are we doing?

[Translation]

This Bill is on passing stage...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Mr. Chairman Sir, I had raised an issue while speaking on this Bill...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Bansal ji, it must be replied because it is very important...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will reply after listening to all the question...*(Interruptions)*.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Shailendra Kumar ji let me speak for two minutes. You are taking up a new issue..*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask a specific question.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Yes, Sir. I am asking a specific question which I had already raised and I want the Minister to answer it. I had raised one query. The people who are in the new Board of Governors, they may be coming from the private sector. I wanted to get an assurance from the Minister. It is the responsibility of the MCI to look into the code of ethics and look into the ethics which are being practised by the medical practitioners. So, if these private hospitals or the private doctors have a conflict of interest how the Minister is going to safeguard it? This is my only question.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: First of all allegation was levelled against me that I did not know anything...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

I have done MBBS from the Government Medical College. He does not know anything. I have done private practice for 12 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want? You tell that.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Sir, please put on the mike.

[Translation]

The hon. Health Minister delivered a very nice speech but did not utter anything about Medical Council of India (MCI),

[English]

neither he told why six MCI members have been removed nor why a decision was taken without the approval of Secretary of Appointment Committee of Cabinet?

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The answer to your question is that the Secretary of MCI has not been appointed by the Health Ministry, the appointment has been made by the Board of Directors. Allegation has been made against the Board and we are probing into the matter but the Ministry has nothing to do with the appointment.

You and doctor Sahiba want to know as to why have they been removed? They have not been removed. They have done a very good job. Doctor Sareen is a Government doctor and simultaneously the Director of an institute. He is very honest and has excelled in his job. But we expect two things from the Government doctors, firstly to engage them in the work of MCI and secondly, to entrust them with administrative work. He is the director of a Government institute, therefore, he does not have spare time. Whereas, we want a fulltime Chairman in MCI. Today, MCI is not what it was 20 years ago, nor what it was two years ago. Even 24 hours fall short to inform the changes I have brought. Hence, being the Director of an Institute

he would not be able to give full time to MCI. Therefore, we were looking for a full-fledged Chairman. By coincidence the director of PGI, Chandigarh whose degrees I have made you count was going to retire soon. We appointed him as the fulltime Chairman of MCI. In addition to this, if you remove the Chairman, people would say that the members had caused some problem or the Chairman had caused some problem, therefore, you removed the Chairman and did not change the members. Therefore, in order to avoid blame game, we changed the members too along with the Chairman. Several hon. Members asked as to why people from all across the country were not considered for the MCI? I would like to make it clear here that earlier we had selected the members from different states of the country. They were doctors or the Government officials as a result of which most of the time quorum was not there to take any decision. Hence, we selected three members from Delhi, one full time and two other members were from different institutions. In this way, three members can sit daily and the other two members who have been selected from other states had been made clear before the appointment that if they did not spare time for the council they could be asked to resign anytime. Someone has asked about the allowances of the members. With regard to allowance I have already made objection and directed the newly formulated committee to bring changes in it because as far as I think the current allowance are very high. Previous Board of Governors had fixed the amount of allowances very high but I have instructed the new Board of Governors to reduce the amount of allowances. Earlier they had fixed rupees 10,000 for a meeting per day and rupees 5,000 for half sitting. I told them that it is not acceptable and instructed the new Board of Governors to reduce the allowance to one-third or half of the fixed amount. All these points are related to that. In addition to this, I would like to put forth one more important point. Here, I everybody talked about corruption in MCI. But once corruption pervades the mind then neither Health Minister can do anything in it, nor the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)* It is not here in mind rather corruption has permeated all over the mind. Corruption was already there in the mind. Since, politicians are easy

target like militants have easy target, therefore everybody rush to catch them. But no part of society is devoid of corruption. Perhaps, I am the first health Minister who organised his first press conference and announced that if any tout of medical college is seen in the corridor of the Health Ministry, he should be handed over and arrested by police.

The second point I would like to submit that you access the website of the health Ministry you will find that within 15 days after I took over the charge of the Health Ministry I uploaded the information on the website that if any person from the Health Ministry, Secretary, Joint Secretary and my staff etc. approaches any private medical college or approaches any private medical college on behalf of MCI for taking bribe, in that case medical college can inform me the name of that person who demanded bribe on my landline number, fax or email etc. He will be arrested within 24 hours. Do not come...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, wait for a while,

let me finish it first.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Will you get the person arrested without verification?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, we are not like them. We will verify. Within 15 days after I took over the charge of the Health Ministry, I sent a letter to the principals of all the medical colleges and to the Chairmen and Principals of Private medical colleges that if anybody demands bribe, send his details on my fax numbers but this formula does not work because corruption germinates from there only, then who will make the complaint. Bribe is offered by them, then who will go ahead for complaint. In this way medical council or anyone else becomes prey. Therefore, we need to remove corruption. I do not want to blame any MP or MCI. As Raman Singh ji asked, I would like to submit that we cannot make any change in MCI but I will get its study carried out. If there is any such court's judgement, we are new overarching body, so we will see how that can be incorporated.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.39 hrs.

JAWAHARLAL INSTITUTE OF POST-GRADUATE
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH,
PUDUCHERRY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up item No. 14.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Jawaharlal Institute of
Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research,
Puducherry Act, 2008, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be
taken into consideration."

[Translation]

I would like to point out one thing out of it, I would not read out the entire one. This new institute was constituted four years ago. All of the employees in this institute were from C.G.H.S. Thereafter, this institute was set-up as an autonomous institute like PGI. When this institute was set-up, a choice was given to the employees under the act to either choose to remain Government of India Employees or become a part of autonomous institution. Almost 100 people out of the 2000 employees exercised their choice while others did not, as their issue of pension was not resolved. Therefore, initially we kept its duration for two and a half years and we did not introduce any amendment. Now, its duration has been increased to three and a half years. We would like this amendment to be passed because they should be given some more time for exercising their choice.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Jawaharlal Institute of
Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research,
Puducherry Act, 2008, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be
taken into consideration."

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): Sir, I was supposed to speak on this from party. But I do not want to speak anything. I am supporting this Bill but I am requesting only one thing to the Ministers. There have been two Members of Parliament in the Governing Body of the JIPMER, Puducherry.

[Translation]

One is called for only providing finance and the other, for monitoring its functioning. I would like to request to invite both the Members during financing and functioning so that it could be found out if the utilization of finance and financing of utilization is being done properly or not. I would not like to say anything besides this.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we would definitely ponder over the suggestion given by the hon. Member but I cannot say anything off-hand at the moment. Along with this, I would like to say that, if I have meddled with the numbers of ,ople who have exercised this choice, it is because a large number of employees have not done so.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN
KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, only one hon. Member has made a point and that has been answered by the hon. Minister. We may take it up for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can do that if the House agrees.

Those who want to give their opinion can send it to the hon. Minister in writing and he will take that into consideration.

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Act, 2008, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up matters of urgent public importance.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important subject. I would like to draw your attention towards the announcements made in the Rail Budget this year and inform you that an announcement has been

made for constructing an extremely important 25 kms. long railway line passing through my Parliamentary Constituency Barabanki to Devasharif upto Fatehpur. I congratulate the then Minister of Railways for the same. This would be an extremely important railway line which would be very comfortable for the passengers to commute from Ayodhya to Devasharif-Fatehpur upto the pilgrimage Nemisaran-Sitapur. Along with this, the trains could be run between Lucknow to Delhi directly from this new railway line without adding any further burden of traffic on Lucknow. Likewise, the goods trains which need not to go to Lucknow can go to Delhi from Sitapur through this route. Despite the announcement of this important railway line in the Railway Budget, sufficient funds have not been approved till date.

I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Railways through you to immediately allocate the budget for the survey of the said important railway line; so that the survey could be completed soon.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): Sir, I associate myself with the subject raised by Shri Punia ji.

DR. KIRIT PREMJI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the government towards the pitiable condition of the new generation on whose shoulders lie the future of India. The condition of boys and girls at present is mentioned in the fresh report of United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), 2011. India is among the first nations to have pledged to safeguard the education, health and security rights of children in the United Nations Organisations for Children's Rights 20 years ago.

The number of small children in India at present is about 24 crores 30 lakhs. Around 47 percent girl child are afflicted by malnutrition and underweight problems and the maximum number of girls afflicted with malnutrition are in India. This is unfortunate that despite the government's big claims of economic development, India is ranked 119 in the sex ratio list of 169 countries issued by the United Nations in 2010.

Today, the young children in India are desperate to get out of the social-economic poverty. Child labour, separation, child-marriage, illiteracy, foeticide like things are a blot on modern India. On one hand there are children afflicted with poverty, starvation and malnutrition while on the other hand the children are facing loneliness despite being equipped with all modern facilities. These are the challenging situations today and to have a check on these, there is a need for evaluation of educational and health-related programmes.

Sir, I, through you, urge the Government that at the time when discussion at various levels is going on, on the 12th year plan. It is the right time to formulate proper programmes to improve the lot of the children and make provisions in the budget for it since the generation today would shoulder the responsibility of the country.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I would like to associate myself with this subject.

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL (Jalna): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important subject.

Sir, Pandharpur is a famous pilgrimage in Maharashtra which is visited throughout the year by the people by air and by roads. People belonging to all religions and communities from all over the country come here. At the eve of 'Asadhi' people from all over Maharashtra come here with 'pataka-dandi' to pay homage to Bhagwan Vitthal. During this journey few people gather in Adandi and reach Pandarpur via Pune and Jajuri. These are known as Dindi after the name of dindi of Guyander Mauli.

Sir, likewise the second dindi emerges from Vidharb area and reaches Pandharpur via Khamgaon, Jalna, Ambad and Beed. Devotees in large numbers reach here every year after practicing a lot of discipline and restraint.

Sir, while returning with dindis few devotees had stayed besides the road near Ambad after having meal on 25th

July this year and were crushed by a speeding truck resulting in the death of 13 devotees.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a state subject.

[Translation]

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Sir, many pilgrims have got injured, When the people from nearby villages came to know about the accident, they rushed to help the victims. But the police fired bullets on the villagers as a consequence of which two villagers died on the spot and 42 people got injured during the oppressive action taken on armless villagers by the police.

I, through you, would like to request the Government to conduct transparent investigation of the said incident and guilty must be punished. I, through you, would like to request to make the road six lane and a compensation of rupees five lakh should be extended to the families of deceased and rupees two lakh to the victims and innocent should not be entangled into this case deliberately.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you, would like to attract the attention of the House towards an important issue. The headquarter of Western Railways is situated in Gorakhpur. While making the railway track two lane under Gorakhpur and Lucknow rail block, the passage of more than three dozen villages between Dominagarh and Sahajnavi has been completely hampered. Thousands of villagers have been deprived of basic infrastructure facilities. Chaos is prevailing everywhere. We support the double laning railway track but the bridge which is being constructed over river Rohin to connect Domingarh to Gorakhpur has caused tremendous traffic nuisance. In addition to this, road connectivity from Domingarh to Jagatbela and Jagatbela to Mohammadpur Mathe has completely affected. The road has been completely demolished in the name of double laning as a result of which the entire traffic has come to a halt. Therefore, the Railways authority should accelerate the work of double laning on priority basis. People are not

getting basic facilities. People are helpless to live under chaotic conditions. Therefore, I through you, would like to request the Government of India to interfere there and the road from Domingarh to Jagatbela and Jagatbela to Mohammadpur Mathe which have been demolished in the name of two laning should be repaired without further delay. The Government may get the construction of the bridge over river Rohin in Dominagarh and the problems prevailing there should be resolved without further delay. The said two laning work has obstructed traffic in three dozen villages. Moreover, basic facilities may be provided to the people.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman Sir, Dhar region in district Varanasi is surrounded by the river Ganges face enormous problems during flood. Recently, the river Ganges is overflowing with flood. A sub-stream came into being due to illegal mining as a consequence of which approximately 10 thousand to 25 thousand people and two dozen villages got entangled between two streams and traffic remains closed for 5-6 months. There supply of electricity is withheld. The doctors do not go to the hospitals. Teachers are unable to access primary and middle schools etc. The Chirai village block turns into an island like in a sea which consists around half a dozen villages viz. village Mustafabad, Ranchandipur, Mokalpur, Gubrath, Chitauni, Gangadharpur, and Dharadhpur etc. the depth and width of the stream is increasing due to illegal mining. That illegal mining may be stopped, and for the smooth traffic facilities I request the Government of India to construct a bridge in that region over the river Ganges which is a national river. Soil erosion is taking place there. It is a good populated area and during rainy season traffic come to a complete halt. Fatal diseases come to light during rainy season. People die for want of medical facilities. Therefore, I request the Government of India to construct a bridge over the sub-stream of the river Ganges with the help of Central Assistance.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.): Mr. Chairman Sir, I through you, would like to bring in the cognizance of the hon. Defence Minister and the House that whatever schemes are formulated by the Union

Government through Ministry of Defence for the welfare of former soldiers, these are fully implemented by the Government of Himachal Pradesh. For this a full-fledged department works under the Director in Himachal Pradesh. I am delighted to inform that people from Himachal Pradesh by getting recruited in armed forces serve the nation with full devotion and bravery. 523 soldiers sacrificed their lives for the country during 1962, 1965 and 1975 wars. During Kargil war 52 soldiers sacrificed their lives in order to protect the border of the nation. I am very glad to submit that the amount for Paramveer Chakra winners has been increased from rupees 4500 to rupees 1,25,000 for Ashok Chakra from rupees 4,000 to rupees one lakh, for Mahaveer Chakra from rupees 3600 to rupees one lakh, for Kirti Chakra from rupees 3300 to rupees one lakh annually. In addition to this the amount for other gallantry awards has been doubled. The one time prize amount for Paramveer Chakra and Ashok Chakra has been fixed rupees 25 lakh, for Mahaveer Chakra and Kirti Chakra rupees 15 lakh and for Veer and Shaurya Chakra rupees 10 lakh. The point I am manifesting towards is the most important as so many young men sacrificed their lives for the sake of the country. The Union Government should reconsider the proportionate recruitment policy according to which recruitment is made on the basis of the male population in a state. I would like to submit that people from hilly areas are always ready to put their lives on stake for the sake of the country, therefore, it is not fare to recruit less people on the basis of their population in the state. I, through you, would like to request that the hon. Minister come from Utrakhand and he is present in the House at this moment. Due to less male population of hilly state, they are deprived of recruitment opportunity. Changes should be brought in the current policy because hilly regions do not have industries and have less source of income. Therefore, efforts should be made to recruit more and more people from hilly areas.

SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL (Mirzapur): I, through you, would like to submit that the Bansagar dam project formulated on 16.09.1973 wherein by storing the water of river Son in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and distribution of water in 2:1:1 proportion respectively is

lying futile even after the passage of 38 years of said project due to non planning. 13 blocks are functioning in distirct Mirzapur for the construction of Meja-Jarno Bansagar canal. But funds are being looted every year showing fictitious construction of connecting roads on papers at Assistant Engineer's level and fictitious transactions with non-existing firms at block level. People who were to be benefitted from the project are moaning out of the scarcity of water and funds are being exploited. But the project work is moving at a snail pace. Thousands and crores of rupees have been spent but the project which should have been completed 20 years ago, has not been completed so far. Until the work is completed neither water nor electricity will be produced. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has made serious remark in its report in the context of non-planning of second Bansagar project. I, through you, would like to request the Union Government to be serious on the said project so that the pending work may be completed without further delay and looting of government funds may be stopped. The completion of the said project will provide irrigation facility to lakhs of hectare of land in all three states and 500 megawatt electricity will be produced in the interest of the nation.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Balai): Sir, I associate myself with the said issue.

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Mr. Chairman Sir, there are 10 national highways in Madhya Pradesh wherein around 2400 km highway are not motorable at present. All the national highways have converted into pits. Accidents are taking place everyday. Many people have died in accidents.

For the last one and half year we have been demanding from 'the then' and current Minister of Surface Transport. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh Shri Shivraj Singh ji has met the hon. Minister two times. But the concerned Ministry has not provided even a penny for the repairing and reconstruction of national highways of Madhya Pradesh till date.

18.00 hrs.

I would like to say through this House that Madhya Pradesh Government has decided through the Cabinet that either the Government of India denotify all these national highways or the Madhya Pradesh Government is ready to construct all of the Highways itself. But neither these highways are being denotified by the Central Government nor the construction work of all of these national highways is being carried out. Due to this the people of Madhya Pradesh are facing economic loss. Who is responsible for this?

Sir, two national highways: N.H.-26 and N.H. 86, pass through my Parliamentary Constituency. But both of these national highways are in dilapidated condition. These highways are neither motorable nor fit for walking. How can this problem be solved without repair and reconstruction of these national highways? I urge the government to denotify these highways and if it cannot do so, then please start the construction of national highways.

I would like to say through the House that, if the government still does not take any decision regarding this issue, we would be compelled to paste the pictures of hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Surface Transport in the places where highways are in such condition.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we can extend the time of sitting of the House till all the Members complete their 'Zero Hour' submissions.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is extended.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: People are not able to walk on these roads. People are dying on these roads and the government is doing nothing. How long can we tolerate this? Now we will forcibly begin the construction work of roads and paste photos of hon. Prime Minister and

Minister of Transport...*(Interruptions)*. The condition of roads has become such in the whole state that no one can walk on them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ganesh Singh, Dr, Virendra Kumar and Shri Rakesh Singh associate with the issue raised by Shri Bhupender Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to express my views during the Zero Hour. It has been more than sixty years since the Constitution has been implemented in the country but the aspirations and dreams of the people who made the Constitution have not been realized till date. The Constitution makers had laid down in the Constitution that we would have to replace the English language with Hindi as the language of day-to-day work within 14 years. But instead of decreasing, English has proliferated. It has been said in the Section-1 of para C-48 of Indian Constitution that till the time Parliament does not make a provision of a regional language in place of English through legal process, English would remain the functioning language in High Court but the Government has not obeyed this para till date. This is a matter of regret that there are many states where regional language has not been made the official language in High Courts. General public does not understand the English. Wherever there are more than 50 per cent people in a state speaking a certain language, that regional language should be made the official language of that state.

Sir, father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi had said that Hindi is the language that binds the whole country like glue. But the Union Government is mute and deaf to this statement. Even the hon. Prime Minister and Home Minister of India give their speeches in English. This is lamentable.

I urge the Government to, honour the Constitution of India and keeping in mind the majority as well as in accordance with Section-1 of para 348 of the Constitution,

immediately introduce a provision to make Hindi and the regional language as working language in High Courts and Supreme Court. I conclude my speech with these words.

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important subject in the Zero Hour. The verdict of hon. Supreme Court regarding the so called stay of promotion of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in government jobs is not in favour of them. These sections of society have been shattered by this verdict. These sections of society have been downtrodden and backward for centuries. Not even ten per cent of the target regarding the right to equality in fundamental rights inherent in the Indian Constitution has been achieved till date. Dalits and the exploited people, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been given the benefit of reservation in the Constitution for equal development and assimilation in the Indian society. But due to this verdict almost one lakh forty thousand employees in Rajasthan have been affected. This verdict has affected promotion in government jobs. Please introduce necessary Constitutional amendments for providing reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in government jobs. We would be grateful to you.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you, would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Human Resources towards the problems in my Parliamentary Constituency area Supaul which is adjacent to Nepal Border. There is no good school there. Till date it has not been possible to set up a Central School. Earlier, I had raised this issue under Rule 377 and draw the attention of hon. Minister but no positive step has been taken till date. Sir, alongwith Government of India undertakings there are many caps in my Parliamentary Constituency. Due to it being a border area, there is no educational institution for better education. We are unable to use the coupon for two schools that are given to us under the rule of nomination in Central Schools. This is regrettable. Therefore, I once again would like to

urge the hon. Minister through you to set up a Central School in my Parliamentary Constituency area Supaul.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Sir, there has been a record production of grains in the past few years by farmers in our country. You must remember that we used to import grains from America through PAL-480, 30 years ago. America used to export the grains meant for animals here. It used to be red wheat. Sir, it was a very adverse situation. But our farmers made our country self-sufficient through hard work and enable us to export grains. But it is our bad luck that despite so much production, the grains are rotting. The storage of grains that should have been done during the tenure of UPA Government-1 and UPA-2, has not been done till date by the government. They said that they are giving it to the private sector. There are no details of its usage by the private sector. Sir, how long this rotting of grains would continue? If the grains are rotting then why is it not being distributed among poor people? Even the hon. Supreme Court had said to distribute grains among poor people.

The Government has not been able to decide till now about the percentage of BPL/APL families i.e. if it is 40 per cent, 50 per cent or 32 per cent. 4-5 committees were constituted; for example, Hedge Committee, Saxena Committee, Lakkadwala Committee. The reports of all the committees have been received. Now, the Government is getting them evaluated. I urge you to draw the attention of the Government towards this important issue.

Sir, the Zero Hour is very important. But it is a matter of regret that there is not even one Minister in the House at present.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr. Kiritpremjibhai Solanki, Dr. Rajan Sushant and Shri Bishnu Pada Ray associate with the issue raised by Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodra): Sir, I am grateful to you. Today, a second struggle for

independence has begun amidst corruption in the country. All of the countrymen have become one with Shri Anna Hazare. When such a war was waged for the first time in 1947 all of the revolutionaries from all of the regions in the country gave up their lives, Gujarat is such a state which contributed in the freedom struggle. A lot of martyrs from Gujarat gave their lives for independence. I am extremely proud of the fact that I belong to Gujarat.

Sir, when we talk about such freedom fighters, the name of the father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi comes to mind and so do names of people like Iron man Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Pandit Shyamji Krishan Verma, Veer Vittal Bhai Patel, Morarji Bhai Desai, Kannahiyal Munshi, Mahadev Desai, Jhaverchand Mehani, Sardar Singh Rana who fought for independence. I have stood up here today to talk about two brothers i.e. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and Veer Vitthal Bhai Patel out of these freedom fighters. All of us know that these two brothers gave up advocacy and did a lot for the independence struggle of India...*(Interruptions)*. I am saying the same thing i.e. the country got independence because of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. I am proud that the hon. Minister is present here. I request him to listen to me for two minutes. I would not use any word against him.

Sir, Veer Vitthal Bhai Patel was born on 22 October 1873 and he passed away on the same date i.e. 22 October 1933. He was in favour of armed rebellion. His brother who gave up his life for the country, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was born on 15 October, 1875 and he passed away on 15 December, 1950. It was Gujarat where the first non-violent rebellion in the country took place i.e. Bardoli Satyagrah and Khera Satyagrah. After independence, he unified the 550 estates and got the epithet of Iron man. The memorial of both these brothers Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and Veer Vitthal Bhai Patel is built in Karamsad. The purpose of this memorial is to make it a National Resource Centre where all the information related to Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and Veer Vitthal Bhai Patel is collected and people from all the country and world visit there. The Government of Gujarat had requested the Union Government in 2006 to grant a

corpus fund worth Rs.5 crore. I, through you, urge the Union Government to allocate such a fund.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways regarding the 'strike call' given by the South Zone Motor Transporters Welfare Association affiliated to the All India Motor Transport Congress.

Over 22 lakh trucks in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry and Maharashtra will be off the roads in response to the strike. The Association has put forth certain demands including reduction in the toll charges, roll back of diesel price, reduction in third party insurance premium rate and also reduction of import duty on tyres.

Their demands are just and reasonable. The collection of toll in the National Highways and the charges are not only high but also arbitrary. The agreement entered into between National Highways Authority of India and concessionaries for collection of toll, lacks transparency, accountability and clarity. I believe, this is a concerted attempt to make the private toll operators to earn more by fleecing the vehicle users.

The increase in toll charges, leave heavy burden on the truck operators, which ultimately affects the consumers in the form of higher prices.

So, I earnestly appeal to the Government to hold negotiations with the Association and bring out an amicable settlement on the demands put forth by them and relieve the people from the hardship. I hope the Centre will act in time.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you, would like to draw the attention of this House towards an important point. It is the time of rainy season at present. All of the hon. Members seated here know that a large number of cows sit on the roads in their

Parliamentary Constituency areas. The vehicles plying at high speed result in either the drivers being killed or the death of cows.

Cows are revered in our country and they are considered as the symbol of Indian culture. Holy cows are our national heritage and it is our responsibility to safeguard them. Cow dung is used at the time of worship in the houses and it is also used as a fuel in the form of 'uplas'. Cow milk is the most Nutritions and the use of the manure and pesticides made from cow dung and cow urine increases the crop output. Cows make the nation prosperous. Cows are boon for the land. Cows are national treasure and they are the foundation of our rural economy and prosperity. Today there is a need for industrialization of cow dung and cow urine. The productivity of crops is going down due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The water level has gone down and pollution has increased. There is a need for organic fertilizers. Today the number of slaughter houses in the country is constantly increasing and it has made the question of saving cows even more serious. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to introduce a law against cow slaughter. The export of beef should be entirely banned. Cow should be declared as the national animal. A separate Ministry should be set up for safeguarding the cows. Farmers should be encouraged to use organic fertilizers and pesticides.

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI (Yavatmal-Washim): Hon. Mr. Chairman, I am going to raise a very important subject in the House. For a lot of years, there has been a demand for district cooperative bank in my parliamentary constituency Washim. The farmers and public there have been demanding for the same for a lot of years. The proposal for bifurcation of cooperative bank in Akola, district and subsequently opening a cooperative bank in district Washim is lying with the State Government. The establishment of the bank has been stopped due to non-submission of that proposal to NABARD by the State Government. Due to pendency of the proposal the regional public and farmers are suffering. A lot of protests are being held in Washim for the same. If a Co-operative Bank

is set up in Washim district, the farmers and public of that district would no longer be dependent on the Co-operative bank set up in district Akola.

Therefore, I urge the Government through you to order NABARD to bifurcate the Co-operative Bank of the Akola district and set up a cooperative bank in the Washim district. This would benefit the farmers and public of Washim. Farmers and regional public will also benefit from this. I urge the Union government to take this issue seriously and fulfill the demands of the public there as soon as possible.

[English]

• SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the intention of the NHAI to provide good road connectivity at NH-209 between Dindigul to Sathyamangalam via Udumalpet Pollachi and Kinathukadavu. Kinathukadavu, an assembly segment of my Parliamentary Constituency Pollachi in Tamil Nadu is a Town Panchayat. The approximate population of this Town Panchayat is more than 25,000. Most of the people are poor agriculturists, small and medium businessmen. They are having small houses and business centres in the main road of Kinathukadavu.

Now, there is a proposal with the NHAI for conversion of the existing two-lane road of NH-209 into four-lane, which will result, the demolition of the houses of poor agriculturists and business centres of small and medium businessmen. There are Government Offices and the Lord Murugan Temple, which is 750 years old, on the main road of Kinathukadavu. They will be affected by the proposed conversion.

The people of Kinathukadavu are requesting for the formation of a by-pass road instead of converting the existing NH-209 to save their small properties.

On behalf of the public, I would earnestly request the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to drop the present proposal of conversion of NH-209 passing through Kinathukadavu to save the public and instead to form a by-pass road at Kinathukadavu.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very important issue today i.e. pollution. This pollution is caused due to heavy metals, chemicals and bio-chemicals and from the point of view of health it is becoming a serious problem.

On the one hand, India is progressing leaps and bounds and industries are being set up, on the other hand, forests are being cut down and as a consequence of which, we have been facing the problem of global warming. The World Bank has estimated, that India has been bearing a loss of rupees 4365 crore due to pollution which is 4.5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product. Air and water cause maximum pollution and out of which 59 percent pollution is caused by water drain. Underground water in my parliamentary constituency Unnao has got extremely toxic because tannery units and slaughter houses are discharge pollution openly in water resources. Sometime they release contaminated water through boring well. This fact has been confirmed by the reports of the Central Ground Water Board and Indian Institute of Toxicology Research. Sometime ago I met the officers of CPCB and they briefed me about Lifolizer Technology wherein leather is dried with the help of vacuum. In the said technology salt is used in nominal amount, and eventually, it causes less pollution. But leather industry is against this technology because they are convenient with traditional methods. They are after profit, therefore, do not want any change in the traditional method. On the one hand, the lives of people are on stake and on the other hand, industrialists are yearning for profit. The entire population of Unnao is on the verge of death, in such a situation what they have to do with industries. The children of industrialists are consuming packed mineral water but how the poor children can drink yellowish, contaminated, foul smell water from hand pump?

Mr. Chairman Sir, I understand that industries provide employment and it is very important for the development of the nation. I, through you, would like to request the

concerned Ministries to convince the owners of tannery units and slaughter houses or bring any other policy or technology wherein salt is used in minimum amount if they are against Lifolizer technology. Less use of salt means less use of chromium and less use of chromium results in less use of water which will control pollution. The Government should save Unnao and the entire country by implementing any effective technology.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Annu Tandon.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Sir, I come from naxalite affected district Balaghat, in Madhya Pradesh. District Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh is a naxalite affected district and it is very backward district. The condition of the roads from Balaghat to Varasani, and 33 Km stretch of the road connections Ampayali to Tumsar via Khairlanji from Garra to Nave is very pathetic. This road connects Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra. The traffic on this road has disappeared. Accidents are taking place daily. The law and order is on the verge of collapse due to severe anguish away the people. Madhya Pradesh Government has sent the proposal for re-carpeting of the said road to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways on the instructions of the Union Government under LWE (Communist Militancy). Alongwith the said proposal the permission for six bridges and 13 roads at the estimated cost of rupees 3.58 crore have also been sent for sanction, these are lying pending with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. Since the proposal for all the roads in district Balaghat has been sent to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways by the State Government under LWE, the State Government is not allocating any funds for the repairs and constructions of the said roads. In the similar manner the proposal for the construction of very important national highway from Bhandara-Tumsar-Barasivni-Balaghat-Baihar-Mavai to Malazkhand which connects Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra is also lying pending for want of approval from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. In the hope of approval the State Government is not carrying out the work of repairs and construction. Therefore, it has caused obstruction of traffic on this road.

Hence, I, through you, would like to request the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to accord approval for the said road with top priority.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman Sir, I, through you, would like to attract the attention of the House towards the large scale fraudulent practices carried out in SAF Games. The Union Government had allocated 130 crore rupees for the successful organization of SAF Games in Uttarakhand. During the organization of SAF Games crore of rupees had been spent for the repairs of chair car lifting during the last three years. Crore of rupees were spent on rope-way wires which are getting rusted the open. The cost of the said rope-way wires is 7 crore rupees to 10 crore rupees. In the similar manner, artificial snow-making second hand machine of 70s decade was purchased for rupee 6.5 crore and thereafter cores of rupees were wasted on its repairs. But that could not be repaired. Due to unplanned construction of skiing slope, the slope was washed away during rain, which not only destroyed Joshimath but also demolished hundred of drain-fertile land. Despite investing around 17 lakh rupees the work of skating ring in Auli is still pending. All this must be investigate.

Sir, I, through you, would like to request the Union Government to take account of rupees 130 crore allocated for the organisation of SAF Games from the Uttarakhand Government and investigation may be made in respect of fraudulent practices took place during the organization.

[English]

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Hon. Chairman, Sir, immediately on assuming power in Tamil Nadu, the State Government led by the Chief Minister, hon. Amma has embarked upon an ambitious target of food production of 115 lakh tonnes during the current year, covering an area of 56 lakh hectare. In the Kharif of 2011, it is proposed to cover 25.4 lakh hectare. The Chief Minister had instructed the Agricultural Department to preposition itself to meet the demands of the farmers in this regard.

Fertilizer is the key input to increase productivity; and timely supply of fertilizer is essential to see that sufficient quantity of food grains is produced. In Tamil Nadu, presently the total requirement of various fertilizers is to the tune of 26 lakh tonne - 11.12 lakh tonnes of urea; 3.66 lakh tonnes of DAP, 4.8 lakh tonnes of MOP; and 6.52 lakh tonnes of complex fertilizers.

The Union Government has allocated 47,000 tonnes of DAP for April-May 2011, but the supply was only 26,000 tonnes. There is a shortfall of 21,000 tonnes of DAP. For June 2011 also, it was less than what was promised.

Since fertilizer is an essential ingredient for food grain production, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the hon. Amma had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to ensure adequate supply of DAP and also other fertilizers.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to see that adequate supply of fertilizers is ensured to Tamil Nadu so that Tamil Nadu could produce sufficient quantity of food grains to feed the entire nation.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Sir, I also want to associate myself on this issue raised by Shri Rajendran

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your name will be associated

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir. Today our army is dependent on foreign companies for about 70 percent of necessary weapons. In the production of indigenous armament too, the Government sector factories have very nominal partnership. In order to augment the production, new ordnance factories are to be set up here. I have four major ordnance factories viz. Ordnance factory Khamariya, vehicle factory, Tank carrier factory and G.I.F. factory, alongwith the 506 Army base workshop in my Parliamentary Constituency. Jabalpur is renowned for these Ordnance factories and it is a matter of pride for us. But because of the Government policies the production in these factories has declined. Earlier, there used to be an adequate workload on these factories and the number of employees was around 50,000. But now the number of employees has slashed to 15000.

As a result of which the residential areas, quarters have almost gone vacant. The gun-powder used for filling purpose in ordnance factory Khamaria is brought from Ordnance Factory Chanda, Ambajhari etc. The Ordnance Factory Khamaria has to depend on other factories for gun powder. Since the supplier factories are situated at distant place, the supply process takes more time, and incurs unnecessary expenditure on transportation. If a gun-powder factory is set up in Jabalpur, it will curb unwanted delay and transportation charges. In the similar manner, the supply of propellant used in the weapons is below its demand. The existing propellant manufacturing factories in the country are unable to meet the demand for want of raw material. Necessary resources are also available in Jabalpur if new factories are set up here and the existing machines available in various factories can be utilized for its production. In addition to this, LPR Range land of the Ordnance factory which is going to be vacated very soon and a large patch of land of residential area meant for employees where dilapidated quarters have been demolished can also be utilized for new factories. The quarters which are lying vacant after the retirement of the employees can also be utilized for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, would like to request the Government that Jabalpur has all favourable conditions for the set up of new Ordnance factories. Hence, necessary steps may please be taken in order to set up new gun-powder factories and propellant factories in Jabalpur.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You send your slip.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, I associate myself with the subject of Aayudh construction raised by Shri Rakesh Singh.

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, to the

coal trade in Assam and Meghalaya. Coal has been exported from Assam and Meghalaya to Bangladesh through Karimganj border, Dawuki and Garo Hills border. Coal has been exported for quite a long time and under-billing is going on in connivance with the corrupt officials and unscrupulous business men. But the Government has not taken any stringent view because of which the Government is losing revenues in this trade.

Again, lump coal from Assam and Meghalaya has been transported by rail to the other States for the brick kilns. I wrote letters to the Railway Minister on 14th June and to the Chairman on 30th June that excess coal has been transported by the unscrupulous business men in connivance with the railway officers for which the State Government has lost the revenues and the Central Government has also lost the revenue of transportation. But nothing has been done by the Government.

So, I would like to urge the Government, through you, to take a stringent view so that these unscrupulous business men cannot take advantage with the help of corrupt official.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, with your permission I would like to inform the House that there are two High Courts in Jammu-Kashmir. One is in Jammu and the other is in Kashmir. The strength of judges in each court is 13. There are only six judges in Jammu at the moment. High court mess has been set up in Jammu at present where decisions, appeals and verdicts are under sub-justice.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my intention is to inform you that people are harassed there as they have hired advocates and submitted their petitions for days. A lot of people have not been granted bail for years. There are a lot of people whose decisions are still pending.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say to the Government through you that this is gross injustice with those people. Those people go to High Court to put forward their

demands and for fighting their cases. I would like to urge the Minister of Law to be kind enough to recruit High Court Judges from there so that those people get justice.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands also known as Campbell Bay, is at the southern most tip of the country. It is also known as Indira point after the late Smt. Indira Gandhi. There was a lot of destruction there in 2004 due to Tsunami. The Union Government made tall claims about setting up Tsunami shelters. There was not a single Minister in the country who did not visit there. But I would like to tell you about the present situation there.

Ex-servicemen and Army personnel were taken to Campbell Bay adjacent to Indonesia in 1980. Despite embezzling crores of rupees in the name of constructing permanent shelters after Tsunami but the commercial trees, which are usually 80 feet to 200 feet tall, are still there adjacent to shelters. The names of those places are Gandhinagar and Lakshminagar. The taller trees are still there adjacent to P.H.C. and shelters. They are not cutting those trees and giving evasive replies. My first demand is to get them cut immediately.

My second demand is that Campbell Bay through zero point...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please raise only one point.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: It is only the issue of Campbell Bay. I am not digressing from it

[Translation]

in the name of Tsunami, Rupees 46 crores were spent on the deepening wall sea wall constructed on Campbell Bay. The wall has been constructed but the water comes and goes through the hole in the wall. I would like to urge the Government to fill up the land in that area through sand and fill the land at hodgepipe in the Panchayat market for constructing shopping complex.

At last, there is one more problem that ails the farmers, farms of almost 2200 farmers, locked between Gandhinagar Commercial Market and Shastri Nagar are flooded till date. I would like to urge the Government to immediately construct a cabin similar to the Gavian Box Cabin constructed at Pudduchery. Land should be filled there and a sluzg ate should be constructed. The lands of farmers should be filled with earth. These are our demands.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government as well as the House towards the well known fact that a public representative is disqualified when a petition is filed against him by any person in the court for being involved in illegal construction. It does not matter if he is a Councillor, an M.L.A. or M.P. But no one during their tenure are ever disqualified by any officer. A similar problem aorse in Maharashtra recently where Government of Maharashtra passed a bill wherein it is stated that those officers during whose tennure illegal constructions took place should also be disqualified from that place along with their services terminated from that place. This provision was made in our Maharashtra Municipal Council and Maharashtra regional town planning amendment Bill, 2010-L.C Bill No. 7/2010 and thereafter it was passed by both the houses in State Legislature. There is a provision under the Article 254(2) in our country, that the approval of hon. President is necessary. Therefore, this bill has been sent to Housing and Poverty Alleviation Committee through Ministry of Home Affairs.

I would like to say through you that this Bill should be passed as soon as possible. As there are a lot of problems in the Maharashtra Government and illegal construction is taking place, therefore, I am pleading were in front of you.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me to speak from here.

Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. I come from Bundelkhand. There has been a lot of discussion regarding health in the House today. I would like to speak on the same matter. A medical college has

been constructed in Urai of Jalaun district. That college has been constructed with an amount of almost Rs.400-500 crores and it is built on 105 acres of land. It is regrettable that classes have not begun there yet. Classes have started in Uttar Pradesh where no buildings have been constructed. There are two buildings that are under construction. Due to extreme poverty and it being a backward area, there are serious problems. Diseases are more and people die of starvation. It has been told that it has not been recognized by MCI. MCI should great it recognition and direct the Government of Uttar Pradesh to immediately begin the classes there because the Government of Uttar Pradesh intends to sell that medical college. I also want the facilities in Urai similar to that of AIIMS so that the problems may be tackled there.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue. I come from Parliamentary Constituency Bikaner, Rajasthan. Rajasthan shares an International border with Pakistan. Shri Lal Singh ji your issue has also been incorporated into it. As per the rule of BSF and Army no farmer is allowed to grow crops of 5 feet or above height upto 500 metre alongside the international border line. I come from Rajasthan, the height of millet is normally six to seven feet, then how is it possible? The rule is in force there. When I went among people at border area, they complained about this problem. Another restriction is that farmers are allowed to visit their fields from 11 o'clock to 4 o'clock. What work will he carry out from 11 o'clock to 4 o'clock? If irrigation is done in the night the water will be wasted. I, through you, would like to request the Home Ministry to amend the said rules so that farmers may get relief. If the Government cannot make the changes in the rules, the farmers should be given compensation by considering the land as occupied by the Government. This is my demand.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kirit Prembhai Solanki and Dr. Rajan Sushant are also associating on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, would like to attract the attention of the Union Government to re-declare the land of dalits and backwards classes as revenue land and provide ownership right to them in village Gotha and Lauka Pandri of Sitarganj in my Parliamentary Constituency district Udhamsingh Nagar, Uttarakhand.

After the construction of Begul dam the landless dalits and the people belonging to other backward classes of village Gotha and Lauka Pandri made the barren land arable for their livelihood which was lying around the dam. Earlier it was a revenue land. Villagers have been cultivating this land for around last forty years for their livelihood. For some decades some part of this land has been acquired by the forest department.

Sir, I, through you, once again would like to request the Union Government to interfere in this matter and declare the land of the poor, landless, dalits and other backward class the revenue land and provide them ownership rights so that they may win bread and butter for their families. I, through you, would like to convey the said message.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. There is an important issue. In the year 2011, pulses and oilseed crops suffered destruction due to frost in around 36 lakh hectare of cultivated land in Madhya Pradesh. Around 33 lakh farmers were adversely affected. As per estimates crops worth rupees 7,624 crore were got spoiled. The State Government extended the relief of rupees 1,400 crore to the farmers from its own sources. Meanwhile, we had urged the Union Government to declare frost as a national calamity. Then a team of Ministers headed by the hon. Finance Minister was formulated and the meeting of that team was held on 26 May, 2011. A central assessment team went there. The assessment team made the recommendation that the farmers have borne heavy losses. Frost should be included into the list of national calamities.

The said decision is under consideration with the Government. We have been incessantly demanding a minimum compensation of rupees 2442 crore to the farmers. The State Government has extended financial help to the farmers but it is the moral duty of the Union Government too to provide monetary relief to the farmers. I demand from the team of the Ministers to take the decision at the earliest and by including frost in the list of natural calamities, a compensation of rupees 2442 crore may be released for the farmers of Madhya Pradesh.

*SHRI M. ANANDAN (Viluppuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance pertaining to the demands of the people of my constituency to be placed before and considered by the Ministry of Railways.

I urge upon the Minister of Railways to take suitable action to speed up the doubling work between Chengalpet and Viluppuram Section, and also between Viluppuram and Trichy to extend undelayed benefits to the passengers traveling between Chennai and Kanyakumari and other southern districts of Tamil Nadu.

Ulundurpet Railway Station situated in my constituency in the district of Viluppuram is one of the oldest stations. The station needs to be improved with adequate infrastructural facilities. Even the basic amenities like toilet facilities are not available. Hence I urge upon the Railway Minister to go in for modernizing this station.

There is a long-felt need and demand to lay a new railway line between Ulundurpet and Kallakurichi. The people of my constituency have been raising this issue for very long. If this connection is provided, Ulundurpet will be directly connected with Salem and Coimbatore thereby benefiting the traveling public and also the people in this region to expand both the industrial and commercial activities.

Ulundurpet is situated right in the middle of Tamil Nadu. As it is, all the Express Trains passing through this

*English translation of the speech Originally delivered in Tamil.

station do not have a stoppage there. I would like to point out that there is an old airstrip near Ulundurpet Railway Station. Soon a military training facility is to be established over there. Considering the emerging importance of this place, the Railway authorities must come forward to provide stoppage at Ulundurpet to all the Express Trains passing by.

Kallakurichi-Chinnasalem Railway line laying work is going on at a snail's pace for want of funds. I urge upon the Railway Ministry to release adequate funds at the earliest to see that this work is expedited. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to invite your attention towards an important issue. Today, the State Governments are acquiring the lands of the farmers all across the country. The land is not utilized for the purpose it is acquired rather utilized for some other purposes, as a result of which it has caused dissatisfaction among the farmers of the country. In my Parliamentary Constituency, 950 hectare land has been acquired from Shadipur Nyaya by UPSIDC, Government of Uttar Pradesh. The said land was acquired to set up industries. But today that land is being sold to giant builders. Eventually, the farmers of that region have staged dharna for 15 days. Women, children, all are staging the dharna under the open sky. They are of the view that they will sacrifice their lives but not the land. I, through you, would like to request the Government of India to bring new acquisition law at the earliest in this regard. The land which has been acquired from farmers by UPSIDC for rupees 7 lakh per bigha, today its market value is rupees 20 lakh per bigha. The compensation to the farmers should be given at the rate of rupees 20 lakh per bigha and employment to one person from each farmer's family should be provided. They should also be given one plot each in industrial area.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Thank you Mr. Chairman Sir, these days Himachal Pradesh has got heavy

monsoon. Eventually, the water in Bhakhra dam and Pong Dam has crossed safety level. The dam authority is constantly releasing water from the dam as a result of which lowly situated regions have got affected. People are facing danger to life and property. Such situation was also confronted in the year 1998 when people had to save their lives by spending time on trees for three days. They were rescued by Army Helicopters. Today, same situation is emerging there, therefore, I would like to request the Government to take immediate measures and find the permanent solution to this problem in the future.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, thanks a lot. Agriculture holds no meaning in absence of fertilizers. The Government of India and Uttar Pradesh had taken a final decision in zonal Conference on Kharif crop held on 9-10 February, 2011. The consent was given for supply of 25 lakh tone urea, 10.5 lakh metric tone DAP, 5.2 lakh metric tone NPK, 1.50 lakh metric tonne MOP to the Government of Uttar Pradesh upto June 2011. 80 per cent urea, 30 per cent DAP, 78 per cent NPK and 27 per cent potash against the demand were supplied. In this way, around 32 per cent in supply against the demand had existed upto June. Despite the approval given by the Government of India in this context, the Hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has made the demand to the Government of India to fulfill this shortage. Due to non-availability of fertilizers against the demand, the farmers are very dissatisfied. Not only this, the rate of DAP has increased by Rs. 278 per sack. The increase of Rs. 18.88 was made in price of urea, Rs.109 in DAP and Rs.143 in NPK by the Government of India in the year 2010-11 which is against the interest of farmers...(Interruptions).

I would like to demand from the Government of India to roll back the price hike and supply the fertilizers as per demand to Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to abundance of forest land in hilly districts of the state of Uttarakhand, there is no other alternative except

formal change of land use of forest land for construction of development projects. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Government of India has set up many regional offices in many states of the country for granting approval to the transfer of forest land cases under Forest Conservation Act 1980. The regional office, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, Lucknow gives approval for cases of land upto 40 hectare areas and the Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests grants approval for land area more than it. Regional office Lucknow disposes off cases of forest land transfer of Uttrakhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Out of total proposals referred to the Regional Office, Lucknow 60 to 70 per cent cases are related to Uttrakhand state only.

Sir, through you, I would like to submit that Regional Office of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India located in Lucknow shall be transferred to Dehradun for quick disposal of the state proposals received for all round development of Uttrakhand state...*(Interruptions)*. If it is not possible then a separate office shall be set up in Dehradun.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to bring an important issue in cognizance of the entire House. This issue does not confined to one stake, but to the entire country...*(Interruptions)*. The flood like situation has emerged in the entire country from Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal to Arunachal due to continuous rain from the last few days. Chaksani road in Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh got blocked during last days. Due to release of water from Jalkundi barrage in Kainali river from Nepal, hundred of villages of Siddharth Nagar, Bahriach, Giri, Lakhimpur, Baramabnki and Gonda have got inundated. Even Pilibhit-Bahraich highway has got inundated. Today, Beas river in Himachal is overflowing due to rainfall. Kullu-Manali is also in the grip of floods. Ferozpur in Punjab is hit by floods caused by Satluj river, due to which the way to Jammu-Ferozpur is blocked. Ghatawas Saheb is present here. The situation is grim due to flood in Assam, Arunachal

Pradesh. Around 28 persons have died during the last three days in Uttar Pradesh. I understand that no other subject of public interest is more important than this...*(Interruptions)*. Today, when in these states ...*(Interruptions)*. Today seven people have died in Lakhimpur Khiri district in Assam. Ganga-Yamuna is flowing above the danger mark in Uttar Pradesh. There is continuous rain in Arunachal. Due to erosion of banks of Ghagra-Sarju the entire Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*. The situation is very grim due to rise in level of Kosi river in Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that relief should be provided to flood affected people and erosion on banks of river should be checked ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the last ten years the Coal India Limited ...*(Interruptions)* Bharat Coking Coal is subsidiary of Coal India. The mines are lying closed since last seven-eight years, whether it is of Layabad mines, coal plan Layabad, Hathudeedh, Jogidih, Maheshpur, Govindpur, East Katras, Fularitah, Pacchugoda, Lohpiti etc. Around twenty thousand workers have got displaced in these mines, but these mines are lying closed. The mines are lying closed in CCL also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this issue was raised last time also that Angwali mines are lying closed. The jobs and compensation were given for the land acquired but mines are lying closed even today and illegal mining is taking place there ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want? Please speak about that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, would like to request you that the initial cost of

Damodar River Diversion on project was of Rs. 30 crore only, but now its cost has increased to Rs.150 crore. The Coal India is planning to restart these projects through outsourcing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that when jobs and compensation had been given, the Central Coal Field Limited should produce coal on its own so that the people there may get benefit. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 19th of August, 2011, at 11 a.m.

18.56 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 19, 2011/Sravana 28, 1933 (Saka).

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